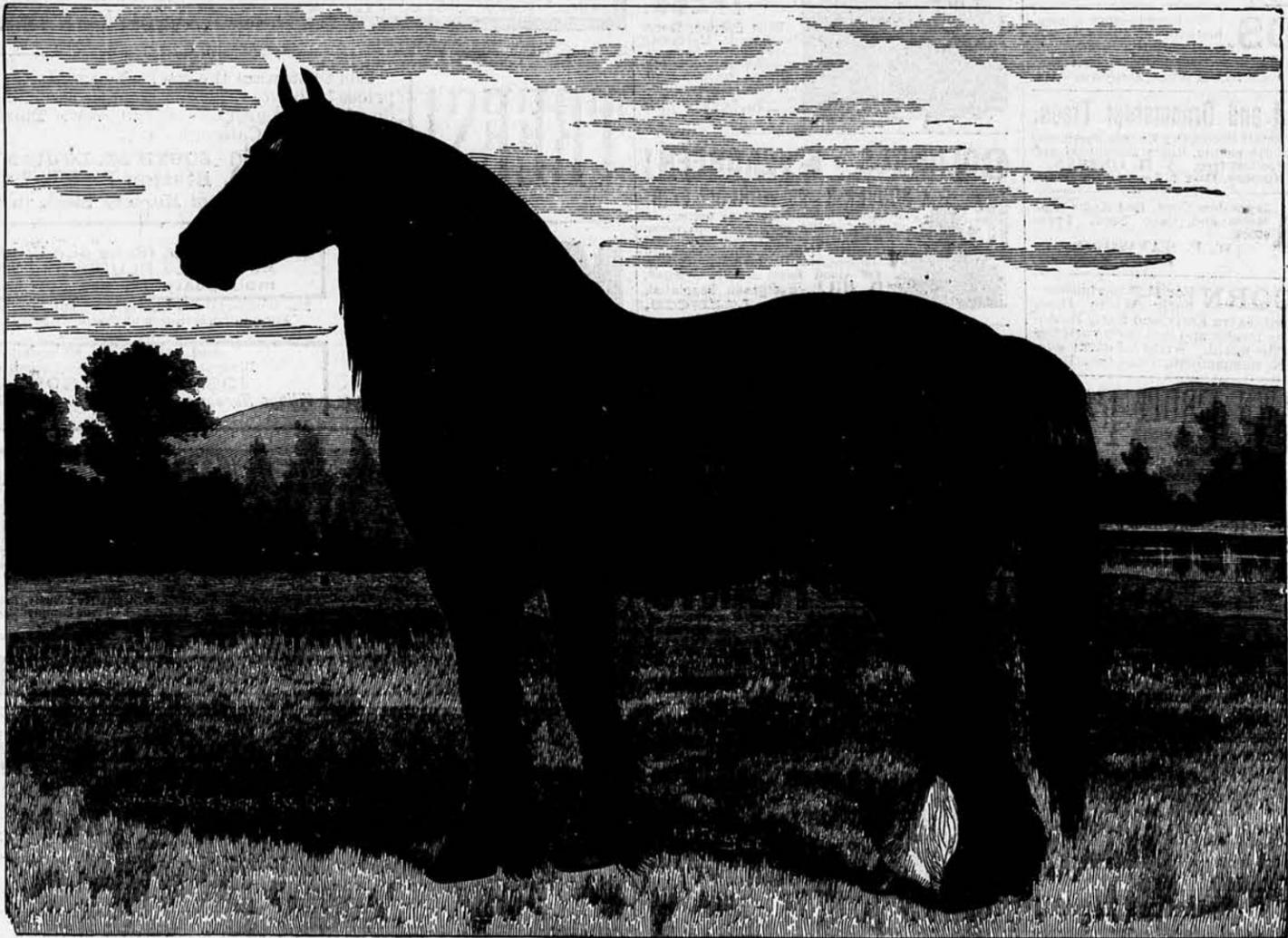


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 11.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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(Continued on page 20.)

NO CULLS.

LOTS OF SPEED.

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400 ACRES IN NURSERY. Illustrated and Descriptive Catalogue Free.
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Such glorious yields you may have by planting SALZER'S SEEDS. They never fail. They always sprout, grow and produce. 60,000 Bushels Potatoes Cheap. \$2.75 PER BUS. EARLIEST VEGETABLE NOVELTIES, sufficient for a family, Postpaid for \$1.00. 10 Farm Fertilizer Samples, 5c; with cata. 15c. 11 Grass & Clover Samples 10c; with cata. 15c. Our mammoth Seed Catalogue costs over \$4.00. It is mailed you upon receipt of 2c postage. Its a valuable work, worth ten times its cost to you.
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Breeder of
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BINDER TWINE. Anti-Trust Silver Twine, to farmers at wholesale price. Send stamps for sample and price. **PEOPLE'S SUPPLY CO.,** 51 E. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
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Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, Leghorns, Houdans, Hamburgs and Minorcas. Our beautiful 40 page illustrated catalogue containing two colored plates, which gives much valuable information to poultry fanciers, sent FREE to all who mention this paper. Address,
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In consequence of Foreign Countries accepting American Pork. Send for a description of the famous O. I. C. HOGS, 2,806 lbs. the weight of two. First applicant gets a Pair of Pigs on Time and an Agency.
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Lowe's Perfection. Latest improved best sold machine in the world. Every farmer his own fence builder. Costs 30 to 35 cents a rod. Best Post Auger made. Wire and Pickets for sale. For large illustrated catalogue address
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"DIETZ" TUBULAR DRIVING LAMP.
It is the only practicable and perfect Driving Lamp ever made.
It will not blow out.
It gives a clear white light.
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KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

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Gossip About Stock.

No wonder sheep do well in Great Britain. When seeding a field, four to a dozen kinds of grasses are sown. Sheep delight in variety of feed.

Feed the lamb before it is born by feeding the mother. Give her plenty of bone and muscle-making food. It will make the lamb stronger when it sees daylight.

Every horse-breeder, if he have supposably sterile mares, should write the Specialty Manufacturing Co., at Carrollton, Mo. See their advertisement in this issue.

Of course mill feed costs money; but when you can combine it with good home-grown fodder you have a first-class ration without undue expense, and then there is the manure.

If cattle are neglected and allowed to roam over frost-bitten fields and stand out in chilly winds they will lose more in condition in one week than can be gained in a month or more of feeding.

Musty hay is the dearest kind of feed you can give your horses. It may cost you ten times as much as good, bright hay in the end. It will lengthen the lives and the days of usefulness of your horses to provide for them nothing but the purest and the best feed.

To breed with care, paying a good horse fee, and then to stint the colt with short rations for himself and dam is as unprofitable as foolish. Scant pasturage, poor water supply and severe annoyances during fly time combine to damage many a well-bred colt, so far as his future usefulness and sale value are concerned.

W. W. Waltmire, the very successful Chester White breeder of Carbondale, Kas., brought in and sold on the Topeka local live stock market last Friday three head of extra good Chester White porkers. They averaged over 600 pounds each, were model specimens of the breed and demonstrated what can be and is being done by starting right, staying right, by breeding for quality and early maturity. He reports his herd having wintered exceptionally well, especially the fall pigs. The spring crop is coming on nicely and Mr. Waltmire says he is in it in common with swine-breeders generally.

The Hawkeye Grub and Stump-Puller.

This most complete and powerful machine is now well and favorably known throughout the country. It has come rapidly into use wherever there has been land to clear, working on either standing timber or stumps. The accompanying illustration shows the Hawkeye machine at work in different sections and will give our readers a fair idea of its great range of work. These are from actual photographs.

The first view shows a Hawkeye machine at work on the farm of Henry Myers, Wooster, O., pulling a white oak tree three feet in diameter.

The second view shows it in way-off Germany, in a forest near Baierbrum, Bavaria,

clearing land to investigate its merits. They are manufactured by Jas. Milne & Son, Scotch Grove, Ia., who are also interested with Milne Bros., in their fine Shetland pony farm at the same place.

A Word About Incubators.

The practicability of hatching chickens by artificial means is no longer a matter of experiment or dispute. The incubator and brooder has proved its efficiency beyond a shadow of doubt, and half the occupation of old Mrs. Hen is gone. Enterprising breeders long ago discovered that chickens could be produced by the incubator in greater quantities, with less time, trouble and expense; and there are but few poul-

different poultry-raising machines, of every imaginable shape, principle and design, that the selection of the best is a matter requiring the most careful consideration and judgment.

If a person is not thoroughly acquainted with the advantages and objections of the many different machines, a safe guide to follow is the experience and advice of those who know. It is a well-known fact that a majority of the oldest and largest poultry-raisers in the country use the Improved Excelsior Incubator, manufactured by the patentee, Geo. H. Stahl, Quincy, Ill., and unanimously pronounce it the best. The writer, after careful experiment and investigation, knows of no better, and does not hesitate to add his endorsement.

The illustration presented herewith gives an excellent view of this machine. Any readers contemplating adding to their poultry profits, should investigate it. Mr. Stahl will take pleasure in sending (postpaid) his book on this subject to all who mention this paper. Write him now.

A Good Cheap Roof.

Black Seal prepared roofing is acknowledged by people who have used it for years to be the best roofing of its kind in the market. It is wind-proof as it withstands wind of the most disastrous nature, is water-proof as water cannot penetrate it, and practically fire-proof as falling sparks or brands of fire will not ignite it. The Black Seal roofing is adapted for flat or steep surfaces, and any inexperienced person can lay from six to eight squares per day. It is made for all climates, and has been in use from eight to ten years, which proves that its durable qualities are unexcelled. This roofing is much cheaper than iron, tin, metal or shingles, and if put on according to directions will give entire satisfaction in every respect. It is manufactured and sold by the W. E. Campe Roofing & Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., who will be pleased to give any further information desired on application.

The Small Breeder's Opportunity.

This is the time for the small breeder to buy. He can get trotting stock at nearly his own price. This is especially true of the auction sales, many of which are now being held. We have just received the catalogue of the stock to be sold at public auction March 23, and find in it fifty animals that are well-bred, many of them of royal breeding, and many of them mares that ought to produce speed. There are also a number of stallions, including Callaway 12577, son of Sterling 6223, son of Egmont, sire of Lobasco 2:10½. This horse is but 4 years of age and was the first stallion in Missouri to fill a book at \$100. He is fast and if he brings a long price ought to win himself out this year in races. His dam is a full sister to Bay Rose 2:20½, by Sultan, sire of Stamboul 2:07½. Another good stallion is Tommy Wilkes sired by Harry Wilkes 2:13½. He is the sire of two standard performers and is descended from the fastest line from the great George Wilkes.

At the same sale will be sold sons and daughters of such sires as Baron Wilkes, Robert Rysdyk, Mambrino Russell, Robert McGregor, Pretender, Callaway, Wilkie Russell, Eagle Bird, Belmont and others. Messrs. Kline & Co. do not boast when they claim that the fifty head are a picked lot, for they are the very best owned by the men who have made consignments. Write for a catalogue.

Now is the time to build the Hog Sanitarium. No mud! No waste! No filth! No work! Healthy hogs. Think of it. Send for circulars to E. M. Crummer, Belleville, Kansas.

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.



VIEWS OF THE HAWKEYE GRUB AND STUMP-PULLER AT WORK.
[Taken from original photographs.]

on heavy clay soil, where it has given excellent satisfaction. Our German friends will recognize the peculiar harness on the horse as well as the characteristic apron worn by the working-men.

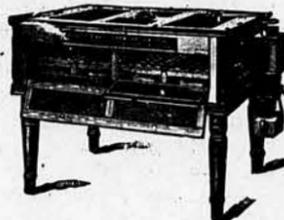
The third view shows the Hawkeye pulling Saw Palmetto roots (by means of their palmetto root hook) at Sylvan Lake, Fla. The Saw Palmetto is one of the hardest roots in the world to handle. The brush or top, moves along the ground as the root grows, the roots forming a perfect network on the surface.

The fourth view shows the new I. X. L. Grubber, gotten up especially for farmers who have but a small amount of land to clear, and to meet this demand, Messrs. Milne & Son have put upon the market this new labor-saving machine.

The Hawkeye Grub and Stump machine will pull an ordinary grub in one and one-half minutes. Makes a clean sweep of two acres at a single sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle; steel wire rope being used instead. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the machine, and have the machine and land clear, left. Farmers having timber land to clear, cannot afford to be without one, much less to continue to pay taxes on rich land which yields them nothing, while they exhaust their cleared lands by constant crops. In timber over six inches in diameter this machine will grub faster than six men can trim and pile the brush. It will pay those interested in

try-raisers to-day who are not using the incubator in preference to the methods of nature.

The advantages of artificial incubation are many: First, there is no waiting for a broody hen; an incubator is always ready to set, never deserts its nest, does not eat the eggs nor clumsily break them. Hens are certainly "kittlecattle" to deal with, for while one eats her eggs, another leaves them to become cold. Not so with an incubator. Then, too, the fitful and fretful manner in which a hen sits is often a cause of great anxiety to her owner, especially when she has been entrusted with eggs costing several dollars a setting.



Another advantage of the incubator is that it enables the breeder to always have his chickens ready early in the season, and obtain the highest market prices.

The ever-increasing demand for incubators has stimulated ambitious inventors and manufacturers to great efforts in the incubator line, and to-day there are so many

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, Shorthorns, Lincoln, Neb.
APRIL 13.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

WHAT KIND OF STOCK SHALL WE RAISE?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A very important question that the farmers should at the present time discuss and become better informed on is, "what kind of stock shall we raise, and what will be the most profitable to turn the products of farms into money?" I would answer the question by saying breeding and raising live stock, purebred, of any of the different classifications which the breeder's fancy and circumstances may be. When I say classification, I mean each kind of stock to be bred for the purpose for which such stock may be intended. That the writer may be more thoroughly understood by the more casual or average farmer what is truly meant by the classification, it is, that if you are breeding cattle for beef, first satisfy yourself as to what breed you most fancy and then continue to breed the selected breed with an effort to reach the highest possible excellency of the breed you have selected. Do not this year breed for beef, next year for dairy, and perhaps the next for general-purpose, for in this way you will find that you have accomplished comparatively nothing in the way of an improvement of your cattle, and consequently have no-class cattle. But if you had continued to breed in the same channel you first took up, you would have had class cattle, and been on your way up to the standard of your ideal breed.

Now, as my departure in the stock business was horses, I will, through the kindness of the FARMER, give its readers a cast of the horse business as it now presents itself to me. The farmers are crying that horses are very cheap; that the bottom has fallen out of the horse business, and I will admit all of this, for a kind of horses the farmers and public have been breeding. The farmer who breeds draft horses has not kept the heavy draft horse constantly in view, but lost sight of the kind of horses he was breeding, and has been breeding whatever mares he may have to the most convenient and cheapest draft horse he can find. The result is that the selling product of such breeding is a no-class animal, being neither a draft nor a light harness horse. It may be a heavy horse but not up to the standard of the day as an express or draft horse, therefore an inferior horse when put on the market.

Many farmers have been trying to breed what they call a general-purpose horse—breeding their half-way mares to some standard or light harness horse. The result has been a failure, as this course produces horses which do not class in any market, and do not sell at near the cost of production. I do not wish my readers to understand that I condemn the breeding of standard-bred trotters, for I am a strong admirer of the trotter, and the breeders of trotters that breed them to trot and those that understand the systematical method of breeding the standard-bred trotter and breed them for that purpose, can make it a success, but the breeder that tries to breed trotters for all purposes is a failure on trotters and has on his hands a lot of worthless trash, neither fit for one thing or another. Now this is what the breeding business of the no-class horses has deteriorated into, stocking our farms and crowding our markets with a class of horses that there is no demand for, and when offered for sale bring a price far below cost of production, and the producer finds that he has made a failure of the business and cries out, "alas, the bottom has dropped out of the business," which causes great alarm to the breeding public, and well it might. The sooner this method of breeding horses for the market is abandoned the better, as this class of breeders will have to go, and leave the business to systematical breeders, for raising horses is no longer guess-work, but reduced to a science.

I believe there never was a time that

offered greater inducements to systematical breeders and raisers of horses, than the present time, for this reason: The heavy draft and express horses, the gentleman's driver, carriage and coach teams and saddle horses—all of these classes are in great demand at good prices, and very scarce at any price. These are classes of horses which have been very much neglected by all producers of the horse family until there are not near enough offered on the market to supply the demand. The first-class heavy draft and express horses bring about as much money as they ever brought, while lighter horses and inferior grades sell low, and gentleman's drivers and coach teams are in as great demand and selling at top prices, and for as much money as they ever brought in the last ten years.

Now, "what shall we do," is the first question. The plan I would advise is to sell off all of your inferior grades of horses that do not class with the above mentioned as in demand; save such mares as would be likely to produce the kinds that sell the best in the markets, and sell the remainder for what they will bring, and make a grand cleaning out of this kind, either at private or public sales, and start a new system. If you wish to breed draft horses, procure one of the best heavy draft stallions that you can find—at some responsible importer's stable—not buy what some peddler may bring you, but go to your nearest home importer, and be sure you select stallion with plenty of size, light, finish and action and as drafty as you can find, and from this horse retain all the best mares and breed them to the same kind of draft stallions, and continue in this kind of breeding, and you can say that you are breeding draft horses, and you will have buyers that are buying draft horses, and will get good prices for your horses. If you are breeding trotters or coach horses, follow the same advice as given in the breeding of draft horses, only for trotters breed to a trotting stallion, for coach horses to a coach stallion, and do not change off, as I said before, one class one year, then another class to the reverse the next, and the next to something else, and when the buyer comes you have no horses the buyer wants. Now, whatever class you are breeding, stick to that class, and endeavor to breed it up to a standard, and do not breed horses to do your farm work with, but do your farm work with such as you are breeding, and let that breeding be for the market, and you will have no reason to complain of horse-breeding as a profitable product of the farm.

The Outlook for Beef.

The week just closed has not been a particularly active one in meat products. Pork a week ago took a partially downward turn and has not yet entirely recovered, but stands about stationary at a certain level, again demonstrating with what arithmetical precision the invincible law of supply and demand governs not alone this but every other article placed upon the market. Pork got to a point which placed it beyond the reach of a certain class of consumers, who readily adopted other kinds of food and will not touch pork until a decline to former prices comes.

There is in the trade what we might term rather a conflict of opinion as to what the future will bring forth in regard to beef products. The general consensus, however, is to the belief that higher prices are to be looked for, and mainly for the same reasons which we gave last week. As before mentioned, the market in the past week has been dull, supplies being ample and the demand light, a state of affairs apparently resulting from the season of Lent; the placing on the market beef held for good prices and placed now in the belief that existing prices are good enough, and, finally—as argued by some—that the poorer class of consumer, financially depressed by the rigors of an exceptionally severe winter, has turned from beef, as from pork some weeks ago, to a cheaper diet.

Be all these things as they may, there can very well be no consistent argument against a seemingly all-prevailing opinion that the outlook for beef

products tends in the direction of higher prices. The vastness and extent of this great country, notwithstanding the fact that we are so closely in touch with the resources of civilization, as represented by the telegraph, etc., makes it at times very difficult to get well defined statistics, and to doubt whether we are, in the language of a well-known gentleman, discussing a condition or a theory. We are, however, confident—and our confidence is backed by positive knowledge—that it is a condition and not a theory that confronts the trade in regard to the future of beef. Cattle are scarce, they are dear, they are sent to market in a poor condition, and we do not look forward to a better state of affairs until the new corn crop comes. How can a change come otherwise? Coals have been sent to Newcastle—so history relates—and animal food products could be exported from other countries to here, as were potatoes twelve years ago, when we had a potato famine. But, then, other countries are also behind! England, Ireland, Scotland and all Europe is in a position almost identical with our own, and with even less hope for the future. The unusually large yield of the world's wheat may serve to take an important part in future developments, but we must not delve too far into the dim diaphanous.

The antipodes may yet take an exceedingly active part in future operations.—*The National Provisioner.*

Meteorological Summary for the Year 1892.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

The year 1892 was characterized by a low mean temperature, caused by a cool spring and summer, while the autumn was warm and the winter months of nearly average temperature. The rainfall was abundant, making this the fifth successive year of rainfall above the average. The precipitation for the month of June, however, was the lowest on our record, but no damage was thereby caused to crops, on account of the heavy rains of the preceding months.

Other noteworthy features of the year were the extraordinary straight wind of April 1, which gave a total run of 750 miles in ten hours, and reached a maximum of ninety miles an hour; the long delay of the first severe frost of autumn; and the covering of the ground during almost the whole month of December by a thick blanket of snow.

TEMPERATURE.

Mean temperature of the year 52.26°, which is 0.68° below the mean of the twenty-five years' record. The highest temperature was 97.5° on August 8; the lowest was 19° below zero on January 19, giving a range of 116.5°. Mean at 7 a. m., 46.41°; at 2 p. m., 60.05°; at 9 p. m., 51.30°.

Mean temperature of the winter months 28.93°, which is 0.03° below the average winter temperature; of the spring, 50.25°, which is 0.53° below the average; of the summer, 74.71°, which is 0.86° below the average; of the autumn, 55.17°, which is 1.62° above the average.

The warmest month of the year was July, with mean temperature 75.75°, the warmest week was July 20 to 26, mean 83.45°; the warmest day was July 22, mean 86°. The mercury reached or exceeded 90° on thirty-four days (three below the average number). Of these thirty-four hot days twelve were in June, eight were in August and two in September.

The last hoar frost of spring was on April 29; the first hoar frost of autumn was October 9; giving an interval of 162 days, or over five months, entirely without frost. This is eight days longer than the average interval.

The last severe frost of spring was on March 23; the first severe frost of autumn was on November 5; giving an interval of 226 days, or more than seven months without severe frost. The average interval is 201 days. No frost during spring or autumn caused damage to crops of grain and fruit.

RAIN.

The entire rainfall, including melted snow, was 42.34 inches, which is 6.22 inches above the annual average. Either rain or snow, or both, in measurable quantities fell on eighty-nine days—eleven less than the average. On twenty other days rain or snow fell in quantities too small for measurement. The heaviest rain of the year was 2.7 inches on July 2. The

Eyesight Saved

After Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Pneumonia and other prostrating diseases, Hood's Sarsaparilla is unequalled to thoroughly purify the blood and give needed strength. Read this:



Clifford Blackman.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, if not his very life." ADAM F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

MODERN Improvement in trade. You get Vacuum Leather Oil for 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.

number of thunder showers was twenty-four.

SNOW.

The entire depth of snow was 17 inches, of which 5.5 inches fell in January, 2 in March, and 9.5 in December. This is four inches below the annual average. Snow fell on sixteen days, on four of which the quantity was too small for measurement. The last snow flurry of spring was on March 26; the first snow of autumn was on November 16.

FACE OF THE SKY.

The mean cloudiness of the year was 43.21 per cent., which is 0.75 per cent. below the average. The number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) was 169; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) 97; cloudy (more than two-thirds) 100. There were sixty-one entirely clear and fifty-one entirely cloudy days. The clearest month was September, with a mean of 23.88 per cent.; the cloudiest month was May mean 68.49 per cent. The percentage of cloudiness at 7 a. m. was 48.56; at 2 p. m. 48.03; at 9 p. m., 33.06.

DIRECTION OF THE WIND.

During the year, three observations daily, the wind was from the southwest 271 times, northwest 193 times, southeast 123 times, northeast 96 times, south 111 times, north 132 times, east 108 times, west 60 times. The south winds (including southwest, south and southeast) outnumbered the north (including northwest, north and northeast) in the ratio of 505 to 421.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.

The number of miles traveled by the wind during the year was 138,185, which is 3,496 miles above the annual average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 377.5 miles, and a mean hourly velocity 15.7 miles. The highest velocity was 90 miles an hour on April 1. The highest daily velocity was 1,200 on the 1st of April, the highest monthly velocity was 15,600 miles in March. The windiest months were March, April and May; the calmest months were July, August and December. The average velocity at 7 a. m. was 14.35 miles; at 2 p. m., 16.18 miles; at 9 p. m., 14.08 miles.

BAROMETER.

Mean height of barometer column, 29.116 inches; which is 0.009 inch above the annual average. Mean at 7 a. m., 29.133 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.095 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.119 inches; maximum, 29.652 inches on December 22; minimum, 28.292 inches on April 4; yearly range, 1.360 inches. The highest monthly mean was 29.258 inches in January; the lowest was 28.954 inches in June. The barometer observations are corrected for temperature and instrumental error only.

RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

The average atmospheric humidity for the year was 81; at 7 a. m., 90.3; at 2 p. m., 67.8; at 9 p. m., 84.8. The dampest month was December with a mean humidity 91.7; the driest month was October, mean humidity 75.7. There were only nine fogs during the year. The lowest humidity for any single observation was 22 per cent. on March 16.

Agricultural Matters.

PROSPEROUS FARMERS.

By T. C. Honnell, read before the Brown County Farmers' Institute.

The successful farmer is a person to be admired; he holds a position of honor; he bears a mark of distinction; he occupies a place to be sought for by the brightest minds, the most energetic intellects and the most profound thinkers of the day.

As "office" and "political preferment" is the goal to which the politicians of the day are bending every energy, and for which they are willing to sacrifice their time, their money, their business and sometimes their friends, and even their principles, so to be a successful farmer should be the grand aim and ambition of at least a majority of the farmers' sons of to-day.

There was a time when farming was considered as an occupation to be accepted when all else failed, to be resorted to when a lack of intelligence, education, energy or business qualifications drove him from the so-called higher avenues of trade and commerce. Then farmers were considered as the slaves and hirelings, the hewers of wood and the drawers of water. Their ignorance was made sport of, their prejudices were appealed to. They did not have the privilege of education. Their demands and protests were disregarded and derided. But the conditions have changed—general education has been disseminated throughout the land, the school house has been planted on every hill top. The agricultural college has been erected within the State, the means of education has been placed within the reach of every person. The farmer's family has equal advantages with every other family; art and music, literature and science have been placed within their reach—until the farmer's home may be adorned with all the embellishments of refined and intellectual society.

The successful farmer is, in the estimation of many people, the farmer who owns the most land, who raises and feeds the most cattle and hogs, who sells the products of his land at the highest price, who buys the necessities of life at the lowest price and thus, like the snow-ball, the further he rolls the larger he gets. Many persons consider Jay Gould as the most successful business man of the age, and if judged by the standard of money alone, this opinion may be correct; but when we think of the throbbing brain, the aching heart, the tired limbs, the feverish body, the consuming ambition that brought an untimely end at an age that ought to have seen the full-vigor and prime of manhood, we must consider his life a failure and class him among the slaves of fitful ambition, that, moth-like, are allured to the consuming flame that attracts and then destroys.

The time has come when the agriculturist must step into the ranks along side his fellow students of law, medicine and theology. The foundation of his education must, like theirs, be laid in youth, while the eye is bright, the memory clear, the perception quick and the enthusiasm unbounded. He should be educated not only in the ordinary branches but in philosophy, chemistry, botany and geology, and he should have a thorough knowledge of plant and animal life, of the laws of production and reproduction, and of the food necessary to promote animal and vegetable life. He should know and recognize the different species of grains and grasses, note their condition and give them such care and attention as will tend to their highest development, and at the same time deal death and destruction to their arch enemies, the poisonous weeds and bugs.

He should keep himself in touch and sympathy with the marts of trade and commerce, so that he may know the productions of the world and its demands. We live in an age of progress and development. Invention and machinery are changing the status of farm labor to such an extent that the successful farmer must supply his farm, his house and his barn with the latest improved machinery—for planting, cultivating and harvesting his

crops, for decreasing the labor in the house, and for taking care of the stock—upon the most economic principles.

He should house and protect his stock, grain and implements. His stock should be bred and raised with a well-defined result in view, and to this end all scrub stock should be rooted out. His house, barn and out-buildings should be built and arranged for convenience, health and comfort. He should keep an accurate account of his receipts and expenses, and should take a correct invoice at least once each year of all his property, both real and personal, and keep a summary of the same for reference and comparison from year to year.

There is no success without effort. Work is neither disgraceful nor unhealthy; but intelligent effort and educated labor will bring about far greater results than unremitting toil without any well-defined plan of action or ultimate end to be attained. There are many lines of success in agriculture, and very few are able to make a success of all the lines. So I say to the young man, choose the line that suits you best—learn all you can about that line—make yourself master of the situation—choose the best—study its needs—its present, past and future—improve it and cultivate it—aim high and get the best results possible, and success will crown your efforts. The successful farmer of the future will not be measured by the number of acres in his farm nor by the size of his bank account; but it will be the farmer who has the best improved farm, the neatest and most convenient buildings and the most productive land.

The best bearing orchard and vineyard, the best horses and cows, the finest sheep and hogs, the largest turkeys and chickens, the happiest wife and the prettiest children; whose whose home is the brightest, whose deeds of charity and benevolence extend over the widest range; where intelligence, education and energy are the corner stones; where industry, economy and enterprise adorn the portals, and where peace, happiness and contentment crown the edifice. Let us denounce the infamous libel—that the farmers of Kansas are downtrodden, debt-ridden and discouraged, and let us proclaim the fact that the farmers of Kansas, as a class, are happy and contented, full of energy and enthusiasm, and say to the world that we consider agriculture a profession and a business so honorable and independent that we invite the young men of the nation to turn from the cesspool of politics and join us in elevating and ennobling mankind and womankind—where some day they may, perchance, be classed among the successful farmers of Kansas.

Seed Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER please inform me through its columns, so all readers may be benefited, how to prepare seed corn so the moles, gophers, birds and worms will not eat or destroy it, and so it can be planted with the horse planter? Also, where can I obtain some of Rankin's Mammoth Yellow Dent seed corn mentioned by John D. Ziller in last week's KANSAS FARMER. OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Experience With Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. D. W. Kilbourne, a farmer and stock-feeder of Burlingame, Kas., during the past winter fed 135 yearling steers forty-one days from seven acres of Kaffir corn, sown broadcast, in Morris county, giving them all they wanted to eat.

In consequence of this experience he has just bought 260 bushels of seed for himself and neighbors to sow the coming season. D. P. NORTON. Council Grove, Kas.

To Improve the Stand of Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to ask through the KANSAS FARMER a question. I have a small field I sowed to alfalfa last spring. I got from one-third to one-half stand. What had I better do with it, plow up and re-sow or harrow and re-sow, or will it thicken

by letting it go to seed and let it fall on the ground? Would be pleased to have the opinion of brother farmers.

Navarre, Kas. G. W. BORMAN.
The KANSAS FARMER of March 30, 1892, contained a valuable letter on alfalfa, from Jr. Class, of Medicine Lodge, in which he said: "Those who properly prepared their ground do not need any suggestions, but, like myself, some may have paid the penalty of inferior preparation, and find themselves with an inferior stand. To such I would suggest, go over your ground at proper seeding time, sowing upon the bare spots a double portion of seed, and then run a smoothing harrow over the entire piece, regardless of such portions as contain a good stand."

Facts About Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Would you kindly inform me in your paper the proper quantity of alfalfa seed needed for seeding one acre. I have a piece of ground I wish to use for soiling for hogs and cows, my timber affording but little pasture during the summer. What time ought it be sown, and alone or with oats? A reply through your valuable paper would be thankfully received. A. H. LATHROP.

Vinland, Kas.

If the above correspondent were not a new subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER he would know from reading the paper during the last year all that is known about alfalfa. But for the benefit of thousands of new readers, the following brief statement is made:

1. Fifteen pounds of seed per acre, evenly distributed and properly covered, will give a good stand. Some recommend as high as twenty-five pounds per acres.
2. It may be sown with oats, but many prefer to sow it alone.
3. Sow between the 20th of March and the middle of April.
4. Thorough preparation of the land before sowing is essential.
5. If weeds appear they must be mown often enough to keep them down.

Build More German Carp Ponds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have often thought of writing a few lines to your valuable columns upon this all-important subject, and the undertaking will be doubly easy now, since Brother H. W. Riegel's article in your issue of February 24, on this much-neglected subject, as, like the old Deacon that was too lazy to say his prayers, I can point to his article and say, "these are my sentiments."

Fish culture is coming into great prominence in this country, and my limited and short experience in breeding the German carp warrant me in saying that it is a success. But laying the question of fish culture aside altogether, I say it will pay every farmer in the State of Kansas that has forty acres of land or upwards, to build one or more ponds on his farm, the more, larger, deeper and broader, the better, and there are extremely few farms in our State but that nature has made suitable provisions and conveniences for, in the way of draw or ravine, that can not be utilized in any other way to near as good and profitable a purpose.

Suppose we could have a concert of action in this matter, and every farmer in our State would at once construct enough ponds to very near if not quite retain all the moisture that falls on his farm, how long would Eastern farmers hold over us in point of moisture? How different during our dry, hot months would be the atmosphere. Think of the difference in the dews that would fall upon our growing crops and meadows, and of the more frequent showers we would have if our State was one continuous lake of ponds that could so easily be made at so little work and expense to each farmer. And then every farmer can raise enough fish in these ponds for his own use and some to sell. The fish clean up all the bugs, flies and other impurities that come into our ponds, and you will see what a striking and agreeable difference there is in water where there is a lot of nice large German carp swimming around, weighing all the way from one to twenty-five pounds, according to age, to water that has no fish. And I often, in my practice recommend less old fat pork eating

Old Time Methods

of treating Colds and Coughs were based on the idea of suppression. We now know that "feeding a cold" is good doctrine.



Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil with hypophosphites, a rich fat-food, cures the most stubborn cough when ordinary medicines have failed. Pleasant to take; easy to digest.

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

and more fish eating as a remedy for boils, tumors, salt rheum, scrofula, itch and other eruptions of the skin, and from the result, I entertain but little fear of being arraigned for malpractice. Of course we occasionally run across one of these sour-grape fellows who say they don't think German carp are good to eat. To those I would say, try some of them once, and if you have not got a tremendously depraved taste, you will very suddenly change your mind. Upon the whole, I think we will as often find people who do not like beef, pork or chicken, or even turkey, as we do that do not like German carp. Others say that the intervention of drouths occasionally would dry up our ponds and we would lose our fish where we depended on surface water, but my experience has been quite to the opposite. My carp ponds are one and one-half miles north of Frankfort, the highest point in Marshall county, Kansas, and I depend entirely on surface water caught in my ponds from rains and snow, and in eight years successful experience in the business I have not lost a fish from dry weather, and all know the irregularity of the seasons for the past eight years, which, I think, is as good a test of the practicability of the business as we need, and during which time my profits and benefits from the same have been far more remunerative and satisfactory than from any other source on the farm, capital and labor considered.

In conclusion, will say, with friend Riegel, "build a fish pond this year and you will never regret it."

R. E. TROSPER.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

The Virtue of Promptitude

Is in nothing more forcibly shown than in the escape from disease of those who heed its warnings. Foresight is wisely practiced by persons who, observing that their kidneys want activity, impart to them a healthful impulse with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. By so doing they avoid Bright's disease and other destructive renal maladies. Chills and fever, indigestion and constipation, liver trouble, rheumatism should be nipped in the bud by the Bitters.

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

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

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.

CANCER 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 with but little or no pain BY THE **DROK METHOD**. Send for illustrated pamphlet and photographs of persons cured—FREE. **PINGREE & TREACLE, CURED** Suite A, 261 Wabash Av., CHICAGO.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

WHY ARE FARMERS NOT MORE PROSPEROUS?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I do not wish to be understood as stating that the farmers have absolutely no prosperity, but that relatively they and the other laborers of the country are not prosperous. I fully believe that conditions which will make farmers and laborers generally prosperous, relatively, as compared with other classes of people, would contribute to the general prosperity and happiness of all classes of society.

With these prefatory statements, which I desire my readers to keep in mind, I ask, "Why are farmers not prosperous under our present financial system?"

First—Because, in a growing country, increasing both in population and volume of business, we have for over twenty-five years had a shrinking volume of currency. It has shrunk absolutely in volume, and relatively the per capita shrinkage has been from \$50 per capita in 1865, to \$5 per capita in 1892, as given by good authority, and to less than \$25 per capita by the most liberal calculations made by the advocates of our present monetary system. In 1866, wheat was worth \$2.50 per bushel to the farmer; in 1873, \$1.50, and cotton 16 cents per pound. The wheat crop for the past two years has been about 600,000,000 bushels; at \$1.50 per bushel this would amount to \$900,000,000, but at 60 cents per bushel (rather more than the present price) it would amount to \$360,000,000, making a loss to wheat-growers of \$560,000,000. All other farm products have shared a similar fate. The loss on the wheat crop alone is just about equal to the total expenditures of the national government, and this loss is due more to the demonetization of silver than to any other one fact. We could enter more fully into this part of the subject but deem it unnecessary. The farmer has inevitably gone down, relatively, under such shrinkage in prices. We quote an extract from Mortimer Whitehead's address before the National Grange, held at Washington, D. C., May 26, 27 and 28, 1892. During the progress of his remarks he said:

"I will give you a little of one farmer's 'experience,' a little heart music that I learned, and yet I have not been quite 'heart-broken,' as with tens of thousands of other farmers, for no sheriff has ever entered upon my farm, and probably now none ever will, to demand Shylock's 'pound of flesh,' as 'nominated in the bond.' Just at the close of the war, in August, 1865, I purchased the farm I still own and till. Its price was \$9,000; with my savings and help from my father I could only pay one-half of the purchase price, and so I went into debt to the amount of \$4,500, much against my father's wishes, but I was young and full of hope and ambition to own a good farm, and I argued that if a good farm would not pay the interest on one-half its cost, why put good money into it that would earn interest elsewhere without work. I married soon after and went to work. Now, if anything in this world will make a young man work it is a good wife and a mortgage. My books will show that I sold my first hay crop at \$32 per ton as fast as I could cart it to market in a city of 20,000 inhabitants, only four miles distant. I sold my first wheat from seventeen and a half acres at \$2.55 per bushel, and carted it one mile; my first corn at \$1.75 per bushel, my butter at 65 cents per pound; eggs, 40 cents per dozen; dressed pork, over 1,000 pounds, 19½ cents per pound, and so on through the list of products in 'mixed farming.'

"Oh! how easy it was then to pay the interest on that mortgage and a good slice of the principal each year. I thought that my father was real 'slow' in his ideas about debt. And so wife and I bravely trod the pathway of life, the family growing larger as the years passed by, the debt growing less, being paid in the money of contract. But a change came; the debt was not all gone; the sun still shone, and the rain still fell. God gave the increase for honest, hard work and cheerful toil, but prices of all we sold were going down, down, down! In 1873 the crime of the ages against a free people had been committed—silver had been demonetized 'in the dark,' and, like a thief in the night, had entered the homes all o'er our happy, peaceful, prosperous country. I noted the change in prices of all we sold; everything was shrinking, except the interest and what was left of that mortgage. Hay sold at \$10 and \$12 per ton, corn ran down as low as 48 cents, and wheat to 76 cents per bushel, dressed pork 5½ cents per pound, and all this within sight (thirty-one miles) of the electric lights of New York city and the best market in the world. It took so much more work and toil, so much more crop to get a dollar. I was getting Patrick Henry's 'experience,' I was feeling it in my heart; and I learned my lesson. What was it? That by the demonetization of silver, striking down so large a portion of the money of the country and taking it from circulation, the same effect had been produced as raising a half crop of potatoes, wheat or corn; it had made the other half worth a great deal more. What else did I learn? I'll tell you, and prove it at the same time. When I sold corn at \$1.50 per bushel (and I did sell it at first as high as \$1.75), one bushel of that \$1.50 corn would pay \$1.50 of interest or principal of that debt. But when corn sold at 50 cents per bushel (and I did sell it as low as 48 cents), it took three bushels of corn (and the same with all other products) to get the same \$1.50 I used to get with one bushel of corn. My debt was multiplied by three. Was that all I learned? No! I learned that the same \$1.50 that I used to get for one bushel of corn, and that the holder of the mortgage could then use in buying one bushel of corn, would now buy three bushels of corn (at 50 cents each); and this is the lesson burned into my heart, that the same act demonetizing silver and contracting the money of the country, that made me three times as poor, made the holder of the mortgage three times as rich. It took three times the amount of my products to get the scarce and dear dollar. His scarce and dear dollar would buy for him three times as much. And let it not be forgotten, toilers, producers everywhere, that this is the legislation that has robbed you of the fruits of your labors, has wrecked your hopes and your homes, and that it is the righteous cause in which we are now engaged, an irrepressible conflict that must be won or the homes of our country are gone forever, for

"A bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed can never be supplied."
A million American farmers know by experience that this is true.
Second—In our present system of finance, there is no provision for adapting the volume of money to the needs of business. At such times as men need greater means than usual for the transaction of business, they must borrow money from those who live by borrowing from other loaners, and then loan to farmers and business men. When recently a bill was introduced into our Legislature to limit the rate of interest to 6 per cent., the first objection I heard was from a banker, who said: "Why, the banks have to borrow during the marketing season and pay 6 per cent., and of course we can not then loan for that and live." And yet the bankers and many others are strenuously opposed to any governmental provision looking to the supply of necessary funds at cost. Hence the lack of a sub-treasury system is another reason why farmers are not prosperous.
Third—Because in our financial system we have a code destitute of morals. In buying, we do not ask if the labor expended upon the article has been paid for. We count money dearer than muscle, lucre better than labor. As Americans, we become enthusiastic on the Fourth of July and Labor Day, in contemplation of the idea that this government was founded for people and that its mission is to foster humanity; but on all the other days we worship the dollar, and our military and judicial and legislative forces rally around the same god. We compel railroads to fence their lines for the protection of our property, but leave the highway crossings unprotected for them to destroy human life. Where our courts are used to protect human life once, they are used to protect the dollar nineteen times. Do you ask what this has to do with my subject? Much, for in our financial system, both in principle and practice, we estimate labor as the last and least factor. Interest on fictitious bonds must be paid, dividends on watered stock must be

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

paid, agents and middlemen of all kind must be paid, mortgages must be paid, so, must taxes, insurance, storage, and all other items into which capital (money) as such has entered. But what about labor? Why that may have the balance, and oh, so often there is little or no balance. And of no class of laborers is this more true than of farmers.

DOES FARMING PAY?

Yes!
It pays the road that handles the grain,
It pays the store that keeps from rain,
It pays the agents when they sell,
It pays insurance very well,
It pays the bank which makes the loans,
It pays the man who the mortgage owns,
It pays the shop that makes machines,
It pays the merchant all his liens,
It pays the tax, federal and States,
It pays the trusts that keep up rates,
It pays everybody so grand,
Does farming pay and the people bless—
Of course it does, now all say
Yes!—*People's Paper.*

When one works he wants, and has a moral right to expect, pay for his labor. "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."
JAS. P. EASTERLY.

Full Up Jes' Now.

[The many applications made at the KANSAS FARMER office for posit ons by persons of both sexes makes the following lines from the Detroit *Echo* seem to the editor to be quite as realistic as they are quaint and plaintive.—EDITOR.]

I'm heartsick and lonely to-night, ole friend;
I've tramned the blame city from end to end;
I've pelted the streets till I'm weary an' sore.
From office to office, from store to store;
Up creakin' ole stairway an' down dingy hall,
From b' sement to garret, I've been to 'em all;
I've asked and I've argued, I've talked an' I've
plead
For the glorious privilege o' earnin' my bread.
E' here is the end, je', the same as the start—
The ole ole song that I've got off by heart.
'Tw z allers the same, with a cold polite bow—
"Full up jes' now, sir; quite full up jes' now."
"Full up jes' now, sir; quite full up jes' now!"
But I ain't; I'm empty, I'm forced to allow.
This whole b'essed day I ain't broken my fast.
En' I ain't had a meal since the day afore last.
I've been restin' o' nights with the cold walls for
p'ops.
En' keepin' from dr amin' by dodgin' the cops
Till I hain't no more strength against fortune to
buck.
En' my soul I'm a sinkin' by eursin' my luck—
So much that I fear that to-night should I die
En' appear at the bus'ness office on high.
St. Peter would say, with a cold polite bow,
"Full up jes' now, sir; quite full up jes' now."

"Full up jes' now, sir; quite full up jes' now—"
Oh, I wish I wuz home t'ru'gin' arrier the plow,
Or feedin' the cattle or cuttin' the wood.
The hardest o' work would be only too good.
En' I guess the ole house would be stylish
enough.
En' taters en' pork be the best o' go d stuff.
Oh, that le scrumptious pan ry that never wuz
bare!
The thought makes me weak—Lor', I wish I wuz
there
For jes' one half hour, en' I reckon ez how
I'd be full up jes' now, sir; quite full up jes' now.
—Mack.

A Practical Lesson.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A practical lesson should be learned from our recent legislative muddle. It is seen that a majority secured by questionable means, perhaps by the fraudulent action of a State canvassing board, work-

ing in the interest of a party, and moved by a determination to oppose the will of the people, as expressed at the last preceding election, may use such a majority to secure the organization of the House in such a way as to deprive the real legal majority of the supremacy to which they are entitled. The party believing themselves wronged, accept such action as the gage of battle and a partisan conflict ensues, often resulting in a dual organization. The orderly transaction of business becomes impossible. Passionate partyism banishes patriotism and common sense.

Such occurrences are so frequent in State Legislatures that they do not excite surprise. The surprising thing is that the people have not long ago made them impossible.

Our State constitution designates the Lieutenant Governor as the presiding officer of the Senate. When that body assembles it proceeds to business without loss of time.

A constitutional amendment designating the Secretary of State, or perhaps the Attorney General, as the presiding officer of the House, will secure an organization in harmony with the will of the people as expressed at the preceding election, and the business of the session will proceed in an orderly manner at once. The State will have a harmonious administration, and the responsibility for wrong-doing can be fastened upon the party having control. At the same time its well-doing will be apparent.

Something valuable will be gained when it is made easy to find and punish the wrong-doer, while the faithful servant of the people is properly rewarded. Provision is needed for more stringent supervision of election boards, and for severer penalties for fraudulent voting, and canvassing of votes, and all contests should be referred to the District courts, whose decision should be final, and no contests for seats should be permitted in the House. If these changes are effected, partisan strife will be reduced to the minimum and the Supreme court will be saved the humiliation of dragging its ermine in partisan mire.

These suggestions involve the transfer of powers that have been abused to those in whom they inhere, and who are not likely to misuse them.

In this way it may be possible to hold legislators to their proper work of making laws, not parties.

Sterling, Kas. P. C. BRANCH.

Under the very successful management of W. S. Tough & Son, and the consequent increase in the volume of business at the Kansas City horse and mule market, the stockholders in the company have commenced the building of new stables affording additional facilities for the handling of horses and mules. The new building that is now being built of brick and iron covers an area of 300x500 feet. The structure will be two stories in height, and afford accommodation for 700 head of horses and mules. The interior will be completed with all the modern improvements, making it one of the largest and best arranged horse marts in the world.

Chicago's Population.

There is probably no city of importance in the world that can show such rapid and wonderful growth as Chicago since its destruction by fire. To-day its population is about 1,200,000. Mr. Peter Van Schaack, one of the leading merchants of that city said in conversation, that a large number of his personal friends, as well as scores of representative men throughout the Northwest with whom he had conversed upon the subject, had found St. Jacobs Oil a pain-curing and healing remedy of the most extraordinary efficacy. It is the Great Remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Backache, Bruises, Burns, Swellings, etc.

(*A copy of the "Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," beautifully illustrated, in water color effects, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10c. in postage stamps by THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.)

"German Syrup"

J. C. Davis, Rector of St. James' Episcopal Church, Eufaula, Ala.: "My son has been badly afflicted with a fearful and threatening cough for several months, and after trying several prescriptions from physicians which failed to relieve him, he has been perfectly restored by the use of two bottles of Boschee's German Syrup. I can recommend it without hesitation." Chronic severe, deep-seated coughs like this are as severe tests as a remedy can be subjected to. It is for these long-standing cases that Boschee's German Syrup is made a specialty. Many others afflicted as this lad was, will do well to make a note of this.

J. F. Arnold, Montevideo, Minn., writes: I always use German Syrup for a Cold on the Lungs. I have never found an equal to it—far less a superior.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

The Horse.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

Tough & Son, of Kansas City, write the KANSAS FARMER:

The receipts continue to be quite liberal, with a slight decline in prices, caused by the gorge in the Eastern and Southern markets and the severe storms all along the coast. Good horses, such as the tops of drafts, drivers and coach horses, were not influenced much, but the medium grades of all classes were off from \$2.50 to \$10 per head. The trade in streeters was fairly active, but it was only the tops that sold anywhere near quotations. The Southern trade has slackened up considerably, prices have dropped accordingly. The prospects for next week are that the trade will be healthy and demand good for the tops, and this kind will always bring good prices. Farmers and shippers cannot expect to get quotations for rough, thin and blemished stock. This week's sale of jacks and stallions bids fair to be quite a success.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....	\$125@130
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.....	85@115
Drivers, extra.....	120@210
Drivers, good.....	75@ 85
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@ 75
Cavalry.....	20@100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@ 50
Western range, broken.....	30@ 80
Matched teams.....	15@200
Western ponies.....	10@ 20

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

The week opened with beautiful spring weather, which brought out quite a few city buyers, and these, added to the regular or professional buyers, made a strong and active market for all grades of horses. The receipts, like the past few weeks, have been large, we alone having received the first two days of the week close to 400 head of horses, but the demand was urgent enough to absorb all offerings without the market suffering even a fractional decline.

* Draft horses have been in very large demand, with quite spirited trade in fancy driving teams. From now on there will be considerable inquiry for drivers and saddlers.

The following is the summary of prices:

Streters, 1175 lbs.....	\$ 95@110
1,250-lb chunks.....	110@125
1,350-lb chunks.....	125@140
1,450-lb chunks.....	140@170
1,550-lb draft horses.....	175@200
1,650-lb draft horses.....	200@240
Drivers, team.....	250@400
Saddlers.....	150@300
Coach teams.....	400@700

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 230 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR.—How much and how successfully is hypnotism used in medicine? E. P.

Topeka. Among the Egyptian priests, the old Indian fakirs, the Roman sibyls, the Greek oracles, medieval magicians and in all the succeeding eras of exorcism, conjuration and spiritism, clear down to the present reign of Christian science, mind-cure, faith-cure, the laying on of hands, both now as well as in the time of the great Galilean, what is now called hypnotism has prevailed to a very large extent. In the brighter light of modern science it is coming to be a prevalent belief that the miracles of Christ were all performed through genuine hypnotic power. If men and women can be made now to do the wonderful things we see and read of through this odious force, it certainly would not be strange if Christ made use of the same force when healing the sick, the lame, the blind, when he cast out so-called evil spirits and called the cataleptic girl back to life.

Arabian sorcerers and Moorish marabouts practiced the same art for healing the sick, and indeed it prevails in one form or another in nearly every country on the globe.

In France great hospitals for nervous diseases are established, in which hypnotism plays a large role in the curative proceeding. Charcot, in the great "La Salpetriere" hospital in Paris, has achieved a world-wide reputation as a medical hypnotist and has achieved some most wonderful cures, and Liebaud, in the immense hospital at Nance, has made many astonishing cures of nervous affections. Lombroso, of the University of Turin, has also achieved great renown, not only in the hypnotic cure of nervous diseases, but of drunkenness and crime.

At the beginning of the present century French and other surgeons began using hypnotism as an anesthetic agent. Cloquet, Broca and Velpeau (whom the French called the king of surgeons) amputated, arms, breasts and legs under its benign sleep. Between 1850 and 1860 Esdoile performed over a thousand surgical operations on hypnotized Hindoos in the great hospital at Calcutta.

In all our great cities there are men who do a large amount of medical work by means of this benign agency.

Dr. Flint, of New York, who is now exhibiting the funny side of odic force in Kansas, Missouri and other Western States, spent many years in the hospitals of Europe and our Eastern States exhibiting the benign and scientific side of the same force.

As many great powers for good are also great powers for evil, so it is with this marvellous agency. Its maladroit use has done much harm in the world. But science is now taking it up and turning on the bright light of critical investigation, and its beneficent mission on earth is being more clearly demonstrated, and its dangerous operations are being repressed by the iron hand of the law.

New Books.

WHY GOVERNMENT AT ALL?—By William H. VanOrnum. Chas. H. Kerr, publisher, 175 Dearborn street, Chicago. Mr VanOrnum, a professed anarchist, issues his book without copyright, saying frankly, "the beneficiary of the copyright law is exactly like the beneficiary of any other legal privilege. He is no more entitled to it than the patentee is to his patent or the landlord to his land."

He was formerly a devoted disciple of Henry George's single tax theory, but has discarded it because it only removes the monopoly of land from the individual to the state, and is beside too difficult of attainment.

Karl Marx and state socialism are next reviewed and discarded with the assertion that though Marx insists that "subdivision of labor is the assassination of a people," it is in reality the greatest labor-saving device that ever benefited a people. "It has lowered the prices and cheapened the comforts of life to an extent which has brought them within the reach of people of moderate means." Bellamy is left to the sympathizing condolence of "those good and venerable ladies in and out of petticoats who are so diligently seeking his painted heaven." Proudhon is strongly denounced as having constantly followed the deductive instead of the inductive method of reasoning and having constantly arrived at wrong conclusions.

He clearly states the motive to human action, whether in saint or sinner, to be selfishness. The object of human action is

happiness. The necessary condition of human life that the motive may obtain the object—freedom. This freedom he strongly maintains is restrained instead of protected by law—government. Law prevents equality. "Nature does not make a king of an idiot or a rich man of a fool. It takes human law to do that." Law prevents security by so impoverishing men to maintain its forms that it forces them into crime. And further, by making them respect rights of property which do not exist, and forcing them to pay taxes, interest and rent.

For these evils the author has a remedy. No taxation, no appropriations.

The author believes that the Kansas Legislature has that remedy in their hands and says, "Let them simply refuse to vote appropriations and the whole governing machine must stop. Freedom has been achieved. Without appropriations the militia cannot be called out to put down a strike, a court cannot enforce a single process, a mortgage cannot be foreclosed, a tenant cannot be evicted, the police must quit and every officeholder must go about his business." All this will be done without war or violence, and the volume closes with a roseate picture of life when freed from the support of men who do not work.

PROOFS OF EVOLUTION.—By Nelson C. Parshall. Chas. H. Kerr & Co., Chicago, publishers. This little book is a most clear and attractive presentation of the latest truths of modern science. The sentences are clear and epigrammatic; the whole subject so carefully divided into short paragraph-like chapters that a half hour's earnest reading gives you a clear outline of evolution and at the same time an eager desire for further study.



In the general practice of spraying lies, more than anything else, the prosperity of the horticulturists of this country. Every worthy consideration appeals for the increase of the production of fruits; the public health and happiness would be promoted, and prosperity and good citizenship would be increased, by such an advance in fruit-growing as spraying may secure, by such an abundant fruitfulness of our orchards and vineyards as would follow the destruction of insect pests and fungus diseases. Hence, spraying appeals to us, not only on account of self-interest, not only on the lower but proper grounds of individual prosperity, but as well on account of the happiness of the masses and the true greatness of our country. More and better fruit means better men and women. The harvest of the tree and of the vine betters the character of him that makes possible that harvest, as well as of him that it eats. More fruit and less meat would usher in a higher civilization. The divine wisdom has never erred; when it indicated that to tend the vine and the tree and to eat of the fruit thereof is man's proper estate on this earth and most conducive to his happiness and well being, it was right, and to-day as then, fruit-growing is the best and noblest of the vocations of men. Will it pay? is naturally



the first question that presents itself for answer in any consideration of spraying. This question is the universal touchstone nowadays. If it pays to spray we want to know it, that we may adopt this method of fighting insects and fungi, and get our share of the financial reward. If it does not pay to spray, we want to know it, that we may not be led into an unprofitable undertaking. We may be in the business of fruit-growing for our health, but we are also in it for the profit that may be made. It has been fully demonstrated without any reasonable doubt that spraying is the only satisfactory remedy to prevent the depredations of insect pests and fungus diseases affecting fruits and garden crops, and that the spraying

Have It Ready.

The liniment, Phenol Soudique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner.

Equally good for human flesh.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. At druggists. Take no substitute.

outfit has now become as necessary an implement on a fruit farm or vegetable garden as a cultivator or plow. Spraying fruit trees, plants and vines for the prevention of the ravages of insects and fungus diseases is no longer an experiment, but a necessity, in order to get large crops of perfect fruit. For full information on this subject, address William Stahl, manufacturer of Excelsior Spraying Outfits, Quincy, Ill., who will send, free, a full and complete treatise on this subject.

OILS OURE CANCER,

Tumors, Piles, Fistula, Catarrh and Many Other Diseases—Read the Remarkable Record.

This is a rapid transit age. It is even so with the sick. They demand rapid cures, skillful treatment and special attention. Therefore, it is an age of specialists. Dr. D. M. Bye, of Kansas City, Kas., the discoverer of the Combination Oil Cure, is no doubt the leading specialist of the world, acknowledged so, not only by over 1,000 people last year, who have been cured by his treatment, but by the highest medical authority in the United States.

About six months ago, Frank Bye, a son of the discoverer of the Combination Oil Cure, went to Fort Worth, Texas, and was invited to test the efficacy of the oil on a number of bad cases of cancer in a sanitarium, which he did, and cured them. He wrote for his father to come and assist him; for he felt that he had a big thing on his hands, and that the cases were considered incurable. His father went, and has been absent from the office in this place three months, having rented offices in the Hendricks building in that city and secured the best and most noted surgeon and physician of the State, Dr. John Morgan, President of the examining board of physicians of that State, to assist his son. Dr. Morgan now says he has tested the efficacy of the oil treatment for about four months, and testifies that it is the greatest discovery of the age. He also believes that the remedy will cure consumption in its first and second stages, and for this alone it will prove a great boon to suffering humanity.

The following diseases are being successfully treated and cured: Cancer, tumors, piles, fistula and all skin diseases, catarrh, ulcers and pulmonary troubles in their incipient stages. Hemorrhages of the lungs have been stopped after the first treatment, and all womb diseases. Also private diseases, stricture, gleet, venereal taint, syphilis, gonorrhoea, impotency and sterility are promptly and effectually cured by the balmy oil. Much time and money has been spent to gain a knowledge in this direction.

The home offices are in the Portsmouth building, Kansas City, Kas.

Dr. Bye is sending the oil through the mail and express offices with directions how to use it for all cases that cannot come to the city for treatment. His charges are \$10 per month until cured. The poor receive the benefit by doing this. Consultation free.

Funsten Bros. & Co., general commission merchants of St. Louis, is now the style of the consolidated firms of Funsten & Moore and the Funsten Commission Co., well known and popular firms who have done business so successfully for years. In announcing this change they say: "There is no commodity shipped from the country which can not be as ably handled by us as by any house in the United States. This includes grain, hay, grass seeds, wool, dried fruits, shaved hoops, hides, furs, eggs, poultry and everything in the produce line. We want orders for field seeds, potatoes, etc., and will fill carefully at the lowest possible margin of profit."

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.

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.

Poems Here at Home.

The poems here at home! Who'll write 'em down
 'em as they air—in country and in town—
 Sowed thick as clods is 'crost the fields and lanes.

As these 'ere little hop-toads when it rains?
 Who'll "voice" 'em, as I heard a feller say
 'At speechified on Freedom, t'other day,
 And soared 'he Eagle tel' it 'peared to me
 She wasn't bigger'n a bumble bee?

Who'll sort 'em out and sot 'em down, says I,
 'At's got a stiddy hand enough to try
 To do 'em justice 'bout a-foolin' some,
 And headin' facts off when they want to come?
 Who's got the lovin' eye, and heart and brain
 To reckonize 'at nothin' made in vain—
 'At the Good Bein' made the bees and birds
 And brutes first choice, and us folke after-wards?

What we want, as I sense it, in the line
 O' poetry is somepin' yours and mine—
 Som-pi'n' with live stock in it, and outdoors,
 And old crick bottoms, snags and sycamores,
 Put weeds in—pizen-vines and underbush,
 As well as johnny-jump-ups, all so fresh
 And sassy-like! and groun'-squir'ls—yes, and
 "We."

As sayin' 'is—"We, Us and Company!"

Put in old Nature's sermons—them's th best;
 And 'casion'ly hang up a hornet's nest
 'At boys 'at's run away from school can git
 At handy-like—and let 'em tackle it!
 Let us be wrought on, of a truth, to feel
 Our proneness fer to hurt more than we heal,
 In ministratin' to our vain delights,
 Fergittin' even inesc's has their rights!

No "Ladies' Amaranth," ner "Treasury" book,
 Ner "Night Thoughts," nuther, ner no "Lally
 Rook!"

We want some poetry 'at's to our taste,
 Made out o' truck 'at's jes' a-go'in' to waste
 'Cause smart f'olks thinks it's altogether too
 Out-'n-goes common—'cept fer me and you!
 Which goes to argy 'at's such poetry
 Is 'bliged to rest its hopes on you and me.

—James Whitcomb Riley, in the Century.

LILIUOKALANI.

When ill-informed people write of Queen Liliuokalani as if she were some barbarian princess, and venture upon what is meant for pleasantry over the particulars of her dignified protest against the rebellion, and of her last efforts to check it, dressed in her robes of state, with the coronet on her head, it is well to remark that a more refined, graceful Christian lady does not live than the Hawaiian sovereign, writes Edwin Arnold. Those who had the honor of meeting her majesty in this country, at the time of the royal jubilee, will not need to be told this.

Neither will any English traveler want the information, if, in the course of his wanderings he has visited the Sandwich islands and shared the distinction of Queen Liliuokalani's gracious hospitality. But if there be any who regard violent and selfish policies as more excusable when perpetrated against half-enlightened and heathenish people, let that view of the matter be summarily dismissed as regards Hawaii. Queen Liliuokalani is as real and true a royal lady in spirit and education as the courts of Europe could furnish. She is as much, and as solemnly, the rightful sovereign of the Sandwich islands as any monarch in Europe of his dominions. This armed coercion of herself and her people, and the act of retirement forcibly wrung from her, must find very different and very much better pleas to justify them than any which have yet been made public.

It is, however, of the queen herself, and of her beautiful dominions, that I would here speak. The day when I had the honor of last seeing her majesty at the royal town residence in Honolulu was a typical one of those delicious latitudes. It was at the beginning of March in the bygone year, the worst of all our Northern seasons for bitter winds and chilling skies; but there, as usual, a weather of paradise prevailed. The islands lay under the azure vault—an pezzo di cielo caduto in terra—as if indeed they had themselves fallen from heaven.

These higher archipelagoes of the Pacific do not exhibit, indeed, that lavish richness of vegetation which marks the more southerly groups. You will not see on the slopes of Hawaii, or of Oahu, or of Molokai, the dark green thickets which climb the hills of the islets clustered near to the equator. The volcanic ridges of the Sandwich islands rise, in most places, severe, bare, and yellow with the glow of a perpetual sunshine upon their grasses and dwarf bushes. Nature at Hawaii does not overpower the senses with her floral and sylvan luxuriance as she does in the groves and lanes of Ceylon or the gardens of Singapore.

But she girdles these lovely islets with a cestus of wonderful beauty; and wherever the rains have washed fertile debris down into the glens and valleys, there she embroiders every hollow with flowers and foliage, and makes even the herbage wonderful with plentiful variety of blade and blossom. Once clear of the somewhat too American-looking streets and tramways of the little

city, the soft and sunny country commences with a delightful abruptness. The ugly side walls change into tall hedges of hibiscus and milk bush, interlaced with passion vines. The unpleasing stone stores and offices are transformed into pretty rural houses or picturesque native huts. The palms, which could hardly be banished even from the streets and wharves, rise now in clusters and avenues, all leaning toward the ocean, as if they could not live without hearing that perpetual voice of the sea's thunder upon the circling reef and without catching the salt breath of the sea in their feathery and ever-rustling branches.

The commonplace awnings and piazzas of the town are replaced by overhanging curtains of the purple clematis, the arge blue and white convolvulus, and of the splendid Bourgainvilliers—this last being the well-known Indian creeper, which has a mass of colored leaves for blossoms, and sifts the sunlight down through myriad fingers, all translucent with lilac light, as when a delicate hand is held up against a lamp. The gardens are full of flowers, some familiar, some strange; and every house possesses its garden. The roads are lined with massive shade trees, many bearing large blossoms, and underneath them the banana waves its long green flags, the champagne fills the air with perfume from delicate blooms of creamy white and gold; and a slender, smooth-leaved plant with tiny vermilion flowers climbs everywhere up the stems of the bread-fruit and pepper trees and ironwoods. Roses are growing on all sides, and mingle, well climatized, with the red hibiscus blossoms and the silver trumpets of the datura. Nobody regards flowers as a luxury in these lovely islands. They are an accepted necessity of daily life, like rice and bread and fresh water. The Kanaka, going down to fish, winds them around his grass hat.

The Hawaiian girl, riding astride to market upon her pony, has twisted a spray of shell flowers or some pomegranate buds in her black hair. The brown-skinned clerk sticks a "morning glory" behind his ear along with his pen; and your coachman carries a bouquet in his waist-cloth. On one hand, as you drive, are always the mountains; on the other shines always the sea, with, between them, the narrow but verdant lowland and forshors, where rice-fields spread, with patches of banana and sugar cane, and where among flocks of waterfowl, the mynas and rice-birds flit and chirp. Above and around spreads the charm of the soft, warm, benignant heaven, which seems to brood in peace over these bright islands; an air breathes which is like balm to inhale, fresh and crisp and salted from the neighboring waves, and yet sweet and mild with the flowers and the sunshine, so that a new pleasure arises in the simple act of breathing. I imagine, too, that all this has been thrown up primevally from the bottom of the ocean in some fiery convulsion of the earth's crust, and has slowly, by osilent magic of nature, developed into such grace, and peace, and beauty. When you walk along the seashore between Honolulu and Diamond Head, you smile at the dismal and timid astronomers who think the beautiful life of this universe is coming to an end simply because a few planets and suns here and there burn themselves out and have to begin again somehow or other. The way to the loveliness of Oahu was by fire and earthquake.

Silk Culturist.

Readers of KANSAS FARMER used to see the name of MARY M. DAVIDSON oftener before that lady moved from Junction City to Colorado. It will be of interest to many of her Kansas friends to read the following letter:

VALMONT, COLO., March 1, 1893.

KANSAS FARMER:—I am sorry to say silk culture is a failure, as you know, on the part of the government. I have looked for a report of the State Silk Station, expecting it would ere this be given in the FARMER, but have not as yet seen anything said, or if there will be an exhibit by Kansas at the Columbian Exposition.

I am at present in Colorado, and can say, truly, we have had a lovely winter, with the exception of two weeks before Christmas, when we had good sleighing, but the mercury did not go low enough to give the usual ice crop. So we of this locality will be without ice the coming season, a calamity not previously known. I enjoy receiving the FARMER. It would seem like being cut loose from Kansas not to.

MARY M. DAVIDSON,
 Silk Culturist.

The Shah of Persia.

The smallest detail is submitted to him, and is not decided except upon his authority. His ministers disavow all initiative and tremble at any executive responsibility. Imperious, diligent and fairly just, the Shah is in his own person the sole arbiter of Persia's fortunes. All policy emanates from him. He supervises every department with a curiosity that requires to be constantly appeased, and his attention both to foreign and domestic politics, is constant and unremitting.

There is a consensus of opinion that he is



Riding in the wind and dust roughens the face and often causes painful chapping and cracking of the skin.

Those who are so affected should use a pure soap. Ivory Soap is made of vegetable oils that are soothing in their nature; it can be used freely even on tender faces, for there is nothing in it to irritate or injure. Ivory Soap is 99¹⁴/₁₀₀ per cent pure.

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the most competent man in the country, and the best ruler that it can produce. Nor will any one deny him the possession of patriotism and of genuine interest in the welfare of the nation. * * * It is no mean criterion of the strength and also of the general popularity of the Shah that he is the first Persian monarch who has ventured to leave his dominions and journey in foreign and infidel lands, not as a conqueror at the head of any army, but as a friendly visitor, if not as a volunteer tourist.

The immense amount of money spent by the Shah in the purchase of furniture and curiosities in Europe also excited a feeling of discontent, and his second tour was unquestionably unpopular among his subjects. That he was able to venture upon a third is a proof of the absolute security of his position, but it is also due to the sentiment which he has taken care to diffuse among his subjects that the princes of Christendom vie with each other in anxiety to entertain so great a potentate, and squabble for the honor of his alliance.—From Persia and Persian Question.

Little Bob Stood the Test.

The "blue line" street car stopped at the corner, says a writer in Youth's Companion, and an anxious-looking young woman put a small boy inside.

"Now, Bob," she said, as she hurried out to the platform again, "don't lose that note I gave you; don't take it out of your pocket at all."

"No'm," said the little man, looking wistfully after his mother as the conductor pulled the strap, the driver unscrewed the brake, and the horses, shaking their bells, trotted off with the car.

"What's your name, Bob?" asked a mischievous-looking young man sitting beside him.

"Robert Cullen Deems," he answered.

"Where are you going?"

"To my Grandma's."

"Let me see that note in your pocket."

The look of innocent surprise in the round face ought to have shamed the baby's tormentor, but he only said again: "Let me see it."

"I tan't," said Robert Cullen Deems.

"See here, if you don't, I'll scare the horses and make them run away."

The little boy cast an apprehensive look at the belled horses, but shook his head.

"Here Bob, I'll give you this peach if you'll pull that note half-way out of your pocket."

The boy did not reply but some of the older people looked angry.

"I say, chum, I'll give you this whole bag of peaches if you will just show me the corner of your note," said the tempter. The child turned away as if he did not wish to hear any more, but the young man opened the bag and held it just where he could see and smell the luscious fruit.

A look of distress came into the sweet little face; I believe Bob was afraid to trust himself, and when a man left his seat on the other end to get off the car, the little boy slid quickly down, left the temptation behind, and climbed into the vacant place.

A pair of prettily gloved hands began almost unconsciously to clap, and then everybody clapped and applauded until it might have alarmed Bob, if a young lady sitting by had not slipped her arm around him and said, with a sweet glow on her face:

"Tell your mamma that we all congratulate her upon having a little man strong enough to resist temptation and wise enough to run away from it."

I doubt if that long, hard message ever reached Bob's mother, but no matter, the note got to his grandmother without ever coming out of his pocket.

Few horses are naturally balky. They acquire the habit through the fault of those handling them.

Steel shoes are cheaper than iron ones if they do cost slightly more. They wear longer and are not so heavy.

It takes a great deal of discretion to handle a whip in training the colt—more discretion than whip, a good deal.

Always give the colt enough grain to keep him growing rapidly without requiring him to eat so much hay as to become ill-shaped. Bright, clean, heavy oats are a good food, especially to the horse doing much light road work.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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The Young Folks.

In the Portrait Gallery.

Grandfather looks from the paneled wall
At grandmother hanging across the hall,
In the ripened glow of her stately grace;
And a frown comes over his shadowed face
As he says: "The world has grown askew,
My dear, since we were young—we two."

"Nothing that was is the same to-day;
Old-time fancies are cast away;
All our scruples are laughed to scorn;
All our customs are quite outworn;
Each is seeking for something new—
We were content with the old—we two."

Into the shade of the grim old room,
Steal two forms through the twilight's gloom,
Grandfather's eyes are sharp to see,
And a deep voice utters tenderly:
"For aye will I love, and love but you,
And we'll follow love to the end—we two."

Grandfather's face has lost its frown,
And his eyes grown softer gaze gently down
On the pair who naught of his watching know,
And grandmother smiles and whispers low:
"One thing goes on as it used to do
In the days when we were young—we two."

—Ladies' Home Journal.

AN IRON RAIN.

Any clear night, if the watcher has patience, he may see one or more "shooting stars," or meteors. These are not stars at all, but often are more brilliant than any star, because they are so near us that their friction against the earth's atmosphere either causes them to glow at white-heat or to flame up like a torch. Even a very small meteor, one not much larger than a pinhead, might become distinctly visible in this way, and seen against a background of constellations, outshine the north star.

The whole solar system, astronomers say, is strewn with particles of matter known as star-dust, while larger bodies known as meteoroids chase one another about the sun at intervals of a few miles. Usually when these meteoroids encounter the earth's atmosphere they break into small fragments and fall harmlessly to the ground. It is thought that only six or seven hundred of these meteoric stones reach the surface of the earth unbroken in the course of a year, while the number of small particles which fall has been estimated at 2,000,000 a day. If the air did not act as a cushion, no casualty would be more common than being hit by a meteorite.

Meteorites are usually composed of iron, silicon, and oxygen, the three elements which are most common in the earth, and as no new elements have been found in these visitors from space, it is believed that the solar system, and perhaps the universe, are made out of the same material as the earth.

The motion of falling meteors is very curious. One has been known to travel on a line almost parallel with the earth's surface, and from sixty to one hundred miles above it, all the way from the Indian Territory to central New York, where it is supposed to have fallen in fragments. Another passed from Michigan across New York State and on out to sea between New York city and New Haven. These meteors travel six or seven hundred miles an hour after they become visible.

Meteors are most common about August 10 and December 7, when the earth annually encounters long droves of meteoroids as they journey around the sun. Once in thirty-three years the earth crosses the thin stream of Leonides which seems to come from the constellation Leo, and is so long that six or eight years are required for this flock of meteors, traveling twenty-six miles a second, to pass a given point. When the earth meets this great torch-light procession there is a display worth seeing. The next one will take place in November, 1899.

Where meteors come from is not known. Whether they are fragments of a bursted planet or collected star-dust can only be surmised. Once it was thought that they kept up the sun's supply of heat by running into him, but that theory has been abandoned. What is certain is that the planets are becoming somewhat larger and heavier every year through the shower of meteors and star-dust that is constantly falling. Thus it happens that while it never rains pitchforks, yet iron enough to make a pitchfork rains upon the earth every day.—Harper's Young People.

Household Pets.

I am almost sure that the young folks who read the KANSAS FARMER are interested in birds, and no doubt many of them have pet birds that they are very fond of. Not long ago I had six. The first one is a redbird, and I call it "Aaron." He always scolds at me when I clean his cage, and often when he has been alone in the room for some time, I will hear him scolding away, as though he thought that he wasn't being treated just right. He thinks a great deal of bread, and potato with a little pepper sprinkled over it. In summer he likes grasshoppers. Then comes the mockingbird, "Ned," and how well he knows his name. When we say, "here, Ned, want a fly!" he is down in the bottom of the cage, and close to the wires before you are ready

to give it to him. He dearly loves a piece of apple, and is always in a hurry for his breakfast. There are quite a number of wild mocking-birds around here in the summer. The rest of the birds are canaries. The oldest one goes by the name of "Winkle." He is a light yellow, and has a top-knot. He is over twelve years old, but sings every day. He is a great bird for fresh water. The next was a dark yellow, and his name was "Fred," but he died in the fall when he was moulting. The children and I put him in a little box, that we first filled with grass, and then buried him under a tree. Such a tiny yellow bird. It hardly seems as if he ever could have sung as sweetly as he did. His empty cage looks desolate without him. The fifth one was simply called "Birdie," and how he did sing. From morning until night his voice was heard all through the house, but one day he happened to be left alone in the room with old "Tim," the cat, and when I returned the cage had been knocked down and only a few golden feathers were left to tell the story. I have never liked that cat since. The last bird is "Dicky." He is a fine singer, and enjoys having some one talk to him. He always answers back, and he nearly lives in his swing. He scatters his seed all over, and is particularly fond of hard-boiled egg.

People often say to me, what a care they must be, but I am sure they repay me for all the attention I give them.

It is a long time since I have seen a robin. In the East they come so early in the spring. I think the meadow lark comes first here.

L. M. DURFEE.

Syracuse, Kas., March 8, 1893.

Value of Trees.

Two young men, by the sudden death of their father, were left a 100 acre farm. One had learned the mason's trade, the other desired to be a railroad engineer. They therefore determined to sell their new possession. But no buyer appeared. Several who looked at the place admired the buildings, conveniences and broad, smooth fields, but made no offer. At last, an elderly man, after going over the place three different times, said to the owners:

"Boys, the farm is fertile, it lies right, is on a good road and near enough to market and social privileges, and the buildings suit me, but,"—and there he stopped.

"Well, what is it?" exclaimed the elder.

"Is the price too high? Haven't you anything to pay down? Can we not come to some understanding?"

"Yes," he replied; "I have the purchase money in my pocket. I came this time intending to buy, and your price is reasonable, if— On my way here I passed an orchard bending with beautiful fruit, and men were picking and barreling. Oh, how fragrant it all was! At my time of life I could never hope for such luxury from my own planting. I cannot buy."

In vain the owners urged him to a different decision, even reducing the price of the place \$500 and including a pair of horses. The suggestion was a potent one, however, to the owners. They decided to set an orchard at once, and within a month had three acres planted to trees.

The following spring the area was doubled, only three varieties being chosen—Porters, Pippins and Baldwins—and the young men went "to work for a year or two

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to make the place salable." The trees grew apace, and so did the youths. At the end of two years the farm was so different in appearance and so full of interest that they hardly thought of leaving it. The younger boy had learned about the habits and characteristics of borers, and, going still further, had become interested in other insects. The other had visited the fruitful orchard of the neighbor mentioned and had mounted a hobby-horse.

Five years from the setting of the first trees an offer of more money was made them than their original selling price, but they declined it. Five years still later an offer of double their old-price was no temptation. They have learned to bless the old gentleman for not buying them out, and no other spot on earth is so dear to them. The trees have not yet yielded much in money, but the farm has been made to pay in other directions, and the owners are more than satisfied with what at first was termed their "bad luck."

To-day they acknowledge what many an older man has proved, that fruit trees have a potency not only to increase farm values, but one's interest and general welfare, even before the luscious fruit is borne.—Hollister Sage, in New York Tribune.

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While noting with satisfaction a diminishing foreign demand for American gold, the magnates of Wall street are just now feeling uneasy over the fact that currency is going in considerable quantities to the interior, a very unusual occurrence for this time of year.

The Department of Agriculture of Tennessee has just published a showing of the resources, capabilities and development of that State. It is finely illustrated with maps and graphics, and conveys, in a manner to be easily comprehended, the valuable information which the Commissioner of Agriculture presents to the public.

The opponents of the anti-option bill claim that its enactment would depress the prices of commodities in which the board of trade gamblers operate, and that the prospect of its passage was having that effect. But the commercial reports for last week show that wheat dropped 1 cent per bushel on an average for the first week after Congress adjourned.

Mr. F. A. Waugh, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has just been chosen to the professorship of horticulture and entomology in the Oklahoma Agricultural college. Prof. Waugh was a farmer's boy of McPherston county. By diligence and application he made a fine record in college, and was graduated one of the brightest of the many bright young men who have enjoyed the advantages of our State Agricultural college. Since graduation his work has been largely that of a writer for the agricultural press. His contributions to the columns of the KANSAS FARMER have in every case been entertaining and instructive. He has also written for the agricultural columns of the *Weekly Capital*, and just before his election to the Oklahoma professorship, had been employed as editor of the *Field and Farm*, the leading agricultural paper of Colorado. The KANSAS FARMER congratulates the Oklahoma college on its acquisition of the valuable services of Prof. Waugh.

Inquiry About Fish Ponds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Mr. Riegel's article on fish ponds, in your issue of February 22, is very good as far as it goes. I would like for Mr. Riegel to enter more into details in the construction of ponds, the proper mode of handling fish, food, in case they should require feeding, where fish or eggs can be secured to start with, etc. I have a fine place for a fish pond, fed by a never-failing spring, but have had no practical experience whatever in that line. Other readers of the KANSAS FARMER will, possibly, be as interested as I am. Any further information that Mr. Riegel can give us will be thankfully received.
J. C. DUVALL.

LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1893.

The KANSAS FARMER presents below as complete a summary of the important bills passed by the Legislature of 1893 as it is possible to make up at this writing. The immense rush of business during the few days of the session which remained after the two Houses were reduced to one, has made it a little more difficult than usual to make an accurate summary:

The Australian ballot law, which goes into effect at the next general election, and thereafter all elections in Kansas—State, county, city and special—are to be conducted under the Australian system. The bill originated in the Senate and voted for by a majority of the Republicans of both houses.

A law compelling all corporations and persons, except railroad companies and agricultural corporations, to pay their employes weekly; a penalty of 5 per cent. if not paid. The bill originated in the Senate.

Speaker Douglass' bill to prohibit the corrupt use of money at elections. It provides for imprisonment in the penitentiary for the unlawful use of money at elections, or the use of intoxicating liquors, cigars, or any other things of value. It requires every candidate and campaign committee to file with the county clerk an itemized statement of every expense and receipt in connection with the campaign. Originated in the House.

A mortgage redemption law, providing for a redemption period of eighteen months after sale under foreclosure, but where the court or judge shall find that the lands and tenements have been abandoned or are not occupied in good faith as a homestead by the family of the debtor, the period of redemption shall be six months from the day of sale; during the first nine months the defendant owner has the exclusive right of redemption; for the next six months creditors may redeem from each other. The terms of redemption are: The reimbursement of the amount paid by the holder of the certificate, together with interests and costs of suit; after redemption the property is not subject to further execution for any deficiency arising upon the sale, and is not subject to execution for the liens of creditors who did not avail themselves of the privilege of redeeming during the redemption period.

A law amending the tax law by which the March penalty of 5 per cent. is knocked out, making a reduction of 33½ per cent. before the sale of the property, and after the sale of the property for taxes the tax certificate is to draw 15 per cent. interest instead of 24 per cent. as now. The bill as passed originated in the House.

Senator Forney's bill for the protection of shippers of grain, seeds and hay, which requires railroad companies to construct scales for the weighing of grain at every station from which 100 cars of grain are shipped; the company is authorized to collect 25 cents a car for each car weighed. Shippers are empowered to collect through the courts damages for losses of grain, seeds and hay, which occur while the shipments are in transit, providing the shortage is more than one-fourth of 1 per cent.

The bill repealing the law of 1887, by which railroads are authorized to collect excess fares of from 10 to 25 cents from passengers who neglect to purchase tickets before entering the train. The bill received almost the unanimous vote of both houses.

Senator Brown's "valued policy" insurance bill, requiring insurance companies in case of total loss of property, to pay the face of the policy when there has been total destruction of the property. The practice now prevails among insurance companies of insuring property for more than its value and scaling down in case of loss.

Green's bill, making it illegal to require a gold contract in notes, mortgages and other obligations, and making silver as well as gold a legal tender for all debts in Kansas. In the House it received sixty-three votes—the precise number necessary to pass.

Senator Dumbauld's bill for the preservation of the public health against epidemic cholera. It sets apart \$25,000

of the State's funds to be used to establish a quarantine in Kansas in case the cholera should invade this section of the country. It is to be used under the direction of the State Board of Health.

Senator Forney's bill, making it unlawful to shoot quail or prairie chickens except by the owner of the land.

Two House bills looking to the improvement of the facilities of county seats. One of them provides that railroad trains shall be compelled to stop at county seats, and the other compels telegraph companies to maintain an operator at each county seat.

A screenage bill asked for by all the miners of the State.

A bill repealing the law by which poll tax is collected in cities of first class. Atchison and Fort Scott are excepted.

A bill by Benefiel, of Montgomery, providing for the acceptance of certain grades from some of the higher educational institutions by the State Board of Education and to provide for the issuance of teachers' certificates.

A bill submitting to the people of Geary county the question of restoring the name to Davis.

Senator O'Bryan's bill giving the Police Commissioners of cities of the first class power to appoint a police matron, if in their judgment one is necessary. Her salary is to be \$600 a year. This bill affects the cities of Topeka, Wichita, Fort Scott, Kansas City, Leavenworth and Atchison.

Senate bill 436, the legislative appropriation bill for the expenses of members and employes of the Legislature, including the employes of the Dunsmore House, in round numbers \$80,000.

House bill 137, appropriations for the State Agricultural college, \$78,025. The items in this appropriation are as follows: Library and Agricultural Science hall, \$60,000; steam plant for heat and power, \$14,000; general repairs, two years, \$2,000; water supply, two years, \$1,000; loan commissioner's salary, two years, \$600; incidental expenses in care of funds, five years, \$425; total \$78,025.

House bill 83, the World's Fair bill, appropriating \$65,000 for the Kansas exhibit at Chicago.

Senate joint resolution, submitting the female suffrage amendment to the constitution to the people.

Senate bill 147, making an appropriation for a new sewer at the Girl's Industrial school at Beloit.

Senate bill 201, appropriating \$5,000 for experimenting in destruction of chinch bugs at State University.

Senate concurrent resolution, setting aside the rooms in the basement of the South wing of the State house for the State Historical Society and appropriating \$1,750 for furnishing the same.

House bill 19, granting the right-of-way for the Topeka dam through the Asylum and Reform school grounds.

Senate bill 405, an appropriation paying several counties for caring for insane persons confined in poor houses and county jails.

Senate bill 306, making appropriation for conveying prisoners to the penitentiary.

Senate bill 56, compelling corporations to pay their employes weekly.

Senate bill, making an appropriation for per diem and mileage for regents and trustees of State institutions.

Substitute for Senate bill 119, an appropriation for the State Horticultural Society and publication of its reports.

The anti-poll tax bill abolishing the collection of poll tax in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants.

An appropriation of \$11,000 for the payment of a bounty on sugar manufactured within the State according to a contract made by the last Legislature.

Senate bill 408, appropriations for State Printer, \$80,000 for 1894, \$70,000 for 1895.

Senate bill 13, providing for the construction and maintenance of levees.

Senate bill 15, appropriating \$12,000 for Chancellor Snow's residence and the balance of the Spooner fund for the library, to be known as the Spooner Memorial Library building of the State University. This Spooner fund is a bequest to the State University by a relative of Chancellor Snow, made to this institution on account of Snow's connection with the University.

The Industrial School for Girls at

Beloit received total appropriations amounting to \$44,000; this includes \$22,000 for a new building.

The Winfield institute for the care of imbecile and idiotic youth, received appropriations amounting to \$60,000; of this amount \$17,000 is for a new building.

The deaf and dumb institute at Olathe received an appropriation of \$41,000 for current expenses, and \$18,000 for an electric light plant.

The State Normal school at Emporia received \$50,000 for a new building and other miscellaneous appropriations amounting to about \$12,000.

The Soldiers' Home at Dodge City, the Soldiers Orphans' Home at Atchison, the Topeka Reform school and the penitentiary received the same appropriations for current expenses as two years ago.

The total appropriations for the State University are, for the year ending June 30, 1894, \$157,500; year ending June 30, 1895, \$95,000.

The Senate bill making a special appropriation of \$9,800 for the State Forestry Station at Dodge City.

Senator Rogers, Chairman of the Ways and Means committee, has given out the following figures: The total appropriation passed upon by the last Legislature for the biennial period ending June 30, 1893, exclusive of deficiency appropriations, was \$2,510,242. He estimates the deficiency appropriations for that period at \$350,000.

The total appropriations passed upon by this Legislature for the financial period ending June 30, 1895, including deficiencies, \$2,545,000. Included in this sum is the miscellaneous appropriation bill, estimated at \$100,000. The deficiency this year Senator Rogers says will be about half what it was the past two years.

Many important measures failed to become laws because the two houses could not agree. Among these are the railroad bills, one of which was passed by each house. The vital point of difference in these is that the Senate bill fixed maximum freight rates, while the House bill referred this work to the Commissioners. There were also some differences as to appointment and election of Commissioners.

The appellate court bill failed to pass, and since the term for the Supreme Court Commissioners has expired, the entire work above the District courts will now fall upon the three Justices of the Supreme court.

Among the dead bills are also the following:

The maximum freight bill.
The Congressional apportionment bill.

The bill for the reduction of fees and salaries of county officers.

The free school book bill and State uniformity bill.

The Judicial apportionment bill.

The bill creating an agricultural department.

Anti-lottery bill.

The bill to regulate the sale of oleo-margarine.

The bill for the revision of the statutes.

Bill making appropriation to complete the State house.

GRAIN IN FARMERS' HANDS.

The March government report makes the estimated proportion of wheat in farmers' hands 26.2 per cent. of the last crop, the smallest percentage in ten years. The quantity on hand aggregates 135,000,000 bushels, 36,000,000 less than last March and 23,000,000 more than the remnant of the very small crop of 1890. A very large proportion is found in States that do not spare a bushel for commercial distribution; only 34,000,000 in the principal spring wheat States, more than half of which is required for seed in the spring. Of the winter wheat States, only Kansas and California have any considerable surplus available for commercial distribution. The amount of corn remaining in farmers' hands is 626,847,000 bushels, which is 38.5 per cent. of the crop.

The next regular meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at G. A. R. hall, on Saturday, March 25, at 1:30 p. m. An elegant programme will be presented and an interesting meeting is assured. Everybody invited.

W. T. JACKSON, Secretary.

THE DIGNIFIED UPPER HOUSE.

In the commotion and partisan strife, the crimination and recrimination which has characterized the public business in the State house since the 10th of January, it is pleasant to find that not quite all was bitterness and unfairness.

The Senate had a strong Populist majority and was presided over by the Populist Lieutenant Governor Daniels. On the Republican side of this body were also earnest partisans and able men. But the degree of decorum and courtesy which prevailed was worthy of the exalted position in which the men were placed, and was well and fittingly culminated in exchanges of expressions of esteem just before the close of the exciting session. The presiding officer of the Senate, although an ardent promoter of the principles and interests of the Populist party, discharged so impartially and with so much dignity the arduous duties of his position, that Senator Thacher, of Lawrence, who is as earnest a Republican as the Lieutenant Governor is Populist, introduced the following resolution, which passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the dignity, ability and courtesy of the President of the Senate, Hon. Percy Daniels, during the present session of the Senate, has given him a warm place in our esteem, that we bear a cheerful and hearty recognition of his eminent desire to act impartially and justly with all questions, many of them difficult, that came before him for settlement, and that we ask him to carry with him our best wishes for his peace and prosperity.

SHORT ON MEAT.

A Washington, D. C., Associated Press dispatch says:

"Senators Peffer and Martin and H. A. Heath, of Kansas, called upon the new Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Morton to-day. Mr. Heath is President of the Association of Western Agricultural Journals. He is one of the owners of the KANSAS FARMER, and is an expert in all live stock questions. The visit of the Senators and of Mr. Heath was much more than a formality. It was for the purpose of laying before Mr. Morton a plan by which the department can greatly benefit the stock interests of this country. In brief, the proposition is, that the government shall make live stock as well as crop reports, and that the latter shall be made more elaborate than they are now. Mr. Heath explained the scope of the plan, and Secretary Morton was greatly interested.

"After the conference, Mr. Heath, in reply to an inquiry, said:

"During the last administration Secretary Rusk was constantly importuned by farmers and stockmen in the grain and stock-producing States which produce the surplus grain and live stock of this country to establish in each of the Western States and Territories a permanent bureau of information and statistics which should collect and disseminate all necessary and desirable information about live stock and crops. Secretary Rusk was favorably impressed with the proposed project, and thought it would greatly enhance the usefulness of the department to the farmers. But owing to the origination of other features, he was unable to reach this important matter. In response to this general demand for statistics and other information concerning live stock, Senator Vest, of Missouri, introduced a bill for the establishment of a bureau of statistics and information that would give to the farmers and others interested the exact information as to the number of live stock of all classes as well as the number at any time ready for the market. That this is a legitimate demand is clearly evidenced by the action of the last meeting of the Inter-State Cattleman's convention, held at Fort Worth, Tex., which unanimously asked for the establishment of such a bureau under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture. This convention was composed of representative cattle-men of all the Western States and Territories. During the last year State conventions of stockmen and agriculturists have expressed themselves as earnestly desiring such an institution in behalf of the producers of the surplus cereals and live stock. The department has already in each of the

principal grain-producing States a statistician, who reports on the condition of the growing crops. This is a good thing, as far as it goes, but is wholly inadequate for covering the information and statistics which ought to be secured regarding the production and condition of crops and stocks."

In impressing his views, Mr. Heath used the information, published in the KANSAS FARMER of March 1, in regard to the present conditions and prospects of the live stock industry. These facts show that farmers and stockmen have, at the low prices which prevailed, not equal to the cost of production, depleted their stocks, while in the near future, as a consequence of this unfortunate depletion, only those who can afford to eat high-priced meats can be supplied. Thus, the producer, for lack of such knowledge as it is proposed to collect, sold his stock at a loss, and can now, to only a limited extent, get the advantage of the higher prices, while the consumer suffers from the shortage.

THE TRUSTS PROSPER.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the American Sugar Refining Company, held in New York City, the following proceedings were had:

WHEREAS, The earnings of the company during the past quarter warrant an increase of dividend on the common stock; and

WHEREAS, Since the annual report of the Treasurer to stockholders on December 1, 1892, returns received from the corporations whose stock is held by this company (for the year ending March 1, 1893), render unnecessary for working capital the further retention of the surplus earnings of 1891 and 1892, as shown by the annual report.

Resolved, That there be paid a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent. on the common stock and in addition there be paid an extra dividend of 10 per cent. on the common stock from the surplus earnings of 1891 and 1892, and that a dividend of 1 1/4 per cent. be paid on that portion of the preferred stock of the company which is entitled to quarterly dividends, all the above dividends being payable on April 2 to stockholders of record March 13, when the transfer books will be closed, to re-open on April 2.

In addition to the above resolutions the statement was authorized that the company on March 1, after providing for all these dividends, had a surplus of net earnings of \$5,000,000. Comment upon such a showing as this is unnecessary. It speaks for itself.

Exhibits for the World's Fair.

To the People of Kansas:

The Board of World's Fair Managers of Kansas, appointed under the act of the Legislature approved March 4, 1893, are now ready for business. The time for preparing the various exhibits from the State is very short. Associations and individuals throughout the State are requested to communicate with the Secretary of this board at once, stating just what articles they have for exhibition, and the cost of the same, if any, loaded on cars ready for shipment to Topeka.

Prompt action is necessary in order to secure a full and complete representation of the resources of the State.

M. W. COBURN, President.
L. P. KING, Vice President.
T. J. ANDERSON, Treasurer.
GEO. W. GLICK.
A. P. COLLINS.
H. H. KERN.
MRS. A. M. CLARK,
Acting Secretary.

Should Blinders be Used?

Mr. J. W. Wallace, of Barnard, Kas., asks our opinion as to which is the best method for driving a horse, with an open bridle or with blinders?

In reply, we say, invariably use an open bridle when it can be done. Any colt of ordinary intelligence and courage, in the hands of an intelligent driver, can easily be taught in a short time to drive without blinders; and, seeing not only what is in front of him, but also what is behind him, he will soon learn that there is nothing to fear, and in consequence will stand almost in anticipation of the driver's wishes, and be more tractable than he can possibly be when he is blindfolded, as it were, and kept in ignorance of what is going on around him. We admit that we occasionally see a horse so treacherous, either by nature or from injudicious training, as to be unsafe to drive if allowed to see behind him. Such an animal, if he must be used as a driver upon the road, can only be driven with blinders; but far better relegate him to the team for heavy work, where his

vicious pranks can do no harm, than to risk human life by trying to use him as a light driver upon the road.

Weather Summary for February, 1893, at Topeka.

Mean barometer, 30.13; highest, 30.90 on the 7th; lowest, 29.44 on the 27th.

Mean temperature, 28.8; highest, 58° on the 26th; lowest, 6° on 1st and 7th; greatest daily range, 89° on the 4th; least daily range, 7° on the 21st.

Mean temperature for this month in 1887, 28.1°; 1888, 32.0°; 1889, 26.8°; 1890, 32.5°; 1891, 29.8°; 1892, 37.2°; 1893, 28.8°. Mean temperature for this month for seven years, 30.9°.

Total deficiency in temperature during the month, 2.1°.

Prevailing direction of wind, southeast. Total movement of wind, 72.91 miles.

Total precipitation, 1.61 inches. Number of days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell, 9.

Total precipitation (in inches) for this month in 1887, 1.72; 1888, 1.42; 1889, 1.84; 1890, 0.44; 1891, 1.91; 1892, 3.33; 1893, 1.61. Average precipitation for this month for seven years, 1.75.

Total deficiency in precipitation during month, 0.14.

Number of cloudless days, 11; partly cloudy days, 18; cloudy days, 4.

Mean dew point, 17.2.

Mean relative humidity, 71.0.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level.

T. B. JENNINGS,
Observer, Weather Bureau.

Blaine and Henry Clay.

James G. Blaine is often compared with Henry Clay. The parallelism is striking in many points. But the differences are, after all, as many and as great as the similarities. Clay was probably the greater master of the art of oratory. His voice was a superb musical instrument, and with it he swayed his auditors at will. But Henry Clay, while undoubtedly a great orator, can hardly be called a great thinker. He was always somewhat superficial. Blaine was a man of wider knowledge and sounder thinking. Clay was essentially a trimmer. Blaine was positive and fearless. He was an abler man than Henry Clay. The two were much alike in the art of winning and keeping friends. This is sometimes called "magnetism," and explained as something quite undefinable in the personality. And yet the nature of it is not far to seek. It must consist in a really affectionate and sympathetic disposition. Men loved Henry Clay because he loved them. Blaine had keen sensibilities. He craved affection, and in turn gave it lavishly; and that was the charm that won to him not men of his own party alone, but men of all parties. In that magic power of winning devotion he was the Henry Clay of recent politics. Both were intensely American; both supremely loved the welfare and glory of the republic; and both, while they keenly enjoyed the strife of parties, were yet much more than party men. They were not merely Republicans. In the highest sense, and in no partisan way, they were both national Republicans.—From Prof. Judson's article, "American Politics: A Study of Four Careers," in the March Review of Reviews.

Our First-Page Illustration.

Elcho 264 (3618) is one of the many useful and handsome Shire stallions to be seen in the celebrated stables of Geo. E. Brown, of Aurora, Ill. This horse was among Mr. Brown's earlier importations, and the long price of \$5,000 has not been sufficient inducement to cause his owner to part with him, preferring to keep him in the Aurora stud because of his splendid breeding qualities. The many fine horses, the get of this stallion, turned from the Aurora stables onto the market, show how wisely this decision was made and kept. Elcho is now 12 years old and is as vigorous and showy as ever. He weighs 1,980 pounds, stands sixteen and three-quarters hands high. He is a typical Shire, being finely proportioned, standing on short legs with twelve inches of clean, hard bone below the knee. Along with his stable companion, the celebrated Shire stallion, Holland Major, he has served to place the Aurora stables upon a footing in the estimation of the public second to nothing of the kind in the country. Mr. Brown has the reputation also of being an extensive breeder, as well as a breeder of good ones only. Of Shire and Cleveland Bay mares he now has over one hundred that are registered. Animals of his own breeding have continually won for him prize money in the show ring in the best of company, that of the best imported animals. His sales have been well sustained because he has made quality the first and last consideration in every horse he has handled.

Mr. Brown has a very large stock of well-bred mares and stallions on hand, and will make prices very attractive and terms easy to responsible buyers. Among his young stallions are several very fine ones by Elcho. Any one wanting either Cleveland Bay or Shire stallions or mares should correspond with Geo. E. Brown. His advertisement is to be seen among the horsemen's advertisements on another page.

THE IDES OF MARCH

Bring Bad Omens of Disease and Derangements to Many People.

Spring Diseases Foretold.

Almost every one has come to believe that March, April and May is a season that brings derangements of the body dependent on blood impurities. This belief is an old one, is nearly universal, and has arisen, not as a result of the teachings of the medical fraternity, but has been learned in the bitter school of experience. It is certain that the medical profession has not given the subject the attention that it deserves, and, as a consequence, a great many mistaken notions prevail as to the cause of these blood impurities. The truth is that there are at least three distinct sources of the blood impurities peculiar to spring.

First, catarrhal congestions of the organs of digestion, i. e., stomach, bowels, kidneys and liver. Catarrh of these organs may result from the inclement weather of winter or from chronic catarrh of the head or throat. In either case it results in disturbed digestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation or irregular movement of the bowels, which renders the blood impure.

That Pe-ru-na is a specific for catarrh of these organs is too well known to require argument, and this is one of the reasons why Pe-ru-na is so popular as a spring medicine.

Second, depression of the nervous system at the approach of spring is another fertile source of blood impurities. General lassitude, dull, heavy sensations, continual tired feeling, with irregular appetite, and sometimes loss of sleep. Here, again, Pe-ru-na meets every indication and proves itself to be perfectly adapted to all their varied peculiarities. Pe-ru-na invigorates the system, rejuvenates the feelings, restores the normal appetite and procures regular sleep.

The third source of blood impurities arises from the accumulation of effete material in the blood during the winter. Thus it is that in the spring the blood becomes thick, impure, circulates sluggishly, producing pimples, eruptions and roughness of the skin, all of which quickly disappear by the use of Pe-ru-na. It quickens the flagging circulation, it expurgates from the blood the effete material and enriches the blood with the life-giving oxygen.

The Family Physician No. 3 is a valuable treatise on spring diseases and their cure. It should be in the hands of every person who needs a spring medicine of any sort. It gives the cause, symptoms and cure of all diseases peculiar to spring. It also contains an article on catarrh and its cure. This book will be sent free to any address during March, April and May. Address

THE PE-RU-NA DRUG M'FG. CO.,
Columbus, Ohio.

Prizes for Writers.

The publishers of *The National Magazine* have acquired the *Magazine of American History* and these two leading historical journals will be combined and issued as one journal. The name of the older of the two journals, *Magazine of American History* (now in its 29th volume) has been retained. The new *Magazine of American History* will be reduced in price from \$5, its uniform rate for over fourteen years, to \$4 per annum. It will be enlarged, finely illustrated and every effort made to present American History in its most interesting and attractive shape. The Historical Prize Competition announced in the *National Magazine*, will be continued in the new periodical. The following cash prizes, aggregating \$2,000, are offered to be competed for by new or old writers:

First class—Historical Serial Novel. Prize \$300.
Second class—Historical Article. Three Prizes, \$200; \$100; \$75.
Third class—Historical Short Story. Two Prizes, \$150; \$75.
Fourth class—Minor Heroes. Two Prizes, \$150; \$75.
Fifth class—Legend and Tradition. Two Prizes, \$100; \$50.
Sixth class—History for Young People. Two Prizes, \$75; \$50.
Seventh class—Ballad and Sonnet. Two Prizes, \$50 each.

Any writer can compete in each of these classes if he desires. While it is expected that a considerable number of good manuscripts will fail to secure prizes, those available will be accepted for publication in the *Magazine*.

Circulars explaining just what is wanted in each class, with the rules governing the competition, will be mailed to any person sending a stamp to *Magazine of American History*, 132 Nassau street, New York City.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

The KANSAS FARMER has made a special arrangement whereby any one wishing to subscribe for *The Magazine of American History* may at the same time subscribe or renew his subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, and thus secure both publications at greatly reduced rates, as follows:
The Magazine of American History....\$4.00
KANSAS FARMER.....1.00
Regular price of both.....5.00
Our special price per year for both....4.00

Horticulture.

NEW FRUITS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Every season there are a quantity of new varieties of fruits, plants, vegetables and seeds brought out, some of which prove to be of merit, but the greater number of which are of no value for general planting. Of the new fruits recently introduced, the following will be planted to a greater or less extent for the next few years, as several of them will be extensively advertised.

Two new peaches have been introduced as "iron-clads"—the Champion and Crosby. The former originated in Illinois, on about the same latitude as St. Louis, and the latter in Connecticut. Both of these varieties are recommended as of good size and quality, and both free-stones, the one white and the other yellow, ripening the first part of August; but the great claim of excellence is made in the hardness of the fruit buds, which enables them to withstand a greater degree of cold than other varieties. The Champion has borne abundant crops after enduring 18° below zero, and bore a full crop in 1890 when the peach crop was universally a failure. The Crosby was brought by Mr. Hale, of Connecticut, who has a national reputation as a peach orchardist, and who planted all the trees he grew for three years before he offered it for sale. It was the only variety that bore in New England in 1886 and 1890, and at the present time the buds are sound, and the mercury has been as low as 23° in New England this winter. The parties introducing these two varieties control nearly all the stock at present.

The Gano apple, which has been before the public for some time, is gaining favor where known. It is probably a seedling of the Ben Davis, and the trees cannot be distinguished from that variety. The fruit is simply a Red Ben Davis, and the strong point that recommends this variety over the Ben Davis is, on account of the red color, it can be marketed after the Jonathan and before the Ben Davis is colored sufficiently to pick.

The Idaho pear has been advertised extensively and planted in proportion, but the claim as to its being blight-proof, proved to be without foundation in many parts of the West the last season, as it blighted very badly. The Garber pear is coming to the front where known, though it is advertised but little, and will, in time, probably supersede the Kieffer to a great extent. It is a Japan hybrid, and the best and handsomest of this class. It is a stronger grower than the Kieffer, very productive, better and larger, ripens earlier, and is as nearly blight-proof as any pear we have.

The Kansas raspberry is a black-cap Kansas seedling, nearly as early as the earliest, strong grower, good quality, good size and bears shipment well. It seems to stand the hot, dry winds and dry seasons better than the majority of black-caps, and will undoubtedly become the leading raspberry in the West. It promises well in the South as a market berry for Northern shipment.

There are probably more new varieties of strawberries advertised each year than any other fruit, but the great majority fail to succeed well, only over a small extent of country. A great many of the new varieties of strawberries originate in the East, and for various causes they do not succeed well in the West. The Robinson is being introduced by one of the largest strawberry-growers in Kansas, and is strongly recommended as a good shipper. It is a Kansas seedling, stands the hot, dry seasons well, is a little later than the Crescent, but larger and firmer, and bears more perfect berries. The Shuckless strawberry is a berry that is being advertised by an Eastern firm, and will undoubtedly be advertised and sold by the traveling "agents." While it is recommended as being hardy and producing berries abundantly, and of the best quality, the peculiar feature of it is, that in picking the fruit the shucks remain on the stems, leaving the fruit clean of

the hulls, like the raspberry. It is a novelty, and has not been fruited in the West.

The Japanese wineberry is another novelty that the "agents" will undoubtedly try to sell. It was produced from seed sent from Japan, and the habit of growth resembles the black raspberry to some extent, as it propagates from tips. The fruit is covered with a burr, which opens when ripe, and from the specimens seen, so few will ripen at the same time, it can be classed more with the novelties than with the fruits of any practical value. T.

Tree Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of December 4, Mr. Louis Williams has requested some reader of your paper to give him the average cost of growing 640 trees to the acre. I believe I have as much experience, if not more, than any one in western Kansas, and thinking my experience might aid others, as well as Mr. W., I will tell what I know about timber culture.

Being one of the first settlers to come to Ford county, taking a claim in the northeast part of Ford in the early spring of 1876, where I have ever since resided, farming and growing trees. I have proved up on a timber claim, besides two more in our family, and four claims for other parties, that I contracted to plant and cultivate. I have always grown my own plants, and for the last four or five years have made it a business to raise plants for others, and have connected with my farm a nursery for forest tree culture. I will state here what I have been getting for my work, which is the probable cost of a timber claim where you must get the work done, or hire others to do the work for you:

For plowing 10 acres, at \$1.50 per acre...	\$ 15.00
Harrowing two times.....	5.00
Marking out, both ways.....	5.00
Tree plants, 27,000, at \$2 per 1,000.....	54.00
Planting, \$2 per 1,000.....	54.00
Cultivating four times, and one hoeing....	37.50
Total.....	170.00

Now, this is good pay, but is worth it, every bit of it, if the work is to be done right, and in the proper time. I would rather pay double the money, and get good growing trees, than poor work and no trees worth mentioning. If you can do the work yourself, or most of it, it will not cost you very much.

A great many do not plant trees four by four feet, and only plant every alternate row, and put seed in between, so as to comply with the law. Only one-fourth of the total amount has got to grow to make final proof, but the surest way is to plant the full amount. If you do not know where to get plants, just look up the KANSAS FARMER, where you will always find some good nursery advertisements. Get your plants home-grown if there is a nursery near by. Nursery stock is so cheap that it will not pay to raise your own trees unless you have plenty of help and time, or go into the nursery business.

The figures I have given above comprises the cost of the full ten acres complete, so for the next two or three years there is nothing more to do with the trees but to cultivate them the same as you do with that many acres of corn. Cultivate them and hoe out the remaining weeds. I have tried a great many varieties of trees, but regard the locust and Osage orange the hardiest trees for western Kansas, and should plant no others on the upland. We should take a greater interest in the growing of artificial timber in this treeless country, and every settler, whether he has a timber claim or not, should be able to put out two or three acres of locust trees, and in a very few years we would have a different climate and a different country. After planting, he has only to cultivate them, and with a little trimming and good protection, they will soon be self-supporting. And, as in the figures I have shown, he would not part with the trees for twice the money that it cost him; and in the timber claim business, will not have to pay \$2 to the government to make final proof, but will help to build up the country by keeping the money at home. J. E. MELLECKER.

It is better to tame and teach than to break horses.

For Piece-Root Grafting.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been greatly amused by the perusal of "Jayunge's" letter in the FARMER of February 15, advocating the use of whole roots in grafting the apple. This is a very old question, and the controversy reminds one of the old couplet, "What mighty differences there be 'Twixt tweedle dum and tweedle dee."

The question has been settled, practically, these twenty years past, by nurserymen and fruit-growers, and the general verdict rendered, that a long scion upon a short root, planted so as to allow the scion to throw out roots of its own, makes the best tree. Nobody claims that a whole root will not also make a good tree, but a tree upon its own root is nearer to nature, and the tree and root both more likely to be hearty and long-lived. It is a well-known fact that a large proportion of seedlings (apple stocks), such as used by nurserymen for grafting, are not hardy. By using a short or piece-root on a long scion, this root, if tender, is down deep and out of danger from injury by freezing, and if it should be hurt the tree has its own roots above to save it. This question comes up every now and then, and will continue to bob up for the next hundred years, because fools and suckers increase and multiply faster than wise men. The traveling tree agents find them, and then the goats are sheared and the suckers fleeced. He sells them whole-roots at big prices and lines his pocket in the transaction. Occasionally one of them finds he has been bitten but hates to own it, and then he comforts himself by going into print and defending the whole-root theory—but takes care to write anonymously. But the funniest and richest thing of all, if true, is that any nurseryman would pay \$32 for a bushel of Bellflower apple seeds. He certainly must have been the most stupid and monumental "sucker" of modern times. Apple seeds for planting and raising stocks are obtained from the cider mills. The Bellflower apple is one of the finest of all our dessert apples. It finds its way into the cellars of the wealthy and those who want something good to eat. It is not ground into cider. I have seen them retailing at 10 cents each at the apple stands in our great cities when you could buy your hat full of the common sort for a nickel. The apples necessary to produce a bushel of Bellflower seed would represent a value of hundreds of dollars. Our friend "Jayunge" uses the term "hardy" as synonymous with the term "vigorous." This is a mistake, as applied to fruit trees. The accepted meaning of the term "hardy," as applied to fruit trees, is the ability to withstand the vicissitudes and extremes of climate, especially of a very low temperature. A tree may be extremely "vigorous" and not at all "hardy." The seedlings from Bellflower seed might be vigorous, but would not likely be any more hardy than the average seedlings from the seed of commerce. D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Kas.

The way to preserve the hoof is not to protect it too much with a shoe. In its natural condition it thrives best. Note the beneficial effects on the foot of a season at pasture, barefooted.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a number of years, and it has always given me satisfaction. It is an excellent dressing, prevents the hair from turning gray, insures its vigorous growth, and keeps the scalp white and clean."—Mary A. Jackson, Salem, Mass.

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.

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 attacked, where its name is not certainly known. Specimens may be packed, if small, in a quill; if larger, 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.

Work in Season.

An hour's walk, the other day, through an apple orchard two years planted, suggested the value of steps in time in the war against injurious insects. The trees in this orchard grew thriftily during summer among the corn planted between the rows, and though often examined, showed no prominent mark of insect work during the season of growth, except that toward the end of summer a few were attacked by the caterpillars of the hand-maid moth.

Now, however, the foliage no longer hiding them, the cases of certain leaf-feeding insects were visible, dangling from the twigs, and were easily removed in the hour's time from 400 trees. The insects discovered were of two kinds, the apple leaf-crumpler, now in the larval stage, in little brown curved cases hidden in crumpled leaves, and the tussock moth, represented by egg clusters, also attached to dead leaves hanging by silken bands from the twigs. The apple leaf-crumpler showed a preference for low, twiggy trees, the Missouri Pippin seemingly being specially attacked, while the tussock moth was not evidently choice as to variety, the egg clusters of the female and the empty cocoons of the male being found upon all alike, though not numerous upon any.

These two species of leaf-eating caterpillars seem to be generally distributed throughout eastern Kansas, and as by their winter condition, indicated in the foregoing, they are wholly at the mercy of the tree-grower. Their abundant presence is to be regarded as an evidence of carelessness. As I have learned by repeated experience, it is quite easy, in young orchards, to prevent the increase of the apple leaf-crumpler by attention each winter to the collection of the rolled leaves. The tussock moth, however, is not restricted to the apple tree alone, but occurs on other trees which commonly grow in the neighborhood of the orchard, in the wind-break, or on the lawn; the elm, for example, being frequently attacked. Therefore, while the removal of the leaves bearing the egg clusters is important, it is not so thoroughly satisfactory a measure in this as in the other case, the caterpillars here finding their way into a clean orchard from neighboring growth.

While general considerations may not call for the use of the spraying machine in the young orchard, as the above and other important insect pests may be readily controlled by other means, it may be stated here that in bearing orchards where Paris green is applied in a spray against the codlin moth, the apple leaf-crumpler and the tussock caterpillar are also destroyed, as are the various other apple leaf-feeders of the spring and early summer.

E. A. P.

Answers to Correspondents.

G. S. Emporia, Kas.:—"Can you recommend the spraying machine manufactured by the P. C. Lewis Mfg. Co.? ... I have about 300 apple trees, the same number of grape vines."

Answer.—The only P. C. Lewis pump which I have tested is the combination force-pump and garden syringe, which is an effective instrument for garden use. For the number of trees and vines you have to treat, however, I think you will find it a saving of time and patience to use a double-action force-pump of greater capacity, mounted on a barrel or tank of suitable size.

E. T. D., Kiowa, Kas.:—"I enclose a nest of the mantis. It is one of thirty-five or forty that I found while pruning my forest trees one year ago, and thinking to colonize these friends in my orchard, I tied them to branches of

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 KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Sugar Honey (?)

Some years ago a party known by the name of Lizzie Cotton, of Gorham, Me., wrote a book in which she advocated the feeding of sugar sirup to bees, in order, as she said, to secure large quantities of honey (?). She advertised extensively, especially in rural and religious papers. She sold her "new system," as she was pleased to call it, together with a colony of bees, at an exorbitant price. A great many were humbugged by her and paid \$25 for their experience.

She was denounced as a fraud by most of the bee papers, and all honest bee-keepers looked upon her methods as a swindle and an imposition upon an over-confident public.

Some of us who knew of her and her methods have of late been greatly surprised and pained to see that no less an authority than Prof. Cook, of Michigan Agricultural college, has been advocating the same thing in some of the leading bee journals.

The Professor claims that even an expert cannot tell the difference between this sirup, after it is stored in the combs, and honey gathered from the flowers. This statement of Prof. C.'s has called down upon him a swarm of protests, and I would not mention it here only for the fact that it may come under the notice of some of the readers of this column unaccompanied by the protests. Then I want to put myself on record, once for all, as saying that bees cannot make honey out of sugar sirup. Bees do not make honey. They gather it.

Mr. Cowan, one of England's leading writers on the subject of bee-culture, and a scientist of no mean attainments, has written a very able article on this subject for Gleanings. He asks: "Is sugar sirup stored in the combs converted into honey?" and then replies, "To this I have no hesitation in saying it is not, and this notwithstanding what the bee-keepers and the chemists mentioned by Prof. Cook affirm." He then says, "Honey does not contain any cane sugar at all, but is composed of about equal parts of dextrose and levulose. Besides these, honey contains formic acid, essential oils derived from the plants, and small quantities of other saccharine substances, which combined give it the peculiar aroma and flavor. Remove these and the characteristics of honey are gone." He further says, "It is possible to determine with certainty pure honey from any spurious imitation. This may be done by means of the polariscope, combined with previous dialysis." After explaining fully the scientific process and giving the results of experiments he had made along this line, he concludes as follows: "It will, therefore, be seen that sugar sirup, stored by the bees in the combs, is not converted into honey, although it may be invert sugar; also, that the smallest admixture of cane-sugar sirup to honey can easily be detected." * * * "It may be a comfort to bee-keepers to know this, for I cannot imagine anything more detrimental to the industry of bee-keeping than that bee-keepers should themselves for a moment countenance adulterations in this form."

This has the right ring, for whoever sells sugar sirup for honey is guilty of a fraud, and I want it distinctly understood that when I advocate feeding it for brood-rearing or for wintering bees that I do not intend for a moment to countenance the use of it when there is any possible chance for it to be stored in the surplus cases, or mixed in any way with honey that is intended for the market. Sell sugar sirup if you must, but do not call it honey.

"March to search," is the old adage. It searches out any weakness of the system, resulting from impure blood. Those who use Ayer's Sarsaparilla find March no more searching or even disagreeable than any other month. This medicine is a wonderful invigorator.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Maule's Seeds

No gardener or fruit grower can afford to be without our new SEED AND PLANT BOOK. IT IS A WONDER. A few of its special features, 700 Illustrations; \$2.75 in Cash TOPEKA, KANSAS. A strong Western Company. Insures against fire, lightning, wind storms, cyclones and tornadoes. Losses paid, over \$105,000. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

An Old Observer's Advice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—You can say over my signature to the farmers of our State that this will be a year of success in corn, oats, grass and all other crops wherever the same has heretofore been a fair success. Plant the large varieties of corn, but do not use too much seed. Do not cultivate deep after corn is eighteen to twenty inches high, but cultivate late and keep ground clean.

All papers outside of the State will remember this is copyrighted matter. JOSEPH C. H. SWANN.

Potwin, Butler Co., Kas., March 13, 1893.

A Rare Chance.

Any person looking for a good location for a dairy or creamery can learn of such by addressing G. O. SHIELDS, Eddy, New Mexico.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade-mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE AND HEAD. HAY-FEVER. ELY'S CREAM BALM. I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose; one place was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work.—O. S. McMullen, Stbley, Mo.

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 alone 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.

BEEKEEPERS SEND FOR SAMPLE COPY OF CLEANINGS IN BEE CULTURE. A Handicamp Illustrated and Catalog of BEE SUPPLIES FREE. AMOS I. ROOT, Medina, O.

THE ST. JOE, The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free. ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., E. T. ABBOTT, Manager, St. Joseph, Mo.

GANGER Dr. Hartman's treatment for Cancer. A book free. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O. Even hopeless cases recover.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE by F. Hancock, 333 1/2 W. N. Y. Write for book of needs.

ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL. THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS. Has a pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. REGULATOR TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

H. P. DILLON, President. ORGANIZED 1882. J. W. GOING, Secretary. Shawnee Fire Insurance Company TOPEKA, KANSAS. A strong Western Company. Insures against fire, lightning, wind storms, cyclones and tornadoes. Losses paid, over \$105,000. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

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DO RAISE LIVE YOU BUY STOCK? If so it will be to your interest to ship to the SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO., Kansas City Stock Yards. THEY give your shipments their personal attention, keep you posted by wire or paper; WILL furnish you money at reduced rates.

LOOK HERE Evergreens Fruit and Forest Trees. 50,000,000 for spring trade. A sample order of 200 evergreens, three varieties, for \$1, or 500, seven varieties, for \$5, 75¢ per dozen. Send to any part of the United States or Canada, express prepaid. 96 page catalogue and how to grow evergreens, FREE! E. H. Ricker Co., ELGIN, ILL.

Weak Nervous Sufferers From Youthful Errors, loss of Manly Vigor and vital drains can be permanently restored to HEALTH AND MANHOOD at their own home, without exposure and at a small expense by our new and non-failing methods. Private Diseases, Varicocele, Stricture, Syphilis and Female Complaints cured for life. Consultation FREE. Send Stamp for question list. Address: ILLINOIS MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 183 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

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KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below. KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles. The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired. Very respectfully, ADAM BRITAIN. Price \$1.00 per bottle. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

THIS SOLID GOLD GENUINE DIAMOND RING FREE to any girl who will do a few hours work showing our new goods to their friends. Send No Money. L. M. ASSOCIATION, 267 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS LOOK and Farmers with no experience make \$2.50 an hour during spare time. A. D. BATES, 154 W. Robbins Ave., Covington, Ky. \$21 one day, \$81 one week. So can you. profits and catalogue free. J. E. SHEPARD & Co., Cincinnati, O.

MY WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. \$12 Buys a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Sizer Sewing Machine; perfect working, reliable, easily finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with complete set of the latest improved attachments. FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save cost of agents' profit. FREE TRIAL and FREE CATALOGUE. OXFORD MFG. CO., DEPT. 8 B. Chicago, Ill.

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The Veterinarian.

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

HOGS DYING.—My neighbor has lost eight hogs within the last week, and three more are sick. They get blind and refuse to eat; they vomit and have light spasms; they are very nervous, and will start at the slightest noise; they are constipated and have a high fever. What would you advise?
Haven, Kas. I. S.

Answer.—There is evidently some contagious disease at work; but we cannot base an opinion upon your description. Some of the symptoms given are those of a species of rabies. We advise you to call a qualified veterinarian at once and have the disease investigated. We can heartily recommend Dr. F. W. Cook, of Hutchinson, as a veterinarian of superior qualifications, and a thorough gentleman besides.

COLLAR BOILS.—I have a mule that has small lumps or pimples on the top of the neck where the collar works. The lumps are hard and sometimes discharge a bloody matter. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.
Junction City, Kas. J. R. F.

Answer.—Collar boils are due to the heat and irritation, caused by the pressure and friction of the collar upon the neck, in connection with an impure condition of the blood. Mix nitrate of potash and powdered sulphate of iron, in equal parts, and give the mule a heaping teaspoonful twice a day for a week; wait one week, then give again for a week. Bathe neck and shoulders with cold water twice a day; wipe dry and rub the skin until it has a warm glow. If boils appear, open them and wash out once a day for three days with the following: Powdered sulphate of copper, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint; mix. Do not use a collar on him while the boils are sore.

LAME MARE.—I have a five-year-old mare that has not worked since last fall, until last week I hitched her to the "disk" with three others, and, after going three rounds, she began to tremble in the left shoulder. I unhitched and put her in the stable, and in ten minutes she was so lame in the right shoulder that she could hardly walk. I have rubbed her with liniment, but with no effect. What is the matter, and what shall I do?
Lawn Ridge, Kas. J. R. R.

Answer.—We are not able to say anything definite in regard to your case from the description you give. As the mare had been idle for a long time it may have been azoturia. If so, the mare will either be well or past recovery before you read this. It may have been a sprain of the shoulder joint. If you can locate the injury in a joint, rub in a little of the following liniment twice a day till the skin becomes irritated: Sweet oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, of each three ounces, mixed. Do not work the mare while she is lame.

COWS DYING.—I have lost two cows from causes that I do not understand. They only seem to be sick a few hours, swell up just before they die, and swell more after they are dead. On opening the stomach I find a moderate quantity of ordinary food. On the mucous lining of the stomach is what appears to be a thick, black exudation which shows the prints of the projecting points, and yet it peels off readily and leaves the membrane thick and spongy. The cattle were running in the stalk field and were in good condition. What was the matter?
Boicourt, Kas. H. A. B.

Answer.—Your cows died of some functional derangement of the digestive organs. The stomach of a cow consists of four compartments, and you do not designate which one of the four was diseased. As the cows were running in the stalk field, and such food at this season is very dry and innutritious, there was, probably, indigestion, followed by inflammation of the fourth stomach; there may also have been impaction of the third stomach. Give more nutritious feed and a good

supply of common salt, and see that they have plenty of wholesome water to drink.

SICK STEER.—I have a two-year-old steer that has something wrong with his throat which causes him great difficulty in breathing and swallowing. He only eats about half of his feed, and is falling off in flesh. I had a steer in the same fix last fall, and I gave him one and a half drachms of iodide of potassium night and morning for seven days, and he got well in a few days. What is the disease and what is the cure?
Olpe, Kas. W. H. W.

Answer.—The trouble with your steer may be of a tubercular character, or it may be lump-jaw, or it may only be enlargement of the thyroid gland, and it will require an examination to determine which it is. Why do you not try the iodide of potassium in this case as in the other? It is highly recommended for lump-jaw and can do no harm in either case. You might paint the swollen part of the throat with tincture of iodine once a day for a week, in connection with the other treatment.

ENLARGED KNEE.—I have a colt, coming 2 years old, that got the skin torn from its fore leg about two months ago. Since then it has been tied in the stable to keep it from tearing the wound open, and has only had exercise while going to and from the water. The wound has healed, but the knee is large, and I fear it will remain so. What can I do for it?
Haviland, Kas. M. W. C.

Answer.—Your colt should have had regular exercise enough to keep the swelling down while the sore was healing. Turn the colt loose in a yard where it can take plenty of exercise, and apply a little of the following liniment to the enlargement once a day, rubbing it well in with the hand: Spirits of camphor, tincture of cantharides and tincture of iodine, of each 2 ounces; distilled extract of witch-hazel, 6 ounces; mix. If the skin becomes sore from the liniment, stop for a few days till it is healed, then repeat the application as before. After three weeks of this treatment, turn her out and the enlargement will gradually go down in time.

When the hair begins to fall out or turn gray, the scalp needs doctoring, and we know of no better specific than Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

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.

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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.
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Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents for 1 lb.; 8 lbs. \$1.50, express paid; 6 lbs. \$2 and pay your own express. U. S. Stamps taken in payment.
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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, March 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,122 cattle; 123 calves. There has been a notable decline in prices from the high times of ten days ago. Estimates on the decline place it at 25 to 50 cents. The following quotations of sales show the range of the market:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3	1,283	5 00	33	1,406	4 85
18	1,380	4 75	4	940	3 75
20	1,310	4 70	18	1,256	4 65
41	1,270	4 45	21	1,277	4 40
10	1,172	4 85	51	1,120	4 30
17	974	4 25	20	1,026	4 20
9	755	4 15	21	1,047	4 00
21	1,017	3 80	1	1,290	3 00

MEAL-FED TEXAS.					
15	1,250	3 80	21	913	3 85
24	975	3 85	49	881	3 85
20	1,207	4 00			

TEXAS COWS.					
28	837	3 50	20	690	2 50

NATIVE COWS.					
1	1,040	1 50	2	985	2 00
1	1,010	2 10	3	948	2 25
12	1,013	2 35	4	1,087	2 60
3	1,126	2 75	15	878	3 00
7	914	3 35	18	943	3 40
21	871	3 45	18	951	3 45
11	1,09	3 1	30	940	3 25
18	1,018	3 65	1	1,100	4 00

BULLS.					
6	1,158	3 25	2	1,295	2 55
6	1,423	2 50	1	1,280	3 10
2	1,105	2 00	3	713	1 75

HEIFERS.					
4	880	4 00	24	755	3 67½
3	753	3 25	12	733	3 90
5	844	3 70	27	663	3 30
12	819	3 40	2	625	2 35
8	984	3 90	10	1,100	4 00
14	447	2 25			

CALVES.					
3	850	1	1	6 00	
1	9 0			10 50	
9	5 00	10		5 50	

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.					
17	1,194	4 30	28	943	3 85
20	884	3 80	4	597	3 45
14	1,630	4 25	11	1,277	4 23½
4	8 2	3 60	25	973	4 00
4	1,055	4 00	20	1,155	4 50
16	644	3 25	27	887	3 75
9	482	3 00	23	1,197	4 40
34	883	3 55	3	1,058	3 20
5	464	2 65	6	728	3 40

HOGS—Receipts, 2,301. The market was quiet and lower, the drop from high times being 80c to \$1. The following quotations of sales show the range of the market:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.					
No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No. Dock.	Av.	Pr.
43	20	112	4	0	
15	240	154	5	0	
28	240	154	5	0	
25	80	163	6	50	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
6	186	5 25	59	189	6 40
41	360	221	6	50	74
53	160	227	7	00	21
21	265	7 00	93	191	7 05
64	160	255	7	15	74
70	240	231	7	25	23
92	120	215	7	32½	23
26	134	7 35	74	120	275
61	2 6	7 45	18	273	7 45
12	279	7 50			

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,562.
140 93 4 55 355 108 4 90
488 mixed 56 4 60

Chicago, March 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Beef steers, \$3 30 @ \$5 8; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 @ \$4 25; bulls, \$1 50 @ \$4 00; cows, \$2 00 @ \$3 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000. Mixed, \$7 25 @ \$7 85; heavy, \$7 25 @ \$7 90; light weights, \$6 85 @ \$7 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 14,000. Natives, \$3 75 @ \$5 85; lambs per cwt. \$4 75 @ \$6 55.

St. Louis, March 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000. No good natives. Texans strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 @ \$4 25; Texans, \$2 50 @ \$4 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,700. Sales were at \$6 75 @ \$7 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100. Natives, \$3 50 @ \$5 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, March 13, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 1,327,044 bushels; corn, 231,525 bushels; oats, 68,597 bushels, and rye, 16,818 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 67,500 bushels. The market was dull and lower, and buyers were slow to trade at any price. Cables were firmer, but that had no influence upon the markets here. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river, local (6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 13 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 62c, 12 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 61½c, 1 car fancy 62½ pounds at 62½c. No. 3 hard, 10 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 59½c, 1 car at 58c, 1 car at 58½c, 5 cars choice at 60c, 1 car spring at 58c and 3 cars white spring at 55. No. 4 hard, 1 car at 59c, 3 cars at 57, 1 car at 58c, 2 cars choice 59 to 60 pounds at 59c, 1 car spring at 67c; rejected, 1 car spring at 55c, 1 car at 52c, 2 cars at 51c, 1 car white at 50c, 1 car 51c, No. 2 red, 3 cars 61 pounds at 63½c, 1 car choice 60 pounds at 60c. No. 3 red, 1 car poor at 64c, 1 car choice 58 pounds at 67c. No. 4 red, 62 @ 61c.

CORN—Receipts forty-eight hours, 45,000 bushels. The East was a free buyer and there was some home demand. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, as to billing, 34½ @ 34½c; No. 3 mixed, 33½ @ 33½c; No. 2 white, 35 @ 35½c; No. 3 white, 34½ @ 35c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 8 cars, 10c 1, at 34c, 15 cars at the river at 38c, 12 cars at 38c; No. 2 white, 8 cars local at 35½c, 2 cars favorable billing, at 35½c; No. 3 white, local, at 35c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours 81,000 bushels. Market slow and weak. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, as to billing, 28½ @ 29½c; No. 3 mixed, 28½ @ 28½c; No. 4 mixed, 28½ @ 27½c; No. 2 white, 31 @ 31½c; No. 3 white, 29½ @ 30c; No. 4 white, 28 @ 28½c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars at 28c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. Market quiet but steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52 @ 52½c; No. 3, 51 @ 51½c.

MILLET—Market quiet but steady. German, 52 @ 60c per bushel, and common 40 @ 45c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Demand fair and prices steady at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in good demand. We quote at \$1 10 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 530 tons, and shipments, 80 tons. Market slow but prices steady. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$5 00; good to choice, \$3 50 @ \$7 00; prime, \$5 50 @ \$6 00; common, \$4 50 @ \$5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 50 @ \$9 00.

The following quotations on produce are for job lots:

BUTTER—Demand good for all nice table goods of all make, and prices are firm, but low grades only wanted by packers. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 23c; fair to good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 17 @ 18c; fair to good lines, 15 @ 16c. Country store packed—Fancy, 16 @ 17c; fresh and sweet packing, 14 @ 15c. Roll—Fancy, 17 @ 18c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c; p. or and r. 12 @ 13c.

EGGS—Receipts only fair and demand good. Fresh candied, 13c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Offerings light and demand good at firm prices. Both chicken and turkeys a little quick. Ducks steady. Green a little slow. Chickens, broilers, 10c per pound; chickens, light, 8c; heavy, 8c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; turkey hens small, 10c; large, 9½c; cobbler, 8c; ducks, old, 7½c; spring, 8c; geese, full feathered, 6½c; p. l. e. 8, 7½ @ \$1 per dozen.

DRESSED POULTRY—Not much on sale and demand sufficient to set an up. Prices strong. Broilers, 11c; chickens, 9c; chickens, rough, 7c; turkeys, 11c; ducks, 9c; geese, 7½c.

GAME—But little coming in. Demand fair for what arriving. Ducks—mall, per dozen, \$3 2 @ \$4 50; teal, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; mixed, \$1 75 @ \$2 00. Rabbits—Cotton tail, per dozen, \$1; undrawn, 15c; jack, each, 12c. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1. Wild turkeys, 12c per pound.

POTATOES—Demand good and the market is firm. Northern table, 9 @ \$1 00 per bushel; Colorado, \$1 05 @ 1.10. Seed potatoes, higher.

BROOMCORN—Hurd green, 1 @ 60c per pound; green, self-working, 46 @ 5c; red tipped, do, 4 @ 4½c; common, do, 3½ @ 3½c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Market was steady but slow sale. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 1 @ 17c; light fine, 17 @ 19c; medium, 20 @ 22c; me lum combing, 20 @ 22c; coarse combing, 17 @ 2c; low and carpet, 13 @ 16c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 30 @ 32c; medium, 28 @ 30c; dingy and low, 25 @ 27c.

St. Louis, March 13, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 17,000 bushels. Market closed slightly lower. No. 2 red cash, 64½c; March, 64½c; April, 65½c; May, 66½c; July, 68½c.

CORN—Receipts, 184,000 bushels; shipments, 120,000 bushels. Market closed lower. No. 2 mixed, cash, 37½c; March, 38½c; April, 38½c; May, 39½c; July, 40½c.

OATS—Receipts, 95,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. Market weak. No. 2 cash, 31½c; May, 32½c.

WOOL—Receipts, ... pounds; shipments, ... pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20 @ 21; Kansas and Nebraska, 18 @ 21; Northern territory and Montana, 19 @ 22c; Texas, 14 @ 18c; Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, etc., 12 @ 17c. Coarse—Missouri and Illinois, 18 @ 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15 @ 17 for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15 @ 16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13 @ 16c. Beet medium wool, 22 @ 24c; fine to fair, 17 @ 22c; light fine, 17 @ 20c; heavy fine, 13 @ 14c; fair to choice tub-washed at 30 @ 34½c.

Chicago, March 13, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 84,000 bushels; shipments, 26,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 72 @ 72½c; No. 3 spring at 64 @ 78c; No. 2 red, 72½ @ 72½c.

CORN—Receipts, 111,000 bushels; shipments, 85,000 bushels. No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 39c.

OATS—Receipts, 80,000 bushels; shipments, 138,000 bushels. No. 2, 31c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 35c; No. 3 white, 32 @ 34c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue to grow exceedingly scarce, and are firm and strong. Prices range from 14 @ 15c for the fine (heavy), 16 @ 19c for light fine; half-blood and medium 20 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.

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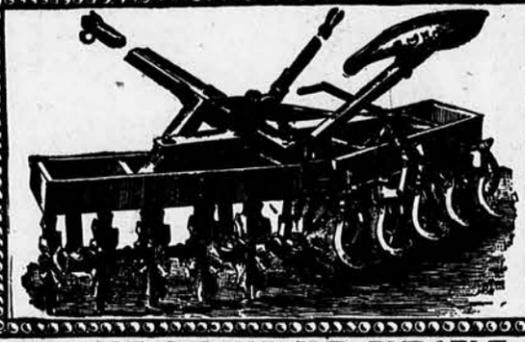
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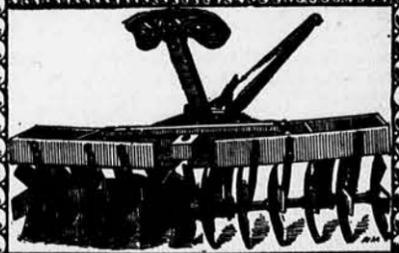
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THE STRAY LIST.

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.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 8, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Atyeo, in Center tp., November 10, 1892, one three-year-old rale red steer, some white, swallow-fork in left ear and under-crop on right ear.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Wm. Huntsinger, in Sheridan tp., February 28, 1893, one light red heifer, supposed to be about 3 years old, weight about 500 pounds; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by S. W. Loy, in Sedan tp., October 15, 1892, one pale red heifer, 3 years old, branded cross bar on left side and S. K. on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$12.

HORSE—Taken up by Wm. Price, in Hendricks tp., February 8, 1893, one bay horse, 10 years old, sixteen hands high, mane roached, long foretop, no brands; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 7 years old, fifteen hands high. STEER—Taken up by C. K. Gilpin, in Washington tp., February 23, 1893, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded T. D. on right hip, nick in lower part of right ear; valued at \$15.

Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by John H. Miles, in Prairie tp., P. O. Russell, November 16, 1893, one bay gelding, about 6 years old, weight about 1,050 pounds, white spot in forehead and on tip of nose, left front foot white half way to knee and wire cut on same foot; valued at \$40.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by H. C. Laughlin, in Monmouth tp., P. O. Richland, January 28, 1893, one roan heifer, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$9.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 15, 1893.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk. STEER—Taken up by John Cousins, P. O. Eskridge, February 8, 1893, one red steer with brookle face, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

SHEEP—By same, one red steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15. STEER—By same, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,260	29,078		
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Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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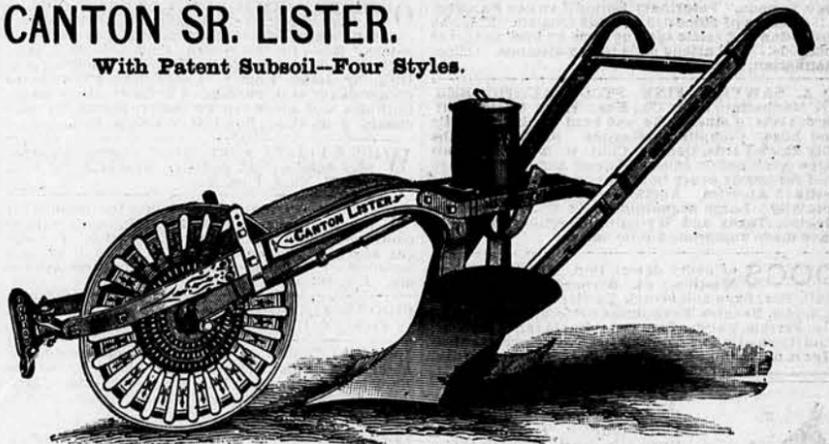
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CLOVER SEED—Choice home-grown. at Clark's Feed and Commission House, 216 West Sixth St., Topeka.

FOR SALE—Imported Percheron stallion, 7 years old. S. Yonawine, Manhattan, Kas.

CHOICE LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—For \$1 each. Eggs \$1 for 15; \$1.50 for 30. Mrs. N. Van-Buskerk, Blue Mound, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Trouting-bred stallion. Chicago Boy, grandson of Hambletonian 10. Cannot use him longer as most of my brood mares are sired by him. Will price him so low that he will more than pay for himself this season, or will exchange for young mares or cattle. W. P. Popenoe, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—The standard and registered black trotting stallion Tallawan No. 1974, sire C. M. Clay Jr. 22, dam Queen Vic by Mambrino Chief 11. Handsome sound, speedy and sure breeder. Will be sold at price, if taken now, that he can doubly earn this season standing at lowest stud fee. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address Highland Stock Farm, Topeka, Kas.

\$1,000 A YEAR to intelligent, energetic, experienced salesmen to sell farmers and stockmen a meritorious article in demand. Address, enclosing stamp, stating experience, reference, etc., L. P. Allen, Greenfield, Ill.

ORCHARD FARM POULTRY YARDS—S. C. White Leghorns exclusively (Knapp strain) Eggs from carefully mated pens that will produce prize-winning chicks. Birds for 1893 scored: Cockerels, 95, 95, 94 1/2; pullets, 95, 95, 94 1/2; hens, 94 1/2, 94 1/2; breeding pen, 1894, by Judge Emery. I still have a few choice cockerels for sale. Send quick before best are taken. Cuthbert and black-cap raspberry plants for sale cheap. John Cowh, Box 1084, Emporia, Kas.

WHITE PIAZZA SEED CORN.—Seven hundred ears weighed 1,027 pounds. Bushel, \$1.25; two, \$2.25. C. W. Nuss, Tina, Mo.

WANTED—Farmers to know that the implement room, formerly owned by J. W. Stout, will be continued and operated by J. S. White. You can get anything you want, at prices that will be very satisfactory. I can make it pay you to come and see me. J. S. White, Topeka.

CHOICE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS—\$1.50 each. E. P. Mason, Belle Plaine, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—One registered Percheron stallion (12604), 4 years old. Also one fine black jack, 4 years old. Both good foal-getters. Will sell or trade for other stock or land. Thos. Brown, Palmer, Kas.

BROWN DHOURA CORN—Seed for sale cheap. Write for prices for what you want. R. M. Lawyer, Grenola, Kas.

TREES, PLANTS, SHRUBS AND EVERGREENS.—Apple trees, 2-year, \$5 per 100; cherry, \$15 per 100, each 20 cents; pear, plum, Russian apricot, 20 cents each; evergreens, fine specimens 40 cents each, 4 to 6 feet \$25 per 100; Concord grape vines, \$12 per 1,000; asp-ragus 2-year \$5 per 1,000, 1-year \$3 per 1,000; peach trees, \$8 per 100; strawberry plants, \$2.50 per 1,000; blackberry, \$8 per 1,000; (25 green-use plants by mail or express \$1); 100 1-year asparagus, 75 rhubarb, \$1 by mail or express; Lombardy poplar and maple, 12 feet, 15 cents each; five hardy roses or five shrubs, \$1. Price list free. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

FOR SALE—By the Topeka Seed and Produce Co., 301 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kansas, choice pure Early Ohio seed potatoes, 125 bushels in barrels or sacks. Pure Early Rose seed potatoes, 120 bushels, in sacks. All orders filled promptly.

TEN APRIL AND MAY POLAND-CHINA GILTS bred to Perfection 10817 and Boomer 2, 7416. They are choice. Prices \$20 to \$30. Also will sell Perfection or Boomer 2. H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Excelior incubator and brooder. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

\$7 PER 100 FOR FIRST-CLASS APPLE trees at the Seneca Nursery. Also pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot, ornamental trees, small fruit plants, forest trees and hedge plants at from 25 to 100 per cent. less than the same can be bought for elsewhere. I have all the latest improved new fruits that have been tested and proved worthy. I ship north, south, east and west. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

HEREFORD BULLS—Registered, for sale. Wilton H. and other choice families represented. Ages 10 to 22 months. Prices low. Eight miles south of Dover. J. Q. Cowee, Grand Haven, Kas.

FOR SALE—A few fine Poland-China gilts, finely bred and cheap. J. R. Killough, Richmond, Kas.

SURPLUS NURSERY STOCK—At unusually low prices. Strawberry \$2 to \$4 per 1,000. Raspberries \$5 to \$7 per 1,000. Blackberries \$5 to \$7 per 1,000. Currants and gooseberries \$3 per 100. Everything equally low. Send for price list to Frank Holstinger, Rosedale, Kas.

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

SEEDS. ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY. Cane and Millet Seeds, Red Kamr, Jerusalem, Blue and Brown Dhoura Corn, Black and White Hulls Barley, Union Sets. McBETH & KINNISON, Garden City, Kansas.

SEEDS. T. LEE ADAMS, 419 Walnut St. Kansas City, Mo. Clover, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, LANDRETH'S GARDEN SEEDS, Sheridan & Pratt's Poultry Food, Oyster Shells, Animal and Bone Meal.

KANSAS SEEDS. You will have the Best Crop if you buy KANSAS SEEDS. Our Novelties: Glass Radish, Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. Our Specialties: Onion Seed and Sets, Alfalfa, Esperanza, Kafir Corn, Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE—Two traction engines, one Case separator, self-feeder, stacker and weigher. Nearly new, in good order. M. H. Osborn, Danville, Kas.

500 BUSHELS OF SEED SWEET POTATOES—For sale. Ten best kinds. For particulars inquire of N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

GENERAL NURSERY STOCK—Send for price list. B. P. Hannan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

IMPORTED STALLIONS FOR SALE—Two Percherons and one French Coach, sure breeders, good color, tops, cheap. Would sell well-improved 100-acre farm with stallions and business if desired. J. K. Hammond, Wakefield, Kas.

INCUBATOR AND BROODER LAMPS.—The Hydro Safety Lamp. It is absolutely safe. Free from an oak and soot. J. P. Lucas, Western Agent Topeka, Kas.

ECLIPSE SEED HOUSE—Garden field and grass seeds, onion sets, etc. C. E. Hubbard, 230 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—Address C. E. Hubbard, 230 Kansas avenue, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—The registered Percheron stallion Bernadotte 2d (5818); color, brown bay; 16 1/2 hands; weight, 1,800; coming 7 years old, fine disposition, good style and action, a prize-winner and right in every way. Have used him four years and must change. Price way down and terms easy. Wm. Cutler & Sons, Junction City, Kas.

WHITE SEED CORN.—Ninety-day Early Dent. Larve ears for early variety. Planted three acres June 16, 1902, and got sixty-five bushels per acre. Had orders for 200 bushels more than could fill last spring. Secure a few bushels now and have a variety that will make a heavy crop regardless of short seasons. Price \$1.25 per bushel f. o. b. here. Reference, First National Bank. J. R. Eakew, Box 336, Shenandoah, Iowa.

FOR SALE—Forty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Boby, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—A fine imported registered full-blood Clydesdale stallion, 7 years old. Would exchange for unnumbered good land or city property. Fine stock, good stock, on reasonable terms. Address or call on Burdick Bros., Carbondale, Kas.

MILLET AND CANE SEED Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

WE WANT THE PEOPLE TO KNOW That we have a few of the very best Belgian, French Draft and Oldenburg Stallions If you want something first-class at reasonable prices, write for our catalogue and get our terms. D. P. STUBBS & SONS, Fairfield, Iowa.

32 Kentucky Jacks at Your Own Price. All extra size, colors and style, belonging to the best producing families of Kentucky, Mammoths, Black Hawks and Princesses. Every one guaranteed as represented. Also Ten head extra good Jennets for sale. 10 EXTRA GOOD ONES ON SALE AT SHENANDOAH, IOWA. J. B. VANCELEAVE & BRO., Lake City, Mo. 20 miles east of Kansas City, on Lexington branch Missouri Pacific railroad.

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OUR JACKS Have More Weight, Bone and Style Than any Jacks on the Market. They are a credit to any Jack herd on Earth. Bred from such families as Old Superior, Mammoth, Old Revele, Black Hawk, Republican, Bourbon Chief, all ranging in value from \$2,000 to \$6,000. We can sell you a Better Jack for Less Money than any Dealers on the Market. See Our Stock Before Buying. Correspondence solicited. D. A. & H. H. COLYER, Butler, Missouri.

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