

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 9.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 9.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 1, 1893.

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Gossip About Stock.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. W. A. Richardson, of Moberly, Mo., who will offer at his public sale on Wednesday, March 8, 1893, a lot of jacks, jennets, trotting and saddle stallions. This will be another of his successful annual sales, and the reader no doubt will profit in attending the sale.

Col. Sawyer, of Manhattan, writes: "I have recently spent two days with Wm. Austin, of Emporia, Kas., and am glad to say that his forthcoming sale of March 15, of one hundred horses, includes, I think, the most valuable lot of draft and coach horses ever offered at public sale in the West. Also a valuable lot of trotting-bred stock."

The demand for good jacks throughout the Western States is steadily increasing, and it affords the KANSAS FARMER pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the advertisement of J. B. Vancleave & Bro., whose offerings are, the visitor will find, among the best on the market. Among others of the thirty-two head are several sired by the noted premium sires Superior, Mammoth, Jr., and Brignoli, whose individuality is known among jack-breeders and mule-raisers everywhere in the United States. The individuals of Vancleave's herd range from 14½ to 16 hands, are black with light points, and of excellent constitution. The visitor seeking a top jack will not be disappointed in visiting the Vancleave farm.

Elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER the reader will find the advertisement of Messrs. Lee & Waterer, of Moberly, Mo. They report fifty head of jacks and jennets now on hand, also a collection of trotting-bred and saddle stallions, which they offer at very reasonable prices. Mr. Leer is from Paris, Kentucky, or rather, near by, in Bourbon county, whose reputation for jack stock needs no introduction at the hands of the newspaper man. Mr. Waterer's years of experience especially fits him for this special branch of the breeder's interest. He has been associated with Mr. W. A. Richardson several years and understands the wants of the Western trade. Their jacks range in price from \$400 to \$1,600. In the collection is found the 16½

hands Ballingham and another extra good individual, Cyclone, both sons of Tebb's Alexander, whose fame and worth is known to every posted jack man in America. They further say that they fully appreciate the present outlook for mule-raising and are in the business to stay.

Kentucky jack-breeders seem to be appreciating the demand in the west Mississippi country and the result is that they are coming West with their offerings. The reader will find a grand collection of twenty-five head direct from Madison county, Kentucky, at Butler, Mo. They are from that section of the country that raises more jacks and jennets than any other locality of equal area in the world, and not only the greatest in numbers but undeniably the best individuals. The visitor will find Mr. H. H. Colyer of Richmond, Ky., there in charge. The firm is composed of D. A. Colyer, of Butler, Mo., and his brother H. H., under the style of D. A. & H. H. Colyer. Their collection contains the best of Kentucky's far-famed breeding ground, and range in price from \$500 to \$1,200. Their years of experience and offerings commends them to the Western breeder.

The Oltmanns Brothers, of Watseka, Ill., are the only exclusive importers of the German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach horses. They write us that the demand was never better, and the only restriction to their trade is that the country is overstocked with under-sized, cheap, loggy and inferior scrub stock. The country has a surplus of stock which is only salable at very low, unprofitable prices, and our best and most enterprising farmers and breeders are waking up and asking themselves, why do we not breed and cater to the wants and demands of the public and produce something that has always been in demand at good prices? Every horse buyer will tell you that the Coach horse and good roadster is very scarce, and that there are ten buyers for this class of horses for every good one in the country, and that values were never better, and that the demand is increasing each year as the country grows older and richer. (Hogs are scarce and pork is high). The Oltmanns Brothers imported the first German or Oldenburg Coach horse to America. Hence they are the pioneers for this class of importations; also, they have superior facilities for buying and selling, as the senior member of the firm is a resident of Germany and has been the actual government purchasing agent for years, and hence he is in a position to take advantage of the markets every day in the year. He also knows the breeding and actual value of every horse in the districts where these horses are produced. He has large stables of his own and furnishes many of the smaller and would-be pioneer importers with their stock, either directly or indirectly. Are not these facts good pointers for any one looking for reliable stock and a reliable firm to deal with? It is predicted by all shrewd horsemen that Coach stock will continue to boom for years. Farmers and breeders, get into line and grow something profitable and buy of reliable dealers. The Oltmanns Brothers also cordially invite all visitors to the World's Fair to visit their headquarters during the last half of August and first half of September, as they are the agents for the German government and will exhibit the finest stock that can be imported. The stock is expected to arrive on or about April 1.

Better test the seed corn than to risk the crop with seed of an uncertain quality.

With spring crops, especially, it is a very important item to get everything done at the right season and in the proper manner.

You

Can obtain a pack of best quality Burlington Route playing cards, by sending 15 cents in postage to D. O. Ives, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

The Results of the Practical Breeder.

If the wide-awake Western farmer will consult the reports issued by the live stock and agricultural journals of both England and Continental Europe that give a summary of the prices realized for toppy or even medium horses, he finds that they bring two and often three times the average prices that they do here in the western half of the United States, yet on making a careful review of the Eastern markets in this country, beginning with Chicago, he finds that medium and toppy drafters, weighing 1,500 and upward, to-day bring \$175 to \$240, notwithstanding they are unfinished and hardly matured four-year-olds. The next question naturally follows, how best begin? All experienced and successful breeders in both Europe and America invariably say begin right, if not right as near right as your means and circumstances will permit, and ever afterward continue to get right. Buy the best stallion possible, always retain the best females and endeavor in a few short years to get a good foundation, so that the sire will be held responsible only for half the success of your herd, then the greater obstacles in your career as a successful breeder will have been overcome. At no time within the history of the draft horse in America has there been a more favorable time for the individual who contemplates the breeding of draft or coach horses to begin the business. The sheep-breeder that stayed by his business for the past ten years has been successful, and the same can now be said of the swine-breeder, and even the cattle business has taken an upward tendency, and one, too, to stay out its career. Then why not begin to build for the future better horse market that is sure to come and be ready with your offerings whose foundation was laid by individuals that came from the dispersion sale of Austin's? For more complete details see his advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Spraying Fruit Trees and Vines.

The illustration on page 1 shows the method generally adopted by most progressive fruit men for the protection of their crops from insects and fungus. Spraying has become so universally recognized as a part of the farm work that no apology is necessary for bringing the matter to the attention of our readers. A number of expert entomologists have estimated that the annual damage done to the fruit crop in the United States alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. Blight, rot, mildew, rust and insects are all alarmingly on the increase, but science has managed to keep pace with the increased virulence of these diseases, and we now have at our command very efficient, and by no means costly, remedies for all these pests. Leaf blight, pear scab, potato rot and all forms of fungus diseases can be overcome by spraying with Bordeaux mixture or ammoniacal carbonate of copper. All forms of insect life can be destroyed by spraying with arsenites or kerosene emulsion. The Field Force Pump Co., of 133 Bristol Avenue, Lockport, N. Y., to whom we are indebted for this illustration, have published a very instructive manual on this subject, which contains much valuable information, together with formulas, recipes, etc., which will be sent free on application, if you mention this paper.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The cover of the Washington's Birthday number of the New York Ledger contains a fine portrait of George Washington, after Gilbert Stuart's original painting. In this number Mrs. Amelia E. Barr, the popular novelist, begins a story of the Cornish coast, entitled "A Singer From the Sea." It also contains William Cullen Bryant's romantic poem, "A Legend of the Delawares," finely illustrated; a novelette by Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, entitled "Washington's Birthday," from an autobiography found in an old colonial mansion; an historical sketch, "Wash-

ington and the Hatchet Story," by the late James Parton; an illustrated natural history sketch, "Bruin as a Sealer;" an interesting article on "Columbus and his Great Adventures," by Rev. S. P. Cadman; and all the usual departments: "The Woman's World," "From the World's Four Corners," "Science" column, "Correspondence" and editorials.

On another page will be seen a picture of the DeLaval Cream Separator, an instrument designed and well adapted for the saving of labor in butter-making, as well as increasing the value of the yield from the milk. The DeLaval people are sending out an interesting catalogue of their machine, which contains a valuable treatise on milk and cream. Write for copy. Address, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Dr. J. Stayman writes: "You ask how I like the Kansas raspberry. After four years of trial, would say it is the best of any of the black-caps in all the qualities essential. It is the most hardy, productive and vigorous; not quite as early as some others, but it is worth waiting a few days longer for it. Neither is it the largest, but it is the best. I have tried almost everything, and would not give the Kansas for all of them." The Kansas raspberry is advertised in our columns.

MARKET GARDENING AND FARM NOTES.—Experiences and observations in the garden and field, of interest to the amateur gardener, trucker and farmer. By Burnett Landreth. New York: Orange Judd Company, 1893. 215 pp., 12mo., cloth. Price \$1. The most useful books are those written by men who have had practical knowledge of the subjects treated. The author of this treatise is one of the foremost practical as well as scientific horticulturists in the United States, and knows every detail of both garden and farm work. Although this book is entitled Market Gardening, the family gardener will find in it all the instructions needed for home gardening, as well as for market crops. A novel feature of the book is the calendar of farm and garden operations for each month of the year, indicating those which apply to each of the various sections and climates of North America. One chapter is devoted to the grass question, and discusses not only the problem of lawn grasses, but also the questions which arise concerning the best varieties or mixtures for temporary or permanent pastures or meadows. The chapter on the half-acre garden will be read with great interest by the amateur, while the chapters on the seedman's novelties and responsibilities, manures and fertilizers, transplanting, succession and rotation of crops, celery, onion, and tomato culture, the packing, shipping, and marketing of vegetables will be especially useful to the professional market gardener. There are detailed plans and descriptions for hot-beds, cold-frames and greenhouses. The new and growing industry of gardening under glass for winter markets is treated in a thorough and business-like way. The farmers will find the chapters on roots for stock-feeding, on soils and fertilizers, on implements and store-houses of special use in their daily operations. This timely volume is an authority on that kind of gardening for market and for home which gives practical results. Sold by the KANSAS FARMER Co. Price, postpaid, \$1.

Peas, lettuce, onions and radishes can nearly always be sown in the early part of this month.

Better hire a little extra help now and keep well up with the work than to get even a little behind.

Better decrease the grain gradually as the stock are turned into the pastures. It is not a good plan to change too suddenly.

Better plant ten acres of corn on good soil thoroughly prepared in good season and be able to cultivate thoroughly than double the acreage less thoroughly.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 12.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
APRIL 13.—Jullus Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

SOME STATISTICS OF CATTLE.

The chairman of the Bureau of Information and Statistics of the Interstate convention of cattlemen, furnishes the following interesting summary of important information:

According to the report of the Agricultural Department last January there were in the United States 37,651,239 head of cattle other than milch cows. The distribution of these cattle is as follows:

IN THE RANGE STATES.	
Texas	7,024,496
Colorado	1,037,814
New Mexico	1,288,182
Montana	1,025,967
Wyoming	1,107,062
Utah	402,731
Idaho	515,338
North Dakota	272,000
South Dakota	410,000
Arizona	761,254
Arkansas	725,794
Total	14,570,638

IN THE FEEDING STATES.	
Missouri	1,028,260
Kansas	1,978,520
Iowa	2,707,049
Illinois	1,747,731
Nebraska	1,614,678
Indiana	1,085,736
Wisconsin	836,975
Minnesota	641,946
Michigan	508,938
Kentucky	467,060
Tennessee	469,556
Total	13,985,956

IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.	
North Carolina	390,446
South Carolina	204,126
Georgia	569,200
Florida	553,727
Alabama	445,007
Mississippi	419,946
Louisiana	298,688
Total	2,881,140

IN THE EASTERN STATES.	
Maine	152,664
New Hampshire	113,846
Vermont	165,688
Massachusetts	96,799
Rhode Island	11,950
Connecticut	100,111
New York	775,798
New Jersey	63,845
Pennsylvania	835,222
Delaware	27,941
Virginia	419,523
West Virginia	292,269
Ohio	871,662
Maryland	121,044
Total	4,048,362

IN THE PACIFIC STATES.	
California	602,904
Oregon	797,051
Nevada	317,498
Washington	447,690
Total	2,165,143

RECAPITULATION.	
In the Range States	14,570,638
In the Feeding States	13,985,956
In the Eastern States	4,048,362
In the Southern States	2,881,140
In the Pacific States	2,165,143
Total	37,651,239

It will be seen from the foregoing recapitulation that the great bulk of our cattle is centered in the "range and feeding States," viz.: 28,556,594. The remainder, 9,094,645, is divided among the "Eastern, Southern and Pacific States," and is so far removed from our Western markets, which now control the cattle trade of the country, as to be of little or no importance as a source of supply, even if the number was large enough to cut any figure, but when the population of these States is considered, it is plain to see they cannot spare any cattle when the supply of our "range and feeding States" is exhausted.

The character of these 28,556,594 head of cattle is the next question to be considered.

It is well known that our cattle consist of all classes, from the "calf" up, and in the absence of correct statistical data relating to age and sex, we can only make a fair estimate based upon the common run of farm and ranch stocks.

Basing the average annual increase of calves at 50 per cent., and estimating these to be one-half male and one-half female, we can reasonably say that our present supply of cattle consists of—

Breeding Cows	10,375,000
Calves under 1 year	5,187,500
Steers under 2 years old	2,593,750

Heifers under 2 years old	2,593,750
Steers under 3 years old	2,593,750
Heifers under 3 years old	2,593,750
Steers 3 years old and over	2,593,750

Total..... 28,531,250

This is allowing nothing for death, and it is quite probable that the number of young stock is less, and there may be a much larger proportion of "steers" for the reason that many producers have become discouraged in the past few years and have spayed their cows and have gone into "steers" alone. For all practical purposes, however, the above figures will convey a fair approximation of the number of the different classes.

Now, how long will these cattle last us at the present rate of consumption? It will be seen that we only had 12,968,750 head of matured cattle on the 1st of January, 1892.

The demand from Chicago alone will be fully 3,500,000, and the markets of Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha will probably require as many more. Upon this hypothesis the demand from January, 1892, to January, 1893, will call for—

From Chicago	3,500,000
From Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha	3,500,000
From interior consumption of 22 States	1,000,000
Total	8,000,000

This will reduce our matured stock from 12,968,750 to 4,968,750, and if we keep up the same rate of consumption we shall have to encroach largely on our one and two-year-old stock to supply the demand for 1893, which will practically result in a beef famine in 1894, unless something is done to inform producers of the alarming condition of affairs and check the senseless shipping of breeding cows and calves, which we think can be done through the agency of the National Bureau of Information and Statistics of Live Stock.

From a Veteran Shepherd.

In the issue for January 11 is a remarkable letter from L. M. Hartley on the care of sheep in winter, in which he advocates discarding the use of sheds for housing sheep from the storms of winter, claiming that a sheep is the best-protected of any animal from storms in winter, either of snow or rain; also that they are better off without protection than with such care provided for them. Mr. Hartley says: "If the sheep are kept clean and healthy their wool will be rich and oily and will turn any storm, keeping the body perfectly dry. Would not a buffalo scorn a stable?" I do not know but Mr. Hartley may be so favored in his locality by some barrier provided by nature by which his flocks are better protected than other shepherds can be, which gives his flocks natural protection that other sheep-breeders do not possess; hence his advocacy of no sheds for sheep. Mr. Hartley claims that people should learn as they grow older. That is just what I believe in. While Mr. Hartley claims to have learned that sheds are a detriment to the flocks of sheep, or especially to his flocks, my increasing knowledge has taught me that sheds for the housing of sheep from the winter's storms have been of great benefit to my flock in this latitude, and I have tried both methods; but this I must acknowledge: That I have had no blue grass pasture for my sheep in winter, or for that matter no winter pasture at all, from the fact that the snows are usually so deep that sheep could not be driven to the fields at all.

All science teaches that animals bred on the farm require less feed to maintain their condition in flesh and to continue their growth if kept warm than if exposed to the cold of winter storms out of doors, and I have yet to learn that the sheep is not one of those animals that are the better for such protection. One of the best flocks of sheep the writer ever saw was not suffered to get wet at any season of the year, but were kept housed in all storms and during nights. Pleasant weather they were kept in yards, and all their feed was given to them by the shepherd in charge.

Now, if sheep require no shelter from winter storms, why, on the Western plains, does a flock of sheep drift

with the approaching storm seeking shelter? Or even the buffalo, hardy as they are, why do they leave their feeding grounds and scud before the storm to secure a place of shelter from the approaching storm if their instinct teaches them it is to be a severe one? Observers tell us that such is the fact; also sheep and cattle are on the move in advance of a severe storm to find some place of shelter, and such place being found it frequently happens that in the crowding together of the animals, if numerous, many perish from overcrowding and trampling the weaker ones in their efforts to avoid the chilling blasts that assail those that are the most exposed to its rigors. Why, if shelter is not beneficial, do not the buffalo herds retain their flesh in winter on their feeding grounds, also cattle and sheep? Why such mortality as is frequently experienced in winters of unusual severity if shelter is not beneficial to their existence?

In regard to "the fleece of the sheep keeping the body perfectly dry through any storm," as Mr. Hartley says it will, I know that my sheep will not do so unless they are housed, neither have I ever seen a sheep that a rain storm would not wet through their fleeces if of long continuance. I have some very good sheep, have had a number of different breeds, from Merinos to the long-wools, also the medium-wooled breeds. Now my flock consists of registered Shropshires, bred from direct imported stock, some of them prize animals in England. Some of them were called "the invincibles," the pen of ewes never being beaten in any show there, but my sheep will get wet to their skin if exposed to a long-continued rain-storm; hence I prefer to house them.

My experience with sheep under my own care and ownership began more than sixty years ago. In that time I think I have learned much of their habits and needs; also that for me at least it is much the most profitable to protect the flock from the storms of fall, winter and spring by good, dry sheds than to let them be exposed to all the elements of the season.—J. Talcott, in *Breeder's Gazette*.

The Craze for Extreme Speed.

"Whither are we drifting? For what earthly use are we breeding trotters, anyway? Thirty years ago the 'Autocrat of the Breakfast Table' said: 'The trotter is incidentally useful, but the race horse is essentially something to bet on.' Have we not got to the point where what the 'Autocrat' said of the trotter has ceased to be true? And has not the trotter also become essentially a thing to bet on? Of what practical use are our mushroom baby trotters, with their flash records made on 'kite tracks' with 'bike' sulkies? So far as practical utility is concerned we might as well breed butterflies, harness them with spider-webs to thistle down and race through the air. We could bet on the butterflies, sell 'pools' on them, make 'books' on them, breed other butterflies from them, publish newspapers in their interest, give them names and keep their records just as we now do with the trotters; and what other use are we making of the trotters anyway? Can anybody tell? Time was when the question of endurance cut some figure in the estimation of trotting horse breeders, and the capacity to draw weight was also considered of some consequence; but who stops to think of these points nowadays in the mad chase for speed? A new butterfly is hatched out every year or two that knocks all previous butterfly records into smithereens, the public go wild over it, the newspapers glorify it, the butterfly gets a name and a record, and in a year, or, at most, two years, is lost to sight and almost to memory, too. The butterfly is a short-lived creature at best, and when we can no longer bet on it there is no further use for it. We used to breed trotters that had *stuff* in them; that could go on improving year after year for a dozen years; that could trot two-mile heats and go ten or twenty miles at a rattling clip with two men in a buggy, but that is a thing of the past. Now our yearlings trot a mile in 2:30, our two-year-olds in 2:10, and then they disappear, never more to be heard of. Where is the trotter that has been prominent on the turf long enough within the past six years for the general public to become familiar with his

Looking Better

feeling better—
better in every-
way. There's
more consolation
in that than well
people stop to
ponder. To get
back flesh and
spirits is every-
thing.



Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites is prescribed by leading physicians everywhere for ailments that are causing rapid loss of flesh and vital strength.

Scott's Emulsion will do more than to stop a lingering Cough—it fortifies the system AGAINST coughs and colds.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

name? If Bulwer were now on earth he would have another grand opportunity to immortalize departed greatness by writing the story of 'Goldsmith Maid, the Last of the Great Trotters.'

The foregoing is the substance of a talk that I heard a few days ago from the lips of a man not so very old, but who had been very familiar with the trotting turf for twenty years past. He waxed warm as he continued: "Why, just think of it. What has become of these baby trotters that have made the flash records of the past five years? Where are they? Have any of them been on the turf more than two years? The fact is, it's a silly craze, this butterfly-breeding for speed, and nothing else, and I am out of patience with it. It is positively ruining our matchless breed of American roadsters, which it has taken half a century of careful, patient, intelligent selection to create. The city buyers who want large, stylish, strong, all-day horses to drive on the road, are already beginning to look to the coach horses imported from France and other European countries and to the Hackneys from England to supply the field that is being abandoned by us in our craze for speed; and it makes me sick to think of it. Where are the great, strong, long-lived horses, with muscles and lungs and feet and legs that never wore out, and never failed with years of use—such as we had fifteen years ago? True, we have reduced the record and added to the 2:30 list, but for any of the practical uses for which trotting horses are bred have we not positively retrograded? There was Lady Suffolk, that trotted and won her races every year for fifteen consecutive years, and Flora Temple, that at fourteen years old, hitched to an old-fashioned sulky heavy enough to bear up two good men, beat the world's record. Then there were American Girl and George Wilkes, making their best record at twelve years old, and Lady Thorne at thirteen, and Lucy at sixteen, and the peerless old Goldsmith Maid commencing at eight and going on every year until in her nineteenth year she trotted the greatest race of her life and made a record of 2:14."

And so the old gentleman rattled on, talking of the long distance, weight-putting, all-the-year-round trotters of the past, and bewailing the lack of attention to the practically useful qualities of the trotting horse as now being bred until I began to think there must be really something more in it than the characteristic mental delusion which usually leads the old man to think that the world is "going to the dogs," and that nothing is now so good as it was when he was a boy. Perhaps it is because I am no longer a very young man myself, but I was so profoundly impressed by what the old man said that I resolved to jot down "the points of his discourse" for the benefit of the readers of *The Gazette*. Possibly some one who knows more about modern trotters than I do may be able to show up the achievements of modern breeders and modern methods of training and racing in an entirely different light from that given by the old gentleman whom I have quoted; but I must confess that his talk made me think that it was high time for breeders of trotting horses to call a halt and ask themselves: "Where are we at?"—*Sigma, in Breeder's Gazette*.

Found—the reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla—simply this: Hood's Cures. Be sure to get Hood's.

Agricultural Matters.

THE IDEAL WESTERN FARMER.

By Judge William B. Sutton, read before the State Board of Agriculture.

One thing which most forcibly strikes the American traveler abroad is the solid, substantial and permanent nature of all the improvements on real estate. They look as if they had been built by the owners of the land for themselves and their posterity, and they do not deceive their looks. This interpretation is correct—they were so built.

The one thing which impresses the traveler over the West is the temporary, makeshift, time-saving appearance of the improvements on real estate. They impress one as the work of men who all the time were turning over in their minds the advisability of moving out in the fall after their completion, and too often this is true.

A great many of the pioneers of a new country are not stayers, they are sojourners, and spend their time soliloquizing whether to go or not to go, whether it is better to bear the ills they have or fly to those they know not of.

In a new country it becomes a fashion to find fault, to complain of the soil, the climate, the crops and all that pertains to life, happiness and prosperity in it, and it is a great factor in retarding progress of that country. A feeling of unrest, disquietude, uncertainty, ill-defined fear pervades the whole community, and relaxes the efforts of almost every individual in it. Earnest thought and intelligent work is not vigorously prosecuted because the spectre of disaster hung in the mind of the worker during all the season. "No use to take care of them pigs, they won't be worth nothin' anyway. Them fellers down at Kansas City just fix the price to suit themselves, and don't low us anything for the growin' on 'em."

Now it is "confound my luck anyway. Hogs is beatin' 7 cents and I ain't got any. When I did have a hull lot, they wasn't worth but 3 cents."

"John, ye needn't plow that wheat stubble, jest drill it in as it is. Like as not it won't be much of a wheat year anyway, and you'll jest lose your labor."

Now "who ever see'd things work so contrary. There's Lohman's wheat on that plowed ground turned out thirty bushels at the machine and weighin' thirty-three bushels, and gosh hang ours on just as good land as his is turning out eighteen bushels at the machine and weighin' fifteen. Goll darn sich a country, anyway."

We all know such, and the further west we go the more we find of them, and the more we find of people who have not taken root in the soil on which they have settled. Such are not the people who develop a country. They are not the people who grow rich and independent. The little work they do injures to the benefit of those who come after them.

Some men do differently. The man who does most wisely is he who, going into the new country, locates upon a farm after mature deliberation, who selects one suited to his means and wants and settles upon it with the expectation of there remaining the balance of his working days.

He looks upon that piece of land as his share in the distribution of the earth's surface, and he means to impress his own individuality upon it. His family grow up around him with the same ideas. "When father is old we boys will run the farm." After a few years you can read all this in the appearance of that farm.

Farming is not a rapid money-making business, but when all the qualifications are united in the head of the establishment, it is a pretty sure business, however. The farmer gets his lifts by being always ready and profiting by the lucky turns of the wheel. For western Kansas I have in mind the model farm, and believe the more nearly the ordinary farmer conforms to the pattern the more certain is he of ultimate success. First, let me begin with the young man. The first thing he needs is a good wife—good constitution and health, a sweet face and a pleasant voice, not too fond of using it,

and who will be content on the farm. Now, see here; if she has an idea that after you have lived on the farm a few years and raised four or five big crops of wheat that you will sell out and keep a meat market, or a store, or go into the real estate business, or run for office, or move into town, you may be dead sure she is not the one I advised you to marry.

She must be so fond of farm animal life that she wouldn't exchange her lot with you among them for any other within your power to give her.

Now you have got her, get a good farm, I mean good land, and as near the market as you can afford to buy.

You have a house, you have a stable for your team and cow, a lean-to shed for plow and mowing machine, and a pen for pig or two. What next? A hen-house. For your moderate establishment there is nothing in a small way more important. Never mind what you read great men have said about the "pauper hen of Europe," or the unprotected feathered laborer of Canada, or the repeal of the McKinley bill and the collapse of the egg market. You can eat eggs whether the American hen has a monopoly of the American market or shares it with her Dutch, French and Italian sisters. Build that hen-house for you and your wife and your youngest child. Locate it convenient to the house, make it rat-proof, cat-proof, coon-proof, coyote-proof and skunk-proof. Fence around a little yard and see to it that every evening at a regular time some feed the fowls like is provided; that they are called together and fed in that yard, driven into that hennery and shut up, and not let out in the morning till the grass is dry, the coyotes have gone to bed and all other "varmints" who love darkness better than light, because their deeds are evil, have gone home with their paunches well filled with your neighbor's poultry.

Don't forget that the hen, for the money invested and the care required, is the most profitable creature on the farm. A little care on the part of the new wife and a little assistance and thoughtfulness from you will so manage that business that you will never know what it is to owe a grocery bill. Nor will you ever find out how your wife gets her clothes and manages to buy something occasionally for you.

Next in size and importance are the swine. Sit down and figure. What accommodations can you afford to provide, how many swine can you economically keep and adjust their relations to one another. Too much accommodation is a loss; too little is a disaster. Heaven help the man who has more swine than places to keep them. The old sow rampant, an adjuster for a fire insurance company could not keep up with her. Start moderately. Get pure-bred stock. It costs a trifle more at first, but is cheaper in the end. Keep as many hogs as you can take care of. They will not lose you money maintained from the farm, if they go down to 2¢ cents; every few years they reach 5 cents and higher, and always will. No matter how low, stay patiently by your breeding herd, if in all other respects they satisfy you. If not, take advantage of the low time to change into what does suit you. Don't overdo the hog business; you are a part of my model farm and must keep within lines.

Now the cows. You must have a cow to begin with. Get a pure-bred of the breed you fancy; go slow; you are young; there is more clear money in one pure-bred than in ten scrubs. Stay by the pure-breds; no mixing. Milk yourself; your wife can find plenty to do without milking.

You have a team. They are or should be mares; breed them intelligently. It is cheaper in a new country (and my farm is out West) to buy at a fair price a pair of good mares than to have your grandfather to give you his best pair of geldings.

All this time you are farming. Grow a few acres of oats, a few acres of corn, and the balance of the farm put into wheat, unless it be a few acres of sorghum sowed thick—a bushel of seed to the acre—and some Kaffir corn—the red is the best. If you have a mill to grind the Kaffir corn seed, you may find a good substitute for Indian corn. It is

a sure crop. Sow one-half bushel to the acre with a drill in the latter part of May on fresh plowing. Cut in the milk (you can do it with a binder), shock up, cure and stack. All horse flesh will do well on it, and, when idle, without grain. Sow some, about a peck or three gallons to the acre; let it go to seed; cut it when the seed has matured, with a header hung about three feet high, and stack your seed with layers of old straw between, and when you get ready thresh it. It will yield thirty to forty bushels per acre, and when ground, is an excellent feed for all stock. Horses will eat it well without grinding and masticate as well as oats.

Now your wheat. Always plow for it, except your corn ground. The difference between plowing and not plowing, in my experience, is six to eight bushels per acre, under circumstances most favorable to the unplowed ground.

Now, find time to have a little garden—a little flower spot. Plant trees and keep the stock away from them, and fix up every little convenience you can think of for wife. If you follow this programme and keep the ten commandments you will come out all right. Be comfortable in this world and have a good start for the next. Here are a few "don'ts" to be observed:

Don't speculate. You are getting along well enough and your chances for loss are 100 where your chances to gain are one.

Don't sit down and figure, "Now last year I raised twenty-five hogs and made \$200 clear money; now if I will only raise 1,000 hogs I can make \$8,000," because you won't. You will probably lose money, and the same will apply to every part of this farm.

Keep it balanced. Keep it all going. It's a little world by itself and you are supreme ruler. Almost every month will find something turning into money.

Don't turn the whole farm into wheat; that brings money once a year and store bills the balance of the time. The store bills are apt to win the race. Besides it will make you lazy. Cattle, do you say? Now, I don't know which way the cattle business will turn out at prices which have prevailed for the past five years. Keep such cattle as you can mainly support upon what would otherwise be wasted on the farm, and you may be sure cattle have not been low enough to make this unprofitable.

I know that some people think the value of Kansas is in the inverse ratio of the distance from the Missouri river. Most of those people live near the river, and some of them go so far as to think that the eastern end of the State is lower than the western, owing in a large degree to their aggregation in that end. But time is fast curing them of such notions and is demonstrating the value of the central and western portions of the State.

Thrift, energy, industry and intelligence henceforth will enable the farmer to live as comfortably, amass much wealth and extract from life as much happiness and pleasure in these localities, as falls to his lot in any other portion of the United States.

Forage Plants.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will answer the question of Charles E. Morrison, of Osage City, Kas., asking for information in regard to Kaffir corn. Red Kaffir corn will stool like cane, if cut off. It will not spoil if put in the shock, if cut in the stage he speaks of (three and a half feet high), and it is my opinion it would cure enough in three days' sun to go in the stack.

It seems that the subscription list of the KANSAS FARMER increased considerably between the time my first and last article on "Forage Plants" was in print, for nearly every mail brings me letters asking for information that was contained in my first. It is too great a task to answer all these questions by letters, so I will answer them through the FARMER'S columns for the new readers' benefit. First, I consider the red Kaffir corn a so much better paying crop than the white variety that I have dropped the white from my list. Second, all forage plant seeds should be planted as soon as the ground is in

Thousands of Dollars



Mr. S. G. Derry. I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheum, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headaches. Try them.

SOFT Leather has Vacuum Leather Oil in it; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to 'Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

condition for corn, so as to give them as long a season as possible. Third, the only drawback is in getting a good stand. In looking over my field last year, where there were two stalks every six inches give the best promise, but this year's experiment I may change to thinner on the ground. Fourth, a corn-planter can be fixed to drop the seed, or some of our farmers use their wheat-drills, so as to drill two rows at a time, and make a success of it. Cultivate the same as corn. J. R. COTTON. Stark, Kas.

"For a long time I suffered with stomach and liver troubles, and could find no relief until I began to use Ayer's Pills. I took them regularly for a few months, and my health was completely restored."—D. W. Bain, New Berne, N. C.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President, Topeka, Kansas.

You

Can obtain a large, handsome Burlington Route map of the United States, mounted and suitable for the home or office, by sending 15 cents in postage to D. O. Ives, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

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 1892 were \$1,842,177.72, 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 203 and 204 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Blossom House.

Kansas City, Missouri, is convenient to all parts of the city. The Blossom House is the tallest building just across the street from the Union depot, and a splendid meeting place for the farmers and stockmen from all parts of the country, who are usually found there. It seems to be the headquarters and general place of meeting for all Kansas men when attending conventions or bringing stock to that market. It certainly deserves the business from Kansas that it is receiving.

CANCER

with little or no pain by THE DRUG METHOD. Send for illustrated pamphlet and photographs of persons cured.—FREE.

CAN BE

PINGREE & TREAKLE, Suite A, 241 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO.

CURED

We have cured thousands. Testimonials from hundreds of the most prominent people in this country. Most of the cases cured were considered hopeless. Patients cured without the use of the knife and

The Farmers' Forum.

This department is devoted to the discussion of economic questions and to the interests of the Alliance, Grange and kindred organizations.

Co-operation at Crewe, Cheshire, England.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I see in your paper that Mr. Edwin Snyder, like myself, is in favor of co-operation, if it can be put on a good foundation. Mr. Snyder is correct, if the society can be put on a good foundation, but if it is based on a credit system it has only so long to live, and a short life at that. There was one in Bloomington, Ill., based on the credit system, and I gave it two years lease of life, but the doors were closed in fifteen months, more in debt than the amount of the paid-up stock of the shareholders and outsiders. Shareholders and officers got goods to the amount of \$50 and \$80 and even \$100, and had them charged on the society's books with not one-half of the amount of paid-up stock. It was no wonder that the poor thing died and the few honest stockholders had to close the concern and put a bunch of crape on the door-knob. And so it goes with co-operative stores, and the private and country and town stores. Credit! credit! credit! If the country storekeeper lives he must put it on the good customer and the cash buyer, or close and put the crape on his door.

But this don't prove that the co-operative system is a failure any more than the others. Mr. Edwin Snyder don't tell you that the Rochdale system either credits nor takes cash over the counter. It is on the same principle as one I was a member of in Crewe, Cheshire, Eng. Five pounds sterling was what constituted a full, paid-up share, and any one could take up a share by paying into the society £1 down, and the other £4 as he or she wanted. But the £1 or the £5 shareholder was only allowed to take one-half of the amount of his or her paid-up stock. Then his or her pass-book must be paid off and then go on again and so on until the quarter year was up, then all pass-books had to be brought in to be audited and compared with the Secretary's book. But if any book was not brought in at the quarter end, and all accounts cashed up, the defaulter forfeited his or her profits for the said quarter; then if the rules were complied with, profits were paid in cash to all the full paid-up shares. But the profit on non-paid up shares was added to the non-paid up shares until the amount of £5 was to the credit of the small stockholders, then they got the profits in cash as others, at the quarter end. There was no cash transaction over the counter; nothing sold to non-members; no pilfering of the cash-box by the clerks, not as much as a cent; nothing but books. So you see that if every member was to get his half of the stock out at once the society was still in a good standing. But as it was a town that paid wages every week, the members paid, as a rule, at the week's end. So you see if a member left Crewe he always left money in the store. I had a £5 share in it, and it paid me over 75 per cent. every year. If a co-operative society flourishes, it must have the grip on the members and not the members the grip on the society. The Crewe society commenced in a small cottage with a rent of 3 shillings a week, with only a few hundred pounds paid in, and only groceries in stock. Then a butcher shop was established at the next house, then linen and woolen cloths, and in the next house boots and shoes. It commenced with fifty members, but when I left in 1863 it had over a thousand members, and was building a big flour mill on another series of £5 shares. No member was allowed to take over one share until he saw what money he wanted, then he could add £1 to each share, and so on. Every member had to have a chance, and no monopoly in shares could be obtained. I have heard since I left that it was doing well and paying up as high as 100 per cent. on goods purchased by the members, but no credit nor cash; only a pass-book. If Mr. Edwin Snyder intends to start or get up a co-operative society, I would advise him and those who go in with him to get a copy of the Crewe, Cheshire, Eng., rules, and stick to them to

the last letter, and then it will be no experiment but a bona fide success. Drop a postal order of 1 shilling (25 cents) and it will fetch them, or I will guarantee it to get them.

JAMES CAWMAN.

Lost Springs, Kas.

Silver and Gold Production.

The *Financial Chronicle* gives some interesting figures as to the world's production of silver and gold. Silver production appears to have been less in 1892 than in 1891, estimated in ounces, and much less when estimated by gold dollars. The following figures are for silver production:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
United States...	58,000,000	58,330,000	54,600,000
Mexico.....	37,066,882	34,838,348	33,638,449
Australia.....	10,000,000	13,000,000	11,277,633
All other.....	34,667,554	34,667,554	32,627,692
Total ounces..	139,733,936	140,835,902	132,028,344

The value of this silver, measured by the gold standard, was much less in 1892 than in either 1891 or 1890, but the *Chronicle* gives the value for 1892 at £37,123,645, calculating the value of the pound sterling at \$4.8665.

The world's production of gold has been increasing since 1886, slowly, but almost steadily from year to year, and during 1892, according to figures of the *Financial Chronicle*, it was the largest in a long series of years, the increase being mainly in South Africa and Australia. The following, taken from the statistics as published, shows the production in ounces for three years, and the value as given in pounds sterling:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
United States...	1,655,000	1,604,840	1,588,880
Australia.....	1,550,000	1,470,585	1,453,173
Russia.....	1,168,611	1,168,611	1,232,408
All other.....	2,247,000	1,811,153	1,563,217
Total ounces..	6,615,611	6,055,189	5,837,717
Value.....	\$28,101,792	\$25,721,232	\$24,797,454

The figures for States and Territories West of the Missouri river show a production in 1892 valued at \$29,847,144, against \$31,685,118 in 1891.

The world's production of gold in 1892 was approximately \$136,500,000, against \$105,000,000 five years ago, or in 1887.

Iron and Steel in the Home and Foreign Markets.

The following statement from the *Iron Age* of comparative prices in the American and foreign markets show that, to say the least, the American manufacturer is "doing right well."

"Beginning with pig iron, we find that in the Cleveland district, in the north of England, forge pig has been selling lately at \$8.37, while in Birmingham, Ala., material equivalent in quality has been quoted \$8.50. Apparently there is therefore little difference, but our cheap Southern iron must carry freights to the consuming markets, which would make it \$12 at St. Louis, \$12.50 at Chicago and \$11.25 at Cincinnati. Lehigh Valley gray forge is \$12.25 at furnace, and Pittsburgh metal of the same grade is selling at about the same figure. Delivered to home consumers, therefore, mill iron is about \$3 to \$4 cheaper in England.

"Scotch No. 1, good makers' brands, sells at Glasgow at \$10.63. With us standard foundry brands sell at \$14.50 to \$14.75 at tidewater markets, while what is termed American Scotch commands \$14 to \$14.25 in Chicago. Here, then, is again approximately the same difference. Bessemer pig at Barrow, in the English Cumberland district, was lately quoted at \$11.30. In Pittsburgh the same grade of metal fetches \$13.15 and Chicago \$14, while in eastern Pennsylvania \$15 to \$15.50 at furnace is a very close quotation. Ores are cheaper in England, local hematite at Barrow selling at \$2.07, while \$4 to \$4.25 is the quotation for richer ores at Cleveland, O. Coke, however, is much dearer, fetching \$3.10 for Durham delivered at Middlesborough, Eng., while furnaces in western Pennsylvania probably pay \$2.25 delivered.

"In soft steel the lowest figures made are those which were recently current in the Rhenish Westphalian district in western Germany, where 72 marks, or \$17.88, has been done with basic pig at \$10.91. Pittsburgh thus far has no record lower than \$21.25, with \$13.15 as the cost of the raw material. In steel rails, \$18.22 has been done in the Cleveland district and in Wales. The

American mills are asking \$29 at tidewater, or say \$28.85 at works.

"Staffordshire marked bars figure out 1.52 cents per pound, which compares with a range of 1.50 and 1.75 cents for the best grades of puddled iron at our own rolling mills, East and West. Common bars are quoted 1.09 cents at Middlesborough, against 1.40 cents in Mahoning Valley and in eastern Pennsylvania, a difference of nearly \$7 per gross ton.

"Iron plates fetch 1.03 cents at Middlesborough, while they bring, say 1.70 cents in eastern Pennsylvania. Scotch soft steel, boiler plate, costs 1.27 cents per pound at Glasgow, which compares with, say 2 cents at Eastern mills for shell steel, or nearly \$8.25 per ton more.

"The Germans are the most vigorous competitors on steel beams, the open quotation being 85 marks at Burbach, or 0.94 cents per pound, which contrasts sharply with our 1.85 rate at mill. German makers quote wire nails at 125 marks per metric ton, which figures out 1.38 cents per pound. Our price at mill has been as low as \$1.32½ per keg.

"The figures which we have quoted pretty clearly show that while prices on both sides of the Atlantic unquestionably have approached one another, in consequence of the unprecedented decline here, they are still very far apart."

R. G. Dun & Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* says: "The collapse of the coal combination formed a year ago by the Reading railroad and sharp depression in sugar stocks and a few railway stocks have made the week one of unusual excitement in speculative circles. But while \$3,000,000 gold has gone abroad this week, and half a million more is expected to-day, there is no increase of apprehension about the monetary future, and the business world pays little attention to the action or inaction of Congress, though the increasing probabilities of an extra session are regarded with some interest. The volume of trade has not been diminished except by severe storms and the holiday on Wednesday and the activity of the great industries is unchecked."

Douglas County Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The society met at the residence of Dr. Wm. Evatt. Spraying was the subject. President Albert Newman said he had over 100 bushels of apples of one variety, and fairly well of others where he sprayed, while his neighbors that did not spray had none to speak of. One of the essentials of a spraying outfit is the nozzle, which should throw a fine, even spray; it should have power to throw it in any tree. Spraying was considered worthy of more trial, to prevent scab and insects on apples and pears, and to prevent rot on grapes, plums, and diseases of potato vines, raspberries, etc., as the best anticipated results had not yet been attained. It must be more generally adopted to secure the best results.

Wm. Evatt, speaking on vegetable gardening, had found that celery could be grown on our best prairie soil and in our climate to a good profit, as his experience of the past few years showed. Planted the seed as for cabbage, and transplanted in rows five feet apart and six inches in the rows, and kept the ground loose and free of weeds; advised its culture.

The program was enlivened by song, good cheer and a good dinner, served in picnic style.

A. H. GRIEBA, Secretary.

Every man, woman and child who has once tried that specific, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, cannot say enough in its praise.

In commencing to work the teams it will be a good plan to wash the shoulders of the horses with strong salt water three times a day.

It will materially lessen the danger of galled shoulders if the collars and harness are properly fitted, and then good care is taken to keep them clean.

So far as possible, be ready to work according to the season. No infallible rules of management can be given, as in securing the best results the season must always be considered, and what will be best one time would prove a failure at another.

Breeding stock at this time nearly always need especial care, and if it is given they will give a good return. It is very important with all classes of stock to give the young stock a good start, and a little help at this time will help materially.

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hofmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure

COMPLETE MANHOOD AND HOW TO ATTAIN IT.

At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tint. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc. Every man who would know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the Old Secrets and New Discoveries of Medical Science as applied to Married Life, who would atone for past follies and avoid future pitfalls, should write for this WONDERFUL LITTLE BOOK.

It will be sent free, under seal, while the edition lasts. If convenient enclose ten cents to pay postage alone. Address the publishers,

ERIE MEDICAL CO.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

CANCER

Dr. Hartman's treatment for Cancer. A book free. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O. Every hopeless case recovered.

In mating up the teams it is of more importance to have them mated as to gait and strength than as to size and color.

It is an exceptional case when it can be considered best to turn stock into the pastures until the grass has made a sufficient growth to supply a full feed.

With many garden crops it will be best to plant an early, medium and late variety at one time in order to keep up a succession without making too many plantings.

With strawberries, as a rule, it is best not to disturb the mulch until after the plants are done fruiting. With many other kinds of fruits the mulch should be taken up and thorough cultivation given as soon as the condition of the soil will admit.

The Weather Prophets.

The weather prophets have been roundly abused for the recent changes.

Some people think the weather prophets really make the weather, instead of being merely guessers, more or less unlucky. Many people fancy that the weather is responsible for a large number of the calamities that befall the human race. The fact is, men become sick, mostly from their own neglect. They take cold, expose themselves, come down with pneumonia, and wonder why they are thus afflicted, when it is the result of their own carelessness.

When you take cold, get a bottle of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure and take it at once. It is the only cough remedy in the world that is free from poison. If your druggist does not keep it, send your address to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill., for a trial bottle free by mail. Mention the name of this paper.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Ill.

The Apiary.

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

Some Questions.

A correspondent from Abilene, Kas., asks the following questions:

1. Is it best to frequently examine the bees, lifting out the frames, etc., as the books suggest, or is it best to let them alone?

On general principles it is better to let them alone. The bee-keeper should learn to judge of the condition of his bees without taking out the frames.

A good way not to get any honey from a colony is to open and examine it every day. Of course, it is necessary for a beginner to take out the frames frequently until he learns how to handle them, and becomes familiar with the economy of the hive. Aside from this, the less you "fool with" your bees the better it will be.

Never take out the frames when it is so cold that the bees cannot fly. If the bees need feeding, lay a cake of sugar candy on top of the frames and disturb them as little as possible.

2. One day last month, during a warm spell, my bees came out and I noticed them all fighting. About a teacupful were killed at each hive—no drones were found, and there was no robbing. Can you explain this?

Are you sure the bees were killed by fighting? Were they not those that had died from cold and starvation which the living bees had carried to the mouth of the hive? In other words, were not the bees cleaning out their hives instead of fighting?

There are generally no drones in the hive at this season of the year. Sometimes they live over the winter, but this does not occur very often unless the bees have no queen, and then the colony will die if it is not given a laying queen early in the spring.

3. Some bee-keepers claim that bees are dormant during severe cold weather, eating little or nothing, but during warm spells they come out, discharge their excrement, and then eat. Our bee book says the opposite, that like other animals they eat most during cold weather. Which theory is correct?

I do not think it will do to reason by analogy, for horses and cattle eat most during cold weather, but ants eat nothing.

Bees are not "dormant" during the winter, as any one can easily learn by carefully examining a colony when it is very cold, but they do form themselves into a small, compact cluster near the center of the hive and keep very quiet until the weather warms up again. This cluster, as we have said a great many times in this column, can move up but no other way. Hence, the importance of having "plenty of food in the right place," above the cluster. The only way to be sure of this in a shallow frame hive is to put a cake of sugar candy on top of the frames over the cluster after it is formed. A single bee with no food in its honey sac will soon freeze. A cluster of bees with their honey sacs full of food will never freeze in this latitude, and we doubt very much if they will any place.

You are correct. It will not do to reason from analogy. What we want are facts learned from experience.

4. Do bees get honey from box elder flowers?

Prof. Cook gives this as one of the important early honey plants. We cannot speak from personal experience, but we can see no reason why the box elder should not yield a great deal of honey, as it belongs to the maple family, some of which are excellent honey-producers.

It may be well to remark in this connection that this has been a hard winter on bees. As many of them, no doubt, went into winter quarters last fall short of stores, it will be necessary to examine them as early as possible and furnish them with sufficient food to carry them through until the early blossoms open. After the weather is warm, so they can fly, they may be fed any kind of thin sirup. If it continues cold, give them sugar candy, as suggested above.

PERHAPS YOU HAVE

Catarrhal Dyspepsia -- You Can Tell by Reading the Following Symptoms.

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 Pe-ru-na is found 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 mucus 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 the better way, and the cure is much more rapid. Pe-ru-na is also a winter medicine which at once removes the cause of all affections peculiar to the winter season by purifying the blood of all contaminations, and invigorating the whole system.

A medical book entitled "The Family Physician No. 2" is being sent free to every one who desires it by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O. This book is a complete guide to the treatment of catarrh in all forms, stages and location. It also sets forth clearly the cause, prevention and cure of coughs, colds, la grippe, consumption, and all other diseases of cold weather.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son write the KANSAS FARMER: "The horse market during the past week was particularly active. In fact the whole situation is assuming large proportions and the accommodations are taxed to the utmost. At no time in the past were the offerings of such good quality, and notwithstanding the large receipts there were plenty of buyers and prices on good draft, streeters and drivers jumped up a notch during the fore part of the week. The Southern trade was not quite so brisk, still all good smooth stock sold fully up to quotations. The demand was quite good in big mares to go to the wheat country. Quite a number of small geldings went to the Indian country, but this trade is about over. Rough, leggy, thin and blemished stock continue a drug. Most all stock offered came direct from the farmer and country shipper. The prospects are good for good draft, express, streeters, drivers with size and style, and smooth Southern mares.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.....	85@115
Drivers, extra.....	120@210
Drivers, good.....	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@75
Cavalry.....	2100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@50
Western range, broken.....	30@80
Matched teams.....	15@300
Western ponies.....	10@20

MULES.

Receipts fair. Small mules, 14% and under, continue quiet; 15 hands and over, steady at quotations. Market fairly active.

14% hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	\$50@70
14% hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	80@90
15% hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	125@135
15% hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	110@120
16 to 16% hands, good to extra.....	130@165

Private Sales.—One, 14 hands, \$57.50; nineteen, 15-3 hands, \$2,242; six, 15% hands, \$800.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

Large receipts and a scarcity of buyers have made a dull and weak market and a loss of nearly all the strength and activity of last week. Generally speaking, the market is off \$10 to \$15 a head on all kinds and sizes. At this season of the year it is not expected the market will remain quiet beyond this week and rather look for a good market and general revival next week. Chunks, 1,250 to 1,450, draft horses and good drivers are most in demand and will continue so for some time to come.

The following is a summary of prices:

Streeters.....	\$90@115
1,250-lb chunks.....	110@120
1,350-lb chunks.....	125@140
1,450-lb chunks.....	145@170
1,650-lb draft horses.....	190@225
Drivers.....	125@200

Remember!

That the Erie lines have the following to offer:

Solid trains between Chicago and New York.

No change of cars, any class of tickets.

Vestibule limited trains.

Pullman dining and sleeping cars.

Pullman sleeping cars to Boston and to Columbus, O.

Fare \$2 less than by lines offering same service.

If you are thinking of making a trip east, it will pay you to call at the Chicago office of the Erie, 242 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel Building.

What I Know About Seed Corn.

By John D. Ziller, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute.

In preparing this article on seed corn, I feel my lack of experience before such an able and intelligent number of farmers. Nevertheless, if any one here is benefited by this little paper, I will feel largely repaid. The old adage that the proof of the pudding is to chew the string, will hold good on seed corn, and I can inform this audience that I have chewed the seed corn string for quite a number of years, having tried a number of leading varieties and seen quite a few varieties raised in different parts of the county and State, and I feel somewhat qualified to tell what I know about seed corn. There is no school where the farmer can better educate his mind on the fine quality of seed corn than at the great corn shows, where he can see 205 entries from all the different parts of the United States, like there was at the New Era Exposition a year ago. Also at our State fair and at the great Kansas City fair last fall, where every known variety is brought into competition, side by side, and where the best farmers from the three great corn-growing States of Illinois, Missouri and Nebraska were taken for judges, one can fairly see which is the best corn, and also compare different qualities.

Now, I claim there is more difference in seed corn than there is in the finest thoroughbred cattle and the miserable "scrub" cattle on the range, and far more profit in the former. Go through the county or the State, examine the quality and see the average, and one will be astonished at the result. I have examined the corn in over fifty fields in Brown county last fall. Often, as I was riding along the road and saw a fine piece of corn, I have got from my wagon and gone into the field to examine the same. Corn looks 75 per cent. better than it is if the ears are long. I have sometimes found long, slim, pointed ears with from eight to twelve rows of corn to the ear, with short, round kernels on it of a flinty nature, which no account farmer would use for feed. Very often the longest ear you could find would be about eight or ten inches long and of a very inferior quality, and lots of fields that would not make over twenty-five bushels per acre. Now, the question arises, can this be improved, or can we do something that will increase the quality and number of bushels to the acre? If so, then our time is well spent and we will all be benefited.

"But these criticisms are all easy enough," one says. "Any one can criticize, but it is not every one that can give a remedy." I can give mine. I believe there is no corn that will give the farmer or feeder more profit than the Rankin's Mammoth Yellow Dent, that took the \$500 prize at the New Era Exposition at St. Joe. Of all the corn I have ever tried, it surpasses anything in quality and size. This corn turned one-half choice seed corn raised last summer, planted as late as June 6. I have no use for an ear of corn with less than fourteen rows of corn, while lots of this has twenty and twenty-two rows of extra quality, and carries its length of evenness from one end to the other and the same number of rows of corn at the tip end as the butt, with a square, deep kernel, ears filled out to the point, and no space between the kernels. There are many farmers who, when they do see a fine article of seed corn, tell you they have just as good at home. They are honest, and do really believe they have. But, my fellow farmer, the way

"German Syrup"

G. Gloger, Druggist, Watertown, Wis. This is the opinion of a man who keeps a drug store, sells all medicines, comes in direct contact with the patients and their families, and knows better than anyone else how remedies sell, and what true merit they have. He hears of all the failures and successes, and can therefore judge: "I know of no medicine for Coughs, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness that had done such effective work in my family as Boschee's German Syrup. Last winter a lady called at my store, who was suffering from a very severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

Coughs, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, severe cold. She could hardly talk, and I told her about German Syrup and that a few doses would give relief; but she had no confidence in patent medicines. I told her to take a bottle, and if the results were not satisfactory I would make no charge for it. A few days after she called and paid for it, saying that she would never be without it in future as a few doses had given her relief."

to do is to put them side by side and mark the difference. According to the assessors' returns, March 1, 1892, there was to be planted in Brown county 99,191 acres of corn. Now, suppose this acreage could be increased five bushels per acre, what would be the result? Four hundred and ninety-five thousand nine hundred and fifty-five bushels of corn. At 25 cents per bushel it would bring \$121,986.75. Now, every candid farmer that has not given this any thought, is requested to look to it this spring and see if he can't gain the extra five bushels. Then we will feel our article has not been in vain.

Now, brother farmers, don't understand me to advise you to send away off to buy some high-priced seed corn. No, no, emphatically no. Don't buy any corn without first seeing a sample of it on the ear, and then go and see the corn. Next, if it is impossible for you to go and see the corn, buy it in the ear. It should always be in the ear, then you can see what you are getting. Never buy less than five bushels, because you buy a bushel and plant it along side of another piece of scrub corn, and by the time you get enough to plant your crop it is so badly mixed your corn is ruined or worthless. I always, in trying a new variety, get enough to plant a whole piece. Now, in regard to price. I never believe in exorbitant prices. My motto is live and let live. No man can select seed corn and keep it over winter and select corn that is first-class for less than \$1 per bushel and get paid for time and trouble. Of course he could pick out big ears and butt and tip it and shell it. It looks fine, but if you compare it with strictly first-class corn it is nowhere. This is why the cheap, shelled, worthless corn is palmed off on the farmer, and he is always disappointed in the result, and lots of times, too, at \$1.50 to \$2 per bushel. I here warn the farmers to examine your seed corn just the same as you would an animal to head your herd.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

NO BETTER PROOF.



MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA. To the Editor of the New York World: "Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was

A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS, unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

ST. JACOBS OIL, which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been

COMPLETELY CURED." Very truly, M. THOMPSON, Postmaster.

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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Alone.

BY EDWARD BAILEY RAPLEY.

Alone with naught but day and night to bear me company,
With naught about but lake and pine and snow,
God's spotless mantle, underneath my feet;
His endless sky of blue above where'er I go.
Of pine and lake and shore and sky a dreary waste;
Each way the mountains rise to wondrous height
That in the day almost the sun obscures—
Scarce lets the twinkling stars shine in at night.

But, well I know, that ever in my deepest solitude
His hand doth guide me o'er the trackless lea,
And though I walk through dark'ning whisp'ring wood,
His Word, my staff, is there to comfort me.
So through life's journey though the way seems dark,
And dangers like great mountains o'er me rise,
Full well I know the heights I needs must scale
Bring me the nearer my home beyond the skies.
E'en though it be through trackless waste of snows,
Knowing this path before me hidden lies,
If I but follow it where'er it goes
I'll gather my rewards in Paradise.
Yellowstone Lake, National Park, Wyo.

Aurora.

I am happy to make your acquaintance, "Aurora," and hope you will come again, and wish you would tell us something new to make for our next Thanksgiving dinner. I am going to have some cucumber catsup, for one thing, and it is made in the following manner: Take cucumbers, suitable for the table; peel and grate them, salt a little, put in a bag to drain over night; in the morning season to taste, with salt, pepper and vinegar; put in small jars and seal tight, for winter use. This recipe is taken from the "White House Cook Book," and is excellent.

Summer is nearly here again. In fact we have had a number of days this month that have made us imagine that it was already here, and while we welcome the warm weather, yet we enjoy sitting in the twilight, with only the firelight shining in the room. I always think of Longfellow's poem, "The Fire of Driftwood," when I see the wood fire burning. What pictures in the flames we see; how they take us back to the days that are gone, when those who have now crossed over to the other shore sat with us in the glomg.

Everything has changed since first we came to Kansas. The wheat fields have taken the place of the buffalo grass, and the great herds of cattle that roamed free over the prairie are gone, and in their place are well-fed and well cared for cattle. They no longer go drifting slowly by, in the cruel storms, looking so hungry and pitiful, and walking, until starved and exhausted they lay down to die. And where once we could ride mile after mile without seeing a dwelling of any kind, now the prairie is dotted with farm houses. Some are merely dug-outs, some are wood and some are stone, but all are doing the best they can to make farming a success.

And so let our motto be, "Onward and Upward," and don't forget "The Home Circle."
L. M. DURFEE.
Syracuse, Kas., February 19, 1893.

Home Studies.

As Miss Aurora has challenged me, I will send a few lines.

I wonder how much we each do in our own homes to extend our own and our children's knowledge on general subjects. For many years my husband has made it a practice to introduce some topic of useful information at the supper table (especially in the winter, when most of the day's work is done). Having some relatives at the present time traveling in Egypt, that country and its pyramids and early history and connection with Bible narratives have formed a most fascinating subject lately. A few nights ago we took up the "Crusades," and that makes me remember that there seems such a dearth of knowledge of general history, among many of our teachers even. The prevalent idea appears to be that as we are now living in America our history study should only go back to 1492 or thereabouts, whereas, as Charles Dudley Warner says, "We have a civilization more than a thousand years old," and therefore a history, whether our forefathers came from Holland, Germany, France or England.

Every intelligent family should try to obtain an encyclopedia. We brought over

two sets with us, and find them invaluable for reference.

I enclose a few lines (copied from the London *Christian World*) by my fellow-countrywoman, Marianne Farningham, in honor of that great American philanthropist, Miss Willard. Perhaps the editor will insert them in the FARMER, if they have not already appeared.

I read lately that there is an "anti-crinoline" movement on foot in England, and that they hoped to get the patronage of the Princess of Wales. It is rather worthy of note that the Princess of Wales—the Queen-consort-elect of England—has been known to wear the same dress for three seasons, because she considered it more becoming than the prevailing fashion.

Wouldn't it be a comfort, to one's eyesight at least, if the short-necked, high-shouldered individuals would dare to have their sleeves made low at the shoulders, instead of puffed half way up to their ears?

Now, you who consider it outrageous not to follow the latest fashion, bristle up and put forth all the arguments in favor of tall sleeves that ever did exist or ever will exist.
ENGLISHWOMAN.

FRANCES WILLARD.

Our Guest, but no stranger!
Have we not proved you
A minister womanly?
Therefore have loved you?
All our enthusiasts
Bring you or send
A million of greetings,
And each from a friend.
Ah! aims that are lofty,
Ah! life nobly spent,
You are ours of the old world,
Our Daughter of Kent.

We need you in England,
Stay with us awhile,
See, after our winter,
How summer o'n smile!
The sight of you surely
Will make us more strong,
More ashamed of our weakness
And stern toward wrong.
Inspire us with courage
And fresh moral strength—
Our land is a little one
Come through its length.

We have welcomed with plaudits
From over the sea
Some men of America;
Happy are we,
The women of England
Who welcome you now,
Our Sister-Reformer
Of thought-lighted brow.
We, too, are in earnest,
We also love right,
And we gladly will join
In your march to the light.

You will make the world brighter
And better forever,
True Sister, true Helpmeet,
And Queen of Endeavor!
God bless you. God help you.
Hearts burdened with care
In homes of both countries
Sustain you by prayer,
And helpers will gather,
An uncounted band,
For the war you are waging
For God, Home and Land.
—Marianne Farningham.

Superstitions About Friday.

Many years ago, when sailing-ships were the only means of communication between the different countries, superstition was more rife among sailors than at the present time. These absurd fancies were not confined to Jack alone, but they were shared in to a greater or less extent by shipmasters and owners. Friday was considered a day of evil, and the most malignant results were supposed to attend a voyage commenced on this day of the week. In those times he would indeed have been a reckless skipper who would have attempted to sail on this ill-omened day, for the crew would have broken out in open rebellion, rather than lift the anchor from the bottom or cast off shore moorings.

Since the advent of steam many of these prejudices have become as derelict as the ships on which they were once entertained.

A true story is told of a skeptical Massachusetts captain who, way back in the early years of the Republic, determined to exhibit the fallacy of this particular superstition. He contracted on a certain Friday for the building of a ship, and it was arranged that the keel of this vessel was laid on Friday, that she was launched on a Friday, named Friday, commenced loading on Friday, and hauled into the stream on the same day of the week. To add to the possibilities of disaster, a negro cook named Friday was engaged, and thus fully freighted with the sinister name, the Friday sailed on a Friday, bound to a port in the West Indies. From that day to this no tidings of the ill-conditioned craft have been received. But those of us who like Friday for various reasons, but chiefly because it leads up to Saturday, upon which day schools are closed, will be pleased to hear that it is not half so unlucky a day as Monday, the day school opens again. A German statistician, feeling that Friday had been a much-maligned day, determined to make a scientific investigation of the matter, and has found that it is not Friday, but Monday, that is the most unfortunate of the week days. According to his investigations 16.74 per cent. of all accidents occur on Monday, 15.45 per cent. on Tuesday, 16.31 per cent. on Wednesday, 15.47 per cent. on Thursday, 16.38 per cent. on Friday, 16.38 per cent. on



Keep a cake of Ivory Soap at the barn, it is most excellent for washing galled spots and scratches on horses, for it will cleanse without irritating, and the vegetable oils of which it is made are cooling and healing in effect.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

R. S.

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Saturday, and only 2.60 per cent. on Sunday.

So, you see, Friday isn't so bad a day after all.—Harper's Young People.

The First Lady in France.

Madame Carnot is a brunette, with dark blue eyes, a pale complexion, delicately moulded features, and hair as black and glossy as black satin, writes Lucy Hamilton Hooper in a delightful sketch, with portrait, of the home life and personality of the wife of the President of the French Republic in the *March Ladies' Home Journal*. Her expression is at once intellectual and charming. Outside her official duties, which are many, Madame Carnot leads a very quiet and domestic life. She rises at 8 o'clock, and her first breakfast, consisting of a cup of coffee and a roll, is served to her in her dressing-room. Until 10 o'clock she occupies herself with her private correspondence, which always includes a letter to one or the other of her children, only her youngest son, Francois, who is at school in Paris, being at home. At 10 o'clock she joins the President in his library, and aids him in examining the voluminous mass of letters which arrives daily at the Elysee. Her thorough knowledge of modern languages, and her intelligence and unflinching good sense make of her a valuable assistant. The second breakfast, or lunch, is served at 1 o'clock, in the breakfast-room of the palace, and is usually a very simple repast. Guests are seldom invited to luncheon at the Elysee, as both the President and his wife prefer entertaining their friends at dinner. Lunch once concluded, Madame Carnot, on the days of state dinner parties or balls gives audience to her chief cook. Then she drives out, either to accompany her husband to the opening of an exhibition or the inauguration of some charitable institution, or to some other official function. The ordering and superintending of her toilettes absorbs a good deal of her time, and is really one of her official duties, the dress of the wife of the ruler of state exercising a widespread influence over the commercial interests of France. Then she is interested in a number of charities, and

drops in from time to time to see how her proteges are progressing.

Iron Flannels But Little.

Flannels should be ironed as little as possible, and never with a very hot iron, as it shrinks the goods and spoils the finish. It is much better, for most flannels, to simply press the bands, facing, and other cotton or similar parts, folding the woolen part smoothly and putting away for use. White clothes are to be ironed on the right side, but calicoes, gingham, embroideries, stockings and the like on the wrong side alone, or at most with a light passage of the iron over the right side. A very excellent effect is obtained on fine embroideries by ironing upon the wrong side with the fabric laid carefully between two thicknesses of flannel.

It scarcely needs to be said that the flat-irons should not be put to heat while the stove is being used for cooking, more especially for frying; the iron is quite likely to be soiled, and to give the odor of the food to the clothes. When the irons are sufficiently heated, begin work promptly and systematically; but before applying them to the articles to be smoothed, be sure that they are tested on a piece of cloth kept for the purpose, or on some article of little value, in order to make sure that there shall be no scorching or smearing. If any roughness is apparent in the iron, it may be rubbed upon coarse paper, and the latter may be sprinkled with table salt. This is a very good manner of treatment where the iron seems to be wanting in polish.—Good House-keeping.

Cabbage Salad.—Take half of a medium-sized head of cabbage, and chop or shave it; beat one egg very light and stir into it two teaspoonfuls of powdered white sugar, one teaspoonful of mustard, four tablespoonfuls of sweet milk or cream, and flour enough to make it drop as thick as cream when cooked. Blend the flour in a little milk, stir all together and put on the fire to warm. When warm so as to be as thick as cream, remove from the fire and pour over the cabbage, first sprinkling a little salt on the cabbage. Put in a deep dish and mix the cabbage and dressing well together, then add half a teaspoon of vinegar.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

The Young Folks.

John's Pumpkin.

Last spring I found a pumpkin seed,
 And thought that I would go
 And plant it in a secret place,
 - That no one else would know,
 And watch all summer long to see
 It grow, and grow, and grow,
 And maybe raise a pumpkin for
 A Jack-o'-lantern show.

I stuck a stick beside the seed,
 And thought that I should shout
 One morning when I stooped and saw
 The greenest little sprout!
 I used to carry water there,
 When no one was about,
 And every day I'd count to see
 How many leaves were out.

Till, by and by, there came a flower
 The color of the sun,
 Which withered up, and then I saw
 The pumpkin was begun.
 But, oh! I knew I'd have to wait
 So long to have my fun,
 Before that small, green ball could be
 A great big yellow one.

At last, one day, when it had grown
 To be the proper size,
 Said Aunt Matilda, "John, see here,
 I'll give you a surprise!"
 She took me to a pantry shelf,
 And there, before my eyes,
 Was set a dreadful row of half
 A dozen pumpkin pies.

Said Aunt Matilda: "John, I found
 A pumpkin, high and dry,
 Upon a pile of rubbish, down
 Behind that worn out 'tj'!"
 Oh, dear, I didn't cry, because
 I'm quite too big to cry,
 But, honestly, I couldn't eat
 A mouthful of the pie.

AN INDIAN RELIGIOUS STORY.

Not long ago I heard of a lady who has always taken the deepest interest in our mission. In order to impart to some young friends of hers some of that interest, she purchased for them Indian stamps and other articles of interest. It is somewhat in imitation of this excellent plan that I have thought it in place to introduce your young readers to some of the stories that amuse the young in India. The stories may seem rude and grotesque very often, but they reflect the thought and customs of these people. In the story I am about to relate I call particular attention to the doctrine of transmigration therein portrayed—the making of animals and men equal—which is so thoroughly Hindoo; and the servant's trick, which is true to nature. With this introduction I proceed to tell my story.

Long ago there lived a famous king. In his travels one day he met a man who kept a goat, which was a champion fighter. The king procured a goat for himself, challenged this goat, and the fight commenced. The king's goat soon got the worst of it and was killed; but as he knew how to transmigrate into other bodies, he went back, hid his own body, entered into his own lifeless goat, renewed the conflict and gained a victory. However, his opponent, too, knew how to transmigrate. So he went to the place where the king had deposited his body, entered into it, at the same time cutting up his own to keep the king from using it. The king's spirit returns to find his body stolen. He returns to the place of combat to find a lodging-place again in the body of the goat. In the meantime the fortunate spirit in possession of the king's body, whom we will call the Usurper, occupies the king's palace and reigns on his throne.

The king's spirit was in a sad plight, not having a resting-place. As he wanders about he comes upon the body of a parrot, enters into it, and joins himself to a flock of parrots. The whole flock is soon caught in a trapper's net. When the trapper comes to take his prey they all appear dead. He picks them up one by one and throws them down on the ground. It had been pre-arranged among themselves that they should all feign themselves dead until the last one should be released, and then all were to fly away. The trapper's hatchet, however, happened to fall just before he came to the last one. The others, hearing it, and thinking the last parrot had now been released, all flew away. The trapper, seeing himself robbed of nearly all of his prey, resolved to take revenge on the ill-fated parrot which remained, and which happened to be the king-parrot.

The parrot's ingenuity, however, saves it. When the trapper, in his rage, was about to kill it, the parrot said: "Do not kill me. If you kill me, you will hardly get a meal by it; but if you sell me, you will realize 400 rupees." Rather a wonderful bird, he thought; so I will try to sell it. He went to a town and offered the parrot for sale. A very rich man, who was childless, and wanted a pet, was induced to pay 400 rupees for it. This man was a merchant. Imagine his surprise when in his business transactions this parrot told him whom to trust and whom not to trust, what to buy and what not to buy! This made him soon the most successful merchant in that town.

In that town there lived a king who had an exceedingly peculiar wife. Among other queer doings of hers, if any one appeared to her in a dream, she fined him heavily for his intrusion. The night before she dreamed about a poor Brahman, and

the police were now on the search for him. They found him, and told him he must pay the queen 1,000 rupees fine for daring to appear in her dreams. He was poor and could not pay anything. While he was led along he passed the place where our parrot lodged. The parrot saw him and asked him why he was so sad. He told his story. "Don't be sad," the parrot says; "I will pay the fine for you." The police called the queen to receive the money. The parrot put the money in a bag, which he placed on the top of a very high post. He gives the queen a mirror and tells her to get her money. She tells some one to climb the post and get the money. The parrot says: "It appears below in the mirror; you can get it there." Rebuked for his senselessness, he retorts by saying that there is as much sense in getting money out of a mirror as there is in getting it through dreaming.

This enrages the queen. She determines on revenge. She gets very sick, and has the doctors tell the king that the only remedy that will cure her is parrot broth, and the parrot must be the oldest one that can be procured. The king sends messengers to find out which is the oldest parrot in the town. They report that it is our king-parrot. The merchant at first refuses to sell it; but the king's will is law, and so he lets him have it for a handsome present. With a feeling of satisfaction she sees the parrot brought into her room and delivers it to the cook. The cook cuts its wings to prevent its flying away, throws it down in the cook-room, and busies himself with some other work. In the meantime the parrot hides itself in the water-pipe. The cook returns to find his parrot gone. He reasons thus within himself: "If I tell my mistress that the parrot has escaped, I shall most likely lose my head. So, what can I do? I will take an old chicken, make broth, and give it to her." So he takes a chicken, makes the broth, and as soon as the queen has eaten it she is restored to health!

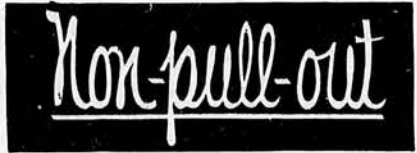
The parrot stays in his hiding-place, only coming out at night, until his feathers have grown. Then he flies to a temple near by, asks the temple guard to allow him to lodge behind the idol, and he will reward him richly for it. The guard gives the permission. Next day the queen comes to worship before the image. While she is worshipping, the parrot from behind the image says: "Oh, excellent woman! I praise your piety and your devotion. Ask what you will and I will give it to you." She thinks it is the god who has spoken, and feels herself flattered. She makes her request that she may ascend to heaven bodily. He says to her: "You have asked a hard thing. This can be granted only to the purest. In order that it may be granted to you, therefore, you must first do penance and purify yourself. Give half of all your wealth to the poor and the other half to this temple guard, and to-morrow take a bath, have your head shaven, and come to the temple riding on an ass. Then your holy desire shall be fulfilled." She fulfills all these conditions and calls together all the princes and neighboring kings to witness her ascension. On the morrow she comes to the temple, and is told, as she thinks by the god, to ascend a beam near there which was as high as she was. This she says she can not do. Then the parrot perches on a post near by and says: "You can not ascend that beam, and how do you expect to ascend to heaven? You thought to kill me. Now I have made you give away all your money and disgrace yourself in the presence of all these princes by making you shave your head and ride a donkey! And the parrot flew away.

The news of this parrot came to the

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket,

Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and

Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new



will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!"

It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark—

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ARTZFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA."

The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial. B

king's own country. In his own palace the wives had often been perplexed about the Usurper who was reigning on the throne. His body was the body of the king, but his mind seemed so different. The only solution to their perplexity was that some one else's spirit must have possessed the king's body. And when they heard about the wonderful doings of this parrot they concluded that the king must have possessed it. But how to dispossess the Usurper, this was the question. They decide upon a plan. They all appear very sad. When the Usurper asks them why they are so sad, they tell him that they loaned all their jewels to a very dear friend. But that friend very suddenly died without telling any one where the jewels were hid. If they only could speak with this dead friend for a minute and find out the secret! The Usurper again brings into requisition his knowledge of transmigration, and enters into the body of the dead friend to find out the secret. In the meantime the parrot had been brought into the palace; the king took possession of his own body again, and reigned happily on the throne. All is well that ends well.—Rev. J. Aberly, in Lutheran World.

There is no reason why children should be allowed to suffer from loathsome scrofulous sores and glandular swellings when such a pleasant, effective, and economical medicine as Ayer's Sarsaparilla may be procured of the nearest druggist. Be sure and get Ayer's.

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Allen Manvel, President of the Santa Fe railroad, died at San Diego, Cal., February 24.

Any one can obtain literature on the subject of free coinage by addressing the Pan American Bimetallic Association, Denver, Colo.

John W. Mackay, the famous capitalist, known as Bonanza Mackay all over the world, was shot on the morning of February 24, at the Lick house in San Francisco, by an old man.

A writer in the *Roman Farmer* says: "In 1873 the local debt in Ohio amounted to \$20,119,276, and the local taxes \$20,653,494. There has been a constant advance in both to the present time. At the close of 1892 the local debt amounted to \$83,449,072, and the local taxes amounted to \$34,749,675. Thus we will observe that local debts have increased more than 400 per cent., while local taxes have increased heavily."

A subscriber inquires how he obtain the last bulletin of the farmers' institutes of Wisconsin. In reply, the *KANSAS FARMER* will state that this bulletin contains the cream of 100 institutes held during the winter. All the institute workers of that State came together for a general closing institute, and this bulletin, "No. 6," is the result. It is sent in paper covers for 50 cents a copy or bound in cloth for 75 cents. Address, W. H. Morrison, Superintendent, Madison, Wis.

T. T. S., of Garfield, Kas., writes the *KANSAS FARMER* as follows: "A. B. Duncan, of Garfield, Kas., asks for a remedy to get rid of prairie dogs. About five years ago I got the following remedy in the *KANSAS FARMER*, which proved very successful: Bisulphid of carbon, which can be got in any first-class drug store. Roll up balls of cotton about the size of an egg, saturate the cotton with the carbon, roll the ball in a hole and cover up. One pound will do about twenty holes."

The fight against the anti-option bill has been waged with all the fierceness of outlaws defending their plunder. It now seems doubtful whether Mr. Hatch will be able to force a vote on it for the purpose of concurring in the Senate amendments. The bill passed the House by a great majority, was amended slightly and passed by a great majority in the Senate, and would again pass the House but for the skill and determination of the representatives of the grain gamblers in preventing a vote. It is now very doubtful whether it can be reached at this session, and every hour makes it more probable that the whole battle will have to be fought again in the next Congress.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.

At the time the *KANSAS FARMER* went to press last week quiet had been restored at the capitol building and the Supreme court was engaged in the consideration of habeas corpus proceedings in the case of a Mr. Gunn, who, having been called as a witness to appear before the House of Representatives presided over by Mr. Douglass, and known as the Republican House, had denied the authority of that House.

Under these proceedings the court examined into the organizations of the contending Houses, and on Saturday the Chief Justice delivered a lengthy opinion, in which he touched upon almost every point raised in the entire controversy. Chief Justice Horton held the Republican House to be the legally and constitutionally organized House of Representatives by virtue of having been organized and recognized by a majority of those holding certificates of election from the State Board of Canvassers; that the Populist House was not legally organized. The Chief Justice discussed the application of the "Reed rule," whereby members whose names were on the roll, but who failed to answer, were counted as present in the Populist House, and concluded it was not applicable to this case, since the members so counted had never recognized Mr. Dunsmore as Speaker.

The Chief Justice held that the informalities in the organization of the Republican House were not such as to invalidate its organization. Held that the recognition of the Populist House by the Senate and by the Governor did not oust the Republican House; held that this court has jurisdiction to determine these matters, and that the Republican House, being the legal House, had the right to compel Mr. Gunn to appear before it to answer for contempt in failing to respect the subpoena of the Republican House.

Associate Justice Johnson concurred fully with the opinion of the Chief Justice. Associate Justice Allen dissented radically from the views of the other two. He held that in the distribution of the powers of the State's government by the constitution, the authority to decide the questions here presented has not been conferred upon the Supreme court, but that since the constitution had required the two Houses of the Legislature to communicate one with the other, and had required that the Governor communicate with both houses, it was made the duty of the Governor and the Senate to decide and determine as between the two houses, each claiming to be the House of Representatives, and that their determination was conclusive. So that, according to Justice Allen's opinion, the Supreme court was usurping powers not conferred upon it, but made necessary parts of the duties of other branches of the Government by the constitution of the State. Justice Allen also reviewed the trial and the facts as he understood them, and gave it as his opinion that the Republican House had organized without a quorum of members entitled to sit in the Kansas Legislature.

Justice Allen also alluded to the work that had been done by the Legislature as something that ought not to be overturned by the court. He held that the Republican House was the only one whose organization was in question in this proceeding, and that it was not the legal House of Representatives and had not the authority to restrain Mr. Gunn of his liberty, and that the prisoner should be discharged.

In trials of this kind the opinion of the majority of the Justices becomes the decision of the court, and the order was made accordingly.

Before the decision of the court was rendered the Populist House had adjourned until 4 o'clock Monday. After maturely considering the matter, this House held its final session on Tuesday morning, and while protesting against the opinion of the majority of the court, decided to abide by it. The journal of the Populist House was approved for the entire term and that body adjourned without day, and the Populist members proceeded in a body

to Representative hall to take their seats in what has heretofore been known as the Republican House. There was no demonstration of any kind on their entrance, and the House was soon after called to order by Speaker Douglass, and for the first time the Populist members answered to the roll call of the clerk of this body. Several of the Populist members entered protests before answering to their names.

It is stated that the Senate will enter a protest upon its journal and recognize the House as now constituted, and that the Governor will issue an address and also acquiesce in the situation.

The fifty days of the present legislative session have almost gone, and it is doubtful whether more can be done than to pass the appropriation bills unless the members are willing to remain longer without pay. There is some talk of an extra session. Whether this will be called or not, rests entirely with the Governor. If there shall be an extra session the members can draw pay for thirty days, or so much thereof as they spend in the extra session.

PARTY SPIRIT.

It is often thought to be an unfortunate fact that partisanship should influence men to so great a degree, not only in their views of political questions, but also as to questions of fact and of right. In the last campaign in Kansas party strife was carried to a high pitch, and the desire and determination to win became paramount to almost everything else. So overweening was the strife that there seems to be little doubt but that illegal votes were cast, unworthy means were used to influence electors or to prevent them from going to the polls, and that untrue returns were in several instances made. On the assembling of the Legislature the strife and the belief in the charges of bad faith in making returns led to the organization of two bodies, each claiming to be the House of Representatives. It is a noteworthy fact that in the formation of these two bodies party lines were strictly adhered to, the Republicans and "straight-out" Democrats forming one body and the Populists and "fusion" Democrats forming the other. So, too, in the recognition of these bodies by the members of the Senate and by the Governor, party lines were almost as closely observed. Finally the matter came before the Supreme court last week, and there, too, the division was just as marked, the two Republican Justices holding with the Republicans, and the one Populist Justice for the Populists' view of the situation.

These occurrences recall the famous electoral commission created by Congress for the determination of the question as to whether Rutherford B. Hayes or Samuel J. Tilden had been elected President. This commission was called a non-partisan body, and consisted in part of Justices of the Supreme court of the United States. It was composed of fifteen members, in the final selection of whom the Republicans secured eight and the Democrats seven. The vote of this high commission was eight to seven, every member voting according to the interests of his party, and resulted in seating Mr. Hayes.

Party spirit seems to be rather increasing than otherwise, and it is difficult to predict the final consequences. It is destructive of confidence in the good faith of persons placed in responsible positions, and on this good faith our system of government rests.

It is the purpose of the *KANSAS FARMER* in giving each week an outline of the more important events in the extraordinary legislative situation of the present winter to give only facts without any attempt to even indicate conclusions. This is the more important to the candid reader since it is nearly impossible to obtain in any other publications an unbiased statement, it being the attempt of the writers on the partisan political journals to give to their statements such coloring or distortion as shall seem to establish the positions of their respective parties. The course of the *KANSAS FARMER* in thus presenting the unvarnished truth is heartily commended by fair-minded citizens of all parties, and it is

not unlikely to turn out that in future political controversies the reader of the *KANSAS FARMER*, being fortified with unassailable facts will have the best of the argument.

KANSAS CHARACTERISTICS.

Recent events have attracted a good deal of attention to Kansas, and some of her own people have claimed to be ashamed to acknowledge that they are Kansans. To repudiate Kansas with all that she is, is to repudiate the most pronounced form of modern American development under pre-eminently American conditions, and under circumstances which are by all thinkers declared to be most conducive to typical American results.

It has been said that Kansas is verging toward socialism. Political heresies are said to be of foreign origin, and it has been proposed to shut these out and at the same time to prevent the incoming of inordinate numbers of incompetents, paupers, criminals, not to say also laboring people, by enacting more stringent national immigration laws, and thus provide against the spread of socialism. But Kansas has comparatively few foreigners, and those she has are thrifty, industrious, and for the most part, well-to-do people, and a majority of them are not in the radical movements of the day.

It has been said that political evils are bred in the poverty-stricken and vice-riddled slums of large cities. Kansas has no large cities within her borders, and such a thing as a typical "slum" cannot be found in the State. Further, the majorities in the cities have been largely against the movements which have lately directed the eyes of the country to this commonwealth.

It has been said that ignorance is the enemy to be feared in a government by the people, and that in the broad light of intelligence American institutions must reach their most perfect estate. Kansas has a smaller percentage of illiteracy than any State save Iowa, and her people's appreciation of the value of education is exemplified in the fact that of her children of school age a larger percentage are actually in school than are those of any other State. Kansas is well provided with higher institutions of learning, and they are well attended. She has colleges under various denominational auspices in almost every part of the State. She has high schools, sustained at public expense. Her State Normal school is one of the best in the country. Her State University holds an enviable rank among the great State institutions of the Union. Her Agricultural college is acknowledged to be the best institution of its class in the world.

The debt record of Kansas is stupendous. It has been said that the mortgage is a thing of civilization and an evidence of prosperity. Without assenting to the latter statement, attention may be called to two facts: First, when Kansas went into mortgaging, she went at it in earnest and covered her property more rapidly than ever was done anywhere before. Second, when she began paying she paid off more rapidly than any other people ever paid. No Kansan need be ashamed of his State on her mortgage record.

Kansas is a land of churches and church-goers; a land of prohibition and small consumption of liquors; a land of newspapers, books and magazines. She sustains more newspapers in proportion to population than any other State.

Kansas is a land of immense productiveness. Her wheat crop of 1892 exceeded that of any other State by 30,000,000 bushels. Her corn, oats, grass and fruit crops are enormous. She has cattle upon a thousand hills, and thousands of cattle where there are no hills. Her pork and dairy, her poultry and garden products are great. The development of her mineral resources has only begun.

Kansas is a land of railroads and telegraphs.

Kansas is a typical American State, a land of free speech, free press, vigorous and active thought. Whoever is ashamed to be a Kansan ought to find some dark corner of an effete monarchy and hide from the light of modern civilization.

INTRODUCTION TO AGRICULTURAL REPORT—SECOND PAPER.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, continues his introduction to the eighth biennial report, as follows:

"The two years, 1891 and 1892, covered by this report, were, in a general way, years of plenty and prosperity.

"The meteorological and general weather conditions for both years were, in important respects, similar. The rainfall was unusually abundant—excessive in eastern Kansas during the spring months of each year, with an unusually low temperature prevailing, while during July and August, extending late into autumn, the rainfall in most places was exceedingly light and the temperature high.

"The conditions were, in a high degree, favorable to wheat, and in a smaller degree to other crops maturing in early July, such as oats, barley, etc., but corn, which is obliged to run the gauntlet of July and August, except in favored sections, was reduced in yield greatly, the average for the State for each year being about twenty-five bushels per acre. This is five bushels per acre less than an average yield of this crop for a term of years in the State. However, taking the State as a whole, and the crops in the aggregate, the two years constituting this biennial period have been prosperous years, and with the rigid economy enforced by previous crop failures and hard times incident to collapse of the boom, the farmers of Kansas have liquidated more indebtedness in these years than they have done in any previous biennial period in the history of the State. This is especially true in the central and western belts, where the wheat area has been so largely increased and the crop both years so exceptionally good.

POPULATION AND MATERIAL GROWTH.

"The population of Kansas for 1890, as published in the seventh biennial report, is that furnished by the Government Census Department, and by it is placed at 1,423,485. This represents the population of our State June 1, 1890.

"The population, as shown by assessors' returns for 1891, is 1,338,811, a loss, as reported, of 84,674, or nearly 6 per cent. This loss is easily accounted for. The year 1890 was a most disastrous crop year, and commencing with 1887, it was the last of a series of bad crop years, the parallel of which has not been known in Kansas. Coming as it did immediately after the boom collapsed, when farmers were already overburdened by financial obligations assumed during the boom period, a crisis followed, and the result was an exodus of a considerable portion of farm as well as city population. The reactionary movement, however, which set in after the boom collapsed and the crop failures following, reached its lowest point in the spring of 1891.

"The population, as shown by assessors' returns, March 1, 1892, is 1,347,448, an increase—small, to be sure—but an increase over that of the preceding year of 8,617, showing that our people are returning, or others are taking their places.

"The growth of the State, however, in the expansion of her cultivated area and in the aggregate amount and value of her farm products, notwithstanding the loss in population, has been steadily moving forward.

"In 1888, when the population of the State was the highest in her history, the area under cultivation, as returned by assessors, was 15,577,088 acres. This area was higher also than any previously reported by over 1,000,000 acres.

"In 1890 the area as returned devoted to field crops was 15,929,654 acres. In 1891 this area grew to 17,518,090 acres, and in 1892, by assessors' returns, it is shown to be 18,360,240 acres, an increase in two years of 2,430,586 acres, or over 15 per cent., the largest increase in cultivated acres ever made in the State in the same length of time. This largely increased area under cultivation is chiefly due to the rapid expansion of the wheat area of the State.

"In 1888 the wheat area (winter and spring) was 1,120,119 acres. In 1889 it was 1,594,285 acres. In 1890, 2,321,113 acres. In 1891, 3,733,910 acres, and in

1892 it was increased, as shown by assessors' returns, to 4,129,829 acres, showing an increase in wheat area alone in four years of 3,109,710 acres. This increase has been made chiefly in the central and western belts of the State. In like manner there has been a steady and corresponding increase in the aggregate value of farm products in the State.

"For the biennial period of 1885 and 1886, this value was \$268,276,569. For 1887 and 1888 it was \$275,241,264. For 1889 and 1890, \$283,738,970, and for 1891 and 1892 it was \$334,460,327. On page —, part 2, of this report we publish a table of statistics showing the growth of Kansas in area devoted to field crops and their aggregate value from 1877 up to 1892, inclusive, to which all who are interested are referred. These statistics conclusively show that the loss in population has not materially affected the progress of Kansas in the development of her agricultural resources, and now since the lines have been re-formed in Kansas and the population is again increasing, with the costly lessons of economy and correct business methods which we have all thoroughly learned, the State is on a better basis for a solid and abiding prosperity than she has been at any former period in her history."

OFFICIAL LIVE STOCK STATISTICS.

A dispatch sent out from Washington, under date of February 27, says:

The Department of Agriculture has just completed its cattle census. The results are startling. There is a decrease shown in the number of stock cattle, and it is of such proportions as will have a marked effect on prices the coming year. The statistics show:

"The scarcity of food in Virginia induced farmers to sell off feeding bullocks closely. The no-fence law in some of the Southern States has caused a reduction of numbers, the more worthless of the old stock having been sacrificed to the manifest improvement of the existing herds. The low price of cattle in the ranch regions, and the discouragement after long waiting for a rise, have tended to reduce the numbers of cattle. In many cases the growers have transferred their interest to horses. There appears little change in numbers of milch cows, a slight decline being reported in some States, and a small increase in others, especially in the districts of enlarging population in the distant West. There is less fluctuation in this class of farm animals than in any other, as the milk supply must be kept up, and ample provision made for the relative uniform requirements of butter and cheese factories."

But the census of stock cattle shows there are 1,697,043 fewer now than one year ago. An increase in value over last year is noted, and the statistician says:

"In the case of cattle, it seems to be the beginning of an advance, which promises still higher values to growers, in sympathy with the rise in prices of hives ready for slaughter."

The reduction in the number of hogs in the country is made still more notable by the completion of the Department census. This country has 6,330,212 fewer hogs than one year ago. The decrease is about 12 per cent.

A BIG SPECULATION COLLAPSES.

A few months ago the country was startled by the announcement of the formation of what was known as the "Reading Combine." This was a consolidation of several railroads and coal mining interests, so as to control the mining, transportation and sale of anthracite coal. A practical monopoly was obtained of a large division of the labor market. Confidence in the prospects for inordinate profits to the operators was such that while the amount of this stock which was issued was immense, the price of shares advanced greatly. The telegraphic reports abounded in accounts of the reduction of miners' wages and in the numbers employed, and of advances in the prices of coal. The supposition was that the consolidation was pocketing immense profits. No doubt princely fortunes were pocketed somewhere. But only last week came the report of the failure of the combine and the appointment

by the court of a receiver to take charge of its affairs.

Some financiers intimate that this collapse, as well as others, came from the operation of the laws as to the coinage of silver. But it is more probable that speculations of managers, overstocking, over-bonding, etc., etc., are responsible.

SUGAR IN HAWAII AND LOUISIANA.

As a matter of interest we give herewith the sugar crops of the islands for a series of years, as compared with the crop of Louisiana for the same years. The reciprocity treaty went into effect in 1875 by which these islands received 2 cents per pound advantage from the United States over all other countries. For fifteen years, to April 1, 1891, we gave these islands a virtual bounty of about \$5,000,000 per annum for producing sugar for us, and they are anxious to come into the Union so as to share the government bounty until it expires in 1905:

	Hawaii Crop.	Louisiana Crop.
1855.....	586,868 lbs.	254,569,000 lbs.
1860.....	1,352,097 "	265,063,900 "
1865.....	2,434,609 "	19,900,000 "
1870.....	14,016,181 "	168,878,522 "
1875.....	17,909,390 "	163,418,070 "
1878.....	38,382,050 "	239,478,763 "
1879.....	45,992,100 "	198,962,278 "
1880.....	63,580,680 "	272,962,899 "
1881.....	90,842,507 "	159,874,950 "
1882.....	114,027,624 "	303,096,258 "
1883.....	113,956,916 "	287,712,230 "
1884.....	142,497,244 "	211,402,963 "
1885.....	171,124,399 "	236,626,486 "
1886.....	191,623,175 "	181,123,872 "
1887.....	212,800,000 "	353,856,877 "
1888.....	222,985,529 "	324,526,781 "
1889.....	252,484,098 "	287,491,271 "
1890.....	245,696,640 "	433,489,886 "
1891.....	290,024,200 "	360,489,307 "
1892.....	255,939,973 "	est'm'td 448,000,100 "

THE GOLD SHIPMENTS.

In his special of February 25, Banker Clews states that the Sherman act (silver purchase law) "has been largely instrumental in compelling the country to give gold in exchange for at least \$100,000,000 of securities held by foreigners who were alarmed at the dangers connected with our silver policy." Farmers of the country note that concurrently with this there has been an immense advance in the prices of some important agricultural products, viz., meats. Speculators also insist that the only reason for the continuance of the low prices for wheat is the surplus of over-abundant crops. Now it is certain that if \$100,000,000 of our interest-bearing securities have been returned to this country the interest on this amount has ceased to go abroad, and since this saving of interest has been accompanied by an increased ability to pay on account of advance in the price of exports, the common people will not complain of the silver act which, according to the financial authorities, is the indirect cause of the saving of interest, and according to the belief of many producers is instrumental in raising prices.

If the continued shipments of gold to foreign countries really represents that amount of our securities returned, i. e., that amount of our debts paid, while other and equally convenient forms of money take the place of gold in our domestic transactions, who shall call a halt?

The Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company, of Kansas City, writes the KANSAS FARMER, under date of February 25: "Receipts for the week, 23,000 cattle, 33,000 hogs and sheep 1,000. These receipts show a decrease from last week's receipts of 3,000 cattle, 7,000 hogs. The run of stock for the week has been lighter than expected, but there have been sufficient cattle and entirely too many hogs. No one seems to want them. Good, heavy cattle have been in demand, and are selling at steady prices. We quote such cattle at \$5 to \$5.40; dressed beef steers, \$4.50 to \$5; medium fat steers, \$3.75 and \$4.25. We have had a few Texas and Indian corn-fed steers sold from \$3.60 to \$4. Good cows are selling at strong prices and are in demand, at \$3.25 to \$3.65. Common cows and canners are not wanted, and have sold from 20 to 50 cents lower than last week. Stockers and feeders are still in demand and from fifteen to thirty loads a day are going to the country. Good feeders, selling from \$3.75 to \$4.25; good native stockers, selling from \$3.25 to \$3.75; common and medium, \$2.75 to \$3. Hogs got on the

toboggan slide last Saturday, and have been sliding down every day since. A decline of 75 cents in a week on light receipts takes the breath away from the 9-cent hog man. Packers took turn about pounding the market, one buyer would get the market mellowed up and the others would buy the goods. The man who let loose quick was the good salesman this week. Common and light have suffered a larger decline than good hogs, owing to the absence of shipping demand. We quote, pigs and light from \$5 to \$7; light mixed, \$7 to \$7.15; mixed packing, \$7.15 to \$7.35; good hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.50; tops, \$7.75. We look for some reaction next week, unless everybody gets scared and lets loose at once. We have a new sheep-buyer in the field. Good sheep selling strong. Lambs and yearlings are especially strong, if fat and of good quality."

The Road Question.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I notice in the FARMER of February 15 an article on good roads, which, in my opinion, contains more good sense to the square inch than any I have yet seen. After two years experience in road-making, as Township Trustee, I am thoroughly convinced that the only solution to the road problem is to be found in wide wheels.

We have taken special pains with certain pieces of road to grade them high and dry, only to see them cut to pieces by the narrow tires the first wet spell.

The objection to the one and three-fourth inch wheel in dry weather is as great as in wet. It cuts the road surface full of chug-holes, making the vehicle jolt and jar, to the intense disgust of occupants and team, and filling the air with clouds of dust to mar our clothes and clog our lungs.

I am satisfied it is not possible to grade a road to carry a heavy load on narrow wheels. They cut like a knife.

Our manufacturers understand the advantages of wide wheels, all heavy machinery, as binders, separators, engines, and even road-graders and mowers, being mounted on wheels varying in width from three to ten inches.

Some object to wide wheels because they carry too much mud, but if all would use them there would be very little mud to be carried; the wide wheel would press the surface smooth and even, and if there was a slight incline, the water would all pass off. I think four or five inches would be wide enough, instead of ten or twelve, as suggested by Mr. Coleman.

I am informed that Michigan has a law to rebate one-half the road tax to all persons who will use the wide wheels, and I understand the broad wheels are being rapidly introduced.

I can see no valid objection to the wide wheels except the difficulty of introducing them, and this could certainly be overcome by wise legislation. Clay Center, Kas. A. L. WYLIE.

On next Saturday a Democratic administration will be installed at Washington. Beginning with 1861, six consecutive Republican administrations were installed at the national capital. In 1885 the White House went under Democratic control. The Republicans regained it in 1889. The rout of Republicans is, however, more complete at the present time than ever before since the inauguration of Lincoln, in 1861. At this time the Democrats obtain undoubted majorities in both the Senate and House.

A new book, "Manures, How to Make and How to Use Them," has just been published by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., seed-growers, Philadelphia. This work, dealing with a subject of growing interest to all soil-workers, has been written by their chemist, Mr. Frank W. Sempers, with a view to placing in the hands of farmers a concise, practical hand-book containing the latest researches in scientific agriculture in our own and foreign lands. The book is written in a language that can be read understandingly by all and contains much hitherto unpublished information that will be found helpful in tillage and general soil management. Much is said about the home-production and care of manures, and trustworthy formulas, drawn from the highest scientific authorities, abound throughout the work. We may have occasion at some future time to use extracts from the book in the columns of the KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture.

FRUIT AND FORESTRY IN KANSAS.

(Continued from last week.)

One of the fruits best adapted to Kansas soil, if we may judge from the profusion and number of varieties found growing wild, is the plum. The sand-hill plum was here when poor Lo occupied the then great American desert, no doubt puckering the mouth of the Indian "kids" with as much success as it now does their pale-faced followers. We do not speak of it in disrespect. It was golden apples to the early settlers of Kansas, and stewed for sauce, sweetened with sorghum, it added much to the scanty fare of the settler, whose chief diet, as a rule, was corn bread, salt pork and black coffee.

From this same sand plum we believe could be propagated a plum superior to any now raised in Kansas. This State is the home of the plum. If you wish the best results, never buy a plum grafted on a peach. They are short-lived; and while for a few years they will flourish, the short life they inherit from the parent root will destroy them in the acme of their glory. There is some objection to setting them on their own root, as they have a tendency to sprout, which can only be kept in hand by the use of a brush scythe. Plant about fourteen feet apart, as near as convenient to the poultry house, as the chicks will help to hold in check the curculio that some years prove nearly fatal to the crop.

Our experience is that the following varieties are the best, although we are fruiting thirty-eight: Wild Goose, Red and Yellow Chickasaws, Lombard, Blue Damson, and Green and Yellow Egg. The Miner does fairly well, and being a late plum it ripens in September at a time when it is acceptable, and for that reason it will be popular. We believe it to be a good idea to alternate the rows in setting, as better results follow the mixing of the pollen of different varieties.

While cherries as a rule do well here, in our opinion, the man who sets the sweet varieties fools away his time. The only cherries that we would recommend are the common Morello, English Morello and Early Richmond. They do finely, and while the old-fashioned cherry of our boyhood days will always hold a place in the list of favorites, English Morello and Early Richmond are standard varieties for Kansas and produce early crops of excellent quality. Twelve feet apart is the favorite distance to plant. Every family should have a cherry orchard and next spring is the time to plant it.

As we said in the beginning, it pays to plant apricots and nectarines, as they are among the best of our canning fruits. The great trouble in successfully fruiting them is their tendency to blossom early, oftentimes getting caught by the frost. Our experience is to keep them back, which insures a crop every year there are peaches. This can be easily done by mulching the ground around the tree with old hay or straw while it is frozen.

Much has been said of the hardy Russian apricots, but out of five hundred trees we have growing, none have given as good satisfaction as the Breda and California Golden, both natives of America. Nectarines and apricots need the same treatment as the peach, and will stand planting at the same distance apart. From one tree that had been planted five years we gathered in 1891 five bushels of as fine apricots as California ever produced. While we do not recommend setting them on a large scale, it will pay to put out a dozen trees for home use, as they are ornamental as well as fruitful.

What shall we say of grapes, the success of which can be vouched for by hundreds of our best farmers? Hardy, prolific, luscious and health-giving. Sunny Kansas is the Italy of America for its successful culture. The old saying in the East is that no land is too poor to raise beans, applies to grapes in Kansas. They flourish on the gravel ridge, sand-hill or the alluvial bottom land. The ideal place is, we believe, on the latter. The principal reason why we prefer the bottom is that in time of drouth our upland grapes some-

times blister and wilt beneath the rays of old Sol. This, however, can be remedied to a great extent by thorough cultivation in the early part of the season and a heavy mulch of straw, hay or coarse manure at the close of the rainy season in June. The proper distance to plant, in our judgment, is eight feet apart. At the age of two years they are ready for the trellis, which, in our judgment, should be made of posts and galvanized wire. Run the rows north and south, as it is more protected in this way from the prevailing winds and hot sun. Our plan for trimming is the first year to cut back to one bud. Let this form the main vine; second year leave on lateral and continue laterals until the trellis is covered. In trimming for fruit, cut back the wood to one bud and do not be afraid of cutting away too much. More crops are injured by cutting away too little rather than too much. The best time to trim is the last half of February and the first half of March. Never trim after the sap comes up. Summer pruning is practiced with success by our most successful growers. It consists in pinching off the ends of the vines beyond the cluster. Although we are fruiting some thirty varieties, we would not recommend over eight to our readers. First in the black would be the Concord, the most reliable and general-purpose grape, in our judgment, grown. Then comes the Worden, Moore's Early and a few Hartford Prolific for early use. Of the white—Niagara, Lady, Golden Pocklington; of the red—Catawba, Delaware and Agawam. We cannot too strongly urge the planting of the grape. A rich reward will follow; and if there is any fruit in Kansas that will flourish under adverse circumstances it is the grape. The price of the plants is low, if you want to buy them, or you can propagate from cuttings or laying. Cuttings should be cut in the spring, planted on moist ground and well cared for. Have three eyes or buds on each cutting; plant at an angle of 45°, the same as cotton-woods. Have two buds beneath and one on top of soil. Layering is simply done, by digging a trench by the vine and laying down a cane of the previous year's growth. When the buds begin to start put in a little dirt, but do not cover them. Fill in as the buds become branches until the trench is full. We have got as many as five good, strong, healthy plants from one layer.

Kingman, Kas. W. L. BROWN.
(To be continued next week.)

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.
The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met in the office of Blair & Kauffman, Kansas City, nurserymen. In the absence of the President and Vice President, on motion of Maj. Holsinger, Stephen P. Twiss, of Kansas City, Mo., one of the men who helped to organize the society twenty-five years ago, occupied the chair. The previous minutes were read and approved. Capt. Deihl, of Olathe, delegate to the Kansas State meeting held during December, 1892, made a partial report of that gathering.

In answer to a question asked by A. Chandler, Mr. Deihl reported that, judging from the display of fruit at the Kansas meeting, he believed that the southwestern part of Kansas is pre-eminently adapted to fruit-growing. Although, as yet, interest in this branch of agriculture has not developed to the same extent as in southwest Missouri.

Maj. Holsinger indorsed the opinion of Mr. Deihl, and predicted that in time the great Arkansas valley would be rich in orchards.

In the question of planting orchards, deep plowing was advocated. Homer Reed, of Kansas City, stated that he expected to plant thirteen acres of orchard this year, and he proposes to subsoil before planting.

Mr. John Blair advocated that in planting apple trees, put the rows thirty-three feet apart, having them run north and south, and then plant in the rows eighteen feet apart.

The question of pruning coming up, several shades of opinion were expressed. A. Chandler advocated trimming. Captain Deihl advocated

trimming and shellacing the limb cut, even if not larger than the little finger. Maj. Holsinger objected to trimming further than can be done with the finger and thumb. The Secretary reported his observations to be that the most unkept orchards are the ones oftenest loaded with fruit. G. F. Espenlaub advocated pruning so as to obtain a better quality of fruit, even at the expense of quantity.

REPORTS ON FRUIT PROSPECTS.

The apple prospects for the coming year was reported first-class. Peaches, still enough bloom for a full crop.

The planting of pear and plum orchards was advocated by several members who had had success in these lines.

Mr. Key reported small fruit in good condition, with the exception of strawberries. He advocated thorough and late cultivation for raspberries. His vines have now been in cultivation for twenty years and are still vigorous, apparently good for twenty years yet. During the twenty years they have never failed to bear a fair crop. A. Chandler also advocated thorough cultivation, especially after the berry harvest.

EXPERIMENTS TO BE TRIED DURING 1893.

H. M. Evans, of Kansas City, Mo., who has been growing fruit in Illinois, proposes this year to plant a large apple orchard in this location. The varieties recommended to constitute at least nine-tenths of his orchard were York Imperial, Ben Davis, Gano and Willow Twig.

Messrs. Holsinger and Deihl both advocated placing the York Imperial at the head of the list. As nursery stock, they are rather slow growers.

Ambrose Key, of Argentine, proposed to keep up the experiment of spraying. He is already satisfied that spraying for grape-rot is a success.

A. Chandler is also an ardent advocate of spraying.

Mr. Key advocated the beginning of spraying before the leaves start, so far as the grape is concerned.

Maj. Holsinger doubted the efficacy of spraying for the destruction of the curculio or gouger. Unless these insects eat the foliage, and this has not yet been satisfactorily settled, spraying can do no good. He said: "With all due deference to the gentleman's (Mr. Key's) experience in spraying, and not wishing to have him abate one jot of title in his experimentation, yet I fear that after all there is a probability that for those insects that feed within the fruits, i. e., the gouger, curculio and codling moth, spraying will be found inadequate to their destruction. Having given much attention to these enemies, I am afraid (knowing their habits) that they are sufficiently protected to be free from harm in the distribution of arsenic through the spraying process. I hope to see these gentlemen continue their experimentation and trust they may be rewarded, yet I fear that the insects will be increasing by the want of vigilance in carrying forward those remedies which are known to be efficacious. 'What remedies are efficacious?' asks Mr. Key. Jarring upon sheets for curculio and gouger, barding for codling moth. Any well-timed experiment along these lines will satisfy the most skeptical of what may be accomplished. I am ready to admit the efficiency of the sprayer in regard to all foliage-eating insects, as well as fungi and bacteria. Already there is a growing doubt of the efficacy of spraying in regard to the codling moth by many experimenters. It is barely possible that the gouger and curculio will receive like immunity from the spraying machine."

The society adjourned, to meet the third Saturday of March, in the office of Blair & Kauffman.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.
Kansas City, Mo.

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Entomology.

Conducted by Prof. E. A. Popenoe, State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., to whom queries about insects and specimens for determination may be sent, with request for reply in this paper. Answers will be published as soon as possible, and unless of immediate importance no other reply will be made. Always send several specimens where possible, with statement of habits observed and, with the plant-feeders, parts of the plant attached, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larva, in a tight tin or other box, strong enough to prevent crushing in transit and never loose in a letter. The package, addressed and marked with the name of the sender, without other writing, is mailable at the rate of 1 cent per ounce, prepaid.

The Cecropia Moth as a Tree Pest.

Within a few days the following letter was received from a correspondent in Phillips county, whom I had asked to supply me with some cocoons of the cecropia moth:

" * * I send you by express to-day four hundred live pupae of the cecropia moth. I collected them in a short time on a neighbor's tree, securing thirty-two good cocoons on a single tree not taller than I am. Should you desire more let me know and I will procure them for you. * * "

The writer does not state upon what kind of trees the cocoons were found, but I infer from conversation previously held with him that the box-elder is the most important food plant of the caterpillar of this moth. Now, such an astonishing abundance of the cocoons of so large a moth can but threaten the entire defoliation of many trees when the caterpillars appear, as these are of large size and voracious feeders. It is evident, from the abundance of healthy pupae, that the usual parasites of this caterpillar are not present in any considerable numbers in the locality of our correspondent. However, this point will be settled by the rearing of the pupae in the present collections. It should be noted that approximately half of the pupae will bring female moths, which, in due time, will lay eggs, from which the ravenous caterpillars will hatch. The obvious suggestions for the control of the moth is the collection and destruction of the pupae at this time of the year, when they are easily detected, attached to the twigs, branches or trunk of the trees on which the caterpillars once fed.

Grass Leaf-hoppers.

If it be true that all flesh is grass, then anything that reduces the possible product of our grass lands demands the intelligent consideration of every farmer. Locusts and the army-worm occasionally make visible inroads upon the prospective crops, but these are less to be feared than the hordes of minute leaf-hoppers of several species that infest grasses of all kinds everywhere and throughout the growing season.

These, individually, insignificant insects are active in all stages after leaving the egg, and the sole aim of existence with them, previous to the egg-laying period, is the sucking of the sap from the plants on which they live. On account of their small size their presence is often not recognized even where they are most abundant, and if they are noticed they are not considered in the light of the formidable pests they are in fact.

An interesting experiment by Prof. Osborn, reported in the last bulletin (No. 19) of the Iowa station, shows the possibility of operating advantageously even against such insects as these. A practical test of the value of his method was made by comparing two small pasture lots, originally equal in character, in one of which no treatment was given, while in the other the hoppers were caught by dragging over the grass several times during the season a trapping implement called by Prof. Osborn a "hopper dozer"—in other words, a heavy pan of sheet iron, eight by three feet, coated with coal-tar, to which the jumping or flying hoppers stuck on alighting. The efficacy of the treatment, which resulted in the capture of several millions of leaf-hoppers to the acre, was shown in the amount of pasturage saved, as measured by grazing upon the compared pastures, cows of apparently equal weight and condition. The gain of grass in the treated area was found to

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Odylic Force.

In the history of civilization frequent allusion is made to an occult and weird force, seemingly possessed by a few people of unusual temperamental development, called odylic force. This force was first systematically studied and taught, as well as exhibited, by Dr. Mesmer, a Suabian, in 1778. At a later date, Braid, of England, took up the subject, and after after long and patient study, made a still further advance in its application to beneficent purposes, and Dr. Carpenter, of London, followed up the study of what had already been named as hypnotism, and made it to some extent useful in the cure of disease.

Like electricity, the mesmeric, magnetic, hypnotic or odylic force is still a great mystery. Nobody knows its true origin or its essential character. They are both occult and known only by their phenomena. While electricity is being daily harnessed to the car of civilization and progress and compelled to serve mankind in a multitude of ways, magnetism or mesmerism has come more slowly into the service of man.

The odylic force is vastly more subtle and elusive than the electric, and therefore yields a far more tardy response to the question of science, "What art thou? Whence comest thou?" On account of its great power for evil as well as good, many governments have forbidden its practice and promulgation, notably those of France and Germany. It has always been discountenanced by the church as a species of heresy and witchcraft, and until about fifty years ago it was practically under ban everywhere. Since the inductive method has been adopted for finding out nature's most sacred secrets, she has begun to whisper her occult mysteries into the souls of her most inquisitive children, and we come to know more and more of her fine sorceries. For the most part this fine force has been devoted to the grotesque, and through its influence men and women have been made guys and merry-andrews, instead of loving devotees and faithful servants.

Yet many thoughtful men see in this strange force a subtle power for good and are betaking themselves to its study with a devotion and purpose that seems surely bound to divorce mesmerism from monkeyism, and harness one more of the fine forces of nature to the triumphal car of science. Jugglery and jingoism fasten themselves upon too many undeveloped resources of the race and have to be shaken off sometimes with the energy that piled the pillars of the temple upon the devoted head of Samson and his persecutors. But that energy is now actively at work clearing the hypnotic field of the Philistines that have infested it.

Last week and this the people of our fair capital have been given a series of exhibitions of the marvelous powers and capacities of this still too little known force. Dr. H. L. Flint, of New York, an educated and conscientious physician—and one of a family of great physicians—is giving nightly proferts of this mysterious force in our midst. And while to the casual observer the humorous and ludicrous phases of the exhibitions are the attractive features, yet to many thoughtful minds there is a deep and profound significance in it.

Chemical anesthesia is held to be the greatest discovery of all the ages, and yet here is a subtle force that does for many people not only all that chloroform can do in lulling pain and banishing horror and fear, but does more, for it can banish disease in at least some of its forms without putting the patient in peril. It can make its votary sing a happy roundelay while the surgeon is severing his mangled members to save life. It can convert all pain into a beautiful dream of happiness and eliminate the inflammatory process that makes recovery problematic in so many cases.

Among the odd phenomena produced by Dr. Flint, is one which makes the blood run cold in all sensitive and sympathetic spectators. In his daughter, a beautiful and delicate girl of 19, he induces catalepsy, a state which so simulates death that in India people in that condition are buried for many days and then return to active life as if they had only slept a night, and while in this condition, with every muscle in the body rigid and hard as sole-leather, she is laid across two chairs placed under her head and feet, and a large limestone rock weighing 500 pounds is laid upon her chest and abdomen, where it is broken into fragments with a heavy sledge-hammer by some powerful man who is selected by and from the audience. From a private demonstration of this phenomenon made in my own office, without any chance for collusion or deception and every possible opportunity I could desire to test the genuineness of the demonstration, I can only say I am

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more than ever profoundly impressed with the wonder and majesty of the creative fiat that gave us the odylic force.

Discard the Hat.

Since it has been conclusively proven that the hat is the common source of baldness in men, why should we perpetuate a custom so pernicious as to actually take the hair off? Does any man wear a shoe that is so ill-fitting or unsuitable to his comfort as to take the hide off? Who amongst us is so wedded to a custom or fad as to wear his clothes so tight or so impervious to the air that it constantly galls and chafes him into a condition of local disease? And yet that is what the hat is doing for most men. It is breeding disease of the scalp and taking the hair off. It does not always make such a clean sweep of it as the Indian's scalping-knife, but it gets more scalps every year than all the Indians combined do. And the closer fitting and the harder and stiffer the hat, the more hair it takes. If hats could be very soft and very loose and very light and very pervious to the air, then they might be tolerated and men hold on to their hair.

The following clipping from the London Telegraph, hits the nail on the head, or rather hits the hat on the head:

"A correspondent complains that he cannot take his walks abroad with his head uncovered without being exposed to gibes and flouts and sneers and being treated as a lunatic. 'And yet,' he asks, 'who but the hatter would suffer by the almost complete disuse of the hat?' The advantages would be many; we should entirely avoid baldness (which our hats induce); our heads would be as cool as our faces (which we never think of covering, though they are less protected with hair than our heads); we should save our money and a great deal of trouble. In this climate we need not be afraid of sunstroke, and we should avoid colds in the head. It is a mistake to suppose that either chimney-pot hats or bowlers shade the eyes. They do not do so any more than women's bonnets. Butcher boys and Christ's hospital boys find that it answers to be hatless. I hear that Mr. Arthur Balfour goes without a hat whenever he can. He is a wise and knowing man."

New Books.

Mutation is written in very legible characters on every terrestrial and celestial thing, and it seems to be immutably written in all the thoughts and philosophies of men. In law, theology, medicine, philosophy, political, social and moral science evolution holds court where dogmatism has "chewed off its tag" and now stands in a bewildered search for an owner, and nobody claims the poor thing that is being rapidly railroaded to an unknown destination. To-day we are confronted by an entirely new cosmology.

Donohue & Henneberry, of Chicago, are the publishers, and Evan McLennan is the author of a new theory of cosmical evolution. In this book the old cosmogonies of Hesiod, Thales, Anaxagoras, Anaximander, Plato, Epicurus, Aristotle, Burnet, Dana, and other philosophers, are all set aside and a new philosophy tendered the world-builders of the race.

Not only the "gravity" of Newton, but the gravity of all the scientific bodies of to-day, are upset by this new knight of cosmology. And no man yet knows whether his new fortifications will repel the return of the tidal wave of old philosophy which he fondly hopes he has sent seaward forever. If the new philosophy is true, then indeed must we consign to the great museum of antiquated doctrines the once brilliant and fascinating doctrines of Ptolemy, Pythagoras, Copernicus, Kepler, Galileo, Des Cartes and Leibnitz, along with Newton's Principia and the nebular hypothesis of La Place.

But as truth is mightier than men and things, it is the duty as well as pleasure of all great souls to follow the truth wherever it may lead, no matter whether the way seems up or down to us. The only thing of importance is to know what is the truth in our day and age. For what is true to-day may not be true to-morrow, as to-morrow may bring in some new entity to become a part of the new complexus.

To the soul seriously inquiring, what is matter and force? what are their factors and functions? this book is a treat. To the mind that is baffled over and again while

trying to construct a harmonious whole out of the chaotic jangle of prior conceptions of how the universe came into being and by what stupendous power it is maintained and functionated, this book will afford new light as well as entertainment. The statement, in brief, of the new philosophy that "every known heavenly body is connected with its neighboring heavenly bodies by means of real, material bonds, and that every phenomenon of the universe, without exception, is due solely to the action of bodies upon one another through and by means of these bonds which join them together," is perhaps the most condensed statement that can be made of this latest doctrine of the universe.

Instead of vast and illimitable regions of vacuity and empty space in the universe, the author holds that all the members of the universal system of systems are in close and actual touch with one another through a media which, while invisible, is yet tangible, and fills not only the wide interstellar spaces, but the molecular spaces in matter.

The author seeks to do what all synthetic philosophers seek to do, viz., to give us a broader and more comprehensive generalization than those who have gone before in cosmology, and to bring us more nearly to know

How stars and men
Came here, and when;
How stars and men
Go hence and when.

An Excellent Journal.

The Weekly Review, published every Saturday at No. 5 Somerset street, Boston, is a very great help to studious and scholarly people. It contains a digest of all important events of the week throughout the entire world, besides a copious index of all meritor-

ious articles in the various great newspapers and periodicals published during the week. And any article thus indexed in the Review, can be had by sending usually 10 cents for it to the Review. A few articles cost somewhat more. Any man desiring to keep step with the age in which he lives can do it much better by the aid of the Weekly Review.

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The **DAY TRUTH** **EST ME WHO WITHOUT**

IF YOU are one of the bright ones and can read the above rebus you may receive a reward which will pay you many times over for your trouble. The proprietor of the **BUFFALO SUNDAY TRUTH** offers a first-class

UPRIGHT PIANO, valued at \$375.00, to the person who sends the first correct solution of the above rebus, a reward of a handsome Ladies' or Gentleman's **SOLID GOLD WATCH**, valued at \$60.00; to the person who sends in the second correct solution; a reward of a pair of genuine **DIAMOND EAR-RINGS** for the third correct solution; a reward of an elegant **SWISS MUSIC BOX** for each of the next three correct solutions; a handsome **SILK DRESS PATTERN** (16 yards) for each of the next three correct solutions.

OUR GUARANTEE OF GOOD FAITH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 18, 1893.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: This is to certify that we have this day contracted with the proprietor of the **BUFFALO SUNDAY TRUTH** to furnish him one of our \$375 pianos to be awarded as first prize in the prize competition to be offered by the **SUNDAY TRUTH**. (Signed) **GEO. F. HEDGE, SON & CO.**

Every one sending a solution must enclose with the same fifty cents (in two-cent stamps) for a three months' trial subscription to the **BUFFALO SUNDAY TRUTH**, **BUFFALO'S HIGH-CLASS ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER**. The envelope which contains correct solution bearing first post-mark will receive first reward, and the balance in order as received. All letters must pass through the mails as post-mark is given precedence.

For the correct solution received last is offered a **SAFETY BICYCLE**; for the next to the last will be given an elegant, genuine **DIAMOND RING**; for the third from the last will be awarded a handsome **GOLD WATCH**; for the fourth to the last a **SWISS MUSIC BOX**; for the fifth, sixth and seventh from the last will be awarded a **SILK DRESS PATTERN** (16 yards).

ADDITIONAL PRIZES consisting of Silverware, complete sets of Dickens' Works, and many other useful and valuable prizes will be awarded to every person sending in correct solutions. Names of those receiving rewards will be published in our paper at close of competition. All answers must be mailed on or before April 1st, 1893.

The object in offering this prize rebus is to attract attention to and introduce our publication into new homes. **THIS SHOULD NOT BE CLASSED WITH CATCH-PENNY AFFAIRS.** We have been established for ten years and you can easily ascertain as to our reliability by inquiring through any commercial agency. *Perfect impartiality is guaranteed in giving the rewards.* Address Rebus Department,

The Sunday Truth, Buffalo, N. Y.

Every Successful Contestant Must Become a Yearly Subscriber.

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.

SICK HOGS.—I lost two hogs last year that I thought had rheumatism, because they were in a muddy pen. I have several in the same condition this year that have had good care.

BONE SPAVIN.—I have a horse, coming 4 years old, that has had a bone spavin about the size of a walnut, very low down on his left leg, for about seven months; it does not lame him.

Answer.—The treatment of bone spavin consists in producing an inflammatory action by counter irritation in some form, and thereby hastening the process of anchylosis—growing together of the bones of the joint.

DEFECTIVE SEXUAL POWER.—I have a fine stallion, 5 years old, that only served eighteen mares last year, and has been well except a slight cough and a little discharge at the nose for about two weeks.

Answer.—If your horse has recovered from his cough and accompanying troubles, we think his present difficulty must be due to the manner in which he has been kept.

DEAD HOGS—QUESTIONS.—(1) I lost two Poland-China boars, 8 months old. They got lame and lost the use of their hind legs; the last week or two they did not stand on their feet, but would sit up on their haunches to eat and drink; their appetite became poor.

Answer.—(1) Your hogs suffered from paralysis; and the diseased condition of the joints of the hind-quarters was due to injuries sustained in crawling about on their haunches instead of walking upon their feet.

Answer.—(1) Your hogs suffered from paralysis; and the diseased condition of the joints of the hind-quarters was due to injuries sustained in crawling about on their haunches instead of walking upon their feet.

clined to think one of the prime factors in the difficulty was indigestion, brought on by high feeding on strong food, with close confinement.

APHTHA—SKIN DISEASE.—(1) My sheep and lambs have sore mouths; it generally begins at the corner, but sometimes at the nostrils.

Consumption Cured. An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure

Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of

PIN WORMS IN HORSES

A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

The Grain-Yielding Lands

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are a splendid investment. We own 200 Improved Farms, in the Corn and Wheat Belt of Northern Kansas and Southern Nebraska, and will dispose of same in 80-acre tracts, or larger, at \$5. to \$10. Per Acre on Ten Years Time.

Cash Payments \$100. upwards as purchaser desires.

Send for book giving description, terms and prices of each tract.

C. P. DEWEY & CO., 402 Chamber of Commerce Bldg. CHICAGO.

A. B. DEWEY, 42 Merchants' Bldg., CHICAGO.

REFERENCES: ANY CHICAGO BANK.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,802 cattle; 15 calves. The following sales show the range of the markets:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include various weights and prices for dressed beef.

TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for Texas steers.

TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for Texas cows.

NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for native cows.

HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for heifers.

CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for calves.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for stockers and feeders.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,723. The following sales show the range of the market:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for pigs and lights.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include representative sales data.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,450.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include weights and prices for sheep.

Chicago.

February 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 13,000. Thirteen steers, average, 1,444, sold at \$6.00. Beef steers \$3.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50@4.35; bulls, \$1.50@4.00; cows, \$2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 13,000. Mixed, \$7.50@8.10; heavy, \$7.80@8.52; light weights, \$8.95@7.80.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000. Market strong. Natives, \$3.75@5.25; lambs per cwt. \$4.75@6.30.

St. Louis.

February 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700. No good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25@4.25; Texans \$2.50@4.05.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500. Market strong. Sales were at \$8.90@7.85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

February 27, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,352,157 bushels; corn, 261,684 bushels; oats, 61,955 bushels, and rye, 13,570 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 131,000 bushels. A dull market was had. The more favorable weather for the growing crops and the continued dull markets abroad influenced a decided bearish feeling, and values were decided down 1/4@1c.

at 58c; No. 4 hard, 1 car 53 pounds at 60c; rejected, 2 cars at 55c; No. 2 red, 60 to 61 pounds at 70c; No. 3 red, 60@68c; 1 car choice at 68c; No. 4 red, 60@65c, 1 car 58 pounds at 63c.

CORN—Receipts forty-eight hours, 66,500 bushels. Arriving freely and market dull and lower in consequence. By sample on track, local; No. 2 mixed, 33c; No. 3 mixed, 32 1/2@38c; No. 2 white, 34 1/2@35c; No. 3 white, 34@34 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours. Market slow and lower under the influence of a marked increase in the receipts and a decline in corn. By sample on track, local; No. 2 mixed, 20@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 20 1/2@29c; No. 4 mixed, 27 1/2@28c; No. 2 white, 31@31 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29 1/2@30c; No. 4 white, 28 1/2@29c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,000 bushels. Slow sale and lower in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river; No. 2, 51 1/2@52c; No. 3, 50@51c. Sale of 1 car No. 2 at 52c.

MILLET—Pr. steady. German, 55@60c per bushel, and common 45@50c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Demand fair at old prices, \$1.43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Steady and selling well. We quote at \$1.10 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 350 tons, and shipments, 70 tons. Market dull and weak.

WHEAT—Receipts, 46,000 bushels; shipments, 29,000 bushels. Market closed 1/4@1/2c lower than on Saturday. No. 2 red cash, 67 1/2c; March, 67 1/2c; May, 70 1/2c; July, 71 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 418,000 bushels; shipments, 288,000 bushels. Market closed 1/4@1/2c lower than on Saturday. No. 2 cash, 37; March, 37 1/2c; May, 38 1/2@38 3/4c; July, 40c.

OATS—Receipts, 59,000 bushels; shipments, 9,000 bushels. Market best sustained of all. No. 2 cash, 31 1/2c; May, 32 1/2c.

WOOL—Receipts, 1,100 pounds; shipments, 17,000 pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20@21; Kansas and Nebraska, 18@21; Northern territory and New Mexico, Arizona, Texas, 14@18c; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 12@17c.

COARSE—Missouri and Illinois, etc., 12@17c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17 for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13@15c.

Best medium wool, 22@24c; fine to fair, 17@22c; light fine, 17@20c; heavy fine, 18@14c; fair to choice tub-washed at 30c@32 1/2c.

Chicago. February 27, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 108,000 bushels; shipments, 32,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 75@72 1/2c; No. 3 spring at 62@65c; No. 2 red, 72@72 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 151,000 bushels; shipments, 90,000 bushels. No. 2, 38 1/2c; No. 3, 38 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 218,000 bushels; shipments, 111,000 bushels. No. 2, 29 1/2@30c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 3@3 1/4c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 32@33 1/2c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are becoming very scarce, and are firm and strong. Prices range from 14@15c for the fine (heavy), 16@18c for light fine; half blood and medium 2c and 4c per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

HORSES. AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.

W. S. TOUGH & SON, Managers.

Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

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THEY give your shipments their personal attention, keep you posted by wire or paper; WILL furnish you money at reduced rates.



Pike County Jack Farm.

LUKE M. EMERSON, PROP'R, BOWLING GREEN, MO.
 Importer of Mammoth Catalonian and dealer in Kentucky and Missouri-bred Jacks and Jennets, all of the purest and best breeding.
200 HEAD OF JACKS AND 25 MAMMOTH JENNETS ACTUALLY ON HAND.
 One and two years' time given to responsible parties.
 Come and examine my stock before buying. I will make you prices and terms right.



Swissvale Stock Farm.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED
PERCHERON & FRENCH COACH HORSES

Have leading prize-winners Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas State Fairs and LaCrosse Exposition. Terms to suit purchaser. All horses fully guaranteed. Special attention given to forming stock companies under my improved system.
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BEATRICE, NEBRASKA,



PROPRIETORS GRAND SWEEPSTAKES HERD
English Shire Stallions!

Winners of more first prizes in the last five years than all our competitors. Two importations already received in 1892. Every horse guaranteed as represented. Terms and prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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CHAPMAN, KAS.,



Importer and Breeder of
PERCHERONS AND FRENCH COACH HORSES AND MARES.

Also has for sale
Kentucky and Tennessee - Bred Jacks.
 All stock registered in their respective books. Guarantees given with each animal. Terms to suit purchaser. Come and examine my stock. Send for catalogue.

Percheron and French Coach Horses.



MAPLE GROVE FARM, FREMONT, NEB.
 The Champion First Premium and Sweepstakes Herd for the States of Kansas and Nebraska.
 The Nebraska State fair herd premium for best show, all draft breeds competing, was again awarded to my horses, making the fifth year in succession that my herd has been the recipient of this much-coveted prize.
 A Nebraska-bred horse, raised on Maple Grove farm, was last year awarded the first premium and sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair, in competition with twenty-five head of horses from five different States.
 150 head of Registered, Imported and Home-bred Percheron Horses and Mares.
 Write for catalogue and don't fail to inspect my stock before buying.
MARK M. COAD, Fremont, Neb.

ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

WM. BURGESS,
 IMPORTER
CRETE, NEBRASKA.



Proprietor and Breeder.
Blue Valley Farm
 ALL RECORDED.

Having been a breeder of the Shire in England, now in Nebraska, I think I know what the American breeder requires.
 Come and see what I have, and if I cannot show you as good stock as any importer, will pay your expenses. Will assist you in forming a stock company if you wish.
 PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST AND LIBERAL TERMS ON GOOD PAPER.

Their breeding is from the best strains of prize-winning blood in England. My imported mares are superior; safely in foal by a Royal Albert sire.

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BELGIAN,
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IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF
PERCHERON
 AND
CLEVELAND BAY
STALLIONS

FARMERS' COMPANIES A SPECIALTY.
 We have a system whereby we can organize companies and insure absolute success. Our stock is all guaranteed. Prices low and terms easy on long time. Visitors always welcome. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. Address **WROUGHTON & CO., CAMBRIDGE, NEB.**

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PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY
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FRENCH COACH HORSES.

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

Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illustrated catalogue. Stables in town.
H. BENNETT & SON.



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TO ANY ONE BUYING A
CLEVELAND BAY or ENGLISH HACKNEY
 From us. We have the best of both breeds on sale at low prices and on easy terms. New importation arrived September 24, 1892.
 Write for catalogue to
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 or Fort Collins, Colo. **SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

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 Write, or better come, and you are sure to take home just what you want.

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ALL REGISTERED. FRENCH AND SPANISH.
SIXTY HEAD TO SELECT FROM.
 They range from one to five years of age, stand fourteen to sixteen hands and weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds. WE SELECTED EXTRA HEAVY FLAT BONE ESPECIALLY FOR MEDIUM SIZED WESTERN MARES.
WE CAN SUIT YOU IN STYLE AND PRICE. WRITE OR COME.

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 Choice young stallions and mares of dark colors at reasonable prices.
 Brilliant Ill. 11116 (2919), winner first prize at annual show Society Hippique Percheronne, Nogent-le-Rateau, 1888, now at the head of the stud.
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Patronize the firm that got up the reputation of the GERMAN COACH HORSE in America. We imported the first German Coach horse to the United States, and we exhibited the first German Coach horse in the American Stock Show, and won the first prize on German Coach horse in 1888 at the Illinois State fair, and have been at the front ever since. At our farm the first full-blood colt was foaled. We own the first German Coach stallion and mare that gained twice in succession over the combined Coach breed.

Seventy-five Stallions and Mares for sale, strongly reinforced by the importation of 1892.

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For cooking feed. For use in Dairies, Laundries, Slaughter Houses, Running Engines, Pumping water by steam, and other uses. Write J. K. Purinton & Co., Des Moines, Ia.

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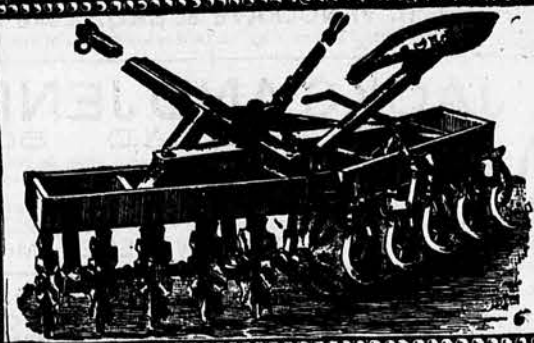
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THEY ARE STRONG AND DURABLE. THE WEAR AND TEAR OF THE BLADES IS NOT ONE FOURTH WHAT IT IS ON OTHER PLOWS. SEND FOR FULL DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS OF THESE LABOR SAVING MACHINES.

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THE BLADES ENTER THE EARTH EASILY AND WILL THOROUGHLY CUT AND PULVERIZE THE SOIL TO THE DEPTH OF **FOUR OR MORE INCHES.** IS THIS NOT A VALUABLE POINT TO YOU?

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Works on either **STANDING TIMBER** or **STUMPS**. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1/2 MINUTES. Makes a clean sweep of two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy Chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for Illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials, also full information concerning our **IXL** Grabber. Address **Manuf'rs, JAMES MILNE & SON**, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 15, 1893. Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. MARE—Taken up by Henry Sottee, in Shawnee tp., January 23, 1893, one black mare, 10 years old, brand on left hip and on left shoulder, shod in front, had on headstall of halter.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Charley Kohn, in Sherman tp., January 21, 1893, one three-year-old white and red speckled steer with red ears, dehorned; valued at \$30. STEER—By same, one three-year-old steer, mostly red with some white specks and white face and tail; valued at \$30.

Jewell county—S. I. McLean, clerk. PONY—Taken up by G. D. Collins, in Walnut tp., January 20, 1893, one brown horse pony, 5 years old, three white feet, star in forehead, white strip on nose; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 22, 1893. Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk. COW—Taken up by John Page, in Soldier tp., one cow of a light red color, 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$20. Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by L. S. Griggs, in Olivet tp., P. O. Olivet, December 20, 1892, one black steer. Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. Summers, in Garden City, January 16, 1893, one bay mare pony, blaze face; valued at \$12. Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Pottorf, in Howard tp., P. O. Valeda, January 23, 1893, one white steer, branded M on left side; valued at \$10. STEER—By same, one red and white steer, branded W on right side; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, branded H on right side; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 1, 1893. Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Joseph Phillips, in California tp., one red and white steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand; valued at \$15.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

STOCK SALE.—A. J. Hungate, the auctioneer, will sell some fine stock, horses and mules, at the farm of T. U. Thompson, one-half mile north of Wakarusa station, on main road to Topeka, next Tuesday, March 7, 1893.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Store and dwelling house in Meriden. Will sell or trade for stock. R. J. Hibbard, 1313 Lincoln street, Topeka.

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ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE. Des Moines, Iowa, March 9, 1893. Write for Catalogues to W. A. McHenry, Denison, Ia.

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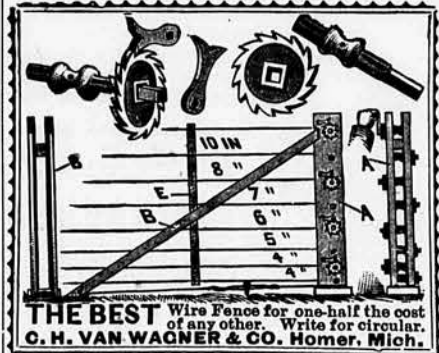
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