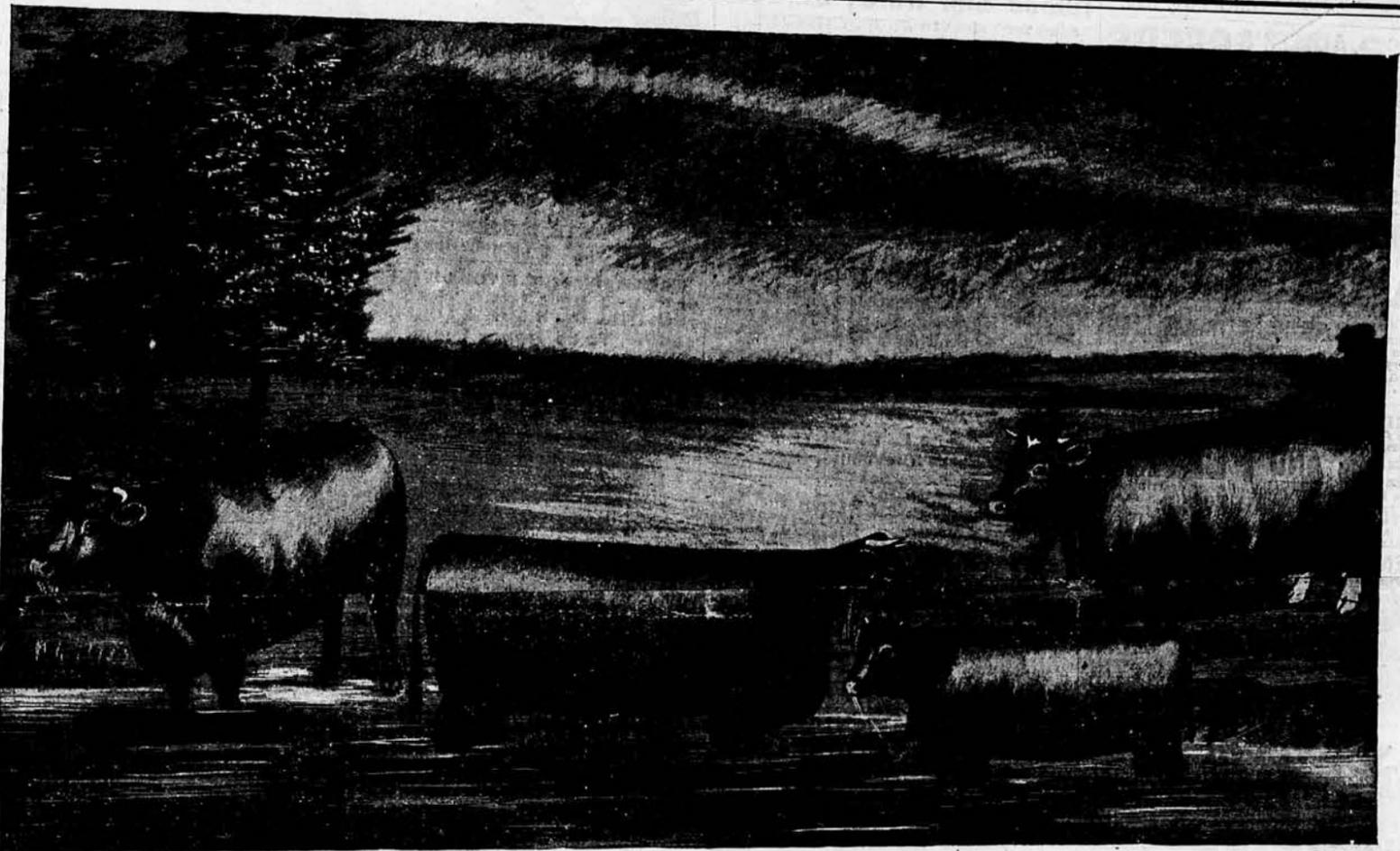


KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 13.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.



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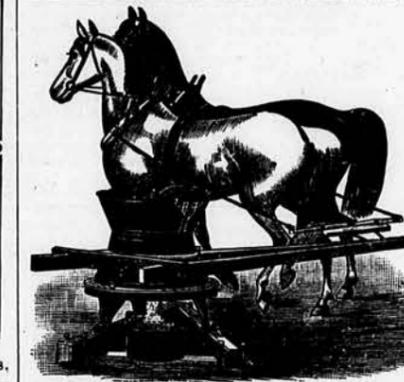
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No matter how "hard-bitted" the animal with the "Success" Bit it is under absolute control of the driver. A humane bit having but one single steel bar. Instantly changed to plain straight bar bit by adjusting reins. Guaranteed. X C or Japan, \$1.00. Nickel Plate, \$1.50. Postage paid. Wm. Van Arsdale, Racine, Wis.



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Drills Corn, Beans, Peas and many other seeds. Largely used for Ensilage Corn. Send for free book "How to Plant Corn." **KEYSTONE MFG. CO.,** STERLING, ILL.

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
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TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1893.

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Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Frank B. Barkley M'fg. Co., Garden City Block, Chicago, Ill., who are large advertisers and familiarly known to the readers of the agricultural press, have arranged for a fine exhibit at the World's Fair. Their special features will be their \$5.50 harness and \$55 buggy. When visiting the World's Fair it would be to the interest of our readers to investigate the merits of these goods.

The condition of the hay market as represented by M. M. Freeman & Co., hay commission, 14-16 Pacific avenue, Chicago, is decidedly favorable. The supply is not large and the demand is quite active. If any of our readers have hay to sell it would be to their interest to communicate with this concern. Our Chicago manager is familiar with their methods of doing business and states they are all right.

The Memorial Association of the District of Columbia has published an elegant series of historical sketches of interesting structures in the city of Washington. The charm of these sketches is their simplicity and directness. They are finely illustrated and they convey in few words and attractive form the interesting points of Washington history. The publication is called "Historic Washington" and is sold at 10 cents.

Adam's Woven Wire Fencing, manufactured by W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill., is proving a great success. It has been on the market for some time, and wherever an order has been placed a second one is sure to follow. Our Chicago manager reports a visit to his establishment and states the fencing he is putting out is of very excellent quality. Any of our readers desiring anything in that line would do well to communicate with Mr. Adam and get his explanatory circular, which he will mail free.

In a recent talk with a New York Post reporter, Herr Anton Seidl, the great orchestra leader of New York, who is thoroughly familiar with the Bayreuth festivals, said: "I have been to Chicago to see a model of the 'MacKaye Spectatorium,' a mammoth enterprise which will inaugurate a new era in the history and method of stage spectacle. The stage is three times as large as the immense stage at Bayreuth

and the building would cover five of New York blocks. The Columbian Celebration Company makes its offer of unlimited means on the condition that this must be the grandest and most interesting stage spectacle ever witnessed, and this condition will be completely fulfilled. Everything will be equipped with a realism surpassing anything ever seen. Clouds, sunsets, storms and other phenomena of nature will transcend anything ever witnessed at Bayreuth." Mr. Seidl expressed a hope and belief that it would ultimately lead to a grand American Bayreuth festival.

Attention is called to the farmer's friend "Steel Beauty" corn-planter advertised in this number. Its build is so attractive, and its working parts so simple and complete, that the manufacturers tell us they are taxed to the utmost to supply the demand. With one set of plates, and without changing parts, it drills, or plants in hills, using either wire or hand drop. It is also adjustable from three feet, two inches, to three feet, ten inches in width. It was introduced last year with a sale of over 5,000. The sale this year with the 1893 improvements, will be much larger. One hundred a day, ten an hour, one every six minutes, is now being manufactured.

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion in his marvellous story, "Omega: The End of the World," which appears in the April number of *The Cosmopolitan* magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair excited by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth has been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at a time when the business of the world has been suspended, and at a great mass-meeting held in the Institute of France we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational effect this characteristic production of French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvellous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

Gossip About Stock.

Time and expense may be saved and success attained by using the Perfect Impregnator on your mares that won't "catch." See "ad" elsewhere in this paper.

J. H. Paul, of Platteville, Wis., is sending out an illustrated catalogue of his pure-bred poultry and is said to have a very nice lot of Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Brahmans. Write him if you are in need of anything in that line.

If any of our readers are looking for Mammoth Bronze turkeys it would be to their interest to communicate with S. J. B. Dunbar, of Elkhorn, Wis. He is now selling Bronze turkey eggs and will supply you with full information concerning his poultry upon application.

Dr. Bye's Combination Oil cures cancer. Read his advertisement.

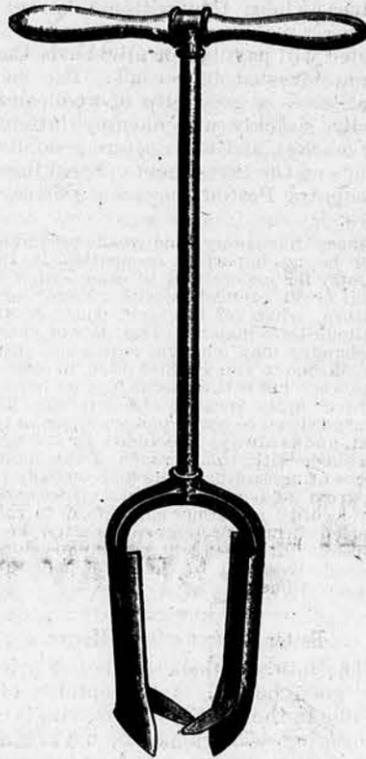
Money got through a lie has a moth on the inside and rust on the outside.—N. Y. Witness.

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.

An Improved Post-Hole Auger.

The illustration on this page shows the Iwan improved post-hole auger, an implement that has met with a hearty reception by those who have given it a trial. The manufacturers say "that it is the only auger



that has met with universal satisfaction under all conditions of soil and climate, that it will bore a hole in one-half the time required by any other auger or digger in use, and that money will be refunded if it does not prove satisfactory." As a sample of testimonials they have received we quote from a letter by Mr. W. T. Sutherland, of Stillwell, Illinois, as follows: "Your post-hole auger is simply immense, and discounts anything in the way of augers I have ever used. The condition of the ground makes no difference. It simply gets there every time." The manufacturers, Iwan Bros., of Streator, Illinois, will exhibit a full line of their diggers at the World's Fair, and may be found in the southeast corner of the agricultural department. They make a variety of drain tools, etc., and send catalogue on application. Address as above.

April Notes.

Most of the garden can be made now. Plan to keep all of the ground occupied. Make the change from dry to green food gradually. There is no economy in attempting to work the soil wet. Be careful that the sheep are kept clean until after shearing. Cover the early planting shallow and the late planting deeper. Be sure that the soil is in a good tilth before planting the seed. Pigs wintered in a good condition ought to make rapid gains now. A diversity of crops enables the farmer to do much of his own work. It is easier to work the soil into a good tilth before than after planting. Even with good pasturage fattening stock need all the grain they will eat. More care can be given by drill-planting, but the work of cultivating is increased. Before the sheep are turned into the pastures be sure that they are properly tagged. It is usually best to give shallow cultivation both in the orchard and among the small fruits. With nearly all cultivated crops shallow

cultivation, keeping the soil in a good tilth, will secure the best growth at the least cost.

After grass makes sufficient growth to furnish a full feed stock can be made gain very rapidly.

A sharp steel rake is one of the very best implements with which to commence the cultivation in the garden.

Cabbage will stand more fresh, coarse manure than almost any other vegetable, and needs more frequent cultivation.

In nearly all cases it is best to let the much remain on the strawberries until after the plants are done fruiting.

Plant or sow some crop that if needed can be used during the summer to keep the stock thrifty should the pasture fail.

There is no economy in working so hard that there is no time or inclination to properly plan what is necessary to be done.

Under average conditions the next two months are the most important of the year for securing the best gain at the lowest cost.

Keeping up with the work now is an important item in getting done all that is needed to be done in good season and in the right manner.

Do not plant a larger acreage than can be given thorough cultivation from the start. It is the early cultivation that is the most important and it should be good.

Weeds are easiest destroyed when small, hence the cultivation should be commenced before they secure a start. Use the harrow first and then the spring tooth or disc-cultivator.

Give the work teams a little especial attention now. It is very important to keep them in a good condition and a little extra feed and care will often aid materially in doing this.

Our First-Page Illustration

Is from the herd of Short-horn cattle belonging to Isaac Johnson, of Lincoln, Nebraska, all of which are to be sold at public sale at Lincoln, May 25, 1893. The central figure is Lady Warlaby 8th by Imp. Lord Haddo 93462, out of the great show cow Lady Warlaby 2d, by Imp. Sir John 33891. To the left is her calf, Warlaby Pet, and at her right is another of her calves, Lady Warlaby 9th; and still further to the right is Gem of Hickory Park 4th, full sister of Gem of Hickory Park 3d, the sweepstakes winner at the leading American shows of 1891 and 1892. Gem of Hickory Park 4th took second prize at Minnesota State fair last year as a calf. She belongs to a prize-winning family and in most points she is hard to beat.

What Causes Gray Hair.

"Gray hair is so common now," said a barber the other day, "that one wonders what it comes from. Young men have it in profusion, and young women are very proud when they have a coiffure in which gray has a prominent part. I attribute the prevalence of gray hair to frequent cutting and soap. The doctors speak of inherent tendencies, and old women gabble of early piety, but soap and the barber do more toward taking the color and strength out of the hair than anything else.

"The singeing of hair is done to prevent the oils from exuding from the ends of clipped hairs, and singeing is in this regard better. But ammonia-loaded soaps are the worst factors. Many persons use ammonia when washing their head, and it enters into all shampoo mixtures. It is also an ingredient of most soaps. It dries up the scalp and robs the hair of all its moisture. That is where the most of the gray hair of to-day comes from."—*The Million*.

That cure of Geo. W. Turner, of Galaway, N. Y., of scrofula, by Hood's Sarsaparilla, was one of the most remarkable on record,

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

APRIL 18.—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.
MAY 25.—Isaac Johnson, Short-horns, Lincoln, Neb.
JUNE 16.—L. A. Knapp, Short-horns, Maple Hill, Kas.

MONEY IN SHEEP.

A noted agricultural writer, Galen Wilson, has compiled the findings of the agricultural press on this subject of money in sheep. He says: "There is wisdom in a multiplicity of counsel." All the best agricultural papers in the United States and Canada concur in the text that there is "Money in Sheep," and then presents the following extracts:

Sheep are the poor man's best friends.—*Tennessee Farmer.*

There is profit in raising sheep for mutton alone. The wool is all additional profit.—*Farm and Home.*

Sheep are at the front as revenue producers on the ordinary farm.—*Orange Judd Farmer.*

All farmers could keep some sheep to their gain.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

The sheep never dies in debt. There is wool enough on its hide to pay funeral expenses.—*New York Tribune.*

A good sheep will give its owner \$1.50 per year in wool; and if she raises a lamb, the farmer will, on an average, get \$3.50 for it. This makes an income of \$5 per head, and no kind of stock-farming pays anywhere near so well for the capital and labor invested. * * * More sheep for wool and mutton combined. * * * Last year, Samuel Terry had thirty-two ewes and raised from them fifty-one lambs which he sold at \$5 a head. This, with the wool, made him a very neat income from his stock. He considers his sheep more profitable than any of his other stock.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

If any man who is qualified by reason of experience and close attention to business, invests in sheep yielding not less than six-pound fleeces, he may count on doubling his money every four years.—*Denver Field and Farm.*

Resuming my connection with the *Telegraph* as a correspondent after fifteen years, I still entertain the same views of the importance of farmers keeping a few sheep, according to the size of their farms. By keeping them on the improved land, about four to the acre, for two years, on a run-out mowing field, throwing on a thin sowing of grass seed each spring, a good yield of grass will be the result. One of our best farmers has adopted this method for several years, with the best results, and at this writing has several hundred sheep.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

We consider sheep one of the best paying branches of farm economy.—*Western Paper.*

Sheep to-day are the best farm property there is, and they will continue so for an indefinite time. Winter all your feed will carry and quarters shelter. The United States grows only four-ninths of the wool it uses. There is a market for every fleece at one's door. The home market for wool is the only home market for farm products that was never supplied. Why not supply it? It is anomalous to complain of not having home markets for farm produce, while this great gap remains unfilled. It does not tally well with the boasted agricultural erudition of the North American farmer.—*Country Gentleman.*

The sheep industry illustrates the old saying, as to the comparative profit of the nimble sixpence and the slow shilling. A man investing his money in sheep will turn it over twice a year (wool and mutton), where the breeder of horses, cattle, mules, hogs, etc., will have an income only once a year. Then, too, the man with little capital will find in this investment something level to his means; he can break his few dollars up small and get a start more easily than he could with those varieties of stock of which a single animal costs so much.—*Sheep Breeder.*

I know a man who keeps 100 sheep; his profit from them is \$650 a year, and he keeps his number good.—*The Husbandman.*

The demand for nice lamb and good mutton is increasing faster than the supply.—*National Stockman.*

The Dominion could sell 6,000,000 lambs a year to the United States at \$6 a head.—*Canada Live Stock and Farm Journal.*

If I was a young man with \$5,000 capital, I would buy 500 sheep and several hundred acres of cheap land; hire a trusty shepherd, dispense with all pasture fences and give my principal attention to providing winter fodder, clearing up land and increasing my flock. It would beat any dairying.—*Old Sheepkeeper.*

The editors are agreed in their belief in the importance of the sheep industry, and its value to farmers. We feel that many could add to their profits and improve their farms by keeping a flock of sheep. * * *

Many pastures will grow better all the time if some sheep are kept in them. We hope to see sheep-raising increase in New England, and are ready to give it all possible encouragement. * * * Mr. E. F. Bowditch, of Framingham, is making sheep-farming pay a handsome percentage on his investment. He realizes the average price of \$7 a head for his lambs. The income in wool and lambs from his 900 sheep is \$4,940.—*New England Farmer.*

Sheep-husbandry is destined to assume very great importance in this country. It

appears to be the industry which cannot produce a supply equal to the demand. The wants of our population in clothing will even more than keep pace with our wool production. * * * If sheep may be fed to a profit in England on land worth \$400 an acre, we should not be deterred from sheep feeding on lands worth \$50 to \$150 per acre.—*Western Rural.*

Ex-Gov. Glick, of Kansas, has made a start with sheep and his plan is to have them raise fleeces of from seven to eight pounds of wool, and make a carcass of from 175 to 200 pounds for mutton. He says that heretofore the sheep industry in Atchison county has been seriously hampered by the wolves, and he advocates a heavy bounty on wolf scalps. He is confident that there is good money in the sheep husbandry in Kansas if properly handled, paying due attention to the mutton product as well as the wool.

Gov. Glick says the State could well afford to pay a bounty of \$5 for wolf scalps and that would stimulate people to kill the creatures, and, he thinks, the wolves would disappear in three years.

Mr. Kenyon, whose farm is not far from Cummings, has a large herd of sheep, and so has Mr. D. C. Hall. The sheep husbandry in Kansas seems to be reviving. There is not a county in Kansas where they will not do well if properly managed, and the capital invested will pay larger dividends than when invested in cereals. The flock that gives a good clip of wool can be easily, quickly and cheaply fattened for market, and will declare good dividends on the investment. Speaking of sheep, the *Boston Journal of Commerce* says:

Sheep husbandry and wool production will be an important occupation in this country for generations to come, either by itself or in connection with general agriculture, whatever the tariff policy of the United States may be. The style of sheep-husbandry may change somewhat, from the Merino to the English type, in case of free wool, but it is bound to play an important part in the vocation of the farmer. The Merino sheep is but a pioneer sheep at the best, and is always succeeded by the mutton sheep with the advance of the higher forms of agriculture which accompany the progress of population. In a thickly settled locality no farmer can afford to raise Merino sheep in preference to mutton sheep. These conditions affecting sheep husbandry are not disturbed by the tariff policies of the government.

Better Prices for Good Horses.

The future outlook for better prices for good horses, in the opinion of a writer in the *National Stockman*, is encouraging. There has been a prevailing idea among breeders for a few years that electricity would take the place of horses to such an extent as to entirely ruin the business of horse raising. Electricity as a matter of fact has already taken the place to a great extent of a certain class of horses, while there are other classes that it has not nor cannot take the place of. This idea among breeders has already shown a marked effect upon the stock everywhere. Farmers have been abandoning the business, marketing their best brood mares, and instead of going many miles to breed to the best draft stallion in the country, have been looking around for the horse that would get their mare in foal for the least money. This has had such a discouraging effect on the owners of first-class draft horses that no new ones are being brought into the country, and it has driven many importers entirely out of the business. This method of breeding as a matter of course will make good draft horses scarcer, and the common classes much plentier, which means better prices for good horses, and still lower prices for common ones. The excessive offerings at low prices of common horses to local dealers is having an influence to a great extent on the price of good ones, but the time is coming, and at no distant day, when the man that has a good heavy draft horse can command a good honest price for him without peddling him. While many of my neighbors are very much exercised over the horse market this winter, and have been selling their young ones at very low prices, I have not experienced any great uneasiness, but on the other hand have been picking up a few good ones at their prices. For instance, I went to a public sale in the fall and bought a good 4-year-old for less than

\$100 and have since sold it to Pittsburg parties for \$200 at my own stable. Fancy drivers and good coaches are always in good demand at fair prices, but in raising this class of horses breeders should use great care in mating sires and dams; great speed is not so desirable as it is to get the size, action, style and general mak-up and the right way of going. The success of the horse business in the future depends largely on the judgment used by the farmer, both in buying and fitting horses for the market, and in breeding. Buy nothing but the very best. Buy something that has a place in some market. No man can afford to buy a horse just simply because it will fill a place on his farm or at his business. Handle something that is marketable and it will do your work and earn its feed, and when you get ready to sell you can find a buyer without much trouble. The same rule should be followed in breeding. Mares that are suitable to breed to a draft horse should be taken to the best draft stallion within reach. If you desire to raise a fancy driver of good size, or a coacher, and have a suitable mare, take her to the best thoroughbred Cleveland Bay, French or German coach, or Hackney within reach and don't try to save five or six dollars on the service fee at the risk of losing fifty or seventy-five dollars when your colt is ready for market.

How to Groom a Horse.

The few stable hands who know how to groom a horse properly, are generally too indolent to do it. It is quite an art to clean a horse as he should be cleaned, and it is no easy job. For that reason he is seldom groomed as he should be. A groom must be active, strong and experienced. Every inch of the horse, beginning at the head should be gone over thoroughly with brush, comb and rag. A man who would not much rather take care of his own horse, providing he has the time, has not true love for the horse. No animal will repay one for care and attention like the horse. He will show it not only in appearance externally, but in health and spirits. Good grooming will do as much in improving the condition of a horse as an additional four quarts of oats per day.

In grooming a horse properly he should be tied from side to side so that he cannot throw his head around and work himself all over the floor, which he is sure to do under the comb if he is not of a disposition too phlegmatic to feel the scratching. A good brush and comb are required as well as a broom-comb brush for mane and tail. Never use the comb on the horse's head. If he has any spirit at all he will not endure it. Take the brush in the right hand and the head-stall in the left, steady his head while brushing gently, and then with the comb in the left hand curry the neck from behind the ear and the entire right side. Go through the same process on the left side; leave no space untouched. After currying take the brush and brush the hair the wrong way, scraping the brush at intervals with the comb to clean it. Then go the right way with the brush; follow the brush with a woolen rag—rubbing the hair up and then smoothing it. Don't spare elbow grease and the horse will show his keep and act as he feels.

The World's Sheep and Cattle.

The number and distribution of sheep and cattle in the world is of special interest. The latest compilation in this particular is as follows, and reveals the significant and interesting facts as below:

| Countries. | Sheep. |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Europe..... | 187,000,000 |
| Asia..... | 87,000,000 |
| Africa..... | 29,000,000 |
| North America..... | 47,000,000 |
| South America..... | 101,000,000 |
| Australasia..... | 98,500,000 |
| Total..... | 497,500,000 |

The proportion of New South Wales in the cattle census of the world is seen in the following report:

| Countries. | Cattle. |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Europe..... | 97,000,000 |
| Asia..... | 70,000,000 |
| North America..... | 55,000,000 |
| South America..... | 58,000,000 |
| Australasia..... | 9,250,000 |
| New South Wales..... | 2,046,347 |
| Total..... | 291,296,347 |

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did.

Hood's Pills cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

COMFORT With leather

with Vacuum Leather Oil; 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.

Wanted.

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

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

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.

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.

An Epoch in Journalism.

The New York *Sunday Press* is regularly publishing an art cover in seven colors.

On Sunday, March 12, *The Sunday Press* (New York), started a feature that will mark an epoch in American journalism. It consists of an art cover, in which the paper when folded to the quarter size, is encased, and it has created a demand for the *Sunday Press* among all classes of people.

The front page of the art cover March 26, showed a beautiful reproduction of the German masterpiece, "St. Cecilia," and for the four Sundays in April it will present an original water color design with an art calendar, an original painting in the original colors by an eminent American artist, and two reproductions of famous paintings, admitted masterpieces. The inside pages of the art cover will always contain exquisite half-tone portraits and illustrations of people and topics of the then current week.

Every copy of the art cover of any issue of the *Sunday Press* would command in any art store at least \$1.

Consumption Cured.

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

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 little or no pain by THE DROCK Method. Send for illustrated pamphlet and photographs of persons cured.—FREE.

PINGREE & TREACLE, Suite A, 241 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. CURED

Agricultural Matters.

WASTE ON THE FARM.

Synopsis of President Fairchild's remarks before Douglas County Institute in 1891.

He began by saying that though not a farmer himself, he had always lived with farmers, and as a "looker-on" had noticed how seldom the maxim—"A penny saved is worth two gained, and a penny well spent is best"—is thoroughly applied. This is an age of saving in most of the industries. Every great enterprise in manufacture—sawmill, factory, railroad, steamship—is making its profits from saving the little wastes. The great sawmills save even the slabs and sawdust. But farmers, giving the most striking examples of necessary economy, are still the greatest wasters in the line of production. The spigots of waste are found in careless seeding, by which only a portion of the field is occupied, though all must be plowed, cultivated, and harvested at a cost as great as if the full stand were secured; in the slack culture by which weeds are left to suck fertility and moisture from the struggling corn stalk, and to fill the land with millions of seeds to be fought in future years; in thriftless breeding, by which a sorry sire of scrubby stock is used for cheapness, although every farmer knows that like produces like, and generations of blocky beef-cattle insure a continuance of such stock, doubling the value of his increase; in shiftless feeding, in neglected feed lot with poorest facilities for handling stock or feed; in thoughtless marketing, with careless loss of multitudes of little products that might sell for a goodly sum in the year if means were provided for sending from a whole neighborhood; in decay attacking stored crops, machines, and buildings, discovered too late for saving; in broken tools and dull tools and lost tools, forgotten till needed, and hindering a day's work till repairs or recovery or purchase can make ready. All these spigots of waste, too familiar to be dwelt upon, were illustrated by a story of a farmer who drew his load of hay twelve miles to market upon a wagon whose neglected tires came off and left the fellos to crush, and showed by his handling of the load that "gumption" was wanting, when for a day and night himself and son were kept at work in marketing a \$3 load of hay, with three broken wheels to repair and they borrowed wheels to return to add to the wrong side of his bargain.

But still greater waste is evident in lack of contrivance to save the multitude of steps that make up chores by having convenient arrangement of house, well, and barn, sheds, lanes and fields; to save friction in machines and tools, harness, wagons, gates, doors, and windows; to save health in protection from wet, cold, and wind, hunger, thirst, and exposure; to save temper by easing the burdens of the day through foresight; to save the scraps of knowledge that count so much in the practical wisdom of daily life; to save the odds and ends of temptation that make for good or ill the character of the home.

A still greater waste is found in lack of consistent planning. When the plans of a business man are as indefinite as those of the average farmer, he fails before he is recognized as a business man. The factory that lacks consistent plans lies idle. So in a measure does the farm, unless there is constant, careful planning—planning for the daily routine which will accomplish most in the least time; for the season's work, so that every day, be it wet, cold, windy, or fair, may have its appropriate tasks; for such a rotation of crops as to gain a full use of the soil, sunshine, showers, and manures that make our mine of wealth; for adjustment of stock to crops, so that every straw, as well as every bushel of grain, be turned into the most profitable form of produce for market; for safe storage of produce till ready for market; for development of skill in a business where every year's experience ought to count for surer results. Instead of being most subject to change of all producers, the farmer should be the most careful of planners for a life devoted to his own line of business. Instead of flying

from wheat to flax, and from flax to corn; from pigs to sheep, and from beef to dairy cattle, he should save the waste of capital and skill in careful study of his own situation and careful experiment in changes to suit his condition. The waste from our farms in shifting crops and stock at a mere popular whim cannot be estimated. A famous New York farmer gave as the maxim of his success in sheep, "Buy when your neighbors sell, and sell when they buy."

Finally, the chief waste of life on a farm is in false purposes. The farm should be looked upon, not as a mere machine for speculation, not as a mere means of living, but as the home of generations, where children and children's children may find the truest development of life. The home acres should be deeper, rather than broader. "More land, more corn, more hogs," leads nowhere but to greater hoggishness. Better land, better crops, better stock, insure better men and women, better homes with each generation. Wealth is good for use, and every farm of true progress gives better use of wealth for the larger life of the farm home. Here, in the farm home, the best part of the world's workers in every calling must grow to manhood and womanhood, and here the true beginning of an eternity of progress must be found. The farmer who saves for his children a home of good influences, in true thoughtfulness, true usefulness, true affections and a wholesome life, saves all there is worth having in any life, and builds for himself an immortal monument. What any farmer and his wife can do for their children by looking after the waste to stop the leaks of life, only those who have tried it can tell.

Electricity on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As time goes on, the inventive mind of man is constantly striving to reduce the labor and expense of the world to as near the minimum as possible. For years human ingenuity has constantly devised labor-saving and money-saving machines, and there still seems to be no limit to the field of invention.

Steam was introduced and has been a partial success. Its chief disadvantages, however, have been its cost and inefficiency, not over 5 to 15 per cent. of the actual caloric energy of the coal appearing as motive force. Electricity has come to our use and we are confident that it is but a question of a few years when all "man or mule" power, as well as 90 per cent. of the steam engines, will be replaced by the electric motor.

Taking into consideration economy alone, but little investigation is necessary to prove the comparative cheapness of electrical energy. Careful calculations on the relative cheapness of the three methods of power—electric, steam and horse-power—taking electricity as the unit, have deduced the following table:*

| | Electric. | Steam. | Horse |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|
| Original cost | 1 | .81 | .54 |
| Motive power | 1 | 1.06 | 1.45 |
| Repairs | 1 | 2.09 | 2.53 |
| Operating expenses | 1 | 1.71 | 2.38 |
| Danger | 1 | 2.34 | .14 |
| Total | 5 | 8.01 | 7.84 |
| Average | 1 | 1.60 | 1.46 |

This proves conclusively that in all respects electricity is an advantageous agent in the transmission of motive force. Then the question naturally arises, why cannot it be employed on the farm instead of the slow and laborious horse or hand power?

The main objection seems to be the cost of material and the complexity of the machines. But this is not so great as the majority of the people are apt to suppose. Taking into account the cost of running, after the little plant has once been established, there can be no doubt whatever that there are greater economizers than steam and horse-power.

Allow me to cite a test of the practicability of electric light and motive power:

Several years ago a practical farmer made some experiments in order to

*The usual method of generating electrical energy is by the use of a dynamo driven by a steam engine. There are considerable losses in transforming the motion of the engine to electricity and reconverting it to motion through the use of the dynamo, so that unless some cheaper source of power were used as a basis for this table the figures would be misleading.—Editor.

prove the efficiency of electricity on the farm. He used an old-fashioned wind-mill, with four arms at right angles to each other, and each thirteen feet long. There was no special regulating device, the dynamo being belted directly to the fly-wheel of the mill, and charged twelve cells of storage battery, which supplied the incandescent lamps in the cottage. With a good breeze electricity enough could be stored in four hours to supply ten incandescent lamps and an arc lamp for three evenings of three or four hours each. While charging the current passed through a cut-out which disconnected the dynamo when the speed was too low, or run below a certain rate. The wind-mill being allowed to run all the time, charging the battery when the wind happened to be strong enough, the current was used to run small shop machinery, and by the addition of a few more cells of the storage battery all the stationary machinery of the farm can be operated at will—easily, safely and almost without cost.

Wind-mills much superior to that used may be readily purchased, and many farmers already have them for pumping purposes. A small dynamo can be purchased or built at a small cost, and the storage battery can be made or bought readily. With them we can light our homes economically; our light would be better, cooler and healthier than gas and oil lamps, while the current could be used for running fans, sewing machines and other household machinery. Indeed, to the average American with some spare time and some small ingenuity, the amusement and instruction of such a plant would more than pay for its original cost.

Another farmer while experimenting on the advantages of chemical electricity about the farm has entirely cured his horses of the bad habit of cribbing and biting each other in the stall. By an ingenious arrangement in the electrical connections and an induction coil, the savage horse is made to feel a twinge of the current at every attempt to bite the other, or to crib. The cost of such an arrangement is but three or four dollars at the most, and we hope to see in the future a wider and more extensive use of this wonderful agent. Telephones of the simple acoustic type can be connected with the various buildings of the farm at a cost of less than a dollar, thus giving instant, easy and perfect communication.

The experiments, which have been given with the known facts concerning electricity, opens to us at once a field of ingenuity, comfort and amusement. Eureka, Kas. R. L. N.

Plant Groves of Timber.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of the 8th inst., under the above heading, was an article signed by T. C. Moffatt, that in my judgment needs severe criticism. "I suppose, as usual," he writes, "they will be planted for every purpose except the one for which they are most needed," a mild form of saying to the farmers all over this beautiful State, who have for years past been planting trees, that they did not know what they needed. Listen to the next statement of tree lore, or rather ignorance: "Some will plant large orchards, expecting that to be an easy way to make a great amount of money, and they will almost certainly be disappointed."

I have lived in Kansas a good many years and have been a reader of the KANSAS FARMER since early in the '70's, but this article by this wonderful cyclopedia of horticultural knowledge is the first to discourage the planting of either a large or small orchard, that I remember to have seen. On the contrary, all that I have read on this subject, and my own observation and some considerable experience, have all been in favor of the planting of orchards. Good money has been and will continue to be made by orchardists; the past season was the only one for fifteen years but what I have made money out of my orchard, and I am not the only one; hundreds of farmers in Sumner county have done the same. There are a number in the State who

It is very difficult

to convince children that a medicine is "nice to take"—this trouble is not experienced in administering



Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. It is almost as palatable as milk. No preparation so rapidly builds up good flesh, strength and nerve force. Mothers the world over rely upon it in all wasting diseases that children are heir to.

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

have, if it were in silver, made a "barrel" of money. Judge F. Wellhouse, of Leavenworth county, two years ago last December, at the annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society, by report stated that the product of his orchards was over 79,000 bushels of apples; gross receipts for same over \$50,000.00; net, over \$36,000.00. And yet this wise-acre, T. C. M., says they will almost certainly be disappointed who plant an orchard expecting to make money by it.

Here is some more theory: "Some will fill up their front yards with evergreens, which make no shade, and in a few years will obstruct the view and make the air stifling about the house."

Obstructing the view with a nicely arranged lot of evergreens around the farmer's home would be disastrous, but nothing in comparison with the stifling atmosphere, especially in the winter. It seems almost incredible that any sane man should be averse to planting the different varieties of evergreens either around the rural or city home. I have over 125 evergreen trees around my house, from five to twenty feet high, all nice, symmetrical trees, especially the red cedar, this being the queen among evergreens when properly managed. Neither myself or family have ever experienced any inconvenience from these trees around our house, but on the contrary, during the heat of summer the air, as it sifted through those trees, was perceptibly cooler than on any other part of the farm. Then in the winter they break the force of the wintry wind and are a pleasant contrast to the snow-covered ground. Here follows what I am satisfied is original with Mr. M., viz: "Some will put out hedges, which disfigure the landscape and make travel along the road almost unendurable."

If every quarter section in the State were "disfigured" by a ten foot hedge all around it and one or two lines dividing it into eighty or forty acre fields, this would accomplish more in the way of climatic changes than all the timber belts that have been planted or will hereafter be planted. I am at a loss to understand how any one could work himself up to believe or to imagine that hedge fences, properly cared for, disfigure the landscape.

From personal experience I can readily understand the unendurable part of traveling along the highway in warm weather with a hedge fence on one or both sides of the road. The summer heat is more than offset by the wind-break afforded in the winter. No one who has traveled over these treeless prairies during the progress of a "northerner," the wind blowing at from forty to sixty miles an hour, who, when passing behind the summer anathematized hedge fence but what has felt a sense of great relief, at least enough to make a stand-off for the discomfort of the summer. Mr. M.'s classing box-elder and soft maple for timber purposes, aside from fuel, shows his ignorance of what he is writing about; and so on all through the article, it reads and sounds not like a practical farmer or horticulturist, but more like a sidewalk farmer. What I mean by a "sidewalk farmer" is a one-horse lawyer, doctor or preacher—farmers who would like to and very often do farm the farmers, always ready on all occasions, in season and out of season, to give the farmer advice, tell him what he needs, what to do, and what not to do, and so on *ad infinitum*.

G. W. BAILEY.
Wellington, Kas.

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.

MARKET MAKING.

The following excerpts from a letter addressed by Mr. C. Wood Davis, of Kansas, to Hon. W. H. Hatch, of Missouri, as to where, how, and by whom prices of farm products are made, as shown by the daily market reports, constitute a valuable addition to our knowledge of this important subject. Mr. Davis said: "Replying to your favor of the 24th instant, beg leave to say that all the evidence shows, in the most conclusive manner, that the prices of farm products, at least such of them as can be graded and are dealt in on the boards of trade, are made by manipulation, by wash sales, by enormous 'short sales,' by the forced 'liquidation' of the 'longs' by reason of the exhaustion of slender 'margins,' by the fabrication of false cables and telegrams, and by the dissemination of false and manufactured news of every description, is daily made manifest in the market reports printed in all the great journals published in the cities where boards of trade (or 'price factories') have been established.

"That these reports do not convey an incorrect idea of the character of the operations or a more unfavorable one than the transactions warrant is assured by the fact that, with rare exceptions, such journals are the especial advocates and champions of the strange commercial methods which are so completely, if unintentionally, shown up in their recitals of some of the more salient features of the daily doings in the grain and provision pits.

"That you, who are too busy to follow closely the operations upon the exchanges from day to day, may get a clear view of board of trade transactions, the following quotations are made:

[Inter-Ocean, February 20.]

Instead of an advance under the favorable conditions described, there was somewhat of a backset to the market. This was due to the attitude of a few heavy traders, followed of course generally by the crowd. Even before the opening the Partridge influence worked the May price from 95 to 94½ cents. The opening was practically at this figure; for a few minutes the tendency was in doubt. When on a little bulge the price went to 94½ cents the leaders began selling.

[Inter-Ocean, February 1, 1892.]

The wheat market was controlled by the bears from the opening to the close, and Partridge was particularly prominent. With Partridge's operations almost continually against the price, values showed a loss. Foreigners were fair sellers here and in New York, but the largest offerings were by Partridge. He had sold a big line of "puts," and his selling was to get the price down and have the wheat "put," and at the close a large quantity of wheat was "put" to him, enabling him to cover part of his (short) line.

[Inter-Ocean, March 1, 1892.]

Wheat was erratic, and the operator who was able to catch all the turns was very lucky. Various explanations were given for the weakness and decline in the face of the liberal quantity of bull news. The general impression was that the Cottrell crowd in New York had filled the trade here with bullish news and sold all day in such liberal quantities as to weaken the market.

The early strength was attributed to indications of a cold wave from the North, to the early cables showing considerable strength, and also to the impression that the visible supply would decrease. A large percentage of the local "longs" having "unloaded" on Saturday the crowd was disposed to buy for a reaction, and their operations carried prices up from the inside prices in the decline after the opening, but the selling by Brosseau, Kennett-Hopkins, and others supposed to represent the Cottrell crowd, and also by Partridge, proved too much for the "scalping" crowd, who had done most of the buying, and prices receded quite rapidly. There was enough buying after prices declined 1 cent to cause numerous reactions, but the continued pressure of sellers made it impossible to maintain prices. At about 90 cents

Partridge became a free buyer, but even his purchases failed to check the downward course.

[New York Tribune, March 2, 1892.]

Wheat was unsettled yesterday and prices ranged within comparatively small limits. The business was fairly active, but it was partly "switching" over into the next months. There were 6,500,000 bushels dealt in.

Special from Chicago market says: Early in the day there was a show of strength, possibly due chiefly to the fact that the crowd had "played" the bear news a little too vehemently.

[Inter-Ocean, March 5, 1892.]

Wheat acted much the same as on Thursday, the opening being stronger and higher, and the best prices were made during the morning. May wheat opened at 91 cents, and closed at 91½. The strong and advancing cables, so conspicuous yesterday, were followed to-day by much stronger ones. Liverpool advanced ½ and ¾ pence, London 3 to 6 pence, Berlin ½ to ¾ cent, and Paris 1 cent. New York reported a big export demand, the clearances were larger, 72,636 barrels of flour and 512,000 bushels of wheat. With all this array of strengthening influences the market should have advanced and prices held up until the finish, but the action of the local crowd turned the prices downward after the first advance and at the close it was all lost, last sales being at the lowest point of the day. The big selling of the day was by Partridge, which proved of sufficient volume to offset all the buying by the East, and caused the break to inside figures.

[Inter-Ocean, March 6, 1892.]

E. A. Bigelow & Co. bought in the 300,000 bushels in May wheat, sold on Friday, at 1 cent decline.

John Cudahy says he feels bearish on wheat. The foreigners are trying to lift themselves by their bootstraps, and make poor headway. They are watching for us to advance prices.

Partridge has made another big winning in wheat by the decline the past two days. He was heavily "short," having sold about 3,000,000 bushels on Thursday and Friday, and bought the most of it back on the break yesterday at a good profit. The crowd thought that the strong cables and the reports of foreign crop damage would scare him into covering, but instead he sold on the "bulges" and has made a neat sum.

[Inter-Ocean, March 8, 1892.]

Wheat was in the hands of the bears the entire day, and at no time did the price get nearer than ½ cent of Saturday's closing figures, and at the finish was 1½ cents below it. The "crowd" appeared to have the selling fever quite bad and paid little or no attention to influences that ordinarily stimulate investment buying. The European shipments, which have always been anxiously looked for, and are generally regarded as one of the most important influences in Monday's market, showed a decrease of 240,000 bushels, the aggregate being 5,460,000 bushels, or 1,540,000 bushels below the estimated weekly requirements, but the "crowd" were wrapped up too much in their bearish ideas to give this attention. The shipments from India were 120,000 smaller, but even they were lost sight of in the shuffle.

An operator who has been consistently on the bull side for a month past said of wheat: "There is nothing in the present outlook to encourage a bull. Partridge has made the situation so bearish that all the large local holders have 'unloaded,' and none of them dare buy any wheat. The market does not respond to bull news the way it did some time ago, as the 'crowd,' on the whole, are so wrapped in the idea of lower prices that they cannot see any bull news.

[Inter-Ocean, March 14, 1892.]

Mr. Partridge was doing all in his power to work prices lower, and at the same time strengthen his position as a "short-seller." He was the best seller at the opening, and on the early "break" of ½ of a cent became the best buyer. These operations he repeated on each "bulge" and "break" all day. He was followed by a large element in the trade every time he turned a seller.

[Inter-Ocean, March 18, 1892.]

The showy trading in wheat was by Partridge, who sold on the early "bulge;" but on the "break" became a very heavy buyer, following the price down from 85 to 84½ cents and taking several hundred thousand bushels at each decline of an eighth of a cent, and during the day bought in over 3,000,000 bushels. The bulk of the wheat bought yesterday on the crop damage stories was abandoned after the price touched 85 cents, and made it very easy for the

bears to buy immense quantities without affecting the price.

A private Liverpool cable said: "We will not advance prices of wheat unless America leads."

[Tribune, March 19, 1892.]

Dunham's market letter says, among other things, that: "Chicago is the cheapest wheat market in the world at the present time. May wheat at this point is 12 cents under New York, 3 cents under St. Louis, 12 cents under Baltimore, 7 cents under Toledo, and only 1 cent above Duluth. It is relatively lower than Liverpool. Chicago is in the bottom of the trough."

[Chicago Herald, March 20, 1892.]

Partridge "played" his usual role; the foreigners "liquidated" some more wheat. Partridge brokers had selling orders without limit; it is no wonder that prices started down; started down in spite of continued cold weather over the West, and of the prediction of another cold wave by the signal service. The situation was very much muddled by the "scalping" operations of Partridge, he turning buyer on the breaks, but at once appearing in the opposition again when the price took on a strong look. The quotations were made and unmade from the opening altogether by the pit operations, largely by the operations of Partridge.

[Chicago Tribune, March 20, 1892.]

Partridge started in selling at the tap of the bell and kept a crowd of brokers busy all the morning. Occasionally he bought a little, but it was current gossip that his sales of the morning exceeded his purchases by 2,500,000 bushels. As the market showed no indication of improvement, though the demand was quite active, the local "crowd," led by Lindbloom and Gifford, began selling. This soon had its effect and May sold off to 84 cents.

[Chicago Tribune, March 23, 1892.]

Small holders were anxious to "get out," and Partridge helped the weakness at the opening by selling freely.

Said a representative of a house with foreign connections: "It seems to me that the bears are overdoing the matter and are pressing the wheat market to too low a point, taking into consideration the fact that there is nothing brilliant in crop prospects on the continent. Here is another thing: Some six weeks ago, when our market was at 91½ cents, Liverpool was 7s. 6d., an advance to 95 cents (here) showed the foreign market up to 8 shillings, but look at the situation now. Chicago has receded to 83 cents, or 12 cents from the highest point named, while to-day's public cables report Liverpool 7s. 6d. per 100 pounds. This indicates that our markets are relatively lower and more depressed than those across the water."

[Chicago Herald, March 24, 1892.]

Wheat declined 2 cents, closed almost at the bottom and at night on the "curb" was weaker than ever. The foreign news contributed very little to the day's decline. It was not bullish as a whole, but then it was not particularly bearish. Indeed the foreign news was such that there were those who thought it furnished a suggestion for taking the bull side. Cottrell and some other New Yorkers seemed to take that view of it. They had the encouragement of enormous clearances of wheat and flour equivalent to almost 1,000,000 bushels of wheat, and they also had the aid of an unexpectedly large decrease, 1,331,000 bushels in Bradstreet's available supply. The seller of the day was Partridge. That has gotten to be a matter of course.

[Market Letter of Hubbard, Price & Company, Bankers and Cotton Merchants.

NEW YORK, March 28, 1892.

DEAR SIR:—WHEAT.—Speculative transactions have been very heavy, and there has been a continuance of the weak and almost steadily declining markets we have had for some months past. The principal cause of the continued depression has been the steady selling (in our markets) by both England and the continent.

"It has been claimed by the opponents of anti-option legislation that the practice obtains in Europe of dealing in 'futures,' but as we understand 'futures' this statement is certainly erroneous, although future sales, for actual delivery are common in all European countries, and their character is well defined in the following from the letter of the regular correspondent of the Corn Trade News, dated at Hamburg, Germany, April 8, 1892, who writes:

The market has turned a little firmer on account of local causes, i. e., that the very heavy tenders of wheat, by which the Berlin bears have hammered the market down for three

"German Syrup"

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from parents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure that it will carry them through.

Ed. L. WILLITS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Harrodsburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of childhood, whooping cough, croup, diphtheria and the dangerous inflammations of delicate throats and lungs. ©

months, have been of such inferior quality that they have been rejected almost totally. It is inconceivable that such trading is tolerated: it is like tendering the Saffi or Egyptian wheat as Californian, and speaks little for the reputation of the Berlin grain trade. Anyhow, the rejection of the tenders has caused prices to improve about 1s. 6d. from the lowest point touched.

"The foregoing quotations lead irresistibly to the conclusion that prices are made in America, and that the traditional belief, which arose when market methods were natural, that prices for grain are made in Europe, is a fallacy. Not only are prices made in America, but they are made by the artificial methods; methods that permit a few men, who are not owners of the commodities in which they pretend to deal, to determine prices regardless of the interests of the owners as well as of our country.

"Europe is quite ready to pay more for our products, but is not likely to do so while we offer it by methods that continually hammer the price down, regardless of the world's requirements and supplies."

You Needn't Live in a Swamp

To have malaria trouble. It is as widespread as it is insidious. But you do need Hostetter's Stomach Bitters to get over it speedily and completely. Persistent use of this professionally commended remedy and preventive will floor it, though you have tried other medicines in vain. Tackle it at the outset. The same advice should be taken in cases of dyspepsia, debility, liver and kidney complaint, rheumatism and neuralgia.



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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I have used 2 bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered 20 years from catarrh and catarrhal headache, and this is the first remedy that afforded lasting relief.—D. T. Higginson, 145 Lake St., Chicago, Ill.



A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren St., New York.



1 Package Mending Tissue, mends Silk, Satin, Kid Gloves, etc., better than needle and thread; 1 Package Solder, mends all kinds of Tinware; 1 Package of Starch Gloss, for polishing cuffs, collars and shirt bosoms; 1 Hair Crimper; 4 Papers Needles, 3 darning worsted, lace, glove, carpet and motto Needles. 6 Hat, Shawl and Toilet Pins; Illustrated Book on Fancy Work, Knitting, etc.; 150 designs for Ties, Cushions, etc.; 44 Songs, including Ta, Ra, Booms, Ta, Ra, Y, words, and music.—All sent by mail, post paid, for 1.60 cents. Address Howard Mfg. Co. 26 Wash. St. Providence, R. I.

The Horse.

Congressman and Trotting Horses.

The trotting horse interest is one of the most universally distributed branches of the animal industry in this country, and it is not surprising that some of the owners go to Congress. The Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Daily *Globe-Democrat* recently interviewed a member and telegraphed his paper the following pertinent information:

"What is the matter with the trotting horse market?"

This pertinent question was put to the Hon. Joseph C. Sibley, member of Congress from the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania district, this evening at the Shoreham. It may be mentioned in this connection that Mr. Sibley, in conjunction with his partner, Miller, is one of the largest and most successful breeders of the light harness horse in the world. Over the breeding stud at Franklin, rightly named the "Palo Alto of the East," presides that inimitable horseman, trainer and driver, Charles Marvin, who trained and drove to their records Palo Alto 2:08½, Sunol 2:08½, Bell Bird (1 year) 2:28½, Arion (2 years) 2:10½, and a number of others known in turf history as stars of the first magnitude.

"To enter into all of the causes that have led to the present depression in the trotting horse market would take more time than I can spare at present," said Mr. Sibley. "In a general way the fault lies mainly at the door of horsemen and horse-breeders, which I will illustrate as I progress in my diagnosis. The public must understand that there are at the present time hundreds of men breeding horses, some for profit and a few for the pleasure they find in the occupation. However, out of the hundreds engaged in the business only a small percentage breed intelligently. Too many breeders are ignorant of and indifferent to blood lines and the science of blending them, the result being that the market is glutted nowadays with trotters that cannot trot; with horses that ought to be drawing plows and lumber wagons. Then, again, the 'standard' craze has transgressed all reasonable limits. Individuality has too frequently been sacrificed to pedigree that had no other merit but blood to sustain it. With the sacrifice of individuality there have been foaled a large number of scrubby, misshapen, undersized, and oftentimes blemished animals, which in turn have been sent to the auction mart. Nine times out of ten they have been too slow for the track or road driving; too light for draft or general purposes, and too small and homely for the carriage.

BY-BIDDING AT AUCTIONS.

"Another cause for the present depression in the trotting horse market is by-bidding at auction sales. There are auctioneers that are honest with seller and buyer, but I am sorry to say they are largely in the minority. It is within my own observation when I state that I know of horses sent to the auction blocks by their owners with the distinct understanding that if they did not bring a certain price they were to be bid in, while at the same time it was given out in advance by the auctioneer that the sale was to be positive and without reserve. Would-be purchasers have learned these things, have become suspicious, lost confidence, and as a rule are staying away from auction sales, or not bidding if they do attend them. Last, but not least, the trotting horse industry is suffering from dishonest racing associations and unfair and dishonest judges in the stand. When a racing association will permit wealthy breeders and owners of horses to enter with the distinct understanding that if their horses do not win races in their class no entry fee is to be demanded of them, while others are compelled to pay according to the rules to the last cent, such discrimination is injurious to the horse-breeding industry and disgusts breeders. Not only does it disgust honest men who breed horses, but these things deter gentlemen who would be willing to invest large sums of money in a breeding stud, tend to cripple the sale of stock and by implication the breeding business in general. In addition to this, more horse papers are published than there is a healthy demand for, the consequence being that the rottenness which I have illustrated is either defended or ignored. Only a few are honest and outspoken enough to openly expose and denounce the things spoken of. Until we purify racing associations and the entire turf paraphernalia and return to honest and open-and-above-board methods, until every breeder erects a high standard of breeding and breeds up to it, the slum in the trotting horse breeding business will continue."

HIGH STUD FEES.

"Then you think high stud fees cut no figure in the depression?"

"I certainly they do not. I do not know of a stallion finding for a high fee to-day, or stood for one the past year, that is not worth the price asked. Nor do I know of one that did not have his book full. Why, I paid a \$1,000 fee for a service to Axtell. I not only paid the money willingly

but consider that I got the worth of my money. When St. Bel was alive his fee was \$500, and even at that figure his bookings were at a premium. I have no doubt that high as are the service fees of Arion, Allerton, Kremlin, Stamboul, Axtell, Sidney and numerous other high-class stallions, their books will fill rapidly, which is the best evidence in the world that their fees are not too high."

"You have some of the blood of the Moor in your stud, have you not?"

"Yes, and value it highly for breeding purposes. It is hot blood, but virile and full of that mysterious quality called nerve force. I have a daughter of Beautiful Bells by the Moor that is very fast, but inclined to nervousness, like her dam. By the way, I have been for some time investigating the pedigree of Belle of Wabash, dam of the Moor. I have got far enough in the matter to satisfy myself that she was not of Morgan blood, as is asserted by some. She was nearly if not quite thoroughbred and sired by Ballinger. Orrin Hancock, who knew her and had seen her race, says she was as much like a thoroughbred as any of the blood he had ever known. We have been tracing the breeding of this mare for three years, and have the evidence of her breeding about completed."

THE TROTTER OF THE FUTURE.

"How will the trotter of the future be armed?"

"With just enough iron to protect his feet. My impression is that in racing he will be compelled, in a majority of cases, to wear boots to protect himself, although their weight is a disadvantage to extreme speed. Mr. Hamlin, the great Buffalo breeder, illustrated to me not long since how much of an impediment they are. Prince Regent was trotting a race in the mud with boots on that weighed fourteen ounces. He was tiring and likely to lose the race. Mr. Hamlin ordered the boots off, and Regent went in and won it."

"How much lower is the trotting record to go?"

"It will probably get to two minutes for the mile, and perhaps a little lower than that, but it will take time. The bicycle sulky has proven a great auxiliary to extreme speed. In my opinion it is from three to six seconds faster than the high wheel sulky. We would not have seen the records lowered to such an amazing extent in the summer of '92 but for the 'bike.' I am inclined to think that such an aid is the 'bike' to speed that it pushes the horse along rather than being a load which he is expected to be handicapped with. Let me illustrate: Put a man on a bicycle sulky, let another hold the shafts slightly above horizontal and see how that sulky will shoot forward."

"The Fifty-third Congress seems to be quite a 'horsey' one?"

"Yes, I shall not be as lonesome as I thought. We can, if we please, form a horse parliament. There is in the Senate Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge and Mitchell of Wisconsin, all large and eminent breeders. In the House there will be, beside myself, Hatch of Missouri, Hayes of Iowa, Wadsworth of New York, White of Ohio, Price of Louisiana, Bailey of Texas, and many others that I do not at present recall. The horse will be well protected if we can catch the Speaker's eye, and no one can say us neigh."

Whereupon the sage of Franklin quickly disappeared.

Treatment of Horses During the Shedding Season.

The season of the year is rapidly approaching, and, in some cases, has already arrived, when horses are changing their coats; and as a rule this is a trying period for the animal. Dropping the old hair and growing new causes a ceaseless itching and general uneasiness which militate against thrift. It affects the freest, fleetest and best, apparently, more than the passive and less nervous animals, and makes them dull and sluggish, predisposes to disease and is more or less debilitating. Few horses at work pass through this period without becoming obviously out of sorts. There is, perhaps nothing definite the matter with them; but they are out of working condition, labor mechanically instead of cheerfully, and become easily fatigued. Shedding and replenishing the coat is a critical period, and should be so regarded by all who have the care of working horses. They should be eased of their work, and extra care and feed be bestowed. Unless debility is decidedly marked, "condition powders" or other drugs should not be administered; but rather let the "medicant" come from the oat-bin and bran-box in more generous rations. But if the horse gets much debilitated (which he will if not properly worked, fed and groomed), the following is advisable: Take carbonate of iron, powdered gentian, ginger and aniseed, of each three ounces, mix and divide into twelve equal parts and give one part twice a day. This is an excellent tonic, and never harmful. The greatest neglect at such times is usually insufficient grooming. The card or curry-comb is shiftlessly manipu-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ted over the beast once a day, the brush passed over lightly, and all done in five minutes. When shedding his coat, he should have a thorough grooming which will require at least half an hour of faithful labor. It must be borne in mind that the horse also sheds the scarf-skin at the same time. This broken in fine pieces we call dandruff. There may be millions of these pieces loosened at one side and adhering to the skin by the other, causing an uncomfortable itching. These bits sometimes get moistened by the insensible perspiration, form in concretions and make the itching many times worse. Men who have dandruff, and consequently itching scalps, may know, when scratching their heads, and their finger nails tear off little lumps of waste matter, how it is with horses, and just how they feel when these exist. The horse should be groomed all over every day so thoroughly as to remove all the effete matter possible. Vigorous grooming produces a glow on the skin and a determination of blood to it and arouses all the energies of the frame. Care should be taken that the bowels act normally. Occasional rations of roots and linseed meal are advisable. Carrots are the best roots for horses when shedding and renewing their coats because they have specific action upon the skin.—Galen Wilson in *National Stockman*.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

The market this week has been strong, and stock sold fully up to quotations for all good smooth horses. Chupks, express and draft lead both in demand and price. The cobby horse with some knee action sold strong, and indeed everything but the old and thin leggy ones, brought very satisfactory prices. The outlook is more encouraging than at any time this season. Good weather East will increase the demand for all good broke stock suitable for the Eastern market. The demand for good rough young mares, for the Western and Northern wheat districts, is and will continue good at fair prices. A telegram has just been received from J. Nichol, of Wadsworth, Nev., that he had started with 250 head, a train load, of good mares and geldings, weighing from 1,100 to 1,300 pounds, partly broke and in good flesh. They will arrive Tuesday morning next and will be sold at auction during the week.

The mule market is looking up somewhat; 15 hands and up selling strong; there is also quite a demand for good fat mules 15 to 15½ hands, with some age.

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

Many men miss the opportunity to earn corn-bread while dreaming of pie.—*Atchison Globe*.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Notes.

A fat hen will not lay well, neither will a half fed one.

Millet is a good grain to feed whole to young chickens.

Charcoal should always be kept where fowls and chicks have access to it.

Do not expect an incubator to hatch a better percentage of eggs than the hen.

If you wish to prevent gapes in chicks scatter plenty of air-slacked lime freely where they are kept.

To secure the best growth with young fowls an even temperature is fully as important as the food and drink.

The best remedy for chicken cholera is a teaspoonful of liquid carbolic acid in each half gallon of the drinking water.

A good remedy for gapes is a teaspoonful of spirits of turpentine mixed with every quart of corn meal fed your chicks. Use air-slacked lime freely in their runs.

Chicks hatched in an incubator are free from lice. Do not put chicks hatched by a hen in a brooder kept for your incubator chicks. If you do it will soon get supplied with lice.

Hens are greatly benefitted by drinking lime water. It is a good idea to once a week fill the drinking troughs with a milky solution of lime, letting it remain one day, after which thoroughly clean the troughs.

A safe and effectual way of ridding young chicks of vermin is to rub a little clear lard, every now and then, on their heads and along their throats, and over the bare surface on the body and beneath the wings.

For young chicks to thrive in a brooder they must be kept warm at night, and plenty of exercise during the day until eight weeks old, then turn them in the fattening department, feeding soft, sweet food for two weeks and they are ready for market.

Lack of vitality and color-matter in the bulbs causes the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Great hearts alone understand how much glory there is in being good.—*Farmer's Review*.

Special Announcement.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall C., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a 2 cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. J. B. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book. It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

"Jersey" Poultry Netting is not made of galvanized wire, but is galvanized after it is woven, thoroughly protecting the joints, and thus preventing rust.

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Riches.

G. A. TANTON.

Oh, all the wealth of the world is mine—
For me the stars in heaven shine;
For me the summer breezes blow;
For me the rose and violet grow;
For me the oceans ebb and flow;
For me the sunset's glory.

When greed of gold is in the heart,
Love, and joy, and hope depart;
The love that makes our pulses rhyme,
The joy in nature's works sublime,
The hope that o'er the stream of time
We'll hear the angels' story.

Oh, more than the wealth of the world is mine,
For over the river the beacons shine
To light the path to my weary feet,
To guide me on to a refuge sweet,
Where more than the wealth of the world complete
Shall be mine forever.

Oh, rich is the man, though ragged and old,
Who's name is writ in the book of gold—
No king or prince hath ever died
With enough of power or pelf or pride
To pay his fare to the other side,
To the land beyond the river.
Ellsworth, Kas.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

TIRZA'S EASTER.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

Herr Gunther and his family lived in the city of Teheran many years ago. Though they were devout followers of Luther they lived unmolested among the Mohammedans, who had driven out or massacred all other Christians in that city.

Herr Gunther was a silversmith of superior ability, and was known throughout Persia as such. The setting of rare gems for the Shah and the exquisitely wrought pieces of jewelry at that Eastern court had found their way out of the Christian's shop. He quietly kept the customs of his own native country in regard to his religious duties. He read the Bible each day and taught his family the sacred truths it contained.

Easter Sunday was drawing near; the family was provided with new wearing apparel, and large baskets of eggs, highly colored, were ready for distribution among their Mohammedan neighbors. But Herr Gunther was very anxious to present his sovereign with some token of higher respect. After a few moments thought he went to work, and, when Easter morn came, there it lay complete on his table. It was a beautiful silver egg the size of a common hen's egg. The surface was entirely smooth excepting a small spring on one side. Pressing on the spring there lay before him an ellipsis, its lining of solid gold set with delicate pearls on the outer edges. The six chief principles of the Ishamite religion were written on the left, and the ten commandments of the Christian Bible on the right. Beneath, in a crown of pearls, were the Shah's name and the date.

Summoning his eldest child, Tirza, a girl some 12 years of age, he explained the gift to her and bade her don her new frock and bonnet and carry a basket of rare flowers and the silver egg to their king. She had often been sent on errands to the royal palace, but now, gaily attired, she tripped forth, passing large groups of idlers and loungers at the tea houses, for tea houses in Teheran take the place of coffee houses in other countries. Her golden curls fell beneath the blue velvet bonnet in massive clusters on her snow white neck; her sparkling eyes were the reflection of heaven's own blue, and her cheeks grew more rosy in the warm sunshine and fresh morning air (for no country can boast of such a climate as Persia during winter and spring). Yes, Tirza was a pretty German girl indeed, and her beauty drew the attention of many of the idlers as she went tripping past.

On she passed, but no one saw her return. Midday came, and still she tarried, and when the family assembled around the noontime meal, she still was absent. The parents, becoming alarmed, started out in search of her with the assistance of their neighbors. They soon learned she had not been at the royal palace; that the Shah had not received the presents, and the guards and attendants had not seen her pass during the day. At nightfall the parents returned home almost broken hearted.

All that human power could do had been done to find the child. The Shah had sent scouting parties outside of the city limits, but they too had been unsuccessful in finding the object of their search.

Teheran is situated on a high plateau, and is one of the most ancient cities of Persia, and in ancient times called the "city of plane trees." Broad avenues lead down

the rugged mountains into the plains below. These lead out of the city through magnificent gateways. At night the gateways were guarded by a chosen company of mounted guards to halt each person, either coming or going out of the city, in hopes some clue could be obtained in regard to the missing child, but not a single ray of hope was left for the parents when the guards were relieved the next morning.

Years passed, and yet no tidings or clue had been obtained as to what had become of the child. Some said she had ventured too near the cages of some wild animals, and that they had caught her clothes, pulled her through the bars and devoured her.

Five years had elapsed, and each Easter brought to the sorrowing parents only a sad remembrance of their long-lost child. Now the family sat out on the open porch watching the groups of children at play on the streets, while their thoughts were of their Tirza.

A messenger approached hastily, and asked for Herr Gunther to appear at once in the presence of the Shah. He turned deathly pale as he rose to obey the royal mandate. What could it mean? Was he to be driven out of the city or to be put to death, as had thousands of others? With a bewildered and dazzled brain he soon found himself in the court and stood face to face with the Shah.

"Herr Gunther, my friend," spoke the Shah, "five years ago we lost our little Tirza. I say we, because I loved her, too, and no trace could we find of her, but I know now she lives. Here is the Easter gift you sent to me. I received it this morning and with it your long lost child. She is here, ready to welcome you."

The Christian could scarcely believe his ears and eyes until there stood before him a beautiful young lady attired in a Moslem dress. Yes, there was his long lost child. Overcome by the excitement and joy, he fell to the floor in a swoon. He was restored to consciousness and sent home in a closed carriage with his child.

The meeting between mother and daughter can be imagined better than described. When the glad greeting was over, and the tears dried from all eyes, Tirza told the story of her long absence.

"On that beautiful Easter morning you sent me to the Shah with those presents, I went by many streets, as I always did, but when I came to the broad avenue I saw a band of gypsies eating breakfast there. I did not fear them, but passed in front, and as I passed the last ones a large, red-faced woman took hold of me and pulled me to her. 'I want you to go with me,' she said in a low, hissing tone, and a dark frown rested on her heavy brow. 'I will not hurt you, but you must not cry or make a noise or I'll kill you.' They took the basket of flowers and sold them before we left Teheran, but the silver egg I had in my pocket and they did not find it for several days. They hastened out of the city that day and that is the last I saw of Teheran until two days ago.

"They went into large cities in strange countries, and when I came to these cities I asked their names of strangers and kept looking for some familiar face—for some one I had once known. Then I would cry when night came on, and dream of home, and how homesick I would be. They did not open the silver egg, but let me keep it. I would steal away and read the ten commandments and pray that I might be permitted to return home.

"But when each Easter came 'twas then I was so desolate. We were always then in large cities, and I saw so many children and customs reminding me of home. Then I would cry until I would be sick for days.

"Almost six months ago we came to Constantinople. I knew it was a Mohammedan city and I felt as though there was some way there that I could reach home or send word that I was still alive. Each day found me on the streets from early morning until late in the evening, looking into each face among the throng I passed. I kept up courage, and one day, about noon, four weeks ago, I saw a Persian coming towards me. I put my hand in my pocket and clasped the silver egg and walked very slowly towards him as he came meeting me. When we met I saw his face was familiar. I knew he was from Teheran. I took hold of his sleeve and told him in broken French who I was and how I came there, at the same time putting the silver egg in his hand. He read the contents of the silver egg, and, taking me by the arm, hurried me into a cafe near by, telling me to stay until he called for me, giving the keeper a coin. I knew then I was free. The Persian came that evening and brought his sister with him. He told me that his name was Nadar, and that they were to return soon to Teheran and would take me with them. His sister brought a dress and veil for me, and my old gaudy gypsy gown was discarded for a Persian gown. I never saw the gypsies after that morning. I left the camp to beg for bread and never returned. I would never steal, for I knew it was wrong, but I often begged something to eat.

"Then I began to picture the folks at home. I thought how long I had been away



Mothers take more pride in the garments of the baby than in those of any other member of the household; dresses of sheer India linen, soft flannels, dainty woolen socks, cashmere shawls, afghans in bright colors, all are the most expensive that the family purse can afford. It is not necessary that they should be renewed frequently, as almost the only wear is in the washing.

Ordinary soaps and washing powders should never be used; they will weaken the fibre of light materials, causing them to tear easily or to wear into holes.

Professor Cornwall, of Princeton, says of the Ivory Soap: "It will not injure the most delicate fabrics."

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and perhaps you were all dead or gone away. I thought time was so very slow until we started for home; then the journey has been so long, and when we arrived here Friday, Nadar told me I must wait and see the Shah first before I went in search of my folks. This morning was set apart for my visit to him. I carried the silver egg and Nadar told him how he had found me in the streets of Constantinople. Then he in turn told me how you had searched for me."

That Easter gift to the good Shah lies in the museum or treasure of crown jewels where the "Sea of Light," emeralds, rubies, diamonds and countless gems of untold value are stored away. And there each visitor, who is lucky enough to gain admission, is told the story of the silver egg, and on departing is shown a beautiful dwelling where a Persian nobleman is happily married to a Christian lady.

That is the home of Nadar and Tirza.

Easter Eggs.

In this "day and generation" it has become a prevailing custom to give and receive presents on various anniversaries throughout the year; and the fact is not always pleasing to one when the question arises, "What shall I send?" Our purses too often are not expanded sufficiently with that metal which makes the common individual become a plutocrat to warrant us in making large expenditures for our friends though our inclinations would lead us to do so.

Many beautiful little articles suitable for souvenirs or gifts can be made with so common an article as an egg. For Easter tokens they would be especially appropriate for the reason that the idea of an egg and the idea of Easter itself have become interwoven by hundreds of years of common usage. Any one skilled in drawing can successfully change the natural appearance of an egg shell into a thing of beauty which will be exceedingly attractive and greatly appreciated by the friend so fortunate as to receive it. Pierce the ends with a needle and blow out the contents. A thread can

be passed through, fastening a beautiful ribbon to the ornament, and it will be ready for presentation. Pretty mottoes can be written on the shell with wax, the egg then laid in strong vinegar a whole day, then wash off the wax and it will be found that the egg shell itself has the motto imprinted as though it were there when the egg was newly laid. Certain acids other than vinegar would be better to use were it not for the danger in handling poisonous substances.

We all, as children, remember the happy times we had in coloring eggs for Easter-time. Sewing them in new calico with pretty figures, then boiling them, will produce a good effect. There are many ways known to the farmer's wife by which eggs may be colored without the use of dyes sold at the drug store.

Did you ever hear of "rabbit's eggs" at Easter? One of the childhood's fictions common to the farmer folks down in Pennsylvania is that the highly colored eggs found at Eastertime in nests in the garden corner were laid by rabbits. How such an idea should have become connected with Easter eggs it is hard to imagine, but we youngsters firmly believed it, and would make a soft lined nest near the house the evening before Easter, and in the morning our expectations would be fulfilled by finding perhaps a dozen of fantastically colored eggs innocently reposing therein, and we never doubted that "the rabbit" had made the deposit for our especial benefit.

A pretty way is to sew an egg to a piece of stiff paper, which has fringed paper sewed on to represent a nest. Break open the top of the egg and paste on a fringe of paper and have a little chick's head of canary-colored zephyr, with black bead eyes, peeping over the rim.

To a white card attach half a shell with mucilage and draw a smiling face, adding a gray cap and a white kerchief with "The Pretty Little Quaker," or some appropriate inscription at the bottom.

Of course, everybody knows why the egg is used as an appropriate emblem for Easter.

Tact can afford to smile when genius and talent are quarreling.—Century Magazine.

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

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

When the Springtime Comes Gentle Annie.

J. R. HAGUE.

'Tis time to write the springlet ode.
The youthful poet words his lay
With title new of "Gentle Spring,"
Lauding his Annie all the way;
And while he weaves his rhythmlet,
Listeneeth to the unweaned calf—
As it butts an empty bucket
It cutteth his romance in half.

The incongruous striketh him—
Of iambic feet and calves—
Of onion sets and Annie—
Seed potatoes cut in halves,
He the mur'm'ring voices heareth
Of Annie's ma, and his,
As they divide their seeds and bulbs,
"John," pa calleth, "tend to blz."

Dreadeth John to hold the horrid bolt—
A peeled onion on the floor
Hasteneth his faltering feetlet.
Is the still air filled with gore?
No, he standeth martyr to the cause
Till pa his fing'r pounds,
Though awful words rush to his lips,
Poet-like, he mutters "zounds."

Again he grasps the lore-fraught pen—
He wildly tears the air—
Of budding bloom how can he sing
When snow is everywhere?
"Though March has turned a shoulder cold,
Yet, when the springtime comes gen—
(Kerchew)—the Annie—kerch—herchew—
Gosh! when it does, but when, oh, when?"
Topeka, Kas., March 21, 1898.

KITTIE'S DECEPTION.

BY AGNES ST. CLARE.

"No, thanks, Aunt Margaret, much as I should enjoy accepting your invitation, I have too much self-respect to accept it under the conditions you name," and Kittie Maynard's black eyes flashed and black curls tossed an accompaniment to the scornful tone as she abruptly stopped the rhythmic motion of the hammock by sitting upright and gazing in astonishment on the cool high-bred lady languidly reclining in a comfortable cane rocker.

Mrs. Margaret Danforth looked placidly over her gold eye-glasses at the flushed face of her niece and made answer, "Very well, Kittie, it is for you to decide, though I confess I hoped you would exercise more reason. I shall not accept your answer as final, but give you another day to consider the matter, and I hope you will come to the sensible conclusion of accepting my proposition." And with the air of one who feels no doubt of accomplishing the desired end, she arose and sauntered gracefully away, saying, "Dear me! It is almost time for your heathenish mid-day dinner and I have not yet taken my morning nap."

As she disappeared Kittie sprang to her feet and passed around the house and down a side path, bordered on one side by beds of sweet pinks and other fragrant or glowing beauties of a like nature, and on the other by more sturdy bunches of sage, asparagus, thyme and coriander. Speeding along till she reached the terminus of the garden, she turned to the right and followed the row of gooseberry bushes till she spied a faded calico sun-bonnet, evidently covering the head of some one engaged in transferring the berries from their thorny home to a six-quart pail sitting under the bushes.

As Kittie dropped on her knees and began to pick berries with a vim that caused the owner of the sun-bonnet to look up in mild wonder, she broke forth impetuously: "Well, Bessie, Aunt Margaret has capped the climax at last!"

Bessie Brandreth's pale, tired face flushed though she smiled as she said "What now, Kittie?"

"Oh, nothing," replied Kittie, loftily, "only she has invited me home with her for an indefinite stay, to be taken to the White mountains and Saratoga this summer, Europe in the fall and back to New York just in time to enter the whirl of winter gayety. In short, to be treated as the protegee of the aristocratic Mrs. Danforth, on condition, on condition, mind you, that I drop my personality, cease to be simple little Kittie Maynard, the 'Kansas school ma'am,' and become dignified Miss Catherine Maynard, proud descendant of a noble family. I must lay aside all my knowledge of farm life and the science of housekeeping, and assume complete ignorance of all the humbler walks of life, leaving people to infer that all my life I have traversed only the flowery paths of aristocratic opulence," and Kittie finished her explanation with a sneering emphasis that told better than words her opinion of the offer.

Bessie smiled at her sister's vehemence, and said, "So you think you'll not accept the invitation?"

"Why, Bessie, the idea of your asking such a question! Possibly I lack some of the qualifications for a perfect lady according to Aunt Margaret's standard, but I certainly am honest and above purchasing a cessation from hard work with such deception," and somewhat hurt that Bessie

should have received her communication so calmly, she betook herself to the house, where she busied herself in preparation for the "heathenish mid-day dinner" with such success that Aunt Margaret, in spite of her aristocratic disapproval, did ample justice to this relic of barbarism.

Six years before, when the sisters were 12 and 18, their father had died after a lingering illness that consumed all the money he had by close economy succeeded in laying by, and necessitated the sale of the little home as well. The mother had died when Kittie was 2 years old, so they now found themselves alone in the world, with no relation save a sister of their mother, whom they had seen but once. She had been scandalized when her sister had accepted the hand of Ralph Maynard, who had nothing to recommend him but brains, honesty and a big heart full of love for the gentle little woman who willingly left her life of luxurious ease for that of the drudgery of a Kansas farmer's wife. After ten busy, happy years, she died, leaving him the care of the little girls. Then Aunt Margaret came and offered to adopt them for her own, but the father's heart, heavy with grief over his loss, turned with pathetic yearning to his little daughters, and to the disgust of his sister-in-law he refused to let them go. It was a hard struggle, but Ralph was a brave, patient man. Little Bessie was an apt pupil of both the district school and the neighboring housekeepers, so, long before most girls of her age had lain aside their dolls, she had become her father's competent housekeeper and congenial companion.

She was a quiet girl, with the fair hair, blue eyes and delicate complexion of the mother, but like her father, possessing great latent force. Kittie was almost her opposite—vivacious, impulsive, with a quick temper only held in check by one of the most loving little hearts that ever beat time to nature's music.

After their father's death Bessie obtained the position of district school teacher, while Kittie accepted a temporary home with a kind neighbor, where she worked for wages during the summer and for her board and schooling during the winter. Thus two years passed; then Bessie gave her heart and hand to George Brandreth, a kind, honest, handsome young farmer and former schoolmate. They welcomed Kittie heartily, and for two years she had given her winters to teaching the district school and her summers to assisting Bessie with the many duties that, in spite of a kind husband, confront a farmer's wife. By close economy she had managed to spend three months each spring at a neighboring academy. Her earnest desire for improvement, coupled with a natural love of good literature, resulted in Kittie being, at 18, more thoroughly educated than most girls with far better advantages.

That evening, after completing the weary round of her petty duties, Bessie stole out the hammock, sure of finding Kittie in her favorite retreat. It had been a hard day for Bessie. Extra hands to cook for, besides the work of the milk, butter, chickens, garden and berries, baby May cross and feverish from teething, three-year-old Harold more than ordinarily mischievous, and all these troubles intensified by Aunt Margaret's inopportune visit, had caused even patient Bessie's heart to rebel and decide her to use her influence over Kittie in the direction of accepting the invitation.

As she expected, she found Kittie swaying gently to and fro with Harold on one side and Baby May on the other, their black and golden curls mingling in her lap, while their regular breathing told that the

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

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restless little minds and limbs were at rest for the night. As Bessie, with a tired sigh, sank into the remaining space in the hammock, she said: "Kittie, are you still determined to refuse Aunt's invitation?"

"Yes, Bessie, I cannot bear the thought of acting the hypocrite as she desires, much as I should enjoy the mountains, springs, Europe and New York society," and Kittie's despondent tone told plainly that, in spite of her brave independence, the decision was a sacrifice.

"Kittie," and Bessie spoke tremulously, "I wish you would go. Of course I should miss you dreadfully, dear, but you could write me such good long letters, telling all about your good times, and I should soon become so accustomed to your absence that I should not mind it if I knew it was for your good. I know you dislike deception, but this would be harmless; so far as I can see, it is merely to humor one of Aunt Margaret's notions, and it is not likely, if you refuse this, that you will ever have another chance for seeing something more of the world than is bounded by the school-room and farm house. Look at me. Only 24, yet my beauty is faded, my mind filled with care of my work and family, the fire of my ambition quenched, and I am probably settled for life on this little farm and tied down by the daily routine of duties that wear ones strength away more because of their monotonous repetition than real labor. Not that I do not love my home and family; home is the dearest spot on earth to me, and George, the children and you, more than all the world beside; but it is that you may escape this limited existence and see life on a higher, broader plane that I urge you to go. I know Aunt cannot help loving you, and she will make your life far different from what it would be here, where you would probably do as I did—teach school a short time, then marry some poor man and settle down to a narrow existence, your chief aim in life being to make 50 cents do the work of \$1 and apply the other 50 cents toward paying off the mortgage. Think over it seriously, Kittie, and to-morrow tell Aunt Margaret you accept her proposition."

(To be continued next week.)

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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

It is reported that Congress will be convened in extra session in September.

The aggregate of the world's wheat crop for 1892 is put down in the final reports at 2,352,537,497 bushels. Of this the United States produced over one-fifth, or 515,949,000 bushels. Of the wheat produced in the United States Kansas furnished rather less than one-seventh, or 70,831,000 bushels. Of her crop of 1892 Kansas was reported to have had on hand March first about one-fourth, or 17,707,750 bushels.

J. E. Nissley, President of the State Dairy Association, has written R. L. Wright, of Topeka, Kas., asking that an effort be made to get the dairy appropriation for the exhibit at Chicago increased. The matter will be brought before the board, and all parties desiring to make an exhibit should apply to R. L. Wright immediately, as all space will have to be allotted to individual exhibits and not as a whole to the State Association.

According to the latest government statistics and values Kansas has 1,000,594 horses, value, \$55,626,845; 92,399 mules, value, \$6,186,220; 727,080 milch cows, value, \$13,450,980; cattle other than milch cows, 1,958,735, value, \$31,772,640; 2,445,341 hogs, value, \$19,329,687, and 389,627 sheep, valued at \$974,033. The total number of live stock being 6,613,776 head, which at the conservative average value estimated, is worth \$127,340,405.

The fight for the enforcement of the prohibition law in Kansas is being pushed with commendable vigor. The State Temperance Union is taking an aggressive part and the new Attorney General is doing all in his power to assist in the good work. It is stated that over \$6,000 worth of liquor has been confiscated by the authorities within the last four days. If the good work continues and spreads as now seems likely that it will, not many months will pass before all Kansas will be as dry as Topeka.

There are hundreds of thousands of acres of rich buffalo grass in western Kansas capable of sustaining immense herds of stock during a large part of the year, while grain and forage, which may well be fed during the remaining few months, are sold here at prices which scarcely pay wages for producing them. The plains may not be adapted to sustain as many cattle to a given number of acres as are regions where rain is more abundant, but it is difficult to understand why there may not be a profit in keeping good stock on these cheap ranges in as great numbers as will practically consume the grass and other crops.

WORLD'S FAIR APPROPRIATION.

Mr. R. L. Wright, of Topeka, furnishes the **KANSAS FARMER** a memorandum from which it appears that the Kansas Board of World's Fair Managers is now confronted with serious difficulties in the apportionment of the appropriation to the several interests which should be represented at the fair. Mr. Wright shows that several of the important agricultural interests have been fairly well provided for; \$9,000 has been appropriated for general agriculture and \$4,000 for horticulture, but with these exceptions the other branches of agriculture are practically unprovided for. The live stock industry of Kansas is, perhaps, the most important in the State, those engaged in the various branches of the business having over \$100,000,000 invested in stock alone, according to the latest statistics of the State Board of Agriculture, beside about \$13,000,000 which is invested in milch cows. These two important industries are only allowed \$500 each, a sum barely sufficient to pay the freight expenses of the dairy exhibit, and not a quarter enough to pay the freight on the live stock exhibit.

President Coburn has appealed to the Columbian clubs of the State to wait for the refunding of their money until another appropriation has been made by the Legislature; and it is suggested that all interested in the Kansas exhibit should do what they can to bring about this desirable arrangement. It is evident that something will have to be done or there cannot possibly be an exhibit of the live stock and dairy industries of the State. Mr. Wright disclaims any intention to adversely criticize the action of the board, but concedes the trouble to be that the board has not the necessary means to do adequately for all the diversified industries of the State, but holds that something should be done that will render a modicum of justice to the live stock and dairy industries of this State, the importance of which is universally acknowledged. He thinks that the sheep industry alone should have more than has been allowed for all kinds of live stock. The wool clip of Kansas is worth \$74,000 per annum and could be greatly increased if proper legislation can be had with regard to wolves and dogs that now destroy the flocks. The swine industry yields \$13,000,000 a year to those engaged in the business.

The value of the animals fattened for slaughtering purposes each year amounts to \$33,450,000, and this immense industry has to be represented out of its quota of the \$500 allowed to live stock, to say nothing of horses and mules, and also the \$2,500,000 worth of poultry and eggs that are annually produced and marketed in this State. The dairy business yields over \$5,000,000 a year beside what is consumed in the homes of the producers. Mr. Wright sums the matter up by saying: "The capital invested in these two great industries, together with the lands and buildings necessary for carrying on the business, will amount to about one-third of the total wealth of the State, and will therefore be taxed not less than \$20,000 for the purpose of creating the funds from which this appropriation is made. And therefore when it is remembered that only \$1,000 is appropriated in return it is evident that the people engaged in the business are not getting what is their due."

LABOR AND CAPITAL IN COURT.

Last Monday was a field day in the United States court, at Toledo, Ohio, for it began the trial of six great cases. The first is that of the engineers and firemen of the Lake Shore on the charge of contempt of court in failing to obey an injunction of the court. The second is that of the restraining order granted by Judge Ricks, of Cleveland, early in the struggle, which prevents the connecting railroads in Toledo from refusing to accept the freight from the Ann Arbor, and is based upon the provisions of the inter-State commerce law. The third is the order granted by Judge Taft, at Detroit, restraining Chiefs Arthur and Sargent from issuing or keeping in force any

order which they had already issued to employes of any railroads to refuse to accept the business of the Toledo & Ann Arbor railroad. The fourth injunction was that ordering Chief Arthur and Chairman Watson of the Lake Shore to bring into court any order or rule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which was the basis for ordering a strike. The fifth is the restraining of about a hundred employes of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad from refusing to accept or handle the freight or cars of the Toledo & Ann Arbor Railroad Company. The sixth is the suit for \$300,000 damages filed by Manager H. W. Ashley, of the Ann Arbor road, against Chief Arthur and Sargent, based on the strike and the refusal to transfer it to connecting lines.

The first of these cases is one of peculiar interest, because it involves the construction of the doctrine of personal rights which differs from what has usually been considered good law. The order affects the right of men to discontinue personal service at pleasure. Should it be held that the courts may interfere by injunction with the discontinuance of contracts for personal services to be rendered, strikes will be impossible, for the strike would immediately be in contempt of court. It remains to be seen whether this view will be upheld on a full hearing of the arguments, and also whether, if the court holds that it can interfere with the discontinuance of work by the employes, it will also hold that it can interfere with their discharge by employers.

THE AMOUNT OF WHEAT ON HAND.

The March report of the Department of Agriculture says: "The estimated proportion of wheat on hand is 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 bushels 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, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Iowa, 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. In the four States of the Ohio valley there are only 31,000,000 bushels, scarcely enough for consumption of local mills for home use. It is never realized in the great grain markets that the south, middle and eastern States, and mountain areas are buyers and not sellers of grain, and that at least thirty-two States and some Territories, always holding some wheat supplies, never contribute to the needs of other States and other countries, but instead draw upon the stocks of grain markets to eke out the requirements of home consumption. Another fact is not sufficiently considered, that after a full crop the invisible reserves are necessarily larger, more grain is absorbed in almost inappreciable and practically unavailable remnants in farm granaries than after the smaller crops. The result is commercially deceptive, as expected receipts are never realized. Reserves now are all the smaller for the disastrous experience of last year, when grain was systematically withheld, through ill-advised counsel, from a crop the largest ever known in the world's history of wheat-growing, giving opportunity for search in all corners of the earth for required supplies, and insuring precipitate fall of prices on the recurrence and increased momentum of the movement. This season's free movement has naturally followed the heavy losses and bitter experience of last year."

The receipts of live stock at the Kansas City stock yards for 1893 show but a slight increase of cattle, while a marked decrease is noted in the receipts of hogs.

Stockmen of the West will be pleased to know that Eli Titus has been made the general live stock agent of the Santa Fe railway company.

THE GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

The ardor with which the discussion of the question of better highways is discussed and the sudden impetus given to the advocacy of the farmer's interest in cheapening the transportation of his products from the farm to the railroad station or the market town, suggested to many that an interested motive lay behind much of the new-born enthusiasm. But the importance of the most economical application of the expenditures which the public applies to the repair and betterment of its roads was not really lessened when it was discovered that the movement was inaugurated, and that the discussion is maintained largely by one of the largest bicycle manufacturers in the country, possibly as a means of making practicable the more general use of his machines. The interest of the general public was no doubt somewhat abated when in the name of the good roads movement it was proposed that a government road department be established and it was realized that the proposition carried with it something suggestive of the creation of a place and public pay for some one now ready to step into it.

But these considerations sink in importance when the deep mud of ordinary roads in spring-time emphasizes their disadvantages. That there are at this time serious inconveniences arising from the condition of most roads is only too true. The uncertainty as to how long present conditions will continue, or how much worse the roads will become on account of the spring rains is poor consolation.

A half century ago the question of roads assumed a prominence even greater than at present. Then the general government engaged in the construction of a road, portions of which may be seen as far west as Ohio and Indiana to this day. At this time road companies were chartered for the construction of roads for the use of which they charged "toll."

But the advent of the iron road with the iron horse to travel upon it placed a period to the ardor of the road movement of that day by greatly lessening the use of all other highways. The iron horse has multiplied exceedingly. He has grown to several times his original dimensions. The iron road has given place to a road of steel; light rails to heavy ones; and the traffic carried over these roads would have appalled the projectors of the great national turnpike road of the former period.

But while the iron horse has grown larger and the iron road has been made heavier and more expensive, there has been a development also of light and comparatively cheap roads and equipments. On some of these roads the propelling power is obtained by means of small locomotive steam engines, on some by electricity, on some from horses or mules. Gasoline and ammonia engines have been built and afford economical power for light work.

On the sugar plantations in Louisiana one of the most serious problems is that of bringing the cane from the often swampy fields to the factory. The most progressive planters now provide portable iron tracks, which are laid to the fields and extended or moved as the convenience of the work demands.

All this is suggestive that the iron road, or rather the steel road, may speedily become the common road of the more densely settled communities, especially in the comparatively level portions of the Mississippi valley States. This may not suit the bicycle manufacturers any better than the railroad innovation suited the projectors of turnpikes and plank roads in days gone by. But the present is sometimes characterized as the age of steel, and it is not improbable that the first quarter of the next century will witness the construction of more country roads of steel than of stone.

A prominent firm of live stock merchants at Kansas City, in a recent letter make use of the following significant statement: "The speculative provision market seems to be in the hands of professional manipulators, and they are milking the market for all it is worth."

WHEAT IN WESTERN KANSAS.

At no time of the year more than during the last half of March is manifested the effect of the difference of climatic conditions of the country lying east and that lying west of the ninety-ninth degree of longitude. As one passes along any line of railroad in Kansas towards the west the pleasing contrast between brown prairies and green and growing wheat fields commands his admiration through all of the middle counties. Trees and native shrubs and plants have not yet shown signs of life except in the southern part of the State, but the wheat fields abound and are full of life and have commenced a vigorous growth. The effect is the more pronounced from the fact that the number and extent of these fields increases rapidly towards the central belt as one approaches it from the east. After passing this culminating line the change is quite as marked in another direction. One is surprised to observe that in each succeeding field the growth is very much smaller than in the last, until at about the ninety-ninth meridian the plant has not yet appeared above the ground. Indeed it is only a few weeks since winter wheat sowing was discontinued in the region west of longitude ninety-nine. And, from information derived from reliable sources, it appears that in this western belt wheat sown during March of the present year may have as good a chance of making a crop as that sown at any earlier date. At Ness City, a few days ago, a farmer said to the writer that his wheat sown last October was still as dry and sound as the day it was put into the ground.

It will be remembered that in 1891, as well as in 1892, Kansas produced a surprising crop of wheat. It is said, however, that the moisture which made this crop of '91 came in the form of a snow storm during the first week in April.

The experience of all other sections is in many things apparently reversed by that of the wheat raisers of western Kansas. Thus it has been much and often written and many times spoken that thorough plowing is necessary to the production of a good wheat crop. In western Kansas the writer was assured that the wheat which has sprouted best and now gives most promise of a crop is that which was drilled among last year's stubble. In case the ground is plowed it is deemed important that it be allowed at least six months to become settled before seeding. It is stated that to plow the land in the spring and sow it to oats or barley for a spring crop and afterwards to drill the wheat among the stubble has been found to be an excellent plan, and that one thorough plowing is enough for three or four years. No one can fail to notice that the soil is little inclined to pack and the smallness of the rainfall is favorable to its remaining loose and open. No doubt moisture from below rises towards the surface by capillary attraction more readily through this soil after it has been well settled than when freshly plowed. Possibly the old stubble serves as a partial protection from the drying influences of the sun and wind. When all of the conditions are considered the principles which control the distribution of moisture in the soil in countries having large rainfall are applicable here; and, no doubt the experience of the western Kansas farmer will be found to harmonize with that of other farmers in other sections.

It has been reported that western Kansas has a poor prospect for a wheat crop this year. Superficially there appears to be no prospect, but conversation with large numbers of western Kansas farmers has convinced the writer that much of the wheat is sprouted and that the situation is not more unfavorable than it has been at this time of some of the years which have yielded the greatest crops.

White & Rial, live stock commission merchants, of Kansas City, write the KANSAS FARMER under date March 25: Cattle receipts for the past week were 20,231, against 19,468 previous week and 17,907 corresponding week last year. Receipts of cattle the past week were the lightest of any week of

the year. The quality of the cattle on sale were mostly medium and common, there being very few extra prime cattle among the offerings. The light receipts here the past week and also at Eastern markets has had a tendency to strengthen prices 15 to 25 cents. There has been a fair demand for good cows and heifers, but medium and common have sold very slow. Stockers and feeders are selling much the same as one week ago. The high prices have somewhat checked the demand and the light receipts have not had much effect on prices. Bulls have sold some better than the previous week. Hog receipts were 36,646, against 26,529 the previous week and 31,835 the same week last year. The increased receipts prevented any advance in the market and prices have bobbed up and down during the week and the close is a trifle lower than one week ago. Sheep receipts 15,322, against 10,170 the previous week and 9,363 the same week last year. The quality of the sheep on sale was very common, not more than half being suitable for killers. Prices ruled a shade easier than previous week's close."

SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A very interesting meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was held March 25 in the parlor of Lincoln Post hall. Although few whose names appeared on the program were prepared with papers, a number responded with short talks on the subject assigned them at a previous meeting.

Mr. G. W. R. Ward, of Menoken, discussed very thoroughly the "Protection of Orchards by Wind-breaks." Thought it necessary, especially on the south and west, and considered the Russian mulberry useful for that purpose. Would select north slope for location of orchard. A. H. Buckman fully endorsed Mr. Ward's theory, but favored the Osage orange as a wind-break. B. F. Vanorsdal thought the north side of the orchard should be protected also.

This brought a strong dissent from Philip Lux. Thought an orchard, if rightly trained, should protect itself. Assist nature by training and trimming, and a well-balanced tree, able to protect itself, will be the result. He was supported by Secretary Jackson, who claimed that experience had demonstrated the uselessness of wind-breaks for the orchard. Advised those who desired protection to plant for utility, and suggested nut-bearing trees, as pecan, walnut, etc.

The "Best Paying Branch of Horticulture" was ably presented by Philip Lux. Thought location, soil, etc., entered largely into the calculations. Proximity to city market would warrant success with small fruit. If more remote would consider apples held the claim. Thought grapes an "all-round" success in Kansas. Mr. Lux strongly emphasized the fact that to make any branch of horticulture a success required "inborn aptitude" and perseverance.

G. W. Vanorsdal related his exceptional luck with the Early Richmond cherry. An orchard planted on "hard-pan" with a thin upper soil had not failed in fifteen years to yield a fair crop of cherries. At the end of that time, having completely exhausted the soil (or the soil having exhausted their vitality), they succumbed to decay.

Mrs. Walter Bates read a delightful paper on that general favorite, "The Chrysanthemum," which will appear in the KANSAS FARMER. Mrs. Bates earnestly urged each lady present to grow specimens for the contemplated display in connection with the meeting of the State Horticultural Society, and kindly invited the society to meet at her home in "Chrysanthemum time." As they have over fifty varieties, this grand display of bloom will well repay one, aside from the pleasure of being welcomed by such a genial hostess.

Program for the meeting in April is as follows: "Has Spraying Been a Success? Will it Be?" B. F. Vanorsdal; "House Adornments," Mrs. K. J. McCracken; "Gardening for Profit," J. I. Sims; "Our Friends in the Or-

chard," J. M. Priddy; "What is the Proper Location and Soil for an Apple Orchard?" John Armstrong.

The horticultural meetings have become so interesting that no member can afford to be absent.

DEALING IN FUTURES.

In discussing the Minneapolis Market Record's and Chicago Tribune's position on the merits of Senator Washburn's bill to license traders in "futures," the Tribune says editorially: "In defending the sale of 'futures,' the bull is often wont to say that he puts money in the farmer's pocket by selling future wheat \$1.10 when it actually stands at \$1 upon the open market. This sounds well enough, but why not inquire what his friend the bear is doing in the meantime? He is buying the same future for 90 cents, or 10 cents below the prevailing price. In the end, the bear generally emerges victorious in the strife and the farmer's wheat is worth 90 cents instead of \$1, to which the sanguine bull has predicted. In short, experience has shown that whenever the bull interest has sold a million bushels of wheat to advance the price the bear interest has been able to dump two millions and the market price has fallen. This is a fact so generally acknowledged that it is a rank absurdity for the speculator to claim that his manipulations permanently raise the price of wheat. It has done nothing of the kind. If it has, when and where did such a phenomenon occur? Give it up."

Bad Case of Blight.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will ask you to give me some advice through the KANSAS FARMER. My apple orchard was put out five years ago this spring. The trees all did well for two years: after that some were stricken with a blight and some died. Four-fifths of what died did not die till the fourth year. All leaved out and some had fruit on and then dried up. The following is a list of varieties put out:

| Name. | No. put out. | Living. | Dead. |
|----------------------|--------------|---------|-------|
| Lowell | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Grimes' Golden | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Cooper's Early White | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| White Pearmain | 10 | 5 | 5 |
| Maiden Blush | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| Red June | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Jonathan | 5 | 4 | 1 |
| Ben Davis | 10 | 10 | 0 |
| Winesap | 20 | 17 | 3 |
| Missouri Pippin | 20 | 17 | 3 |

What can you advise to take the place of the trees that are dead, if any? What is better than Missouri Pippin?
L. BUNGOR.

Halstead, Kas.

The above was referred to Prof. S. C. Mason, who has kindly furnished the following reply:

The above letter having been referred to me for reply, I will say I regard the above selection of varieties for a family orchard as a very good one, and would advise our friend to fill up his spaces with the same sorts that died. He has evidently had a bad siege of blight among his trees. The attacks of this disease are governed largely by the character of the season and somewhat by the location, and his ratio of loss does not necessarily prove that any one of those varieties is more subject to disease than another. Hot, sultry weather, with frequent rains, seems to induce this blight and badly-drained land is sometimes apparently the cause. The best students of plant diseases have so far been unable to propose any effective remedy, though there is scarcely a meeting of fruit-growers where some one does not announce a "sure cure" for the blight of pear and apple trees. My remedy in the above case would be *try again*. Secure healthy, first-class trees from the nearest reliable nursery, plant with care and tend them well. An unusual season, affording the conditions favorable to the development of blight may cause the loss of a number of fine trees, while the next planting may be entirely exempt and the best of results secured.
S. C. MASON.

State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas., March 21, 1893.

Some farmers have never eaten celery, salsify, okra, cauliflower, or egg plant. It is as curious as a shoemaker going without shoes. A farmer should enjoy every luxury that can be had on the farm. If he lives on pork and potatoes it is his fault.

Orchard Culture in Southwestern Kansas.

Report of L. W. Leach, of Kingman county, to the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Kansas Horticultural Society, at Winfield.

Orchard culture in southwestern Kansas is beset with many difficulties to overcome. But notwithstanding the high winds, droughts, gophers, rabbits and insect pests, the horticulturist may become fairly successful by adopting the proper means for combatting the difficulties to be encountered. In the first place it is important to make a judicious selection for the location of the orchard. From my experience and observation I would select bottom land, or land where water can be reached in a few feet from the surface, so as to have the benefit of the sub-irrigation. If on upland, where these conditions can not be had, I would, if possible, select a northern slope so that the orchard would not have the direct rays of the sun.

The preparation of the soil is another very important matter. In setting out an orchard the sod should be thoroughly subdued, the ground deeply plowed and well pulverized. Another indispensable condition is a good wind-break, especially in the south, but would be of great advantage on the west and north also. On bottom land or moist land I would plant cottonwood, on upland box elder and Russian mulberry.

The gopher has been a great pest in orchards in this part of the State, especially doing great damage to apple trees by eating the roots off. The best means I have found for exterminating them has been by poison. Insert a little strychnine in a small piece of potato and drop it in their runs and cover up, and that will be the last of the gopher. For preventing rabbits from barking the trees I use newspaper cut in strips, wound around the trees and tied top and bottom with grocer's twine. Spraying with insecticides will be employed in the future to counteract the injurious effects of the codling moth and the numerous other insects that infest the orchard. It is my firm belief that not more than one-fourth of all the first fruit trees that have been planted in this section of the State are alive today. I do not attribute this condition of things so much to natural causes as to the ignorance and carelessness of the majority of people planting and caring for trees thereafter. A person after complying with the conditions named, and having good healthy nursery stock, properly planted, cultivated, and necessary precautions taken to prevent damage from gophers, rabbits and insects, may in a few years confidently expect to be amply repaid for the labor and capital expended. The fruit crop for the present year has been an entire failure, with the exception of small fruits, which were about half a crop. There were several days during the time the trees were in blossom that we had a very cold and damp northeast wind which seemed to blast the fruit. It even killed a great many of the leaves on the northeast side of the trees.

Our State society has been a great advantage in disseminating horticultural knowledge. But few, comparatively speaking, receive the reports and are benefited by their teachings. A good plan, in my judgment, for educating the people on this subject, would be to have a horticultural department in at least one paper in each county, conducted by some competent person.

Have plenty and a long continuous supply of the good things which nature—the kind old mother—has provided—beans, peas, lettuce, radishes, cabbage, "ingins," sweet corn, and many other things "too tedious to mention." They are life to the soul and pleasure all around.

The garden everywhere is a promoter of economy and health. In it nature pours forth her choicest and most wholesome gifts for the mere cost of seed and care. A home garden well attended is the most powerful foe of sheriff and doctor. In the farmer's garden the family have the vegetable, fruit and flower garden at their very door. The supplies offered are precisely those they want, exactly of the quality they desire and in the freshest and most wholesome condition, all at the mere cost of production.

Do not be hoodwinked. Use no "just as good." Salvation Oil is what you want when in need of a good liniment.

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.

The Green-Corn Worm.

How shall I protect tomatoes and green corn from the attacks of the corn-worm? M. R. Hoxie, Kas.

Answer.—This important question yet remains for satisfactory solution, not that the history of the insect is yet unknown, for it has been well worked out, but because from the circumstances ordinary methods of control are scarcely applicable. The parent moth is a night-flyer, and lays eggs in early summer on the heart leaves of the shooting corn-plant, the newly-hatched caterpillar eating through the rolled leaves into the heart of the terminal growth, and commonly proceeding then to burrow downward into the stem. Later in the season the eggs are laid largely on the silk of the young ear, though not restricted to that point. In either case the work of the caterpillar soon removes it from the surface and hides it from view. The worms may travel from one ear to another, and their migratory habit is especially marked in their attacks upon the fruits of the tomato, the ground-cherry, the pea and bean. When full-grown the caterpillar burrows into the soil and transforms in a cell at the lower end of the burrow into a pupa or chrysalis, in which state it commonly remains for about two weeks, the last brood, however, passing the winter as pupae. The moth expands about an inch and three-quarters, and is of a general clay-yellow color, specimens of a darker greenish-yellow shade being common. In the middle of the fore wing is a dark spot, and toward the outer margin of the wing a transverse band also of a darker color. The hind wings are of a lighter yellowish shade, with a dark hind margin in which is a light spot.

Moths of this species are readily attracted by a bright light at night, and this habit is sometimes turned to their destruction by providing a trap, a flat tray of coal oil or the like, over which a lamp is placed so that the moths may fall into the trap on striking the lamp. Again, they may be attracted by a bait like that used by collectors in "sugaring for moths," a mixture of strong molasses and a little vinegar, spread over plates or plans, and many falling into the sticky fluid, will remain until drowned. The poisoning of such baits is also partially successful, though not to the degree warranted by the trouble and danger of the method.

From his experiments as to the effect of frost on the pupae, Professor French has concluded that while the insect is uninjured by freezing while its cell in the soil is perfect, it is not so when the cell is broken up and the moist earth packed about the pupa. Hence he recommends late fall plowing as an effective and practical method of making war upon this pest. This measure, to be reasonably successful, must be generally practiced, as the moth is strong-winged and may fly to a considerable distance from the corn-field where it hatched, so that here again, as in so many other cases of insect attack, the careful man will suffer through the negligence of his neighbor. E. A. P.

The Tussock Moth.

Enclosed find specimens picked from my young orchard to-day. Are Nos. 2 and 3 the same insects? Please describe their habits. A. G. Richland, Kas.

Answer.—The specimens represent the empty cocoons and egg masses of the insect named at the head of this article. No. 1 is the empty pupa case of the male insect, within the flattened silver cocoon, spun upon the apple leaf,

as is usual with the caterpillars of both sexes. Nos. 2 and 3 are the empty pupa cases of the female moth, accompanied upon the outside of the cocoon by the masses of white eggs, covered by the dried white frothy coating exuded with them. The species is quite troublesome as an orchard insect if allowed to multiply, and, as I suggested in the FARMER of the 15th under the caption of "Work in Season," the present is a good time to reduce the possible number of the caterpillars by the collection and destruction of the leaves bearing egg masses. Occasionally the web of the female with the egg mass on the outside is found in a convenient depression of the bark, the angle of the limbs or other suitable shelter, but in the greater number of cases the leaf, anchored by a silken band to the branch, is the chosen support.

The natural history of the insect is briefly as follows: In May the eggs hatch, and the young caterpillars at once begin feeding on the leaves near by. If disturbed they drop, suspended by a silken thread, which they are always ready to spin upon the slightest jar, and upon which they ascend to the feeding ground again. The caterpillars reach full size in about a month from the time of hatching, and are then among the most beautiful of larval forms. They measure about an inch and a half in length, exclusive of the black plume-like tufts of hairs, two at the anterior and one at the posterior end of the body, which add nearly an inch to the apparent length of the insect. The color of the caterpillar is now varied and conspicuous, it being striped with black, gray and yellow, the head and back of first segment being red, and erect tufts of short hair on segments 4-7 cream color.

Spinning the whitish cocoon already referred to, the imprisoned larva transforms into the pupa, remaining in this state for two weeks, when the moth appears. The male moth is full-winged, expanding about an inch and a quarter, in color a dark-grayish brown, varied with darker near the base and near the tip, and having a conspicuous white dot near the inner corner of each upper wing. The female, on the other hand, is wingless, a mere clumsy gray body with legs, capable of crawling out of her cocoon and hanging to the outside of it, where, after she is met by the male, she deposits her mass of white eggs covered by the glistening, frothy coating above described. Two broods of the moths appear, the first maturing in early summer, the second in early autumn.

While from the wingless and inactive character of the female the spread of the insect is much diminished, the caterpillars are good travelers and will often wander from one tree to another before spinning a cocoon, and in time they may thus cover the entire orchard. But as they are specially accessible in the egg state during winter, and as the spring caterpillars are certain to be destroyed by the application, in bearing orchards, of a spray of paris green, the careful orchardist has little to fear from this insect. E. A. P.

The world's prizes are dross compared with the joy of a pure conscience and a life of usefulness to fellowmen.—*The War Cry.*

Nature is a good book-keeper—doesn't let us stay long in her debt before we settle for what we owe her.—*Binghamton Republican.*

Passionate reproofs are like medicines given scalding hot; the patient cannot take them. If we wish to do good to those we rebuke, we should labor for meekness of wisdom, and use soft words for hard arguments.—*Dodd.*

The Columbian Celebration Company, which is building "The MacKaye Spectatorium" at Chicago, received, a few days ago, five carloads of tropical flora from Jamaica, W. I., which will be used in equipping a single scene of the many to be presented in the Spectatorium. An idea of the realism with which every scene will be encompassed can be drawn from this fact. This flora, a sight in itself to the inhabitant of the colder clime, will all be used in the San Salvador scene in which is to be presented the landing of Columbus. Every other scene that will be displayed in this building will be on a like scale of correct environment.

Horticulture.

Missouri Valley Horticulturists.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met in the office of Blair & Kauffman, Kansas City, nurserymen. The President, T. C. Evans, in the chair.

The previous minutes were read and approved.

L. A. Goodman, of Westport, read a well prepared paper on "The Horticultural Library." He regards a horticultural library as essential for the horticulturist as a law library for the lawyer.

Dr. H. Claggett, Kansas City, Mo., in endorsing the paper, advocated studying carefully the great book of nature. He spoke of the advantage of making practical experiments instead of trusting too much to the books.

Mr. J. J. Shirley, of Alvin, Texas, who is in the city with a load of strawberries, gave a number of interesting facts concerning fruit-growing in his section.

Apples and peaches were reported all right yet. The prospects are good for a large crop.

Under the head of small fruit, the fungi which is so prevalent this year on the raspberry, was quite fully discussed.

The consensus of opinion was that thorough and late cultivation will prove the most effective remedy. Spraying was also suggested.

After some further discussion the society adjourned to meet again on the third Saturday of April in the office of Blair & Kauffman.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

Kansas City, Mo.

Plant Groves of Timber.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I say amen to T. C. Moffatt's article in the FARMER of the 8th under the caption of "Plant Groves of Timber." Every farm should have a grove of timber. I have about fifteen varieties of forest trees in my grove and the one variety that appears to promise best for me is Corlina poplar. It is easy to propagate from cuttings (growing from two to six feet the first year), makes a fine shaped tree, not easily broken by wind or sleet, stands drouth well, and in fact has no serious fault that I know of. I have had the Corlina poplar only four years and should like to hear from some one who has had more experience. I should like to say to the readers of the FARMER, by all means let us plant trees; plant the best we can get. Will some one please tell us which is the best? I am going to plant, hit or miss, but we prefer to hit.

W. R. MACKLIN.

Haddam, Washington Co.

The Hot-Bed.

The best place in the garden should be selected for a hot-bed, protected from the cold winds, and facing the south or east. The covering should be provided first, as the frame can then be made to suit it. Common window-sashes, each containing nine lights of 8x10 glass, will answer well. These sashes, thirty-four inches in length, should fit across the frame, and as many as are necessary may be placed side by side. Being twenty-seven inches wide, three of them will make seven feet from left to right, which will be large enough for private use.

The frame may be of inch lumber—better inch and a half. It is simply a kind of box without top or bottom; the back part eighteen inches high, the upper part of the ends sloping gradually down to eight or ten inches high in front. Strips of lath reaching from front to back will be required to rest the sashes on when they meet.

The heat is obtained by the fermentation of fresh stable manure. A large pile of this should be made, say eight by four feet, and three in depth. The manure should be well forked over, leaving no lumps, and put on in layers, tramping each layer down evenly as put on. In a few days the heat will begin, and then the same process must be gone through again, making a new pile of it and tramping

PEOPLE FIND

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Indorsed by the highest medical authority. Dr. Plutarco Ornelos, Secretary of the Pan-American Medical Congress of the United States, gave Dr. Bye a letter of recommendation of him and his great remedy to the most eminent of the profession in Mexico City, Mexico, where the oils are being tested with astonishing results in the leading hospital of that great city. (Cut this out and mail it to some afflicted friend. This has, in the past, been the means of saving many precious lives.) His offices are in the Portsmouth building, in Kansas City, Kas. Consultation free.

down each layer as before. When warm enough (and it will be in four or five days) it is the right condition for the pit, which should be ready to receive it.

The pit is to be dug about two and a half feet deep, and a foot larger than the frame on every side. Into this pit the fermenting manure is placed, a layer at a time, until it is two feet deep, tramping each layer down well as before; then allowing the heating process to proceed for several days before putting on the soil. The soil—the very best garden soil to be had, mixed with one-third old, perfectly rotted manure—should be put on six or eight inches deep, and then the frame and sash on top of this.

After a few days, when the heat has fallen to 80 or 90°, the seeds may be sown. When the plants come up they are to have air by slightly raising or pushing aside the sash on warm days, but only in the middle of the day; and water must be supplied when needed, taking the chill off first so as to have it a little cooler than milk-warm.

On cold nights, or in stormy weather, protection of some kind will be required; mats, old carpets, or comforts laid over the sashes to keep out the cold. And as a permanent protection, it is well to bank up the outside of the frame all around with earth, five or six inches high.

The man of action is a deep thinker

In the Dairy.

THE DANISH DAIRY INDUSTRY.

Professor Georgeson, of the Kansas Experiment Station, has just returned from a trip to Denmark, where he went as the special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, to investigate and report upon the dairy industry of that country.

In his preliminary report he gives many facts which will undoubtedly prove of value to the great and growing dairy industry of Kansas. Perhaps the most interesting part of the report is that devoted to a description of the methods of the Milk Supply Company, of Copenhagen. Of this company he says:

"The Milk Supply Company, of Copenhagen, is simply an organization which has taken upon itself to supply its patrons with absolutely pure and wholesome milk at a slightly advanced price above what milk can be bought for from the numerous other sources of supply. The company began business some fifteen years ago on a small scale, but for the month of December, 1879, the daily sales averaged 9,733 Danish pounds (10,728 pounds avoirdupois), and for December, 1892, 36,194 Danish pounds (39,896 pounds avoirdupois), and this at the season when milk is scarcest. The merit of the system consists, first, in the strict rules which have been laid down concerning the quality of the milk; second, in the painstaking cleanliness which obtains in the handling of the milk; and, thirdly, in the unflinching enforcement of the rules mentioned. Each dairy farmer of whom the company buys the milk must agree to conform to the following requirements in every particular:

1. The feed must be such that it does not affect the taste or character of the milk injuriously. The use of distillery slop and like substances for feed is absolutely prohibited, and the use of all feed that has been injured or is not well preserved. The use of turnips, kohlrabi, rutabagas, and the leaves of all kinds of root crops is prohibited. Carrots and mangels may be used to the extent of half a bushel per day for each cow, but only when the grain feed given amounts to seven pounds per day. Cows which supply milk for the use of children must not be fed mangels and carrots beyond the extent of one peck per day. Oil cake (rape-seed cake) may be fed to the extent of but one and one-half pounds per day, and this only in connection with at least five pounds of grain feed. Cows supplying milk for the use of children must not be fed oil cake of any kind. For other cows the grain mixture used shall receive the company's approval before delivery of milk can begin.

2. In the summer time the cows must not be fed in the barn under any conditions. They must be pastured on clover and grass. Vetches must not be used. When necessary, arrangement may be made with the company for the use of grain or green grain crops during the summer.

3. The cows must be clipped on the udder, tail, and hind-quarters in the fall before they are put in the barn.

4. The time of calving of cows in the herd must be distributed as evenly as possible through the year, so that the amount of milk delivered, especially during September and October, shall not be less than two-thirds of the greatest amount delivered in any month.

5. Fresh milk up to twelve days after calving must not be delivered, nor will the company receive milk from cows which give less than six pounds per day.

6. The utmost cleanliness must be observed in milking, and the milk must be strained through a metal strainer covered with a clean woolen cloth.

7. There must be at the disposal of the dairy at least thirty pounds of ice for every 100 pounds of milk produced on the farm.

8. Every dairy must be supplied with a Lawrence milk-cooler. This may be rented from the company if desired.

9. As soon as it is drawn from the cow, the milk must be cooled by the use of ice water on the milk-cooler, and this at all seasons of the year. This cooling should reduce the temperature of the milk to at least 4° Reaumur (41° F.) before it is shipped.

10. The milk must be delivered at the railway station once or twice daily, as the company may desire, either as sweet milk or as half-skimmed milk and cream. It must not be sent from the dairy farm sooner than necessary to make the train, and in summer the delivery wagon must be covered so as to shade the cans.

11. The company will supply the cans used for transportation, and they will be cleaned before they are shipped to the dairy farm.

12. The cans must be rinsed in cold water immediately on their arrival at the dairy. They must be kept in an airy place, protected from all dirt, with the lids removed and opening downward, but so that the air has free access to the interior, until they are used.

13. The can must under no circumstances be used for anything else than the transportation of milk.

14. The dairy farmer must agree to answer all questions concerning the milk which the company may put to him.

15. The dairy farmer must permit one of the company's veterinarians to examine his cattle whenever he chooses, and must carry out the directions which the latter may give him. He must also agree to furnish transportation for the veterinarian to and from the railroad station.

16. Cows which the veterinarian finds have tuberculosis must be removed from the herd at once and disposed of as soon as possible.

17. Cows which are taken with any suspicious disease must be removed from the herd at once and the company informed of the fact, and if necessary the delivery of milk may be stopped until the veterinarian has had opportunity to examine the case. But in such cases the company will pay for the milk at the same rate as though it were delivered.

18. If any contagious disease occurs among the persons who live on the farm, or at the homes of the laborers who work on the farm, it shall be the duty of the dairyman to inform the company of the facts at once. The milk will in such cases be paid for at the usual rate.

19. This contract may be terminated either by the company or the dairyman on the first day of any year, but with at least six months' notice.

20. Should the milk be found to be of so inferior a quality as to be unfit for sale, the company reserves the right to stop its delivery without remuneration.

21. If the sale of milk in Copenhagen should be stopped by reason of an epidemic or other non-preventible cause, the delivery must be stopped for a shorter or longer period without remuneration.

"This very strict code is observed to the letter. At present the company receives milk from forty-two dairy farms, representing in round numbers 4,600 milch cows. To watch the health of these cows the company employs three skilled veterinarians, who spend all their time in traveling from farm to farm in order to examine periodically each individual in the herds, and also to see that the rules as regards feeding, etc., are observed.

* * * * *

"Probably no other city in the world is blessed with so thorough a system of control as regards the quality of the milk. And be it noted that it is not done under compulsion of law, but as a piece of business enterprise in private hands. The constitution of the company forbids a greater dividend than 5 per cent., and the price to the consumer is regulated on this basis. It further prohibits the two principal directors from having any financial interest in the company which might tempt them to work for greater profits. The prices paid to the producer for the milk are as follows: From the 1st of April to the 1st of September 20 ore per 'Kande' (2 kilograms—4,409 pounds avoirdupois), which is very nearly \$1.25 per hundred pounds avoirdupois. From September 1 to December 16, 26 ore per 2 kilograms, or \$1.61 per 100 pounds and from December 16 to April 1, 22 ore per 2 kilograms, or \$1.36 per 100 pounds. This is for the ordinary sweet milk. Milk for children costs rather more and the skim-milk correspondingly less. The company retails this milk from its wagons in the street at the following rates: Milk for children at 10 ore per half kilogram, ordinary milk at 8 ore per half kilogram, and skim-milk and buttermilk at 4 ore per half kilogram, which is approximately 5½ cents per quart for children's milk, 4½ cents per quart for sweet milk, and 2½ cents per quart for skim-milk and buttermilk. The cream is sold for 27 cents per quart for first quality and 16½ cents per quart for second quality. The cream which is not sold is made into butter, and in like manner the whole milk which is returned from the wagons is creamed and the skim-milk resulting sold to poor people at half price.

"I will mention, however, that I here found two pieces of dairy apparatus which are not generally known to our American dairymen, and which I find in every well-appointed dairy in Denmark. One is the Lawrence milk-cooler, and the other is a contrivance for heating the milk or cream to a temperature which kills all, or nearly all, bacteria which it may contain. This process is here called 'pasteurization,' after the great French scientist, who first called attention to this practical method of killing injurious bacteria. The milk-cooler is a hollow metal plate, with corrugated sides. It is about an inch thick and of any size, though usually about two feet square. It stands on edge, with corrugation

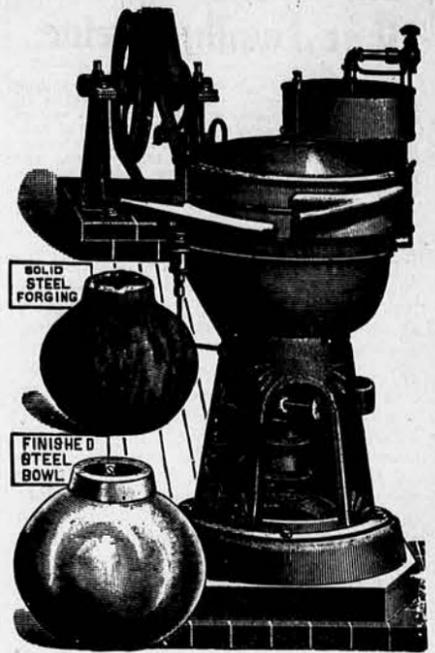
running horizontally. A stream of ice water runs through the inside of the plate back and forth in a zigzag course, while the cream or milk is poured into a little trough with many fine holes in a row along the bottom, which is placed on the upper edge of the cooler and from which it spreads in thin sheets over both sides of the cooler as it slowly moves to the bottom. It has the great advantage that it is easily cleaned, since the sides are not covered. There are other forms of coolers, but in those I have so far seen the principle is the same. This cooler is in general use when the cream is to be cooled rapidly to any desired temperature.

"The principle of the 'pasteurizing' apparatus is equally simple. Steam is let in between the double walls of a small barrel-shaped tank or reservoir, which contains the cream or milk, and it is so arranged that the cream runs into the machine in a constant stream and out again at the same rate after having attained the desired temperature. A thermometer in the discharge pipe tells how hot it is, and the heat is regulated by admitting more or less steam through the valve on the steam pipe. This, too, is found in every dairy worthy of the name, and it is considered well-nigh indispensable when a fine grade of butter is aimed at. It is essential when an artificially prepared pure ferment is used for the cream, as it then becomes necessary to kill all other bacteria the cream may contain before it is added.

"And this brings me to that point in their dairy practice which above all others places the Danes ahead of the rest of the world, and which is perhaps the leading secret of the uniformly good quality of their butter. Pure cultures of cream ferments are in common use in all good dairies. I shall not now attempt to describe in detail what a 'pure culture' is, further than to say that it consists of bacteria, which in causing the fermentation of the cream gives the desired flavor and character to the butter, and which have been isolated and artificially cultivated. These 'pure cultures' are offered for sale by two or three laboratories, and they have met with the practical dairyman's approval, who, as stated, makes use of them in his daily practice. This pure culture is used as a starter in skim-milk at a given temperature, and when fermented this is again used as a starter for the cream.

"Compared with our Jerseys, Holstein-Friesians, and milking Shorthorns, the Danish dairy cattle do not impress me very favorably. Their milk is not rich enough in butter fat. I have seen no analysis of their milk that exceeded 3½ per cent. of fat, and most of them fall below that. They are, however, a hardy little race, thoroughly adapted to the somewhat austere conditions under which they live."

Very many other points of interest and value will be given in the final re-



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port, and we suggest that Kansas dairymen write to Secretary Morton or to their Congressman for a copy of this valuable contribution to the dairy literature of our country.

The progressive man is always looking ahead; the non-progressive man is always sighing over the past.

Likeness comes from liking. If we like the pure, we grow in purity; if the impure in impurity.—S. S. Times.

I think we never know how much influence we have; a word uttered is not lost.—Food, Home and Garden.

Blessed is the man who cheerfully and faithfully performs the work his hands find to do.—Southern Cultivator.

"By the grace of God," said John Wesley, "I never fret; I repine at nothing; I am discontented at nothing."

"Tell me not of your doubts and discouragements," says Goethe: "I have plenty of my own. But talk to me of your hope and faith."

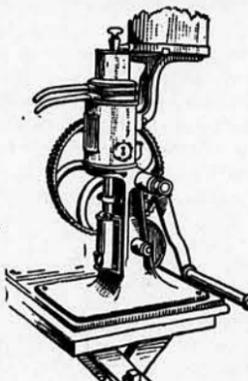
There are men who do not exhibit their temper in public for the simple reason that they do not want to be knocked down.—Talmage's Sparks.

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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.

The American Operation for Piles.

DEAR DOCTOR:—I promised to report to you how I am at six months after receiving the American operation, and I am delighted to tell you that so far as I can judge of myself I am perfectly well. I never felt better in my life, though I am past 45. I assure you that it is the greatest revolution on earth, as well as a great revelation. When I look back six months and compare my present condition with my condition then, no language can express the sense of joy and gratitude that possesses me. Before the operation I was a physical wreck. I had no appetite and could not eat the ordinary food. That which other men ate gave me the greatest pain and suffering, so much so that I often said I was suffering the tortures of the damned. And really, if any spirit in the infernal regions can suffer or find more torture than I did, I sincerely pity that spirit. For weeks at a time my only food consisted of a raw egg two or three times a day. I grew gradually worse for years, and one phase of health after another gave way until finally I broke down entirely and had to quit work. As you know, I had been in charge of a great business enterprise, where a clear brain, a firm hand and great physical endurance were necessary. I had charge of hundreds of men, and when even in fair health I maintained very pleasant relations with nearly all of them, but, under the stress of disease and disordered nerves, I became so cross and irritable that the employes under me came to esteem me a savage and a brute, and many of them quit the service, saying they would not work under such a tyrant; they could not stand the treatment they received at my hands. That only exasperated me and made a bad matter worse. The least accident or digression from orders made me furious and I abused everybody about me, even my wife and children. Then I became morose and sullen, and finally obtuse and careless of all the obligations of life and recalcitrant to nearly every trust reposed in me. When the officers of the company remonstrated with me I once broke out and cursed them furiously. I could not endure the presence of my former best friends. I was gloomy and foreboding. My lot in life and my business cares weighed me down so heavily that I was constantly looking for a place where I might lay down burden and life together. A thousand times and a thousand ways I thought of suicide, and yet, knowing how cowardly it was, I still struggled on from day to day, though I never drew a peaceful breath for years. I left the church and actually cultivated profanity, hoping to find language that would express my feelings. From a previous mild temper I grew fierce and war-like, and engaged in frequent controversies and even litigation with my fellow-men on the slightest provocation. I spoke and thought savagely and bitterly of most men and sometimes insultingly of women. Children annoyed me strangely, for I love them dearly by intuition. My sleep was short and restless and full of the most horrible dreams. One dream in particular came to me over and over, in which I dreamed that some devil I had offended had taken possession of my rectum and set up an annex of hell there, and, with red hot tridents, he and his imps were charging up and down my spine, and I would wake up horrified and exhausted. Sometimes I would dream of being chained to a ceaseless wheel of torture that went rolling rapidly over red hot embers and cinders, and I am amazed now that I did not go stark mad from my suffering. I think you will not soon forget the savage answer I gave you when you suggested a surgical operation as the proper treatment for my case, although I had read in the FARMER an account of the American operation and its benefits. But now, thanks to that operation and your skill and patience with me, I am as truly a new man as if I had been born again. My pains are all gone. My native capacity as a good eater and sleeper has returned; my mind is well balanced and my demeanor is like that of any other well-balanced and level-headed man. I enjoy my home, my wife and my children and my business as well as the world around me. All thoughts of snuffing out my own candle have left me, and I feel now that I would like to live a thousand years, and you may say to the whole world for me, if you like, that the American operation achieved for me as great a victory as Grant achieved for the country at Appomattox. If you had given Senator — the American six months before the campaign began, he would not have gone about scolding everybody like a fish-wife and lost the campaign as he did.

I inclose a check as a thank offering and

to assure you of my gratitude. Ever gratefully yours,
P. S.—You may publish this if you withhold my name.
Denver, Col., March 13, 1893.

The above eloquent tribute to a simple and safe surgical operation speaks for itself. The case was an aggravated one and quite unpromising at the time of operation. It shows how totally unbalanced a man may become when the terminal branches of the great sympathetic nerve get into an extraordinary pinch. It is quite probable that many a suicide and many a murder and other crime has been committed under the sting and exasperation of an imprisoned sympathetic nerve. If all the inspiration to great deeds and lofty sentiments, and all the fine humanities spring from the healthy activities of this great nutrient nerve which presides over every breath and heart throb, arises from its healthy and untrammelled activities, why should not its perverted activities breed malevolence and insanity, suicide and murder?

Many an insane man and woman in our asylums might be restored to sanity and friends by this beneficent bit of surgery. And after its splendid mission had been accomplished on him many a criminal might with safety be released from State prison, for many criminal impulses arise from perverted nutrition.

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—I have extremely sore nipples. After nursing the baby this morning I looked at one of my nipples and found that it had been bleeding in four different places. Will you please prescribe for such in the next issue of the KANSAS FARMER, and oblige?
Mrs. S. H.

Sore nipples are nearly always the result of some disorder of nutrition in the mother, and that needs a remedy adapted to the constitutional disorder. For your present trouble you may get relief by using a lotion of brandy and water in equal parts, applied pretty frequently and washed off clean before nursing the baby. If there is much pain while nursing, apply a two per cent. solution of cocaine three to five minutes before nursing and then wash it off carefully before giving the nipple to the child.

The Apiary.

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

A Beginner's Experience in Bee-Keeping.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Bee-keeping with me is only in its infancy, having commenced two years ago by purchasing my first colony from Mr. J. B. Kline, of Topeka, Kas., who advised me he had a superior strain of bees, which he had taken great pains to breed from a cross of Italian queen with Carniolan drone. This gave a large, strong bee, very gentle, the queen very prolific, so she kept the hive full of bees all the time. They were inclined to swarm too much, but as for honey gathering, I never saw the like, giving me ninety pounds of choice comb honey, selling fifty pounds at 20 cents per pound, and they had about forty pounds in the brood nest to winter on, coming through in good shape in spring, although the spring of 1892 was a very cold, wet and backward spring, and bees did hardly anything in getting a living until June; then they did nicely.

I got two swarms from this colony, which gave me about ten pounds of surplus and secured enough to winter upon, until they could gather enough to keep up brood rearing in the spring.

It pays, I think, to get good stock, and especially from one who understands how to obtain the best results. I had a neighbor who sent to some one in Missouri for a colony of Italians, which were very nice in their markings to look upon, but as for honey-gatherers they were not up to mine by a considerable.

Mine have wintered and seem to be in good shape at this writing. Many have lost their bees, while some have a few stands left to start with again. This has been a very severe winter for bees in this locality.

ISAAC GREENBAUM.

Lecompton, Kas.

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

ASTRONOMY AND ASTROLOGY.

The Science of Medicine and the Superstitions of Alchemy.

The astrologer of bygone ages taught the people that their diseases were due to some influence emanating from the stars or other heavenly bodies. The courses of the stars were supposed to govern the physical and historical destinies of mankind. Not only were they mistaken as to the cause of disease, but their ideas of cure were equally absurd. The poor, beguiled patient, whose disease was supposed to be under the malignant sway of some celestial body, was either turned over to the saving power of the grotesque mixtures of the alchemist, or given up at once to die. And yet these superstitions, as strange as they may sound to this enlightened generation, like most other superstitions, had their origin in a partial truth.

There is a most intimate connection between the condition of health of the inhabitants of our planet and the astronomical cycle through which it passes every year. During the winter season the north pole of the earth has been tilted from the sun, which allows only the slanting rays of the sun to fall upon that portion of the earth's surface in which the United States are included. This affects the health of the people by exciting that class of disorders peculiar to winter. As spring approaches the north pole gradually becomes more and more tilted towards the sun, which brings the sun more directly overhead. The rays becoming more perpendicular, are highly charged with electrical power. This new relation between the earth and the sun produces another class of physical disorders peculiar to spring. The symptoms are quite unlike in different cases, but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, run-down feelings, combined with more or less heavy, stupid, listless, mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seems to be lost. Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season. Life is a burden, business a dread, pleasure a mockery, friends a care, and social privileges a tedious round of disagreeable tasks.

Pe-ru-na so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is so great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to supply it. Car loads of Pe-ru-na are shipped north, south, east, and west to meet the ever increasing demand of the people for it. It never fails to bring an immediate relief, and a thorough course of it leads with certainty to a permanent cure.

Those desiring to become thoroughly posted on diseases of spring and the proper selection of a remedy should send at once to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of "The Family Physician, No. 3," a book entirely devoted to this subject.

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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.

LEUCORRHOEA.—I have a mare 19 or 20 years old, that had three colts when young, but had not been bred since until last June.

Answer.—The trouble is leucorrhoea or catarrh, either of the vagina or of the womb, most likely the latter. It may have been due to the irritation caused in attempting to open the mare, or it may be due to old age or some other cause.

PARALYSIS IN SOW.—I have an eight-months-old sow that is weak in the back or lame in the hind legs, I cannot tell which.

Answer.—Your trouble is one of common occurrence, and we are sorry to say that we cannot advise you with much certainty of a cure.

Wednesday she seemed better; on Thursday she seemed partly blind, and would run against anything in her way, and that night became delirious.

Wednesday she seemed better; on Thursday she seemed partly blind, and would run against anything in her way, and that night became delirious.

Answer.—The symptoms given are very similar to those exhibited by the horses which died in Kansas two years ago, and which were supposed to be caused by eating wormy and mouldy corn.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has always been kept up to the standard. It is the same it was forty years ago, the best sold.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, March 27, 1898.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. O-F. COLORADO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. BULLS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. HEIFERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,113 Market closed considerable lower than opening prices.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,707. Market active.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. CLIPPED.

Chicago, March 27, 1898.

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Beef steers, \$3 50 @ \$5 70; stockers and feeders, \$2 75 @ \$4 25; bulls, \$1 50 @ \$4 00; cows, \$2 00 @ \$3 85.

HOGS—Receipts, 18,000 Market closed steady, Mixed, \$7 00 @ \$7 55; heavy, \$7 00 @ \$7 65; light weights, \$6 80 @ \$7 35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000. Natives, \$3 75 @ \$5 35; lambs per owt. \$4 75 @ \$6 25.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, March 27, 1898.

In store: Wheat, 1,295,995 bushels; corn, 255,586 bushels; oats, 26,683 bushels, and rye, 15,588 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 35,000 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 5 cars 60 to 62 pounds at 65c, later 2 cars 60 pounds at 64½c, 2 cars 60½ pounds at 61c.

CORN—Receipts forty-eight hours, 43,500 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 33½ @ 34c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33 @ 33½c, as to billing; No. 2 white, 35½ @ 36c; No. 3 white, 34½ @ 35c; Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars, local, at 34c, 1 car No. 2 mixed, local, 33½c, 8 cars at the river at 38c, 2 cars special billing at 38½c, 1 car colored at 38½c, 2 cars Memphis at 40½c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 33½c, 2 cars special billing at 33½c, 2 cars at the river at 37½c, 2 cars Memphis at 40c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars local at 33c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 35½c, local: 2 cars No. 2 white, special billing, at 36c, 2 cars Memphis at 42½c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours 14,600 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28½ @ 29c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 27½ @ 28c; No. 4 mixed, 26½ @ 27c; No. 2 white, 31 @ 31½c; No. 3 white, 29½ @ 30c; No. 4 white, 28½ @ 29c. Sales: No. 2 white, 1 car at 31½c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 500 bushels. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 52½ @ 53c; No. 3, 51 @ 51½c. Sales: 1 car No. 2, choice at 53c; 1 car No. 3, at 51½c.

MILLET—Market steady but unchanged. German, 50 @ 55c per bushel, and common 40 @ 45c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Quiet but steady at \$1 43 per bushel in car lots; small lots, 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Demand fair at old prices. We quote at \$1 08 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 290 tons, and shipments, 70 tons. Market slow at old prices. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50; good to choice, \$7 00 @ \$7 50; prime, \$5 50 @ \$6 50; 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—Very little coming in and what arriving finds quick sale. prices firm, Creamery, highest grade separator, 20c; finest gathered cream, 20c; fine fresh, good flavor, 20c; 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; poor and rancid, 12 @ 13c.

EGGS—Market was weak but steady. Fresh candled, 12½c per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Offerings very light and demand was more than sufficient to clean up the market at strong prices. We quote: Chickens, broilers, 10c per pound; chickens, light, 8c; heavy, 8c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; turkey hens, small, 10c; large, 9½c; gobblers, 9c; ducks, old, 7½c; spring, 8c; geese, full feathered, 6½c. Pigeons, 75 @ \$1 per dozen.

POTATOES—Market steady and demand fair. Northern table stock: Northern table, 90 @ \$1 00 per bushel; Colorado, \$1 05 @ \$1 10. Seed potatoes higher.

St. Louis, March 27, 1898.

WHEAT—Receipts, 12,000 bushels; shipments, 7,000 bushels. Market closed ½ @ ¾c higher than Saturday. Cash, No. 2 red 64½; April, 64½c; May, 66½c; July, 68½c.

CORN—Receipts, 278,000 bushels; shipments, 145,000 bushels. Market closed weak. No. 2 mixed, cash, 36½c; April, 37½c; May, 37½c; July, 39½c.

OATS—Receipts, 54,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Market weak, ½c lower. No. 2 cash, 30½c; May, 31½c.

WOOL—Receipts, ... pounds; shipments, ... pounds. Market firm. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 23 @ 24; Kansas and Nebraska, 19 @ 21; Texas, Arkansas and Indian Territory, 22 @ 24; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 16 @ 22; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 21c. Coarse grades—Missouri and Illinois, 18 @ 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15 @ 17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15 @ 16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 18 @ 19c. Best medium wool, 22 @ 24c; fine to fair, 17 @ 22c; light fine, 17 @ 20c; heavy fine, 13 @ 16c; choice tub-washed at 33½ @ 34c.

Chicago, March 27, 1898.

WHEAT—Receipts, 109,000 bushels; shipments, 38,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, at 76½c; No. 3 spring, f o b, 56 @ 61c; No. 2 red, 76½c.

CORN—Receipts, 108,000 bushels; shipments, 111,000 bushels. No. 2, 40½c; No. 3, 38½c.

OATS—Receipts, 205,000 bushels; shipments, 201,000 bushels. No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, f o b, 35 @ 35½c; No. 3 white, 30 @ 34c.

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Choice young stallions and mares of dark colors at reasonable prices.

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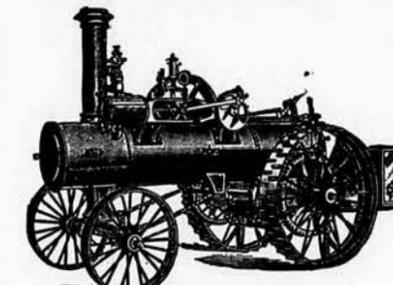
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Makes a clean sweep of two Acres at a sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy Chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for Illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms, testimonials, also full information concerning our **LXL Grabber**. Address Manuf'rs, **JAMES MILNE & SON, SCOTCH GROVE, IOWA.**

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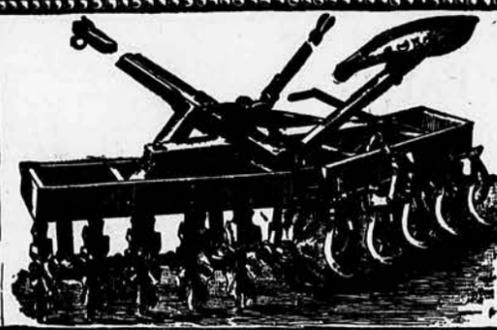
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A POWERFUL, HARMLESS, VISIBLE FENCE FOR HORSE PASTURES, FARMS, RANGES AND RAILROADS.
You can build any height and place wires as close or as far apart as you wish.
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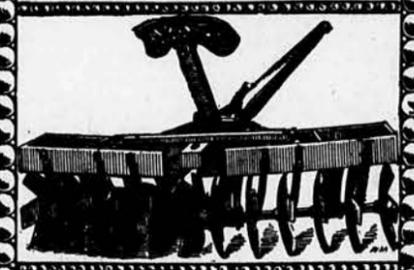
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Yours truly,
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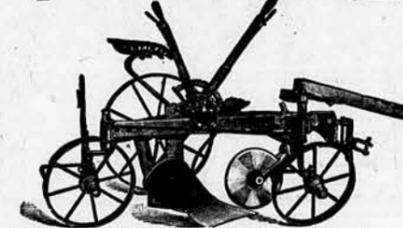
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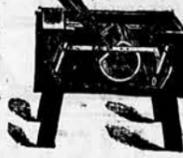
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THEY give your shipments their personal attention, keep you posted by wire or paper; furnish you money at reduced rates. WILL

THE STRAY LIST.

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 brookie face, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20. STEER—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.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 22, 1893.

Elk county—S. D. Lewis, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by H. A. Bryant, in Longton tp., P. O. Longton, December 30, 1892, one dark brown gelding, weight 850 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Bayles Shunste, in Eagle tp., P. O. Sexton, February 14, 1892, one two-year-old red and white speckled steer, branded A on left hip; valued at \$15.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by M. W. Shank, P. O. Terryton, March 1, 1893, one bay mare pony colt, star in face, left front foot and right hind foot white, branded bar X. A. on right shoulder, had rope around neck.

FOR WEEK ENDING MARCH 29, 1893.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Henry Green, Jr., in Straight Creek tp., P. O. Whiting, March 20, 1893, one sorrel pony mare, medium size, dim brands on left hip and shoulder; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one dun mare colt, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. A. Leslie, in Lowell tp., on March 6, 1893, one light bay mare, 2 years old; white star in forehead and white right hind foot, valued at \$15.

NOW IS THE TIME

To buy of me. I have nearly ONE HUNDRED MARES

Due to foal this spring, and I must have stable room. The intensely cold weather has delayed trade, and to hurry sales I have reduced my prices nearly one-half on

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Cleveland Bays and Shires,

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has often wasted time and material in trying to obtain a shade of color, and has even resorted to the use of ready mixed paints, the ingredients of which he knew nothing about, because of the difficulty in making a shade of color with white lead. This waste can be avoided by the use of National Lead Company's

Pure White Lead Tinting Colors.

These tints are a combination of perfectly pure colors put up in small cans and prepared so that one pound will tint 25 pounds of Strictly Pure White Lead to the shade shown on the can. By this means you will have the best paint in the world, because made of the best materials—

Strictly Pure White Lead

and pure colors. Insist on having one of the brands of white lead that are standard, manufactured by the "Old Dutch" process, and known to be strictly pure:

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These brands of Strictly Pure White Lead and National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors are for sale by the most reliable dealers in paints everywhere. If you are going to paint, it will pay you to send to us for a book containing information that may save you many a dollar; it will only cost you a postal card to do so.

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will draw a heavier load, steam easier; use less fuel, than any other engine in America. Sizes 10-12-14-16-18 horse power, Wood and Coal or Straw-burners, as desired. Also Victory Self-feeders, Reliance Horse Powers, Weighers, Bagger Attachments, etc.

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FOR IT HAS STOOD THE TEST, OF ALL THE SOAPS "OUR GIRLS" HAVE TRIED THIS "FAIRBANK'S" IS THE BEST.

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FOR SALE OR TRADE. - Sixty-five acres, four miles from State house. Want more land. Address Box 100, Topeka, Kas.

CHOICE SEED CORN. - Rankin's Mammoth Yellow Dent, \$1 per bushel. Three Poland-China males, full grown, cheap. The great breeding hog, Gold Coin 7412, fire, Tecumseh Chip by Tecumseh; first dam Miss Poca by Royalty. Five choice-bred gilts. John D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

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DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY. - Lowest prices on apple, peach, pear, cherry and plum trees, grape vines, hedge one and two year, shrubbery and small fruits. Send for catalogue. Wm. Plasket & son, Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE. - Imported Perche on stallion, 7 years old. S. Yenawine, Manhattan, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. - Trotting-bred stallion, Chicago Boy, grandson of Hambletonian 10. Cannot use him now, or as most of my brood mares are bred 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.

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

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

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WANTED. - Merchant and postmaster for this place. Two large beautiful river farms - a quick bargain. Jno. J. Cass, Allison, Decatur Co., Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE. - For real estate, stock or merchandise, imported black Percheron stallion, French Coach and black jack. Must sell at some price. Box 105, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

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