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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and forty varieties of Chickens. Prepaid and expressed. Write us.
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Fine Registered Stock. Thoroughbred Poultry, and Eggs. Satisfactory Guarantee. COCHRANVILLE, A. C. BROSIUS, Chester Co., PA.

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Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

R. S. COOK

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Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

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POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

W. H. Underwood, Hutchinson, - Kansas. Graceful's Index 9289 S. 27089 O., sire Seldom Seen 2d 23045 O., dam Graceful L. 28708 O. He was the sire of the Kansas World's Fair winners that won first, third and fourth prizes.

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JACKS and JENNETS

FOR SALE.

I have the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. HUPKINS, Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill.

JACK STOCK.

A choice lot for sale. Sired by imported and registered Jacks.

S. H. & H. C. MYERS, Kelly, Christian Co., Ky. Box 44.

IRVINE JACK FARM.

SECOND largest jack importing and breeding establishment in the world. I now have on hand a fine lot of Spanish Catalonian Jacks (arrived July 1st), selected from the best jack farms in Spain; all of breeding age and registered; blacks with white points; large, smooth bone. Had all Jacks to cover before purchasing. Guaranteed performers. Write me. Robert L. Irvine, Bowling Green, Mo.

76 Kentucky and Imported

JACKS and JENNETS. All black, white points, fine style, extra bone, from 14 to 16 hands high, 3 to 6 years old. Selected for demands of Western trade. We handle more good Jacks than any Western dealers. Every Jack guaranteed. See our stock before buying. Sale stables, Independence Mo., 10 miles from Kansas City.

Trains every half hour. Twenty Jacks on sale at Shenandoah, Ia., after March 1, 1894. For particulars address J. B. Vanleave & Bro., Lake City, Mo.

Deer Park Stock Farm

HUME, MO.

J. M. OLIVE, Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of

CATALONIAN JACKS.

Imported March 7, 1891, fourteen Black Catalonian Jacks, white points, 2 to 5 years old, fourteen to fifteen hands high, fine style and good performers. Your price is my price. Every Jack proven when purchased.

ALSO a few MISSOURI-BRED JACKS for sale. Correspondence solicited.

HALICE OLIVE & SON.

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Its Disadvantages as well as Advantages. Business and other Opportunities. Climate and Resources, with advice to those contemplating MOVING there, by an old resident. Send 25 cents to H. L. WILLIAMS, Summerland, Santa Barbara Co., Cal.

Wholesale Prices!

Thos. D. Hubbard, twenty years a wholesale merchant in New York city and Columbus, Ohio, having come to Kansas for his health, will supply at wholesale prices, Barbed Fence Wire, Wire Nails, Galvanized Chicken Fence Netting, Glazed Windows of all sizes for poultry houses, barns and other buildings, and all other requisites for breeders and farmers, free on board cars at St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo. For fuller information, address with stamp, THOS. D. HUBBARD, Kimball, Kansas.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

MARCH 15—Julius Peterson, Short-horns, Lancaster, Kas.

THE SWINE SCORE-CARD.

By W. S. Hanna, read before the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

Analysis and comparison are at the bottom of all true philosophy. The educated mind is the one trained to reason correctly and thus arrive at sound conclusions. As the perfect whole consists of a symmetrical union and harmony of perfect parts joined into one, so, in order to understand any model of perfection, we must be able to analyze its separate parts, and after being able to analyze it, we must then be able to unite these parts in perfect harmony. Many minds by nature seem able to grasp a whole, and succeed in judging quite well at a single glance. How they do it, they do not know themselves, and severe tests have demonstrated, like Warren Colburn's wonderful powers in mental arithmetic, a close analysis of which unknown method revealed the inborn process lying at the foundation of all operations in mental arithmetic or true analysis. So with Froebel and Pestalozzi's methods, but some other genius helped develop those methods and put them in print, and a great system of education was developed. So, in a similar way, the scoring of animals was developed. First, experienced breeders were confronted by the terms, "perfect hog," "small ear," "finely-proportioned limbs," etc., and the most experienced of them found, on putting the sweepstakes animals side by side, there was often no similarity whatever. Besides, the owners often knew more than the judges, as by frequent contact with their own animals they had learned to examine every part of them; had analyzed them without knowing it. The judge and breeder's judgment was often formed, influenced, or moulded by the cut of some widely-advertised animal whom the analytical, studious animal artist had "improved on nature," and thus slowly were stock-raisers being somewhat educated. The wealthy breeder, who could visit many fairs and see the finest prepared show stock, learning in the field of actual observation, was the only one who possessed any unusual advantage, and it was a costly school to learn in, and these few persons seemed to want to monopolize the field, and any method that should allow any man to climb up by any other way, they proclaimed a thief and a robber. It is said a good carpenter must also be a good joiner. That a lawyer can only read law because he can analyze it intelligently as he reads, and, like Lincoln, be able to bound it on all sides by a thought. That a teacher who cannot analyze and teach his pupils to analyze or separate the sciences into their constituent parts, and pass an examination upon the same by licensed expert judges who mark him in the scale of 100, the law disfranchises him. But if we apply exactly the same kind of reasoning to analyzing the parts of an animal and give the model of perfection adopted an exact mathematical perfection of parts in the scale of hundreds, some ignoramus jumps up and says, "It can't be done. I don't see it; hence you don't." He has failed to realize that it is nothing new, but that the same principle has been in use for years; that the same real law of examination has been applied for years; but to apply it to hogs, instead of humans, must be the unpardonable sin.

Twelve years ago it was unthought of, but the idea of the necessity of a recognized standard existed among all breeders. Nine years ago in January, at the annual meeting of the Central Poland-China Record Association, the standards just adopted by other associations were critically discussed and an analytical standard, giving a certain number of hundredths to each part, was adopted, applying the principles of the written examination then sanctioned by the laws of several States, and some of these originators are still "leading spirits," and one, Hon. S. M. Shepherd,

was the supreme judge at the World's Fair, and whose model has really determined the future American hog probably more than all other causes combined. We have also noticed that the most bitter exponents of the opposition to the score-card or expert system have worked as hard and succeeded quite as well, if not better, in adapting their style of hog to the coming model. Though outwardly fighting and keeping up an apparent opposition, in practice they conform to the changing public opinion and trot out the hog nearest to the adopted model.

Practically, we believe that no other system has resulted in unifying our system of judging or of developing more perfect animals than this one. Yet we believe the greatest good to be derived from it consists in preparing the judges and breeders for their work of knowing, through ability to analyze closely each and every part of an animal by a system which helps the general judgment in forming a correct conclusion. It is not a substitute for all other methods, but it is one of the greatest helps. The judge should understand, and, if necessary, be able to use it, and especially in animals nearly alike. It is very satisfactory to the judge and should be to the intelligent breeder, if any system is, but it is doubtful if any system will ever give perfect satisfaction to selfish humanity, and it must not be expected. The born kicker will never die except he dies a-kicking. He has a fashion of howling himself into notoriety as a plan of successful advertising, but it is proper and right for any successful reform to come up through the school of adversity. To pass through a fire of criticism, "These are the tests that try us to see whether we are made of the true metal or not." It will purify it of the dross, and the

are important to American meat-producers, as an indication of our progress in the London market, we reproduce from *Bell's Messenger*, of London, the chief points of the interview:

"Mr. Roddick said it was all moonshine to attempt to place the responsibility for this 'alleged fraud'—selling American beef as 'best Scotch'—upon the importers, because, in reality, all they had to do with the matter was to send the meat to the central dead meat market in London. The carcasses after being dressed at the Birkenhead lairages, were wrapped in cloths bearing the name of the firm sending the meat to the market, and also having the words 'Birkenhead Lairages' distinctly printed upon them."

"So that from this there would appear to be no attempt at fraud on the part of the importers?"

"Oh, dear, no; the meat is sent to London simply as imported meat, and every one connected with the trade knows very well that we are not allowed to slaughter Scotch beasts at the woodside lairages, which are constructed solely to deal with cattle imported from abroad."

"That is easily accounted for. In Scotland the butchers have a peculiar mode of cutting up a carcass for the London trade. The animal, after being slaughtered, is not sawn into sides as is done by English butchers, but the meat is divided by a cleaver. The neck and shoulders are then removed from the side of beef, together with all the other rough portions of the flesh. This is used for home consumption, and only the choicest parts of the carcass are sent to London, and this accounts for the fact that Scotch beef brings the top price in the market. At certain periods of the year, when Scotch cattle are scarce, retailers re-

there is not much to choose between superior qualities of English or Scotch and American meat?"

"No. Of course, the northeast of Scotland—Aberdeenshire, Banffshire, and Morayshire—has always been noted for the quality of the meat it sends to London, and this generally makes a top price; but then the rough portions of all the carcasses are kept at home. Several parts of America, however, can produce cattle quite equal to that reared in Scotland. In Nebraska and Kansas, and western Virginia the soil is very similar to that of the northeast of Scotland, and cattle can be reared and fattened on the grass grown there so that even an expert could not tell, on seeing the carcass, that it was not that of a Scotch-fed beast. In fact, the meat from these particular localities always commands a top price here, and that when placed alongside English or prime Scotch beef. It is all moonshine to talk of the public being robbed, because the public are too good judges to be robbed in the way stated."

"Do you think if the meat was marked and described it would make any difference to its consumption or lessen the demand?"

"No; I consider it would only increase the sale of it, because it would serve to convince people of the really good quality of the meat. Much of the meat reared at home is not fit to be exposed for sale alongside this American beef. I am fully convinced that if the meat was marked, its sale would increase just in the same way as the consumption of margarine has grown since the passing of the Margarine act."

"It is also alleged that Chilian and other South American meat is dressed in the Scotch fashion, and consigned to London, as 'best Aberdeen.' Is that so?"

"With regard to South American meat, very few cargoes have ever come here that were fit to be represented as Scotch meat, even had it been tried. It is hardly fit for the London market at all. It goes generally to Manchester and the populous midland towns, to retailers who carry on a second or third-class trade. It is not at all suitable for dressing as Scotch meat. It fetches a very low price—generally a penny a pound less than ordinary American, so that the statement that this is sold for best Scotch is, in my opinion, absurd. In conclusion, Mr. Roddick remarked that cattle from many of the best known herds in Scotland had been exported to America to improve the breed of cattle there, and, consequently, the quality was year by year improving with the introduction of fresh strains of blood."

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

Bennett's Horse-Power Grubber.

We present on this page an illustration of a machine which would be of great use to farmers in the West, whose farms lie along water courses and are covered with stumps which need to be removed in order to permit convenient cultivation.

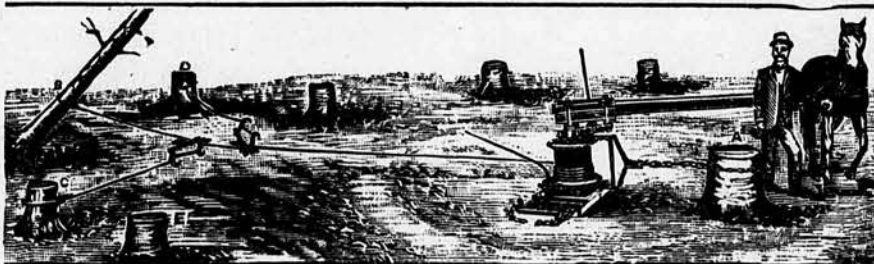
This grubber is highly recommended by those who have tested its merits.

Its price complete with "sure grip" is \$110. With it is furnished 120 feet of best steel cable, two root chains and one pulley.

If you want a machine of any kind, either a grubber, stump-puller or other farm implements, write to H. L. Bennett & Co., Westerville, O. A postal card request to them will insure you their catalogue, which will give you valuable information.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.



BENNETT'S HORSE-POWER GRUBBER.

public will extract the benefit of the discussion which we now submit to you. Some of the results of the score-card system are plainly seen from the fact that some of the closest students of this system, relying on their trained judgment, were induced to take their animals to the World's Fair and win fifteen premiums for Kansas. Already at our leading agricultural colleges and training schools may be seen scores of farmer boys being trained, score-card in hand, to become the future judges of the show ring, or at least to know what constitutes a model animal. The most advanced thought of the age thus recognizes and endorses the leading thoughts and principles of the system as being helpful and of practical use. It thereby diffuses knowledge, experience and observations of each breeder and becomes a common good to all.

The true student delights in an animated skirmish that livens things up and keeps every fellow thinking, and to think causes us to improve, and that is the great object of this association.

American Beef Scotch Fashion.

Our English cousins have been somewhat agitated of late years over the fact that American beef has assumed so important a place in the fastidious London markets. A brief discussion of the subject recently occurred in the House of Commons, in which it was charged that American beef was being sold as the "best Scotch." Subsequently a representative of the Liverpool *Courier* interviewed a Mr. George Roddick, reputed to be one of the best known and largest dealers in dressed meat.

Since, when they disagree among themselves, Englishmen as well as other people impart valuable information, more by way of incident than otherwise, and since this interview is interesting and the facts brought out

quest the importers of foreign cattle and dead meat salesmen to dress carcasses for them in the Scotch mode, and this is done at the lairages, but still the meat reaches the market with the Birkenhead wrappers upon it, and if there is any deception practiced it is not by the importers but by the retailers, who purchase the meat in the open market."

"And is there any great difference in the price of American and Scotch beef?"

"No, there is not. Some of the best American beef is sold in the wholesale market at a price equal to that obtained for the best Scotch, and that with the full knowledge of the buyer that the meat is imported. It is not, as I have said, because of the superior class of the beef that Scotch meat brings the top price, but because it is only the choicest portions of the carcass that reach the London market. In consequence of this the side will fetch a penny a pound more than meat of equal quality but differently dressed by the butcher. All meat reaching the London market is sold upon its merits, and the retail dealer is perfectly aware of the quality of the beef he purchases and what is its market value, and really whether it is Scotch or prime American does not make any difference. The importers could not afford to sell the best American beef at any less money than the Scotch beef, therefore there is no fraud upon the public at all. Suppose the best American meat was sold for Scotch, it is as good, and could not be sold to the retailers who buy it unless it was. As a matter of fact, the dealer who buys this meat and retails it does not make so much profit out of it as the man who deals exclusively in second-class English meat. The retailer really gets no extra profit out of the best American meat, because he can scarcely buy it at the price he gives for best English."

"So that really in point of price

Agricultural Matters.

FALL-SOWN ALFALFA.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The question of feed, and not only feed, but feed that we can raise and use, whether it rains or not, is the question of the hour with the people in this part of Kansas. The idea that all grass seed must be sown in the spring has a deep and apparently a lasting hold on the minds of the people. Here in our part of the country, at least one hundred acres of alfalfa was sown this spring. Seventy-five acres of it is gone entirely and the balance is being pastured to death, or else is so thin on the ground that it will never pay expenses. The plants are weak to begin with, and when the dry, hot weather strikes it it goes back. A little rain then starts the fall grass and weeds and the crop is gone. By sowing in the fall, by cold weather the plants are as big as the average spring-sown and are ready for business as soon as the weather is favorable the following spring. The repeated mowings keep the weeds off and seemingly prevent the growth of the fall grasses, at least there has been none to speak of on mine so far, at least none to hurt. My alfalfa is now in good shape and would make as much green feed to the acre as any piece of wheat or rye in the county on same grade of land.

I confess it is a temptation to look at it and at the cattle and consider the feed it would make, but I am going to stay off of it till spring, and I believe it will pay big.

For the benefit of the new subscribers, I will say that my land is ordinary upland prairie, this particular piece being a ridge or backbone between two draws, sloping to the south and thoroughly drained. It is underlaid by stiff, heavy clay gumbo in spots, and some stone. My well at the north end and on the same ridge, is sixty feet deep. In the spring of 1892, I sowed the piece (fourteen acres) to oats, except a narrow strip on east side left for a road. This was sown to alfalfa in May. The first week after the oats were off the ground was prepared and on the last day of August and the first day of September, 1892, it was drilled (using a common wheat drill set fine) to alfalfa. The seed was run through the hoes and six and three-fourths bushels of seed used, then thoroughly harrowed. A small plat, say one-eighth of an acre, to the west, used as a potato patch, was plowed and harrowed and sown broadcast, about one peck to the acre of seed used. It all got one good rain right after sowing, then dry till December 6, when our big snow came on, two feet deep, and laid on till March 1. Then came on the driest and windiest spring we ever had, practically no rain at all until June 3, when we had a deluge. It rained five times in June hard enough to put the creeks and ravines clear out of their banks, and practically none since then.

Now, for results. The spring-sown strip lived through the season of 1892. Got nothing at all from it though. The drilled piece was put in too deep and altogether too thick. Where it came up the thickest it did the poorest. It came up twice and the last to come up all died in the fall, both on the drilled and on the broadcast sowings. I began to cut it on June 5. Fed it both green and dried, weeds and all, till July 15. Before I cut it all over once. Cut the spring-sown three times, the drilled all of it twice and part of it three times. Could see no practical difference between the spring-sown and the fall-drilled, as to yield, freedom from weeds, stand, etc. Compared with prairie grass on same grade of land, the product was about the same. On the broadcast fall-sowing the stand was better, grew nicer, was best all season through. The first cutting of it, about June 10, was a good half crop, compared with alfalfa on same grade of land four years old. Second cutting, about August 1, very light. Third cutting, September 18, made as much per acre as the same grade of prairie land did for the entire season. To sum it all up, I find by sowing in the fall I gain a year in time, and a better and surer stand. I find,

also, that I get better results where the plants are four to six inches apart. Any system of seeding that would give a good healthy plant to four inches square of ground is thick enough, and one-half peck of seed put on well-prepared ground the last week in August of any good fair wheat year will give plenty of stand.

I could not see any practical difference as to hardness, ability to stand cold, drought, winds, etc., between the young alfalfa and wheat—the grade of land, slope, conditions, etc., being equal. To my brother farmers who have failed with spring-sown alfalfa, a few words. Take a piece of naturally dry rolling land—it must be clear of standing water at all times of the year, no matter what the subsoil is, or how high up the air (above water I mean)—put it in good shape and sow to oats. Cut and remove the oats in time so that there will be no volunteer crop; then, as soon as possible, plow and put in good shape and whenever your judgment would say to sow, why broadcast one-half a peck to a peck of good seed per acre and harrow thoroughly. Pledge yourself that no matter what turns up you will keep all and every kind of stock off that land for two years from date, and stick to your pledge, and you will find it one of the most profitable patches on your claim.

Z. W. COLEMAN.

Navarre, Dickinson Co., Kas.

Alfalfa.

By Secretary I. D. Graham, Kansas Agricultural College.

The alfalfa plant, whose origin is said to antedate history, and whose value in the economy of the farm is not yet fully appreciated, belongs to the clovers, and, unlike the most of them, seems peculiarly adapted to the agriculture of the great plains.

Like other prominent members of the great clover family, alfalfa is an enricher of the soil, a heavy yielder when grown under favorable conditions, a drought-resister of very considerable capacity, and a most valuable food plant for live stock. It has long been a favorite plant for growing in the irrigation districts of California and Colorado, and, more recently, it is reported a success on the uplands of western Kansas.

From one experiment of this kind the writer desires to recite some facts. The land upon which the experiment was made was situated in one of the western counties of Kansas. It was upland and more or less sandy. The subsoil was porous and also sandy. The land was plowed in the usual manner, and the seed sown about the first of May. No special care was used in the preparation of the soil, and it was noted that the ground was mellow, even late in the season. Owing to necessity, a portion of the land was fenced off and used, after seeding, for a short time, to confine a bunch of cattle. In the fall it was noted, much to the surprise of the owner, that the land that had been trampled by the cattle had much the best stand of alfalfa.

Acting on the hint that, for his kind of soil, the land should have been rolled after seeding, he trebled his acreage the next spring and rolled the land. The seeding of the latter field was done on fall-plowed wheat land. The results were satisfactory as to stand, but he here met a new difficulty. All the gophers in the country seemed at once to congregate upon this particular portion of the farm. Killing these off by various methods, his crop was in such condition that he pastured it lightly the first season. He now considers this alfalfa field the most valuable portion of his farm. Even during the past dry season he was able to save a seed crop which he thought a fair return for his investment.

Alfalfa is not the whole solution to the agricultural problem of the plains, but it will undoubtedly lead a long way towards it and find a most useful place therein.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is known by its words. The experience of half a century proves that no other preparation of the kind stops coughing and allays irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes so promptly and effectually as this.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

Possibilities and Profits of Alfalfa-Raising in Kansas Without Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My experience in alfalfa-raising has been on land that never has been irrigated. Alfalfa is the surest and the best paying crop the Kansas farmers can raise. It will yield two to four crops of hay, or two crops of hay with one of seed every season.

Alfalfa yields at each cutting from one to one and a half tons per acre, and if well cured is the best hay raised in Kansas, both for horses and cattle; even hogs in winter time chew the dry green hay with a great deal more relish than the average tobacco-chewer does his tobacco.

As a hog pasture alfalfa can't be beat. The farmer with a good alfalfa pasture for his hogs, and one feeding ground, wheat swill in place of corn in summer time, will have better and healthier

profits can be made, I will quote my last two crops: In the summer of 1892, I raised two crops of hay and seventy-nine bushels of seed on eleven acres of alfalfa. I sold the seventy-nine bushels of seed at home at \$6 a bushel, or at the rate of \$43 an acre. Last summer (1893) the same eleven acres of alfalfa yielded two crops of hay and 127 bushels of seed, that I have sold at \$5 a bushel, or at the rate of \$57 an acre. The seed alone the last two years paid at the rate of \$100 an acre, or four times the value of the land, and this not including the hay crops. The seed was threshed in a common threshing machine, as no clover-huller is owned here, and some seed went into the straw stack.

The alfalfa straw mixed with middlings will fatten cattle.

These few stray notes show the possibilities of alfalfa, and that it is the Kansas farmer's best paying crop, and if any brother farmer knows of a better crop I will pay for the information and be ever so much obliged. It is for the profit we live.

EX-PHARMACIST.

Lindsborg, Kas., January 22, 1894.

Chapman Water Elevator.

A wonderful invention, the Chapman patent process, which causes non-flowing wells to flow without pumping. It will deliver from one to five times more water than can be pumped, and is more economical than any other means of raising large quantities of water. No well is too small, too deep, too large, the water too muddy or too sandy for the use of this invention. We here illustrate a new principle of causing artesian wells to flow. It consists of placing an air pipe, connected with an air compressor a suitable distance down into the well, with an ejector placed on the lower end of the air pipe, and separator on the top. The air is forced down into the well and expands upward out of the ejector with great velocity, carrying the water with its force and expansion. The air being so much lighter than the water, hence the difference in their gravity assists to cause the water to flow over the top of the well with great velocity. It will throw out sand and gravel without injury to the machinery, and when there are obnoxious gases in the well, such as sulphurous hydrogen or other gases, that will mix with the air, they will leave the water in the separator, and when the air is cool at the compressor, before being forced down, the air as it expands will absorb the heat in the water and make it much cooler and more potable. It is suitable for irrigation, water-works, ice plants, breweries, and all places where large quantities of water are required. The manufacturers guarantee this invention to give satisfaction or ask no pay for the erection of the plant.

For further information address the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., Chicago, Ill., or Dallas, Tex.

Bell's Weekly Messenger and Farm Journal, the oldest agricultural paper in England and unexcelled in excellence in any part of the world, refers to this new Secretary of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, Mr. F. D. Coburn, as "the best American author of the present day on matters relating to pigs."

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

will be one of the attractions on the Pacific coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 30, 1894, and might be aptly termed the World's Fair in miniature.

It will equal if not surpass the great Centennial.

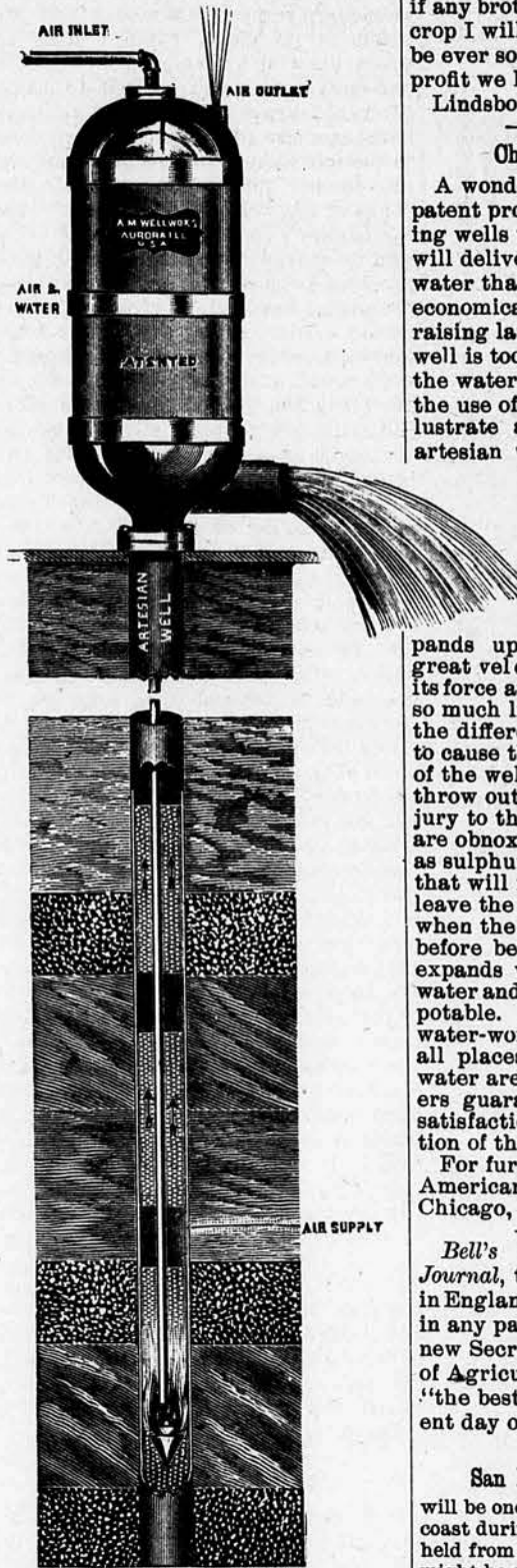
The Union Pacific is offering unusually low round trip rates to all California points and Portland, Ore.

Send 2 cents for our California Sights and Scenes. A. M. FULLER, E. L. LOMAX, City Agent, Topeka. Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

California and Return \$65.50.

The Union Pacific offers to the California tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri river terminals. Quickest time and best service. The only line running Pullman Palace sleepers and diners through from Chicago to San Francisco. For any additional information, call on or address A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka, or E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Get up a club for the FARMER.



CHAPMAN WATER ELEVATOR.

hogs and never see the dreaded hog cholera in his herd.

To start alfalfa, fall-plow your ground, put it in the best possible condition, by harrowing it often in the spring; sow late enough that the young plant will not be killed by late spring frosts; mow it often to keep down the weeds; and do not pasture the first two years, till the alfalfa is well rooted, when the severest winter or drouth will not kill it, and two to three crops of hay can be harvested the driest season Kansas ever had.

As a restorer of fertility to our soon-exhausted wheat grounds, no better fertilizer than alfalfa can be found. It restores nitrogen to the ground, that is so essential in raising large grain crops.

As the profits of alfalfa is in the seed crop, and as a sample of what

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.

HOW DO YOU LIKE IT?

[We print below a discussion of some points in economics which have been much written about and have to some become tiresome. To prevent an undue protraction of the discussion at this time, it is hereby announced that a well-tempered answer of equal length with this paper will be permitted, and that a reply to this answer may be made, closing the debate.—EDITOR.]

In a very able speech in the House, on Friday, January 12, Hon. Henry C. Snodgrass gave some figures that ought to be at least a little interesting to Kansas farmers who are engaged in a struggle to lift a mortgage. He quotes from the *Mail and Export Journal* (American and foreign edition), as follows. Foreign prices are free on board ship at New York:

| Articles. | Foreign price. | Home price. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Advance plow..... | \$ 9 00 | \$18 00 |
| Hay tedder..... | 30 00 | 45 00 |
| Mower..... | 40 00 | 65 00 |
| Horse rake..... | 17 00 | 25 00 |
| Cumming feed cutter No. 3..... | 40 00 | 60 00 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 2 28 00 | 40 00 |
| Ann Arbor..... | 1 16 00 | 28 00 |
| Clipper cutter..... | 9 50 | 18 00 |
| Lever cutter..... | 4 25 | 8 25 |
| Cultivator..... | 22 00 | 30 00 |
| Sweep..... | 60 00 | 90 00 |

Making the average excess of home price of these home-manufactured articles nearly 60 per cent. more than the foreign price. Protection, don't you see, comes a little high. From the *Engineering and Mining Journal* of May 3, 1890, he quotes the following, with discounts to the foreign trade, as below:

Agricultural implements.—S. L. Allen & Co., Planet Jr. No. 2 seed drill, \$9; discount 30 per cent. Combined drill, cultivator, rake, plow, etc., \$12; discount 30 per cent. Fire-fly single-wheel hoe, cultivator and plow, \$5; hand plow, \$2.50; discount 30 per cent., free on board at New York.

Plows.—Oneonta Clipper, reversible iron beam cutter, \$14; discount 30 per cent. Rakes.—Ranging from \$8.50 to \$34. Grain scythes, \$11.25 to \$11.50; discounts 40 and 10 per cent.

Then follows a list of pistols, knives, scissors, spoons, forge, drills, duck and twine, augers, wrenches, wash-tubs, milk pans, lamps, etc., on which the discounts range from 10 to 70 per cent. in favor of the foreign purchaser.

Well, how's the tin-plate infant coming on? In 1862 the duty was 25 per cent.; in 1872, 15 per cent.; in 1875, 20 per cent.; in 1883, 30 per cent., but under the McKinley bill it jumped up to 70 per cent., a tax of \$15,000,000 per annum.

The statistical abstract shows that there has been collected in tariff taxes since 1862, \$5,175,972,313.83. Experts tell us that for every \$1 of import taxes collected \$4 is paid protected manufacturers in increased prices made possible by protection. Now, four times \$5,175,972,313.83 equals \$20,703,889,255.32, which is the profit the protected industries have been enabled to extort from the people. These two sums added give \$25,879,861,569.15, or the total cost of thirty years of high tariff. Do you wonder why Massachusetts has gained more in wealth during the last decade than nine of the Western and Southern States, or New York more than fifteen, and Pennsylvania more than twelve?

| MINIMUM DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. | |
|--|------------------|
| Private debt, quasi-public corporations, including steam railways (funded), street railways (funded), telegraph, telephone, etc., total..... | \$5,000,000,000 |
| Private corporations and individuals..... | 1,000,000,000 |
| Crop liens in the South..... | 350,000,000 |
| Chattel mortgage..... | 300,000,000 |
| National bank loans and overdrafts..... | 1,981,058,320 |
| Other banks, loans and overdrafts, not including real estate mortgages..... | 1,172,918,415 |
| Other private debts..... | 1,191,023,215 |
| Total private debt, in round numbers..... | \$18,000,000,000 |
| PUBLIC DEBT. | |
| United States..... | \$891,960,104 |
| States..... | 228,997,389 |
| Counties..... | 145,848,045 |
| Municipalities..... | 724,468,080 |
| School districts..... | 36,701,948 |
| Total..... | \$2,027,170,546 |
| Total private debt..... | 18,000,000,000 |
| Grand total..... | \$18,027,170,546 |

Which, at 6 per cent. interest, is costing the producers of the United States

the appalling sum of \$1,081,630,232.76, or about \$17 per head for every man, woman and child in interest annually, or \$85 for a family of five.

The debt of \$18,000,000,000 equals about \$277 per capita, or \$1,385 for a family of five. When we remember that this vast sum has to be paid from the products of the labor of about 13,000,000 workers, we begin to realize why the producers are beginning to kick.

How do you imagine 13,000,000 producers are going to pay \$18,000,000,000? One thousand three hundred and eighty-five dollars a head is a pretty heavy debt to carry, but that is what the figures show. Don't you think it time to investigate the machinery by which this vast debt has been saddled upon you? In 1865, Hugh McCulloch recommended destroying the greenbacks and issuing gold interest-bearing bonds instead, for, he said, "the people are now practically out of debt." So they burned up the people's money and put bonds in its place, exempt from all taxes; drawing 6 per cent. gold interest, and on which, if you wanted to bank, you could draw 90 per cent. in bank notes at a cost of 1 per cent. and loan to the fool farmer (whose lands and improvements and industry made the bonds of any value) at whatever rate the banker's conscience (?) would allow him to charge; weren't satisfied with greenbacks in return for bonds at redemption, but had to strengthen the public credit (after the bonds were sold—queer time to think of propping up one's credit after his notes are out) by declaring the bonds payable in coin. But still, not content, silver must be destroyed as legal money, so that the bonds would appreciate still more. But now comes the most astounding fraud in the long list of crimes. After the bonds that had yielded the government about 60 cents on the dollar had been bolstered up by criminal legislation and the treasury was full, and the people, in accordance with their lawful option, offered to redeem the bonds, the holders demanded as high as 29 per cent. premium, and actually got it.

But let's get back to consider some more of the ways by which this debt has been created. Watered stock. Did you ever stop to think how they affected you? Didn't imagine that you had any interest in watered stock, did you? Well, let's see about that a little. Say a railroad cost \$20,000 per mile (and they are built for two-thirds of that sum now), and by charging freights and fares so as to realize a dividend of 20 per cent., the financiers who have been running the roads are able to sell stock up to \$80,000 per mile and yet declare a 5 per cent. dividend. But you must foot the bill. Where are the bonds and stocks of our Western roads held? In Boston, New York and Europe, principally. Then the money to pay interest and dividends is sent out of the country as a rule. That, of course, makes money scarce here, and when you go to borrow at bank you find, although New York, Boston and London are fairly overwhelmed with idle money, that you can hardly get it on any security. But how do you like it, anyhow? J. A. M.

Emporia, Kas.

A Dangerous Power.

If Secretary Carlisle has power without consent of Congress to issue fifty millions in government bonds, what can prevent him from issuing a thousand million? If the capitalists of New England who refuse to loan money on Kansas farms at 8 per cent., prefer to sell gold to Uncle Sam at a premium in exchange for bonds at 5 per cent., they evidently have such a cinch on Mr. Carlisle that the bonds would be forthcoming.

This is a very dangerous power to be vested in President Cleveland's Secretary of the Treasury. It virtually gives to him more financial power than is possessed by the Queen of England, the Emperor of the German Empire and the Czar of all the Russias.

It makes Grover Cleveland, through his man Carlisle, the dictator of the financial affairs of nearly seventy millions of American freemen. It is a power without precedent in any free government and contrary to the spirit of the American constitution. The

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Organize a league in your neighborhood—members participate in commission profit of sales of their own products.

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Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

American Congress alone has the power to pass laws affecting the property and labor of American citizens. Congress alone can create national debts or levy national taxes.

Secretary Carlisle has assumed the right to create a national debt in time of profound peace and it will be followed by taxes upon the labor and products of the country to pay both principal and interest. It is a dangerous power for it enables an administration known to be in partnership with the gold conspirators of England and New York, to burden the people with war debts in a time of peace. That this action of Mr. Carlisle is a part of Mr. Cleveland's scheme in the demonization of silver there is no doubt. Mr. Carlisle is simply the tool of the gold and stock gamblers and his bond scheme is their plot to create a greater demand for gold and place a fresh burden upon the shoulders of the people. Carlisle is the agent of Grover Cleveland's financial policy. Congress is in session. It is supposed to represent the American people. Has Mr. Carlisle ever asked Congress for authority to create a national debt? Would Congress grant such a request?

The action of Mr. Carlisle is a violation of the constitution and the laws and a bold defiance of the will of the American people. Every advocate of the single gold standardism approves the action of Mr. Carlisle. The reason for that is plain. It is a part of the gold conspiracy of which Mr. Carlisle is the most conspicuous factor. He does not submit the proposition to the scrutiny of the American Congress but his arbitrary exercise of a most dangerous power will so arouse the American people that Congress dare not ignore it. —*Atchison Champion.*

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"Not for many months have there been so many buyers on the market nor the receipts of horses so heavy as this week. But even in the face of receipts, which at any other time would be regarded as excessive, the market has been strong, active and buoyant, and 5 to 15 per cent. higher than last week. The demand is on a scale equally as large as the receipts and scattered pretty well among the entire list.

"The demand for Southern chunks continues unabated, and drivers and fancy actors selling very freely and at firm prices. The sales of chunks, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds, was much better than for some time, and there was even a limited demand for draft horses at a slight advance over recent quotations."

The following is a summary of prices:

| | |
|----------------------------|---------|
| Southern chunks..... | 50@70 |
| 1,200-lb chunks..... | 70@85 |
| 1,300-lb chunks..... | 85@100 |
| 1,400-lb chunks..... | 115@135 |
| 1,700-lb draft horses..... | 140@200 |
| Drivers..... | 125@200 |
| Coach horses..... | 175@300 |

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City stock yards horse and mule department, report the market as showing a great improvement, both in the number of buyers and the quality of stock offered, over any time during the last fall. Receipts were quite liberal and there was quite a run of Eastern and Southern buyers.

They report prospects for the coming week very fair, as anything in the way of a nice driver, good draft horse or a smooth round Southern chunk is eagerly sought for. Prices were strong at quotations.

Below will be found a few quotations:

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Extra draft, 1,500 lbs..... | \$110 @150 |
| Good draft, 1,300 lbs..... | 80 @100 |
| Extra drivers..... | 100 @200 |
| Good drivers..... | 75 @100 |
| Saddle, good to extra..... | 75 @175 |
| Southern mares and geldings..... | 25 @75 |
| Western range, unbroken..... | 20 @50 |
| Western ponies..... | 10 @20 |

Mule market fairly active. Some little trading in fourteen and a half to fifteen-hand mules with quality. Quotations unchanged.

BEES! If you keep BEES subscribe for the *Progressive Bee Keeper*, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. Also illustrated Catalogue of Bee Keepers' Supplies. Address LEAHY & CO., Higginsville, Mo. Mention FARMER.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I have used two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm and consider myself cured. I suffered twenty 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 or by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren street, New York



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Sold in tracts of 80 acres and upwards at \$5 to \$10 Per Acre, on Ten Years Time, At a Low Rate of Interest. Cash payments \$100 and upwards to suit purchaser. We own these lands and they are entirely free of incumbrance.

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

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CHICAGO.

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. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Surgical Emergencies.

(NUMBER 5.)

What should be done for a sprained joint? is often a very serious question. When a hip, knee, ankle, shoulder, elbow or wrist joint is at all seriously strained, unless it is very promptly and properly cared for the injury is sure to be serious and protracted. The disability which such a joint incurs is very liable to be life-long. I myself had an ankle severely sprained when about 14 years old, which still troubles me at times. It has always been weaker than the other one. At the time, it was supposed that it would be well in a few days. I thought I would be brave and walk on it if it did hurt a little. So I walked and groaned until the inflammation became so intense that I was compelled to give up and nurse the joint, and as a consequence I have been nursing it thirty-seven years.

The only safe rule to adopt in case of a sprained joint is to put it to rest immediately and keep it at rest until all pain and soreness are gone. Any attempt to go about on it a little while will be most likely to be punished with savage severity. It is true that many people go about very soon after a sprain, but it is equally true that most of such joints suffer a greater or less degree of impairment by reason of it, and in later years rheumatism or neuralgia are very likely to supervene in that particular joint. But rest is not all that is needed. As nearly instantly as possible, the joint should be wrapped in cloths wrung out of hot water—as hot as can be borne—and if a snug-fitting bandage can be applied smoothly from below upwards over the joint, so as to make moderate compression all around and over the joint, it will not swell nearly so much and will be easier kept from all motion, which is important.

But great care should be exercised in bandaging to have it smooth, and to see that the subsequent swelling of the limb does not make the bandage too tight and partly or entirely choke off circulation. The hot applications should be continued as long as pain or serious soreness continue. If the sprain has been neglected for a time and much swelling and pain have supervened, a quite different course is to be pursued. The swelling must be eradicated before relief from pain and lameness can be secured. To do that, immerse the joint in hot water, if feasible, or otherwise wrap it in hot compresses for ten or fifteen minutes at a time, then apply a dash of cold for about one minute, and follow that up by placing over the joint one thickness of cotton or flannel cloth, holding it so it will not slip or wrinkle, and then for ten or fifteen minutes gently rub the joint upwards (never downwards), gradually increasing the pressure as it can be borne. That greatly facilitates removal of congestion and the thickening of the tissues beneath the skin and greatly improves the circulation of the blood in and around the joint. In severe cases this process should be repeated two to four times a day. Then the joint should be immobilized between treatments. After the pain and most of the swelling are out, the joint is best put into a starch splint and kept there for several days, or even weeks, according to the degree of tenderness that remains, and this is the way to do it: Make a pan or bowl of starch, just as you would for starching shirts and collars. Then, smoothly (and neither tight nor loose), apply a bandage from considerably below to considerably above the joint, of two or three thicknesses. Then smear a thin layer of starch over this bandage, and put on another thickness of bandage over it. Then more starch and more bandage, alternately, until you have six to eight thicknesses of bandage on, leaving the last turn of the bandage dry. Place the limb in an easy position and let it rest quietly until the starch in the dressing is dry. Then you have a light, close-fitting shell around the joint that will hold it in perfect condition for repair. Rest and non-use will do the balance.

Remember, that perfect rest of a bad sprain is of the utmost importance, as may be shown by a multitude of cases.

A few years ago a lady in northern Kansas sprained her ankle. It did not hurt much at the time and she was told to go right on and use it, as that would help to cure it. She took the advice and in a few days it became very painful and she was compelled to seek advice, and again she was told to go on crutches and still use it all she could and to bear all the pain she could in order that the joint might be kept in motion. The result was that the ligaments binding the joint together became the seat of a violent inflammation, and that inflammation extended gradually from the ligaments to the cushions of cartilage throughout the bearing surfaces of the joint and thence into the bones, and

when she applied to me for relief she was seriously threatened with the loss of the foot and ankle. A splint that would exactly fit the ankle and foot was made and she put to bed for three months, and by a hard fight the foot was saved, and when the inflammation was mostly out of the joint she went home. But she soon yielded to the natural impulse to walk anyhow, combined with the same foolish advice which had brought about the violent inflammation, and she went about on the foot before the inflammatory process was entirely abated. In a week the joint was nearly as bad as ever and she returned to the hospital and was then six months more in getting well of a sprain that at first might have been cured in two weeks.

About five years ago a Santa Fe official jumped out of a buggy to the sidewalk and turned his ankle completely over to one side. Happening to see the accident, I ran to him, picked him up in a dead faint, pulled the foot back to place and took him home at once. There I put a bandage on the ankle from the toes to the calf, and set the foot into a tub of hot water, as hot as he could bear it, and kept it there until all the pain went out, renewing the heat as fast as the water cooled. Then I put him to bed, with a firm bandage about the joint and the foot elevated to reduce the tendency to swelling. In two weeks the joint was about as good as ever, but I kept him on crutches about ten days more, not allowing the foot to bear any weight. Then he walked on it as well as if it had not been hurt. He expressed great amazement at the result and told me he had had the same joint put out four times before and never got over any of them under three to six months, and that this was the worst hurt of the five. Before, he had always had cold applications, followed by great swelling and intense pain, while this time the swelling was slight and the pain all gone in twelve to fifteen hours.

Unless you wish to greatly aggravate the pain and swelling of a sprained joint, never dress it in a cold dressing. Never put it under the pump spout and chill it, as so many people do. It is a dangerous proceeding and greatly retards the cure. Remember that cold applications always create congestion and swelling. If you doubt it, put your hand in very cold water or snow a few minutes and watch the result.

Answers to Correspondents.

(NUMBER 6.)

HENRY W. ROBY, M.D.:—Would you be kind enough to prescribe for the subjoined case through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER? My sister is troubled with insomnia to such an extent that she has not slept any for the last five nights, yet she feels drowsy. She is 36 years of age and is married. The doctors can do nothing for her. She tried an electric belt. This seemed to help her for a little time, but soon lost all effect.

Barnard, Kas.
Insomnia is not a disease, but merely a symptom of some other disturbance. Most likely it is due to irritation of the great sympathetic nerve, either from hemorrhoids or some other local disorder, which must be detected and corrected to make a cure. I need more information to prescribe.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 24, 1894.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John L. Williams, in Bluff tp., P. O. Blackstone, December 17, 1893, one black horse, sixteen hands high, light collar marks; valued at \$25.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by A. J. Scott, in Jefferson tp., P. O. Cedar Vale, two black horses, about fifteen hands high, each has harness marks and white star in forehead.

Sedgwick county—M. A. Carvin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by V. Hartman, in Ohio tp., P. O. Clearwater, one sorrel colt, 3 years old, about fifteen hands high, two white feet on left side; valued at \$25.

Norton county—D. W. Grant, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. L. Morgan, in Rockwell tp., one black horse colt, about 6 months old, white star in forehead, two white hind feet, left hind ankle crooked.

Miami county—Jas. E. Caton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. B. Robinson, in Marysville tp., P. O. Spring Hill, January 18, 1894, one red steer, 1 year old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Livingston, in Howard tp., December 1, 1893, one black mare, 7 years old, white spot in forehead and white hind feet.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John G. Edwards, in Indian Creek tp., one three-year-old roan steer, crop off right and upper-bit in left ear.

Greeley county—Wash. Huffaker, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Hurt, in Colony tp., January 10, 1894, one bay mare, weight about 750 pounds, box S on left hip; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 31, 1894.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Joseph Kennett, in Kapioma tp., P. O. Arrington, January 1, 1894, one bay mare, 7 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 7 years old, branded S J on left shoulder and O on right hip; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 7, 1894.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

BULL—Taken up by C. M. Jones, in Irving tp., January 1, 1894, one two-year-old bull, red with some white on belly, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by T. A. Hastings, in Mill Creek tp., January 27, 1894, one dun mare pony, black stripe down back, black mane and tail, branded on left thigh; valued at \$10.

Coffey county—T. N. Bell, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Cokley, in Neosho tp., one roan dehorned steer, 2 years old, two slits in right ear, cropped left ear, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one roan steer with horns, 2 years old, fork in left ear, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$15.

Lyon county—C. W. Willhite, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Schuyler Searcy, in Americus tp., January 18, 1894, one dark brown horse, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.



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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 KANSAS FARMER.

The Hand to Do My Work.

My heart is heavy and my hands are weary—
Down-dropping from their toil.
I moan, "Oh, may I not forever fold them
In scenes beyond this toil?"
An angel whispers, "Yea, thou mayst repose
When shadows never lurk;
Yet, stay thy flight till thou canst first discover
A hand to do thy work."

The burden lifted, one I go a-questing
To free me into Heaven.
"Who canst thou trust," my heart said unto me,
"With all that God has given?"
What other one will rise at midnight hour—
Will rise at dawning day,
To linger o'er thine own, awake or sleeping,
When thou art far away?

"What other one will stagger 'neath thy burden,
Yet never fail of step?
What other one would carry up to Heaven
Thy dear ones while the slept?
What other hand could clear the thorny pathway
For these dear following feet?
What other arm could bear across the chasms
When sin and weakness meet?"

The angel came a-saying, "Art thou ready
To fold thy hands from toil—
To follow me along the stony pathway
To scenes beyond this toil?"
"Nay, nay," I plead. "Oh! heed me not, I pray
Thee.
No more I'll moan or irk.
Leave I to God to find at His good pleasure
A hand to do my work."

JOSEPHINE RIPLEY HAGUE.

The Husking Bee.

Now comes the merry husking bee
The farmer's heart to cheer;
And fill his crib with golden grain,
The corn upon the ear.

Soon now the joyous party seeks
To find one tinged with red;
The girl who claims the ruby prize,
Her neighbor's son may wed.

The shucking done, the housewife calls
Their helpers round the feast;
Who chat and eat of wholesome fare,
Then trip the toe till lights the east.

The evening's pleasant hours soon pass,
And the toilers homeward turn;
Another mile-stone on the way,
A match is made, a life to learn.

—A. E. Jones, Topeka.

BLIFFIN'S BATH.

It was a beautiful day, but Blifflins had nothing to be thankful for, or rather it wasn't like Blifflins to be thankful for anything, so after going over his accounts in the morning he left his office with the same immovable expression of countenance and the same steely look in his gray eyes. Blifflins was in the chattel mortgage business, and as he emerged from his dingy office he was turning over in his mind how much the Widow O'Hara owed him and how he would sell her furniture on the morrow if the money was not forthcoming, which was extremely unlikely, since three of the widow's children were down with the measles and the mother's scanty earnings had gone to pay the doctor's fees.

Blifflins chuckled. Oh, these doctors, and the measles, and the scarlet fever, and the other ailments children are prone to are a boon to the chattel mortgage shark! And Blifflins knew how to squeeze people, for he had grown old in the occupation. How he liked to get the widows and children and bed-ridden workmen in his withered old arms. It was not the philanthropic embrace, such as the poet Whitman, with his humanitarian doctrines, conceived—no, indeed—it was more like the embrace of the iron virgin, driving the pointed nails into the heart and brain of the victim.

How it came to pass no one knows. Perhaps it was because it was yet two hours before mealtime. Perhaps it was for the reason that time hung heavily, since he could not transact business, owing to the stupid custom of setting aside a day for general feasting—as if the majority of mankind had anything to be merry over! At that very moment Blifflins was asking himself: Were people merry because there is sickness in the world; were they light-hearted because the other days of the year were all one grind; were they happy because the few knowing ones secured all the worldly accumulations, leaving to the others the task of striving without success, working with meager results and hoping against hope?

It might have been that the mere novelty of the idea appealed to Blifflins like an inspiration—if such a sentiment could move his withered old heart and dusty brain. At any rate, he paused before a Turkish bath, hesitated a moment, entered, was given a key, and in a few moments in the seclusion of a dressing-room was divesting his shriveled figure of its rusty raiment. As he

stalked out with the towel wrapped about his loins he was met by the attendant.

"Right this way, sir," said the latter, and Blifflins followed him into a room where the temperature at first seemed unendurable.

"Isn't this pretty warm?" asked Blifflins, as he sank into a couch.

"Not at all. You'll have it warmer than this before you're through," said the attendant, with a grin. It flashed across Blifflins' mind that the man had a particularly villainous cast of countenance, but that may have been Blifflins' fancy, for every one looked like a rogue or a fool to him, the latter class predominating.

Blifflins was left alone, for no one else happened to patronize the bath that morning. A pleasant feeling stole over him. His withered limbs seemed to become more supple and the thin blood to circulate more actively in his veins. He sank into a sort of somnolent meditation, his business transactions still uppermost in his mind. "Oh, I'll sell out the Widow O'Hara to-morrow," he thought, "and make a cool hundred by the transaction. People tell me I'm hard. Bah! I'm a good business man, and every day I'm growing richer and richer. Money is what makes you feared and hated. How I like to be hated! Isn't it good to know there is no one in the world who doesn't despise you?" The thought was so pleasant that he chuckled more audibly than usual.

Meanwhile the atmosphere had become more cloudy and the heat more stifling. Blifflins began to feel uncomfortable.

"The temperature is getting pretty high," he thought.

It was. Great clouds of steam rolled into the room, as if the attendants were bent in earnest upon thawing out his dry old frame. He could hardly see the ceiling. "Whew! I can't stand this!" said Blifflins. Rising, he made his way to the door and tried to open it. Horrors! It was locked, but through the glass Blifflins could see the villainous attendant.

"Let me out!" he shouted.

The attendant only grinned, and his face seemed more diabolical than ever.

"I'm roasting in here!" exclaimed Blifflins.

"Well, roast," said the attendant.

"You won't let me out?"

The man grinned again and turned away.

"Stop! Stop! Come back! Oh, I'm stifling."

Blifflins fell upon the marble floor, his senses almost deserting him. The heat became more intense, the vapor entering in heavier clouds than ever. He breathed with difficulty; he gasped; he struggled. The laughter of the attendant seemed to echo in his ears like the shrieks of 10,000 fiends. He thought he was dying, and his past life floated before him, a moving phantasmagoria in the mist. He saw Widow O'Hara.

"You old wretch!" she exclaimed. "Now you are getting your deserts. You would sell me out, would you?"

She shook her fist at him as he cowered there, and her figure was replaced by others, the ghosts of those whom he had robbed, many of them children with faces pinched by hunger, who had arisen from the grave to confront him. Ah, it was a merry procession for Thanksgiving day, as long as the longest chain gang of slaves that ever toiled under the lash in the torrid interior of Africa. And the maledictions they heaped upon him, their faces distorted with hatred and their voices quivering with rage? What a noise they made, to be sure, these phantoms! Blifflins had never imagined that ghosts could shriek and yell in that fashion. It was a pandemonium of sneers, wails, shouts and howls—exclamations of endless aversion and outbursts of undying scorn that pierced the brain and racked the senses. It was indeed pleasant company for Thanksgiving day!

Nor was that all! Beelzebub himself was there, and never had his horns seemed so high or his tail so long! He frisked around merrily, his eyes gleaming like coals and his tail whirling like a whipcord, cracking now and then as his antics became more marked.

"I don't like it," gasped Blifflins. "Let me get out."

"No, no, Blif. We've got you now, and we are going to give you a little foretaste of what will come when you have presently shuffled off this mortal coil. This is nothing to what it will be then."

"This is pretty warm," moaned Blifflins, argumentatively.

"Ah, but you wait. When you are dancing gayly upon the live coals, with sulphur flames shooting up around you, then you'll understand what a torrid temperature is like. I have a nice, pleasant furnace especially prepared for you, and you shall have it all to yourself."

"But I don't want it all to myself," groaned Blifflins.

"You'll get used to it. Come along, now."

"What, now?" shrieked Blifflins.

"Yes, now."

"But I don't want to die now. I can't. I won't. I'm not prepared. I've been an old sinner. Let me live, and I'll repent."

"Oh, you'll repent? How many lies have you told?"

"But I won't tell any more. I'll reform;

I'll go to church; I'll put 10 cents in the contribution box every Sunday; I'll—"

"It's too late, Blifflins."

"Mercy, I!"

"Have you ever had mercy on the widows and children? Come on, now." He prodded the unfortunate man with his pitchfork and lifted him up as easily as if he had been a bale of hay. Blifflins uttered a piercing shriek of despair, and—

"All right, sir. Ready for the massage treatment now, sir?"

It was the attendant who spoke. Blifflins rubbed his eyes as he woke up and stared in bewilderment.

"Why, where is— Bah! I'm a fool!"

"You went to sleep, sir. We gave it to you pretty warm, sir."

"I should think you did!" muttered Blifflins.

Did Blifflins emerge from his Turkish bath that day a changed man? Did he cancel at once the debts of all his unfortunate creditors? Did he send every one a turkey post haste with the compliments of the season? Did he dispatch a wagon load of provisions and garments to every charitable institution that the lame and the halt, the young and the aged might be fed and clothed? Not Blifflins! His heart wasn't of that kind. He was consistent to the end in his character. He squeezed them harder than ever.

Shoes for the Family.

A Canadian shoe dealer received the following order from a customer in Quebec a fortnight ago:

You will put some shoe on my leetle families like this, and send by the stage of Sam Jameson:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| ONE MAN John St. John (me)..... | 42 years old. |
| ONE WOMAN Sophia St. John (she)..... | 41 years old. |
| Hermidas and Lenore..... | 19 years old. |
| Honora..... | 18 years old. |
| Celina..... | 17 years old. |
| Narcisse, Octavia and Phelise..... | 16 years old. |
| Olivia..... | 14 years old. |
| Philippa..... | 13 years old. |
| Alexandria..... | 12 years old. |
| Rosina..... | 11 years old. |
| Bruno..... | 10 years old. |
| Pierre..... | 9 years old. |
| Eugene..... | We lose him. |
| Edvard and Eliza..... | 7 years old. |
| Adrian..... | 6 years old. |
| Camille..... | 5 years old. |
| Zoel..... | 4 years old. |
| Joseph..... | 3 years old. |
| Moise..... | 2 years old. |
| Marcel..... | 1 year old. |
| Hilaire..... | Ho go barefoot. |

HOW MUCH?

—Quebec Correspondent.

A Portrait of James Whitcomb Riley.

After a few minutes' chat Riley said, with a comical side glance at me: "Come up into my library." I knew what sort of a library to expect. It was a pleasant little upper room, with a bed and a small table in it, and about a dozen books.

Mr. Riley threw out his hand in a comprehensive gesture, and said: "This is as sumptuous a room as I ever get. I live most o' my time in a Pullman car or a hotel, and you know how blamed luxurious an ordinary hotel room is."

He is a short man, with square shoulders and a large head. He has a very dignified manner—at times. His face is smoothly shaven, and though he is not bald, the light color of his hair makes him seem so. His eyes are gray and round, and generally solemn, and sometimes stern.

His face is the face of a great actor—in rest, grim and inscrutable; in action, full of the most elusive expressions, capable of humor and pathos. Like most humorists, he is sad in repose. His language, when he chooses to have it so, is wonderfully concise and penetrating and beautiful. He drops often into dialect, but always with a look on his face which shows he is aware of what he is doing. In other words, he is master of both forms of speech. His mouth is his wonderful feature—wide, flexible, clean-cut. His lips are capable of the grimmest and the merriest lines. When he reads they pout like a child's, or draw down into a straight, grim line like a New England deacon's, or close at one side, and uncover his white and even teeth at the other, in the sly smile of "Benjamin F. Johnson," the humble humorist and philosopher. In his own proper person he is full of quaint and beautiful philosophy. He is wise rather than learned—wise with the quality that is in proverbs, almost always touched with humor.

His eyes are near-sighted and his nose is prominent. His head is of the "tack-hammer" variety, as he calls it. The public insists that there is an element of resemblance between Mr. Riley, Eugene Field and Bill Nye. He is about forty years of age and a bachelor—presumably from

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choice. He is a man of marked neatness of dress and delicacy of manners.—*Hamlin Garland, in McClure's Magazine.*

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The Young Folks.

The Impatient Hen.

This is the tale of the queer old hen
That sat on eggs exactly ten.
She made her nest with pride and care,
And weather foul or weather fair,
You always found her at her post,
For patience was her daily boast.
Alas! how oft it is our lot
To brag of what we haven't got!
This will apply to hens and men,
And boys and girls.

Days passed, and when
The sun began to warmer grow,
The grass and leaves began to show
Their twinkling green on hill and vale,
When sweet and pleasant was the gale,
This queer old hen began to long
To join once more the noisy throng
Of idle gossip—half a score—
That strutted by the old barn door.

"O, dear! O, dear! here I am tied!
A weary lot is mine," she sighed;
"No gleam of pleasure do I catch;
Why don't these tiresome chickens hatch?
It worries me in heart and legs
To sit so long upon these eggs,
I'm sick of pining here at home;
O, chicks, chicks, chicks, why don't you come?
Your little houses white and warm,
I've sheltered from the angry storm."

"There's Mother Dominique, next door,
Her darlings number twenty-four,
And they've been out a week or more,
And now she wanders at her ease,
As proud and happy as you please."

"So stir your pinky little pegs,
My yellow-bills, come out and walk,
Or else I'll doubt my eggs are eggs,
And think they're but a lump of chalk."

Then something rash and sad befell;
This old hen pecked each brittle shell,
And, not so wonderful to tell,
Her treatment, which was very rude,
Killed on the spot her tiny brood!
And now, despised by fowls and men,
She lives a broken-hearted hen.

This is the moral of my lay—
To reap success in work or play,
Why spoil whatever you've begun,
Through eagerness to have it done?
Remember poor Dame Bartlett's fate,
Don't be impatient—learn to wait.

LIBBY PRISON.

Young folks who were at Chicago last year no doubt visited the reproduced Libby prison, which was removed from Richmond, Va., to Chicago a few years ago to be exhibited as a relic of the rebellion of 1860. Many of the old gray heads of Kansas will remember, with feelings other than pleasure, their sad experiences during 1862 and 1863 in this rebel prison. But the young people who never have had such unpleasant treatment may feel interested in reading an interview with one who spent four months and one day in Libby prison and was reduced physically from 180 pounds weight to 105 pounds in that time. The writer, then a boy of thirteen, remembers helping pack a box of provisions and clothing in September, 1863, at his father's house, in New York State, which box was sent to Dr. Nellis, in Libby prison. The box reached its destination and was the means of keeping the Doctor from being numbered with the unknown dead who were shoveled under in that prison yard. Dr. Nellis lived to a good old age and died at Cairo, Ill., in 1890.

The following extract is from a Marietta, O., paper, December 4, 1893:

DR. NELLIS' VISIT TO LIBBY PRISON.

Dr. O. Nellis, of Williamstown, W. Va., opposite this, as we stated last week, arrived home on Wednesday, 2d inst., from Libby prison, at Richmond. He is assistant surgeon of the Second Virginia Cavalry, and was taken prisoner at Wytheville, July 18th, last, along with Col. Powell, of Ironton, of the same regiment. He was released from Libby, November 24, being one of the ninety-five surgeons then given up by the rebels for 124 rebel surgeons held by the United States government. The following statement which we have from him will prove very interesting to his friends in this vicinity and to our readers generally:

"In giving some items from a visit in 'Dixie,' it may be well to explain by stating that the imprisonment of surgeons, which is contrary to the usage of all civilized nations, was initiated by the rebel authorities by holding Dr. Rucker, of our army, for whom Dr. Green, of the rebel army, was held as a hostage. This resulted in the rebels holding ninety-five of our surgeons, while we held 124 of theirs. Dr. Rucker's escape opened the way for the unconditional release of all, on both sides. It is to be hoped that such a complication will not spring up again.

"A confinement of more than four months in the heart of rebeldom, and traveling through some hundreds of miles of its territory, presented an opportunity to observe the contrast between those who, in their delusion, are working their own destruction and that portion of the nation rejoicing in 'the best government the sun ever shone upon.' The change is so marked in passing from one to the other as to lead us to imagine ourselves among a different race of beings. The solution of the difference, however, must be made out on other grounds. Republicanism and loyalty, on

the one hand, are joined with prosperity and might; while on the other, aristocracy and despotism are producing bitter fruits—such as to excite emotions of pity for those whose necks are under the yoke.

"The treatment and condition of our officers and men held as prisoners in Richmond may be judged by giving a few facts. The daily rations consisted of three-fourths of a pound of bread, one-fourth pound beef, one-half gill of rice, a small supply of salt and of vinegar. The wheat bread, which was hardly second-rate, failed, and corn bread took its place for the last two weeks of the time. Some of this corn bread was superlatively mean. Neither beef nor any other meat was issued for the last four days; and on some previous days, on several occasions. No coffee, sugar or vegetables were given as rations, except for a few of those days in which there was no beef, and for a short time as a substitute for rice. They dealt out peas that were unfit for any human. On rations of such quality and quantity, our enlisted men (many of them without blankets or shelter of any kind) died in great numbers, and the belief that they were thus dying from actual starvation and exposure forced itself upon us with melancholy weight. Their condition, however, had been greatly improved. Clothing and blankets sent by the government had been distributed to them, and an agreement to distribute the extra rations sent was made with the commissioner, which, with the scanty ration allowed heretofore, will be a full supply.

"Though boxes of provisions, clothing and blankets are received by the officers by express and truce boat, it would be more economical for our government to send rations to them also, which, indeed, I think will soon be required, as there was, at the time of our leaving Richmond, no flour that could be bought—which fact I learned from good authority. It would be well to send as above, for which the officers are willing to pay. It is true, they can convert their money into Confederate money and increase their pile seven fold. But after doing this (without going out, as the prison officials pay seven Confederate dollars for one dollar greenback), the high prices asked and paid in their currency are as follows, viz.: For bread, one and a half pounds, \$1; butter, per pound, \$9; sugar, \$7; three onions, less than medium size, \$1; four eggs, \$1; potatoes, \$25 to \$30 per bushel. Bills to the amount of thousands of dollars were brought in by the prison inspector every week.

"To the credit of the Confederate authorities, I will state that the boxes are deposited in a room and are examined only in the presence of the owners, and as there are so many this examination is not very thorough. Almost anything can be sent in this way, except whiskey or firearms or money, which last can be sent if properly con-

cealed. On reading the 'dailies' of Richmond the impression is strong that it is not their fault that they are obliged to keep prisoners whom they are unable to feed or shelter; but they profess to be willing to make a general exchange. This is for effect on their own people. Their commissioner refused to accept the proposition of Gen. Meredith, made at City Point, viz., 'to exchange man for man and rank for rank, according to date of capture.' This assurance of theirs in professing one thing and practicing the opposite is consistency with them; for when truth shall be truth with them, peace will speedily be restored. Their hope seems to be that they can, by the system of starvation, force our government to parol the large excess of prisoners held by us.

"Notwithstanding their unpleasant and irksome confinement, the sentiment of our officers in Libby prison is strongly against any exchange involving so great sacrifice.

"There is, at present, an opportunity to make a special exchange for Col. Powell, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, who was wounded at Wytheville, and who now is well. He has received assurance that he can be exchanged for one of the same rank, who is in the old Capitol prison at Washington. The circumstances of his capture, the need of his presence with his regiment, and his efficiency as an officer, should prompt to immediate action in this case. Such action is due to all parties concerned."

The Lesson a Balking Horse Taught.

Looking out of my window the other day I saw a horse who had just arrived where traffic was greatest, stand stock still and refuse absolutely to move. No persuasion from whip or driver could get him to budge, and even though the services of a willing horse were engaged, it made no difference, our hero refused to draw. Of course, for the time being, all traffic was suspended and a crowd collected to discuss the unfortunate disposition of that particular horse. I am glad to add, the horse's unhappy owner showed an unusual amount of patience in dealing with him. And the little instance set me to thinking.

I have known boys like that horse. They began their remarkable career in the school room by refusing to be taught or have others about them instructed. And though the teacher's eye was constantly upon them it seemed to make little difference; they pursued their own way and kept everybody near them back. One balking boy is capable of doing far more mischief than a hundred balking horses possibly could. As he has not worked at school, when he leaves it he has little education to begin his start in life, and no application to fit him for working in special lines. So he is content to do a job here and a job there that he may eke out a scanty living, with no more intention of

helping the world on in its work than had that balking horse of which I spoke.

And that is not the worst, for he shifts his responsibility very often on others. How many idle, lounging men one sees, willing to have wife or children or anybody to support them, rather than to do a legitimate day's work themselves; men who have always been a hindrance to their families rather than a help, who refuse to be guided or directed by anybody, but go on in their own way regardless of consequences. They are the balking horses of society.

Boys, if you want to be respected and to succeed in life, be willing to work; to work hard, and with an honest endeavor to do the best of your ability. Put your shoulder to the wheel to help both yourself and others. Work—unless you have inherited wealth—is the only way by which you can obtain an honest living. Therefore, don't rest satisfied to pick up any job that offers, but engage in a legitimate business, that should your acquaintances ask what it is, your friends may be able to tell them. Take up the special line you find you are best adapted to, and go at it with a will. And with the favor of God resting upon you, you are sure to succeed.—Ex.

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To insure prompt publication of an advertisement send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

A subscriber desires to hear, through the columns of the *KANSAS FARMER*, from those who have had experience in grinding feed with wind power. Size of windmill, size and kind of grinder, and how they succeed in variable winds, are important questions in this connection.

Franklin County Farmers' Institute will be held at Ottawa, February 15 and 16. Wide-awake farmers in a good farming country, conditions pre-eminently prominent in Franklin, are pretty sure to have an institute annually, and one worth going many miles to attend.

One of the most successful farmers' institute speakers in Kansas is Miss Jessie Pickering, of Garden City, who, we learn, can be secured for a number of engagements without other expense than that of entertainment. She speaks on "The Farmer's Home," and other subjects of interest to every rightly organized American family.

Mr. M. A. Carlton, who graduated from Kansas Agricultural college in 1887 and soon after was called to a professorship in Garfield university, at Wichita, and later took a position at his *alma mater* in the department of botany, has just been appointed to a position in the division of vegetable pathology in the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C. Mr. Carlton is a careful, diligent, conscientious worker, such as is valuable in any position. While the *KANSAS FARMER* regrets the loss of his services here, it congratulates the Department of Agriculture on the acquisition of a man of exceptional industry and ability and will see to it that the best results of his work reach the readers of this paper.

The Wilson bill, with the income tax feature attached, passed the House by a large majority. It now goes to the Senate, which body, its friends say, it will pass by a comfortable majority. Others say the Senate will strike out the income tax provision and otherwise considerably modify the bill. As the bill stands, it directly affects the interests of farmers engaged in growing wool and those engaged in the production of sugar-yielding plants, by placing both wool and sugar on the free list and abolishing the sugar bounty. It is scarcely possible for the sugar industry, as at present developed, to survive the loss of the bounty without the restoration of the duty. Some producers of mutton sheep claim that their industry will not be seriously hurt—that wool as an incident of the production of meat will be less important than heretofore, but that under the intensive farming of the future the small flocks of large, quick-growing sheep will be greatly multiplied in numbers even under free wool.

KANSAS CROP STATISTICS.

The report of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, for the quarter ending December 31, just issued, is largely occupied with the statistics of 1893, showing the State's acreage and yield of field, orchard and garden crops, with their values, and the numbers and values of live stock, their products, etc. In an introductory summary of these, Secretary Coburn says, "they show—what scarcely needs to be stated—that Kansas, in common with all other States of the Union, has suffered from the general depression prevailing in values, not only in the business channels of this country but in those of the civilized world; further, that on the whole the season has not been so fruitful as others that have preceded it, and yet, as compared with the season and its results agriculturally in some others to the east of us, regarded as infallible in the matter of regular and large crop production, Kansans have occasion to regard themselves and their State as among the favored of all the earth."

"The statistics indicate that, in spite of adverse crop conditions and low prices so widely prevalent, Kansas, in the year 1893, raised field crops worth nearly \$70,000,000, and marketed live stock, agricultural and horticultural products worth \$53,000,000 more, or together amounting to \$122,565,798.98, besides undoubtedly having as much live stock yet on hand as in March, when the count was made by township assessors, the valuation of which is upwards of \$98,000,000."

"There has never been a year when the general health of the people and their animals was better, there having been no serious outbreaks of disease among either anywhere. The winter, thus far, has been unusually mild and dry, and there has never been a season when feed could be used with greater economy and less waste. The people never had a more abiding faith in their State and its future greatness than they have to-day; no more of faith in an early return of desired prosperity, and no greater strength, determination and courage to work unceasingly and harmoniously for such a consummation."

The yield of winter and spring wheat was 24,327,523 bushels, value \$10,954,110; corn 118,624,639 bushels, value \$32,621,762; oats 28,194,717 bushels, value \$6,488,342; animals slaughtered or sold for slaughter, value \$42,774,761. The numbers of live stock are: Horses 860,186, value \$44,729,672; mules 88,585, value \$5,492,270; milk cows 567,353, value \$11,347,060; other cattle 1,505,273, value \$25,589,641; sheep 224,952, value \$562,380; swine 1,406,086, value \$10,545,645.

In addition to the foregoing the report contains much other important and interesting matter, including the address of Prof. Milton Whitney, on "The Circulation of Water in Soils," delivered at the recent annual meeting of the board, the annual report of the State Sugar Inspector, and "The Corn-Stalk Disease," by Prof. N. S. Mayo, V. S., of the State Agricultural college.

KANSAS' OWN MARKETS.

Something which will surprise a good many Kansans—although it is true, nevertheless, and should be much better understood, is the statement made in the current quarterly agricultural report by the new Secretary, F. D. Coburn, as to at least one of Kansas' several excellent home markets. He believes very many of our own citizens fall short of comprehending the magnitude of the markets, manufactures and commercial enterprises within the State. As instances, he suggests it is not fully appreciated by our citizens that there are in Kansas City, Kansas, (not Missouri), the most extensive and active live stock market in the world, with one exception: meat-slaughtering, curing and preserving establishments exceeded in capacity only by those of one city—Chicago; and a grain market doing the largest business between the Mississippi river and the Pacific ocean. Mr. Coburn says the official records of their transaction demonstrates the correctness of these statements. As illustrations, the first of the tables below shows the number of farm animals

(not altogether, yet very largely, from Kansas) received at the Kansas City, Kas., stock yards in the year 1893:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Cattle, head..... | 1,690,807 |
| Calves, head..... | 86,021 |
| Hogs, head..... | 1,948,373 |
| Sheep, head..... | 569,517 |
| Horses and mules, head..... | 85,097 |
| Total cars..... | 99,755 |

The animals driven out of the stock yards during the year for local slaughter (with one minor exception all in Kansas slaughtering establishments), numbered as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Cattle, head..... | 899,671 |
| Calves, head..... | 57,121 |
| Hogs, head..... | 1,427,763 |
| Sheep, head..... | 372,385 |

The following shows the number of cars of the different varieties of grain officially inspected in Kansas City, Kas., under the superintendence of the State Grain Inspector, during 1893:

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Wheat, cars..... | 25,282 |
| Corn, cars..... | 12,411 |
| Oats, cars..... | 2,299 |
| Rye, cars..... | 509 |
| Barley, cars..... | 30 |
| Flax, cars..... | 30 |
| Millet seed, cars..... | 17 |
| Total cars..... | 40,578 |

When the great bulk of the coarser products can be worked up, manipulated and condensed here into the most valuable forms for sale to consumers at home and abroad, the State will have made a long stride toward a goodly sort of prosperity.

CIRCULAR OF INQUIRY.

The Committee on Finance of the United States Senate, has prepared six series of interrogations to be submitted to persons engaged in several pursuits. The intention is to get all the light possible on the effect of tariff legislation, past, present and prospective, on the prosperity of the people. Below we give the inquiries directed to farmers, and hope they will be answered fully by a very large number of the Kansas farmers. These answers may be sent directly to Hon. D. W. Voorhees, chairman, Washington, D. C., or they may be sent to the *KANSAS FARMER* office; from which they will be forwarded to Washington, with a letter from the editor calling the attention of the committee to their importance:

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE, U. S. SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., December 20, 1893.

In former years when the question of the tariff was uppermost in the consideration of the people, circular letters were addressed to merchants, importers and others making inquiries as to the character and amount of their business, prices and wages paid, rates of import duties, etc. This was notably the case in 1845, under the direction of Secretary Walker; in 1882, through the Tariff Commission; and, in 1885, under the direction of Secretary Manning.

The replies to such interrogatories furnish valuable statistics and other data, and materially aid in legislating upon the subject of customs duties.

With a view to securing such information, the Committee on Finance submit to you the following questions, which they trust you will formulate replies to, adding such general or special matter as you may be possessed of, and which, in your judgment, will be of value to the committee:

1. What is the character of your product?
2. Do similar foreign products compete with yours?
3. What would be the effect upon your product of a reduction of duty on imports of all kinds?
4. Have the wages which you pay for labor increased or decreased within the past two years?
5. To what extent does your State export agricultural products?
6. What competition do such exports meet abroad?
7. To what extent, in your opinion, are the prices and character of your products affected by the manufacturing industries of your State?
8. Have your living expenses increased or decreased during the past four years?
9. Please give your views on the proposition to restore sugar to the dutiable list.
10. Do the present duties benefit, in any respect, people engaged in growing agricultural products and staples; and, if not, how can they be so modified as to produce this result?
11. State, generally, anything which you believe would be useful to the committee in preparing tariff legislation.

The committee are desirous that your reply shall give a full expression of your views, and not be restricted to merely answering the questions categorically. At the same time it is desired that your answers shall be confined to your own business and be stated concisely.

Publicity will not be given to names or location of business if you so desire.

D. W. VOORHEES, Chairman.

The editor of the *KANSAS FARMER* has frequently been asked to recommend some magazine which, while containing the highest class of current literature, may be had at a reasonable

price. The first condition is easily met and gives a choice among a large number of monthlies of great merit. Both conditions are fully met by the *Cosmopolitan*, whose audacious publisher cut the previously low price in two, placing a monthly of the highest grade within reach of all at \$1.50 per year. The publishers of the *KANSAS FARMER* have made an advantageous arrangement with the publisher of the *Cosmopolitan*, whereby both publications may be had for one year, for \$2.25.

KANSAS PROSPECTS.

Secretary Coburn, of the Kansas Department of Agriculture, has issued a letter to the public under date January 31, 1894, in which he says:

"Having been chosen Secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, a position in which the standard of work and efficiency has from its beginning been so high as to excite universal commendation, my ambition will be to still maintain for it, so near as I may, something of the same excellence. To at all succeed in this, I shall greatly need the helpful co-operation of every good citizen, and especially those who have closely at heart the substantial advancement of our State in prosperity, upbuilding and good name."

"It is evident that Kansas is approaching the morning of a new departure in various respects, which is to comprehend an era of progress surpassing any in her previous history. New methods, new means, greater economy of production, more successful organization, better adaptation of means to ends, with a broader grasp and appreciation of opportunities everywhere about us, are no more necessities than they are near possibilities. These can only be realized through the efforts of our own people, of whom the State Board of Agriculture and its Secretary are but creatures and servants, whose best efforts can avail no more than the support of their employers makes possible. That such support, as heretofore, will be hearty and generous there is little occasion to doubt."

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

When a good man dies there is a sense of loss to those who knew his characteristics and the beneficence of his influence, and this is not confined to the direct beneficiaries of his acts. His co-workers, perhaps better than others, know the inspiration of his life and measure most accurately his value to humanity. George W. Childs had become during his lifetime almost a patron saint to the printers, and the feeling of loss which they feel at his departure is well expressed by the following memorial and resolution adopted by Topeka Typographical Union No. 121, at a meeting held on Sunday, February 4:

The Psalmist numbered out the years of man and declared that they should be three score and ten. Happy is he who can live them well, and lay down his burden at the close with the approval of his fellows, and the "Well done, good and faithful servant," of his Master.

George W. Childs is no more. His work is done, and he has gone to his reward in the eternal world. But his death is not all loss. His deeds form the crowning act of his life, and by them "he, being dead, yet speaketh." His deeds are imperishable.

No posthumous praise can add to the love that all felt for him when living, or mitigate the sorrow of those who gather round the tomb now that he is numbered with the silent majority. He was a man of rare personal worth, integrity and kindness of heart. Not by words alone did he manifest friendship, but in deeds that "smell sweet and blossom in the dust." We do not say that he was faultless; that would be fulsome praise and adulation. We do not say that he had no equals in the virtues that adorned his life, but we do say, would to God we had more like him.

So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds; how true it is that He most lives who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Resolved, That the members of Topeka Typographical Union No. 121, have heard with deep sorrow of the death of George W. Childs. His warm friendship for the fraternity, manifested on many occasions, makes his loss a personal one. We will ever cherish the memory of this eminent philanthropist and friend of trade unionism, who knew not caste nor lines; whose heart is still and pulseless, and to whose memory we pay this tribute and drop a silent tear.

See Chicago Sewing Machine Co.'s advertisement in next week's issue.

Get up a Club for *KANSAS FARMER*.

FINNEY COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Attending a farmers' meeting at Garden City is like being transported to another country. Discussions are, of course, of the productions of the soil; of stock; of fruits and gardens; of home interests; of production and marketing. But the methods described and the processes discussed are those of a kind of farming new and novel to the average American. Where there is an allusion to what can be done with any particular crop without irrigation it seems like a case of atavism—seems out of place, and as pertaining to an inferior method, to an age which, for that section at least, is passing away.

In all ages of the world the introduction of the new and improved into industrial methods has been attended by an activity of thought which has been not less beneficial to mind than the improvements have been to industrial progress. It is, therefore, not surprising that the Finney County Institute brought out a large attendance of both sexes, and that the subjects were handled with a zest and ability that was truly refreshing. The interest was active and sustained from the first fall of the President's gavel to the concluding address.

Prof. G. H. Failer represented the Agricultural college, and read an able and easily understood paper on "Department of Soils Toward Water," and also took part in the discussions. All other papers were by farmers of Finney county.

The institute was the annual meeting of the permanent organization which is presided over by I. L. Diesem, one of the first windmill irrigators of the county.

The KANSAS FARMER has been promised the opportunity to present to its readers as many of the papers read as our space will admit, and hope to begin printing them next week. The demonstration of the advantages of irrigation and the experience gained in the upper Arkansas valley will be valuable over the wide extent of country which can become profitably productive only on the artificial application of water. The problem of the method is rapidly reaching solution through the efforts of the farmers of the southwestern part of Kansas, who are with surprising rapidity installing private irrigation plants, using the ever willing wind as the motive power for raising water to the surface, and storage reservoirs made by embankments for accumulating it in sufficient supply to be advantageously applied. These people are doubtless the pioneers of a great movement destined to extend to the British possessions on the north and to the Rio Grande on the south, to the Missouri river on the east and to the Rocky mountains on the west—over an empire capable, under irrigation, of furnishing, with certainty, sustenance for millions of people. The lessons of their mistakes as well as of their successes become the capital of those who are soon to profit by what these have learned.

THE HACKNEY INSTITUTE.

The program announced for the farmers' institute, to be held at Hackney, Cowley county, February 15 and 16, is a renewed evidence that the farmers of that vicinity are alive to their interests and to one of the best means of fostering them. A previous engagement for the same dates, unfortunately for the editor of the KANSAS FARMER, will prevent him from attending this always interesting institute. Following is the program:

FIRST DAY.

Address of welcome, Z. B. Myer; Music; "Planting and Caring for Young Trees," Frank Benson; "Best Horse for the Farm," S. A. Beach; "The Best Cow for the Farmer to Raise for Market," Hon. E. F. Green; Recitation, Clara Mason; Select reading, Mrs. R. W. Anderson; Music. "The Granger's March," May Roseberry.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Horticulture," J. F. Martin, F. H. Brown and Thos. White; Recitation, Miss Muriel Chapin; "Making and Marketing Butter," Mary Ramage and Mrs. Ricks; "Impediments to the Equal

Distribution of Products," G. W. Ramage and Hon. L. P. King; Recitation, Mrs. Lydia Turner; Music.

SECOND DAY.

Reading minutes of previous day by the Secretary; "Sheep Industry," D. S. Sherrard; "Essay on the Kitchen," Jo Ella Beach; "Keeping Account on the Farm," T. Bayless; Recitation, Mrs. Wooley; Song, Mrs. J. T. Lowe and others.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Poultry Industry," G. N. Hunt and Taylor Bayless; "Essay on Poultry," Mrs. Snyder; "Alfalfa as a Farm Product," J. P. Short; "Corn-raising," John Bower; "Essay on Mixed Farming," R. W. Anderson; Select reading, Eliza Crow; "Farm Insurance," J. W. Cann; Music.

RUSSELL FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The farmers' meeting which was called to convene at Russell last Friday, was a great success in every way, as is easily believed when it is known that Judge Sutton, of that county, was an active promoter. A large number of representative farmers from all parts of the county was in attendance.

Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, professor of domestic economy at the State Agricultural college, and ex-Secretary Martin Mohler, were present and delivered addresses, and the meeting was especially fortunate in securing the attendance of Hon. F. D. Coburn, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

A permanent organization, styled the Russell County Farmers' Institute, was formed with the following officers: President, H. A. Allen, Russell; Vice President, Samuel Lilly, Russell; Secretary, H. H. Laing, Russell; Treasurer, L. E. Ellithorpe, Russell; Executive Committee—First Commissioner's district, C. H. Kellogg, Fay; Second Commissioner's district, W. B. Sutton, Russell; Third Commissioner's district, J. T. Hastings, Wilson.

It was determined to hold another meeting on Wednesday, March 7, at which time it is hoped to have the assistance of Professors Georgeson and Mason of the Agricultural college.

VALUABLE BOOKS CHEAP.

By a special arrangement with the publishers, we are able to offer to subscribers any of the following named books at 10 per cent. less than the list price. These are new, fresh books, right up to the time, as is sufficiently guaranteed when it is known that they are put out by W. Atlee Burpee & Co., the famous Philadelphia seedsmen. Here is the list:

| | Price, postpaid. |
|---|------------------|
| "The Beautiful Flower Garden." A delightful book by an artist..... | 50 |
| "Injurious Insects." A valuable book..... | 50 |
| "Selection in Seed Growing."..... | 10 |
| "Onions for Profit." A hand-book based on modern methods..... | 50 |
| "Manures: How to Make and How to Use Them."..... | 50 |
| "Celery for Profit." An expose of modern methods in growing Celery..... | 30 |
| "All About Sweet Peas." Revised and enlarged edition..... | 20 |
| "How and What to Grow in a Kitchen Garden of One Acre."..... | 50 |
| "The Poultry Yard: How to Furnish and Manage It."..... | 50 |
| "How to Grow Cabbages and Cauliflowers."..... | 30 |
| "Root Crops for Stock Feeding, and How to Grow Them."..... | 30 |
| "How to Grow Melons for Market." Compiled from Prize Essays..... | 30 |
| "How to Grow Onions." With a chapter on Growing by Irrigation..... | 30 |
| "Pansies, Poppies, and Sweet Peas." A bright booklet..... | 10 |

Wanted, Information.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In regard to Osage orange seed: (1) Will it do to sow the seed now? (2) How deep should it be covered in ground? (3) Is it required to be soaked in water before sowing? (4) What, if any liquid, will prevent its being carried away by moles or gophers after sowing, by being soaked in it, that will not injure the seed? Answering these questions in your valuable paper, the KANSAS FARMER, will greatly oblige Hutchinson, Kas. THOS. FOLEY.

Wants to Know About Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to hear, through the FARMER, how to succeed with alfalfa clover. My neighbors tell me that it won't do any good in Washington county. Also, where to get seed. Morrow, Washington Co. A. J. T.

Notwithstanding the fact that during the last three years the KANSAS FARMER has contained something like half a hundred papers on alfalfa, writ-

ten by those who are engaged in growing it, the demand for information is kept up. Doubtless many of these requests for information come from new subscribers. A. J. T. will find some excellent papers on this subject on page 3 of this number. For information as to where to obtain alfalfa seed, read the advertising columns of this paper.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Although it is winter yet, the time will be short when farmers will need haying tools. It is well to look after such matters now. Notice advertisement in another column of Loudon hay tools. Write the company for catalogue and tell them KANSAS FARMER called your attention to the matter. They have what every farmer will need next summer.

Our readers will please notice H. H. Rusler's advertisement of the Comet Force Pump Sprayer in another column of this paper. The Comet is a lawn and garden force pump, as well as a fruit tree sprayer, so arranged that the foot rest can be instantly attached or detached, and is warranted by the manufacturer to be exactly as represented in every respect. The very low price at which it is sold places it at once within the reach of every one in need of a sprayer.

CANTON CORN PLANTER.—On February 8 a special train, consisting of twenty-two cars, the largest shipment ever made of corn-planters, will go from the Parlin & Orendorff Co. factory at Canton, Ill., to their Omaha branch house of Parlin, Orendorff & Martin Co. The shipment is made by the Burlington Route, and will pass through Galesburg, Ill. It will be seen along that line in eastern Iowa February 9, and in the western part of the State February 10, stopping at all intermediate points and local stations. The Parlin & Orendorff Co. will issue a schedule time-card and circulate among the dealers along the Burlington line. This indication of prosperity is indeed refreshing and refutes the idea that farmers are not in a prosperous condition. The Parlin & Orendorff Co. manufacture a full line of agricultural implements.

A very grand display of poultry was exhibited at the poultry shows of World's Columbian Exposition. The special varieties were Buff Leghorns, Buff Plymouth Rocks, Buff Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. White Leghorns and Black Langshans. These varieties are all sold by Davis Bros., of Washington, N. J. Their Buff cockerel that took first prize was conceded to be the best one shown. They expect to make an exhibit at the New York poultry shows soon. New Jersey has the distinction of being the special poultry State. The poultrymen there, perhaps, best understand the economics of the business. They plaster their hen houses and make everything as pleasant and comfortable for the hens as possible, and they reciprocate by increasing the supply of eggs. Hens don't know much about gratitude, but they are so built that the egg production must go on in the measure that the material is supplied and the conditions made favorable. If you are interested in poultry address Davis Bros. for their illustrated circular.

GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION.—A complete manual on the building, heating, ventilating and arrangement of greenhouses, and the construction of hot-beds, frames and plant pits. By L. R. Taft, Professor of Horticulture and Landscape Gardening, Michigan Agricultural College. Illustrated. New York: Orange Judd Company. 1894. 208 pp., il., 12 mo., cloth, \$1.50.

The immense quantities of vegetables and flowers now grown under glass for the winter markets of the large cities has given a great impulse to the building of forcing houses and beds, and many changes and improvements have been made in their original construction, for the purpose of securing more sunlight, better heating and closer adaptation to plant needs. These are fully described and illustrated in this timely volume. The author has made, at the Michigan Experiment Station, a careful, comparative test of the various methods of building, glazing, ventilating and heating greenhouses, which he was able to do with scientific accuracy, by reason of his fifteen years' experience in greenhouse management and a large experience in greenhouse construction, together with his careful study of the methods employed by the leading flower and vegetable-growing establishments in the larger American cities. Personal interviews and correspondence with leading florists, gardeners and builders of greenhouses, have strengthened the reliability of every statement made in this valuable hand-book. Greenhouses and conservatories, hot-beds and cold frames, forcing houses and pits, all receive full and detailed treatment. The lucid descriptions of each topic, and the 118 diagrams and illustrations, make every detail clear to both the amateur and professional gardener, or

florist, and enable the beginner to proceed without fear of loss from errors of construction or arrangement. Many of the illustrations are half-tone engravings from photographs of actual greenhouses and forcing establishments. This treatise is the only work published in America on Greenhouse construction by practical American methods, and for the actual needs of American horticulture. Sold by Orange Judd Company, New York. Price, postpaid, \$1.50.

Probably no article of American manufacture has grown so rapidly as American fire-arms. The changes towards improvement in the quality and reductions in the cost of manufacture have been large, and the varieties in styles upon the market are now made to suit every idea and every purse. One of the largest manufacturers in the country is the firm of Hulbert Bros. & Co., whose factory is the Hopkins & Allen Manufacturing Co., Norwich, Conn. This firm manufactures over 300 varieties of styles, aggregating 150,000 revolvers in a year. Their superior quality of material and workmanship, with the guarantee which is placed on every revolver, has given their goods a world-wide reputation. Their automatic self-ejecting revolvers are of the very best quality, and can now be had at prices ranging from \$6 and upwards. Their full line embraces styles that range in price from \$2 to \$20. No one using a fire-arm of this manufacture need have the least fear, as it is entirely safe, and the accuracy of the aim is guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any other make at any price. The Junior rifle is the best boy's rifle ever made, and has practically driven out the old cheap imported Floberts. These arms can be had of any hardware or fire-arms dealer throughout the United States, and it would be well for any one purchasing a fire-arm, where there is a risk of a possible loss of life by a very small imperfection, to ask their dealer for one that is manufactured by a firm that for so many years has made the highest quality of arms, and whose goods have been recognized as being of the highest grade. It is interesting to note the many varieties of arms which this firm manufactures, as shown in their free illustrated catalogues.

Kansas City Stock Markets.

The Campbell Commission Co. writes the KANSAS FARMER, under date February 5, as follows:

"Since our last letter the receipts of cattle have been very heavy until Thursday. The market during that time up to Friday morning has been as bad as at any time this season. Under lighter receipts Friday morning, the good cattle sold stronger and at an advance and also on Saturday and closed strong Saturday night, with everything cleaned up and every one confidently expected the market to open this morning in good shape, but the receipts were largely in excess of our expectations, there being about 5,600 cattle on the market. Some early sales were made at steady prices on good cattle, but the general market was very dull, and it was impossible later in the day to move any of the medium and half-fat grades at anything like satisfactory prices. The tone of the market had a downward tendency and it closed to-day at 10 to 15 cents lower on beef steers; good cows and heifers were about steady, Saturday's close; stockers and feeders were steady and quiet.

"There was not a heavy run of hogs, but the quality was not up to the standard. A good many Texas hogs were on the market. They were very thin, and there being no active demand for this kind of stuff, the market was very weak and slow and closed 5 cents lower than Saturday. The outlook for to-morrow is not very encouraging, as from our advices we expect a good run of hogs.

"We shall take it as an especial favor if any of our customers, or any one desiring our opinion about the general markets, would drop us a line occasionally, and we assure you that every communication that we receive will be promptly answered, and we will give you our opinion on all points of the market.

"We again extend a cordial invitation to you to call on us while in the city, and promise you a hearty welcome."

Some cruel experiments have lately been made at Paris to test the endurance of horses. It appears a horse will live on water alone twenty-five days, seventeen days without eating or drinking, only five days if fed but unwatered, ten days if fed and insufficiently watered. A horse kept without water for three days drank 104 pounds in three minutes. It was found, too, that a horse taken immediately from "feed" and kept in the active exercise of the "squadron school" completely digested its feed in three hours; in the same time in the "conscripts' school" its food was two-thirds digested, and if kept perfectly quiet in the stable its digestion was scarcely commenced in three hours.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures

On direct legislation. For information and history, as well as plan for State organization, write to W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture.

EXPERIENCE WITH ORCHARDS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of January 3, I find quite an article on orcharding, which contains, in a large measure, good advice to a beginner, or one who has always copied after the old and laborious patterns of staking, cross-staking and digging the entire orchard allotment over by hand. Or the still older idea of "dig and set as you go," usually carrying the tree with the roots exposed to the sun and hot wind, instead of protecting them with a wet blanket that they may retain their vitality and be ready at once, when set, to throw out their tendrils and grow.

This same school of antiquarians hold fast to another idea, that all trees in their natural state grow without cultivation and protection, and that, therefore, a systematic cultivation or protection is the ruination of fruit trees. But the ideal fruit-grower has outgrown that age of infancy and adopts to his use the new and improved methods of horticulture.

One has suggested that a lister be used in marking and cross-marking the ground for trees, to procure an exact square, is an improvement on the old ways. But a still better and more economical way is to throw out four furrows with a plow, leaving a deep dead-furrow, then cross-mark with a lister. By this operation one saves much digging at the cross to make a hole of sufficient size for the tree. It is also very easy to keep the rows straight, and leaves the ground in good shape to plow the dirt towards the trees, that it may be left level and in good condition for cultivation.

The setting out and growing of a tree greatly depends upon the climate, quality and condition of the soil. If the soil be thin or impoverished, there must be sufficient restoration of fertility to maintain life and produce good growth. This can be accomplished by placing a half bushel or more of rich surface dirt next to the roots, and afterwards by spading a considerable amount of well-rotted manure into the ground within a few feet of the tree. If the climate is hot and dry, it will be found necessary to keep the surface of the ground in continual cultivation to prevent baking and scalding of the ground and trees, or at least until the tops are large enough to afford sufficient shade for their protection.

The quantity of water required for the setting of a tree depends entirely on the condition of the soil. Suffice to say, enough must be used to moisten the dirt well around the roots. Care should be exercised to select the finest surface dirt to go next to the roots, and it should be pressed well around them with the foot, not as some do, tamp it as they would a post, with a spade-handle or a tamping-stick, for this process is apt to break or bruise the roots. In the final filling of the hole, always use fine dry dirt, as it will never bake. Lean the body of the tree in the direction of the prevailing winds—it will lean the other way soon enough.

Corn is undoubtedly by far the best crop for an orchard that can be grown, as it breaks the wind and the trees grow up straight. Insects, as a rule, will not trouble a tree when there is plenty of green fodder and corn for them to work on. We have a pear and apple orchard of sixteen acres, seven acres of which are seeded to clover and the remaining ten were planted to corn. The grasshoppers were very numerous this season over the entire orchard, eating the leaves and barking the smaller limbs of nearly every tree in the clover, while those in the corn were not harmed in the least by them. I have also noted that trees make a much more healthy and rapid growth where the ground is continuously planted to corn. I suppose that this is due to its cooling effect.

Rabbits, mice, etc., will eat ripe corn in preference to barking or gnawing a tree.

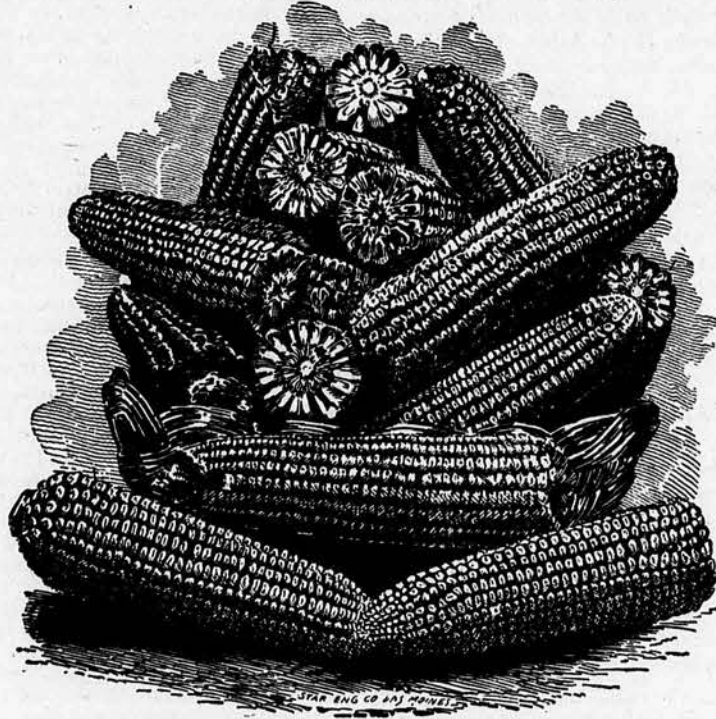
To keep an orchard level, the ground must be listed, then plant in the listed furrows with a dropper, exercising care to get it in rows both ways, that the centers of the tree rows as well as the

corn may be kept in continual cultivation.

One has mentioned through the columns of the KANSAS FARMER that "to plow a furrow on each side of a tree, fill it with straw or chaff, then turn another furrow on to the top of that, will retain the moisture all summer." This is a very bad idea and is quite apt to prove the ruination of an orchard in a short time. Straw is a great absorber of moisture, and when plowed under will sap the ground like a sunflower, depriving the tree of what it usually needs most. Not only does it do this, but it also furnishes a fine harbor for ants, mice, grubs and other destroyers, too numerous to mention, which, wherever this mode of culture is long practiced, will be found in and about the roots of the tree in large numbers. One who has had success by practicing the above-mentioned plan, must surely attribute it to some other cause.

The best way for holding moisture is by placing about a foot and a half of straw under the shade of the tree, but not against it. The straw will leave no bad effect because of reflected or radiated heat, as the sun will seldom strike it, but it will retain moisture, keeping the ground mellow and the tree vigorous.

Place from a shovel to a scoop-shovel of good wood ashes against the bottom of the tree. It will keep the bark smooth, the roots healthy, the mice and mole-mice from nibbling, and is an



IOWA GOLD MINE CORN (FROM A PHOTOGRAPH).

Offered by Iowa Seed Co., Des Moines.

effectual cure for borers, ants and grubs.

We have some twenty-five acres of orchard on the place, and these results are taken from ten years' experience, observation and reading.

HARRY L. DWELLE.

Cedar Point, Kas.

The Flat Pea.

We are indebted to F. Barteldes, the seedsman, for the following report of the California Experiment Station on the flat pea:

"Further trial, both upon our own grounds and by our correspondents, leads us to commend wider distribution of the 'flat pea' (*Lathyrus sylvestris*). This is a perennial legume, having much the style of growth of the 'everlasting pea.' It forms a dense mat of haulm or vine, which completely covers the ground, the stems reaching a length of four feet or more. It keeps green all summer without irrigation in this locality, and is readily eaten by animals. After cutting, a second growth starts at once. Analysis of the plant made at this station gives it high nutritive value. As the plant has not borne seed with us as yet, we distribute it by means of root sets. A part at least of the root sets of the flat pea should be carefully planted in the garden or field corner, where they can be watched and protected the first year. If the growth be satisfactory, the roots can be distributed here and there in waste places the following year. We will send a small package of roots, postpaid, for 10 cents."

A Record of Experiences.

One of the essentials of modern progress is a record of operations and results. Indeed, until man began to make records, the advance above barbarism was impossible, for the experiences of each generation were lost to the next, except as fragments could be preserved by tradition.

One of the best orchardists of Shawnee county—Thomas Buckman—favored the Thanksgiving meeting of his county horticultural society with some excerpts from his orchard diary, which will be found both interesting and useful to those engaged in orcharding, on either large or small scale:

May 9.—Commenced spraying trees at the rate of one pound of London purple to 150 gallons (three barrels) of water, using about one barrel of water for twenty-five or thirty trees, depending on the size. Trees sprayed were Ben Davis, Smith Cider, Missouri Pippin, Maiden's Blush, and others that had no bloom on them.

May 20.—Sprayed the same trees the second time, except those that gave no evidence of fruit.

June 1.—Sprayed trees that had apples on for the third time.

The apple trees sprayed were fifty Smith Cider, forty Ben Davis, forty Missouri Pippin, six Roman Stem and twenty-two Maiden's Blush, making 158 trees in all. These trees produced 464 bushels, 195 bushels of which were taken to the cider mill and made into cider for our own use, or sold at 25

cents per bushel. The best of the windfalls and hand-picked have been sold at from 60 cents to \$1.50 per bushel. At this date we are offered \$1.50 per bushel for a few bushels we have remaining.

That the apple crop has been a failure in nearly all the States, is an admitted fact. The bloom was light to begin with, followed by frost, heavy storms of wind and hail during the season of growth. The crop in Shawnee county is the lightest and of the poorest quality for many years.

While my success has been such as to induce me to repeat the experiment of spraying for insects, I may not be able to prove it by figures. Our spraying was a good deal interfered with by heavy showers washing the mixture from the foliage before it had time to dry. I think we would have had better results if we had sprayed every tree in the orchard instead of less than one-fourth of them. Our apples, however, are certainly much clearer of insect blemishes than any apples I have seen placed on the market in Topeka. In repeating the experiment for 1894, I shall add some kind of emulsion to London purple, for the scab or blight, as we suffer quite as much from fungus as from insects.

May 27.—Sprayed 100 grape vines (five years old) with Bordeaux mixture, at the rate of one gallon to nine vines.

June 9.—Sprayed grape vines.

June 22.—Sprayed grape vines.

July 1.—Sprayed grape vines for the fourth and last time.

In common with my neighbors I had a magnificent crop of fine grapes, aver-

Skin

diseases are caused by impure or depleted blood. The blood ought to be pure and rich. It is made so by

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil. Scrofula and Anæmia are overcome also, and Healthy Flesh is built up. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

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

aging twenty pounds to the vine, planted eight by ten feet. No dry rot or mildew.

Mulching.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As mulching trees is being discussed, I send you a few lines. I have been planting and growing trees in Kansas for thirteen years. Six years of this time was spent in Sedgwick county, and the remainder in this (Kingman) county, where I have 2,000 fine trees growing. Have always mulched with straw or hay or manure, just as it was convenient. Have never lost any trees.

By mulching with such material, am sure I have saved a good many and get much larger growth. I prefer good manure instead of anything else. I have a plat of pear trees in my yard, near the house, planted five years ago in sod. They had manure put around on top of the ground each spring, and I haven't lost any of them so far. In fact, they have made a rapid growth each year and borne some fruit. I have 3,000 grapes in bearing. I prune annually and keep thoroughly cultivated, and I get good returns from them each year. I would not advise any one to mulch the grape, as the roots run too near the surface, after which, in plowing near the vines, you tear the roots up.

My remedy for protecting trees from rabbits is to kill a rabbit and rub trees or vines with their blood. By so doing I never have a tree gnawed.

Kingman, Kas. W. R. COLEMAN.

Iowa Gold Mine Corn.

We present in this issue a photographic illustration of Iowa Gold Mine corn, which well shows the leading characteristics of this variety. The depth of grain and small cob is particularly noticeable. The one thing that cannot be shown in black and white print is the beautiful golden color of the grain. It is undoubtedly the handsomest corn in existence. The Gold Mine has been bred for six years with the express intention of producing the ideal farmer's corn, which should go to market in the carcass of an animal. The proportion of shelled corn to the ear is greater in the Gold Mine than in any other variety, and this is the true standard of value in corn for the feeder. Actual tests show sixty-four pounds of shelled corn to seventy pounds of ears, leaving only six pounds of cobs in a bushel. Do our readers realize that this means a gain of fourteen bushels on every one hundred over the ordinary varieties? or to bring it down to a smaller comparison, that ten ears of Gold Mine equal in feeding value eleven and one-half ears of ordinary corn of the same weight. This point is equally good if the corn is hauled to market shelled, and the actual difference in value between the ear corn and the shelled corn is 5 cents per bushel, based on a 30-cent market. Earliness is a main feature of the Gold Mine, as it is intended to grow and mature in any part of the great corn belt, and is grown with entire success as far north as the southern Minnesota line.

If our readers will write to the Iowa Seed Co., of Des Moines, Iowa, they will send them a sample of the corn and an illustrated descriptive catalogue free of charge, and each one can then judge for himself as to its real value.

Grape vines should be pruned without delay. Be sure to attend to this before the end of the present month. Don't let the sap start before pruning.

In the Dairy.

Conducted by A. E. JONES, of Oakland Dairy Farm. Address all communications Topeka, Kas.

National Dairy Union.

The National Dairy Union was organized at the Tremont House, Chicago, last week. One hundred and fifty delegates from produce exchanges, butter and cheese associations and agricultural societies were present, representing twelve different States. Permanent officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Horr, Wellington, O.; Secretary, D. W. Wilson, Elgin, Ill.; Treasurer, Clinton S. Morton, New York. Vice Presidents by States were selected as follows: G. B. Horton, Fruit Ridge, Mich.; W. K. Boardman, Nevada, Ia.; W. A. Carpenter, York, Neb.; Lovejoy Johnson, Stillman Valley, Ill.; C. P. Darlington, Chadd's Ford, Pa.; F. W. Edmunds, Sherman, N. Y.; H. C. Adams, Madison, Wis.; James Hewes, Baltimore, Md.; C. S. Plumb, Lafayette, Ind.; Norman J. Colman, St. Louis, Mo.

The object of the union is thus stated: "(1) To secure national and State legislation to prevent the manufacture and sale of food products made in imitation or semblance of pure butter or cheese, and also to prevent the sale of adulterated dairy products. (2) To assist in the effective and thorough enforcement of existing laws and such future laws as may be enacted for the purposes set forth in the first section."

Membership is thus provided for: "Any manufacturer of or dealer in dairy products or dairy supplies, upon the recommendation of any member of the Board of Control and the payment of the sum of \$3, may become a member of the union and entitled to all the privileges of the same. Any other person recommended by a member of the Board of Control may become a member of the union by the payment of the sum of \$1."

Resolutions were adopted endorsing the bill recently introduced into the Senate by Senator Hill, of New York, providing that butterine in original packages shall upon entry into a State become subject to the laws of that State. Congress was asked to raise the tax on butterine from 2 cents to 7 cents per pound and to impose a tax of 2 cents a pound "on all cheese not the legitimate product of the dairy." Congress will also be asked to appropriate a fund which shall be used in an endeavor to make dealers in imitation butter brand it plainly.

A meeting of dairymen and dairy produce dealers has been called to meet at Cleveland, O., on February 7, for the purpose of forming an organization similar to the Dairy Union, and steps were taken to consolidate the two. President Horr declared that the organized dairymen would ask Congress to pass a law requiring the coloring of butterine so that there would be no mistaking its identity.

A Dollar a Pound.

John Boyd, of Elmhurst, Ill., is the only man in the West, we think, says the *Practical Farmer*, who sells the butter of his herd, from fall until spring, at \$1 a pound, and as this butter has to pass the every-day criticism of the famous Union club, of Chicago, it is worth while to inquire what the rations fed to these cows are composed of. To an inquiry, Mr. Boyd states that from fall to spring these cows are fed, on an average, forty pounds silage, three pounds mixed oil and cottonseed meal, seven pounds bran and five pounds hay. The cream is taken off with a hand separator, ripened with a sour skim-milk "starter," and churned at once. He considers that, taking the herd together, one pound of butter a day is a satisfactory yield. Those who are disposed to insist that silage spoils milk and butter, can find in this what the Westerners used to call a "knock-down argument" for themselves.

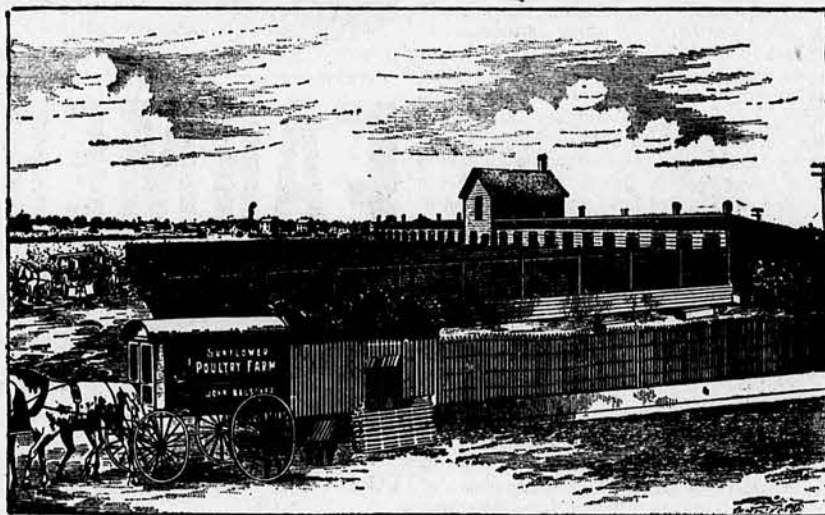
A writer claims that the grand secret in butter-making is to find just the proper point of maturity for the cream, to get it always, and never to exceed it. If there is a rock to be avoided, it is not to make the cream

too sour, for the butter takes and keeps the flavor of the cream whence it comes.

In its first stages, caked udder can be quickly relieved by copious applications of hot water—hot as the hands can stand. This is a simple little thing that is well to remember. It will also pay to remember that vaseline is a first-rate application for sore teats; sometimes the teats get badly scratched by briars, and occasionally by the barbs on wire fencing.

"The scrub must go!" That is the kind of a talk we should like to see dinned into the ears of every farmer in the land every day in the year, and that is the kind of an injunction every young man rising to the farmer's vocation ought to have deeply impressed upon his mind every day of his education until all scrubs have disappeared from the face of the earth, and especially from the dairy farms.

The call for an organization of a National Dairy Union has been received by this department, but was in some way overlooked until after such meeting had taken place. However, we wish it understood, and believe that we voice the sentiment of the entire State, that the resolutions in this circular, which were adopted by the Elgin Board of Trade, in regard to the dangerous effects of imitation butter on the dairy interests of this country, find a hearty approval in the dairy management of the KANSAS FARMER, and in the future full reliance can be placed on our advocating any measure that will advance the cause of honest dairying. A full



SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM, JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., FREEPORT, ILL.

report of said meeting is given in this issue.

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.

Refuse to Accept Money.

No payment will be accepted until a positive cure has been accomplished. Just read that clause again, please. Piles, fistula and all other diseases of the rectum speedily and permanently cured without the use of knife, ligature or caustics. Are you a sufferer? Do you want to be cured? We can do it! We also make a specialty of diseases of women, and of the skin. Send for our circulars giving the names and addresses of hundreds of living people who have been permanently cured by us. They also tell you how to avoid "quacks" and "sharpers." Beware of the doctor who requires any part of his fee in advance—he is an expensive luxury at any price.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR,
100 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.

"Among the Ozarks,"

the Land of Big Red Apples, is an attractive and interesting book, handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address,

J. E. LOCKWOOD,
Kansas City, Mo.

Pond's Business College,

601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has turned out the best business writers, the best book-keepers, the most successful business men. On these three points their past record stands 25 per cent. above any other business college now running in Kansas. Any farmer's son can get a full business course here for only \$30, or three months \$15.

The Poultry Yard.

What Ails the Hens?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—What is the matter with my hens? They first get to breathing hoarse. On examining some I found their throats filled with yellow matter. In a short time their eyes got the same—looks like balls hanging on the side of their heads. It is spreading among my flock? Do you think there is any cure except the hatchet? Could you give me the address of a poultry paper published at Topeka?

Hamilton, Kas.

The *Western Poultry Breeder* is an excellent journal, published at Topeka, at 25 cents per year. For \$1.20 sent to the Kansas Farmer Co., the FARMER and the *Poultry Breeder* will be sent for one year.

C. H. Rhodes, Secretary of the Kansas Poultry Association, was shown our correspondent's letter and replied: "The trouble with her fowls is roup. I would recommend the immediate separation of the sick ones from the rest of the flock. The disease is contagious—through the drinking dishes or otherwise. Take all possible means to prevent any of the discharge from coming in contact with any other fowls, which renders purification of the drinking vessels, etc., necessary. One of the best remedies is 'La Bariques Solution of Soda,' which can be purchased at most any drug store. Twenty-five cents worth will treat the same number of fowls. Dilute one-half with water and use it in bathing the swelled parts and inject into the throat and nostrils. No bad effects will result from its free use. Treat twice daily and feed on stimulating food."

Mr. J. P. Lucas' treatment is to dis-

solve two or three tablespoonfuls of salt in a quart of water and dip the fowls' heads into this, holding them under until they are obliged to draw it through the air passages of the head. The operator soon learns to know when this is done by the peculiar sound given off. Three or four treatments in this way has usually resulted in a cure, is Mr. Lucas' report.

Lice.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please give me a remedy, through KANSAS FARMER, for chicken lice (they are large white ones). They are killing my chickens. My hen-house is 24x8, and I have about 120 chickens in it. My hens droop around for several days and then die. I examined them and find nits on head and large white lice under wings. I lose one every day or two now. I keep house cleaned moderately well. Hen-house was built on raw land last fall, so everything is new around.

Please let me hear from you through KANSAS FARMER as soon as you can.

HARRY C. WILKES.

[The above inquiry was referred to Mr. J. P. Lucas, of Topeka, a practical



A Bright Lad,

Ten years of age, but who declines to give his name to the public, makes this authorized, confidential statement to us:

"When I was one year old, my mamma died of consumption. The doctor said that I, too, would soon die, and all our neighbors thought that even if I did not die, I would never be able to walk, because I was so weak and puny. A gathering formed and broke under my arm. I hurt my finger and it gathered and threw out pieces of bone. If I hurt myself so as to break the skin, it was sure to become a running sore. I had to take lots of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has made me well and strong."

T. D. M., Norcatur, Kans.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Cures others, will cure you

poultryman and breeder of Hamburg fowls, whose reply is given below.—EDITOR.]

"I used to be troubled with lice, same as your correspondent. First, I dusted the hens well with insect powder. The best way to do this is to hold the hen up by the legs—that will open up the feathers. Put powder in a large pepper-box to apply it with, and dust them well once a week for three or four weeks. Spray the house well with kerosene emulsion; pour kerosene over the roosts; dust the house well with slaked lime; put coal ashes in the house, so the hens can dust in it. Sometimes I put sulphur and slaked lime in the ashes. Lice cannot live where there is plenty of dust. Some people make a mistake by keeping their houses too clean from dust. Dust is sure death to lice."

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is, unquestionably, the best preservative of the hair. It is also curative of dandruff, tetter, and all scalp affections.

Fancy Poultry Standard Seeds

Valuable Catalogue pertaining to Fancy Poultry and Standard Seeds. Tells all about Poultry and how to make a garden. Send 4c. in stamps. JOHN BAUSCHER, JR., Freeport, ILLINOIS.

Small Fruits.

999,999 Strawberry plants, over sixty varieties. Large stock of Kansas, Palmer and Older Raspberry tips. All other kinds of plants at lowest prices. Write for catalogue. F. W. DIXON, (Successor to Dixon & Son,) NETAWAKA, KANSAS.

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Tested and guaranteed. Three best varieties field corn in the world—Early White, Gold Dent and Iowa Dent—\$1.25 per bushel aboard cars here, bags included. Write for catalogue.

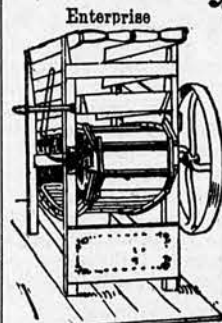
J. R. RATEKIN, Shenandoah, Page Co., Iowa.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. B. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

WHITE SCHONEN OATS!

The White Schonen have been tested with 40 varieties at the Wis. Experiment Station. Prof. W. A. Henry says of them: (For productiveness, stiff straw and thin hull, the White Schonen stand at the head of the list.) Also Thoroughbred Seed Corn, Albert's Improved Yellow Dent, Vanderhoof's White Ivory Dent, California Yellow Dent and others. Prices very reasonable, write for circulars. Address J. L. ALBERT, Freedom, Ill.

Creamery Package M'n'g Company,



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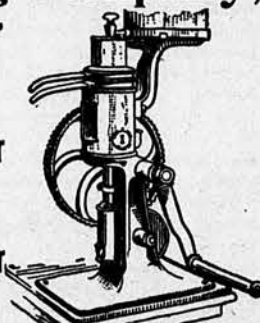
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... THE ... De Laval Baby Cream Separator

is as necessary in your Dairy as a churn, if you have ten cows or more.

Milk Testers, Feed Cookers, Engines and Boilers—2 to 75 horse-power.



De Laval Baby Separator.

When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.

Stock Gossip.

Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Kansas, desires us to announce that no interest will be charged the purchasers of any animal selling at his sale for \$200 or more, provided said purchaser will insure the animal or animals purchased in the Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Co., indemnity, in case of loss, to apply as payment on purchase price. Notice the advertisement of his sale in next week's issue.

We call the attention of our readers to the ad. of J. F. Bishop & Sons, on page 16. They are the largest breeders of Poland-China swine in the country and claim to have one of the best bred herds in the United States; also that they own and use more noted boars than any other breeder in America. Their sale will be held at their home farm, six miles southwest of Lincoln, Neb., on Wednesday, February 21, 1894. Parties from a distance will be met at Western Normal college and be conveyed to and from place of sale.

W. A. Harris & Son, the noted breeders of the best Cruickshank Short-horn cattle, will hold their usual annual sale on Wednesday, February 28, 1894, at the stock yards sale pavilion, Kansas City, Mo. The offerings will consist of bulls and heifers, including the very excellent six-year-old imported Craven Knight (57121) 96928, that was bred by Amos Cruickshank, Sittytown, Scotland. The reader can obtain just the information sought by writing the Messrs. Harris, at Linwood, Kas., who will take pleasure in mailing a complete catalogue giving all pertaining to the breeding of the twenty offerings. Other points may be found in their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

To supply those that intend breeding jacks, jennets or mules no one is better situated or has better offerings than Messrs. J. B. Vancleave & Bro., of Lake City, Mo. Our representative visited their sales stables last week at Independence, Mo., and reports one of the best collections from which to make selections that he ever saw anywhere in the States. The growing reputation of the firm for square dealing and thorough reliability continues to spread more and more each year, so much so that their correspondence has increased to at least five times more now than at a corresponding period of last year; hence the outlook is a very favorable one for trading in the near future.

Kansas Poland-China Swine.

The record made by the Kansas swine exhibit at the World's Fair, though limited to three herds, was one that naturally causes the ambitious swine-breeder to seek out the history of the blood lines that were united in the breeding of the winners. Acting on this line of investigation, the KANSAS FARMER field man paid a visit last week to the Circle U herd, the property of Mr. Walter H. Underwood, of Hutchinson, Reno county, where he found the herd and farm under the management of Mr. C. J. O'Brien.

The herd was founded in 1891, whose female line consisted of Graceful G. 2d 17788 S., Beauty 3d 17741 S., Darkness 17738 S., Bessie O. 17785 S., White Nose 17732 S., and Beauty 17739 S. Since then additions have been made, and now there are thirteen younger brooders that were sired mainly by the prize-winning sire Grover 27097 O., that won second at the Kansas City fair, 1893, and same honors at the Kansas State fair of 1893, when much stronger competition was encountered. In fact, he won over his successful competitor of the week before at Kansas City and was regarded an even rating in score for first honors at Topeka, save the one point, age. The two kings of the harem at this writing are Graceful's Index 9289 S., 27089 O., got by Seldom Seen 2d 23045 O., and out of Graceful L. 28768 O.; the other is an Iowa-bred fellow, Protection Boy, recorded to appear in Vol. 8, that was selected after a score or more of noted Iowa herds had been looked over, trying to find the right one. As an evidence of the careful and judicious selections made in the upbuilding of the Circle U herd, a brief reference to the success attained by one of the Kansas prize-winning herds may with propriety be referred to. The winners under twelve months of age, that took first on boar, fourth on sow and third on litter, were sired by Graceful's Index, the first mentioned boar above, and out of the sow Graceful Darkness, bred on Mr. Underwood's farm. Twelve of the brood sows were bred to him and the expectant coming spring pig crop is certainly one of great promise. The visitor to Circle U herd, in common with several other Kansas herds, is strongly re-enforced in the idea that the Kansas swine-beeders lack only one great element to further advance the interest of all concerned, and that is a closer association of mutual interests.

Mr. Underwood has not only very wisely, with the aid of Mr. O'Brien, made excellent selections in building up his herd, but has chosen a very favorable location for the farm. It consists of 160 acres, about evenly divided, Arkansas river valley bottom and a higher lay of ground at the foot hills of a ridge of hills. His swine pastures are al-

Slush and Snow will not wet your feet if you use Vacuum Leather Oil

on your boots and shoes, and you can polish them after using it. It will make harness water-proof also.

25c. worth is a fair trial—and your money back if you want it—a swob with each can.

For pamphlet, free, "HOW TO TAKE CARE OF LEATHER," send to

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falfa and common rye, besides such other green forage other than native grasses. The barn and paddocks are situated on a knoll that insures perfect drainage in every direction. Steam cookers and heaters and all the modern utensils found on a modern breeder's farm are here in use. There are now forty acres in apple, pear and peach trees and over 6,000 grape vines that show care and the handiwork of the energetic and successful husbandman. The herd of swine, of about 100 head, its history and success confirms one in the belief that the old maxim, "what man has done, man may do," can be as successfully accomplished in central Kansas as anywhere, if intelligence and stick-to-it-iveness be at the helm and direct the craft over the breakers of experience.

Weather Report for January, 1894.

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

Seven Januaries in twenty-seven years have had a higher mean temperature. The temperature of the first third of the month was 28.60, or 4.76° above the average; of the middle third, 41.70, or 17.35° degrees above the average and far exceeding the mean of the same period in all other Januaries; of the last third, 19.77, or 10.06° degrees below the average. The 16th was the warmest January day on our record. Twenty-one January and three December days have been colder than the 24th. Thus in the space of eight days the thermometer varied 82°, a range which has not been hitherto equalled at this station. The month's rainfall was again below average; the sky was unusually clear.

Mean temperature was 29.69°, which is 4.36° above the January average. The highest temperature was 68°, on the 16th; the lowest was 14° below zero, on the 24th, giving a range of 81°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 28.61°; at 2 p. m., 37.08°; at 9 p. m., 29.03°.

Rainfall (including snow) was one inch, which is 0.22 inch below the January average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on three days. The entire depth of snow was 1.5 inches. There were two days on which rain or snow fell in quantity too small for measurement. There were no thunder showers.

Mean cloudiness was 37.96 percent. of the sky, the month being 7.92 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) fourteen; half clear (one to two-thirds cloudy), ten; cloudy (more than two-thirds), seven. There were five entirely clear days and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 40.65 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 43.55 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 29.68 per cent.

Wind was southwest, thirty-one times; northwest, eighteen times; north, thirteen times; south, eleven times; northeast, eight times; east, six times; west, four times; southeast, two times. The total run of the wind was 12,151 miles, which is 361 miles above the January average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 892 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 16.3 miles. The highest velocity was fifty miles an hour, at 2 p. m. on the 29d.

Barometer.—Mean for the month 29.998 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.009 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.968 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.018 inches; maximum, 29.633 inches, on the 24th; minimum, 28.430 inches, on the 20th; monthly range, 1.203 inches.

Relative Humidity.—Mean for the month, 88 per cent.; at 7 a. m., 92; at 2 p. m., 81; at 9 p. m., 90; greatest, 100, on several occasions; least, 60.8, on the 16th. There was one fog.

Mr. H. L. Williams, of Summerland, has just issued a pamphlet concerning the advantages and disadvantages of California. It is neatly gotten up and contains just such matter as answers the many questions that people in the East are asking in regard to our climate, productions and business opportunities. As the disadvantages are shown as well as the advantages, it aims to set forth things just as they are, and that is what people want to know.—Editorial in Santa Barbara, California, Daily Press, of December 17, 1893.—(See advertisement of book on page 1.)

Get up a club for the FARMER.

200 EGG INCUBATOR ONLY \$10.00

F. M. CURVEA, Box 151, Lincoln, Neb.

WORLD'S PRIZE WINNERS

Buff Leghorns, Buff Wyandottes, Buff Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Black Langshans and S. C. White Leghorns. Send for Circular.

DAVIS BROS., WASHINGTON, N. J.



Ridott POULTRY Yards.
25 varieties High-Class, Thoroughbred, Fancy Poultry; 15 Varieties Fancy Pigeons; Guinea Figs; Ferris; Pot Rabbits and Recorded Poland China Swine. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, treatment of their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry.
ALBERT ASKEY, Ridott, Ill.



New Catalogue for 1894
Ready for distribution; the finest and best Poultry Book ever published, fully illustrated and describes all the leading varieties of Poultry, gives plans for Poultry Houses, Remedies for all Diseases. If you breed poultry you can not afford to be without it. Sent for 10c. silver or stamps. Address
The J. W. MILLER CO.
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INCUBATORS

We manufacture the Improved Hot Water Incubator in four sizes, No. 1, 320 eggs, \$25; No. 2, 250 eggs, \$20; No. 3, 100 eggs, \$15. Also for fanciers and children, No. 4, 50 eggs, \$7.

BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes. 200 chicks, \$20; 75, \$15.

COMBINATION COOK TABLE.—A useful piece of furniture. The cook's delight. Price \$10 freight prepaid.

DAISY IRONING-BOARD.—Very handy and durable. It is made of Poplar. Price \$2.

JACOB YOST,
Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.

References: Farmers' Nat'l Bank, Elsin Lumber Co.

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\$1.00 BEE-BOOK FREE

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New Subscribers, 25 cents for one year.

John M. Stahl & A. S. Core,
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TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

\$17 SPRAY PUMP \$5.50. 60,000

Complete, Express paid, for
THE NEW WONDER SPRAY PUMP
MAKES 3 COMPLETE BRASS MACHINES
WILL SPRAY 10 ACRES PER DAY.
AUTOMATIC MIXER. BARREL ATTACHMENT. Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. A. valuable illus. Book (worth \$5.00) given to each purchaser. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or Money Refunded.** Illus. Book on Spraying Free. Rapid sellers. One Agent has already sold over 2,000. For full particulars and terms, address
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Extra discount to any one sending us 100 names and addresses of responsible consumers for any line of goods.

The Campe Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City; First National Bank, Kansas City; this paper.

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What a wonderful thing is a live seed. Immature, old or dead it may look the same. How to know? Old gardeners say that

Burpee's seeds grow.

This is the proof of life. When grown we give our word you will be satisfied—your success is ours. **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL** for 1894, 172 pages, tells all about the Best Seeds that Grow. The newspapers call it the Leading American Seed Catalogue. Yours free for the asking if you plant seeds.
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Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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It has Check Rower, Hand Drop and Drilling Attachment. This planter is well and favorably known in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Nebraska. Send at once for prices, terms and agency. You will regret it if you neglect it.
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3 Roots New Cannas, yellow, red, striped, 30c
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A Superb Variety of the finest quality. Enormously productive. Grows about ten inches long, and is unequalled for slicing.

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It beats them all. Very crisp and tender. Stands a long time before running to seed.

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MAY & CO. Florists, St. Paul, Minn.

May & Co. are perfectly reliable.—ED.

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| Official Receipts, 1893..... | 1,746,828 | 1,948,373 | 569,517 | 35,097 | 99,755 |
| Slaughtered in Kansas City..... | 956,792 | 1,427,763 | 372,385 | | |
| Sold to feeders..... | 249,017 | 10,125 | 71,284 | | |
| Sold to shippers..... | 360,237 | 510,469 | 15,200 | | |
| Total sold in Kansas City..... | 1,566,046 | 1,948,357 | 458,869 | 22,522 | |

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PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHbred POLAND-CHINA swine. February 15, 1894. I will sell at my farm, five miles northwest of Marion, Marion county, Kas., at least sixty head of above breed, consisting of twenty-eight sows, bred, balance summer and fall pigs. Twenty-six of the bred sows are the tops of all of my early spring litters, and two yearling sows. The summer and fall pigs are the tops of all litters farrowed on and after June 22, 1893. All of the early litters are sired by Kansas King 8911 and Royal Finch 8912. The fall pigs are partly by Young Model 985. His sire, Admiral Chip 7919, sold at public sale in October for \$250. The brood sows of the herd are sired by Wm. H. 2319, Good Quality 4700, Black Duke 3558, and other well-bred boars. All breeders recorded in Standard Record. The sows are bred to four different boars. The foundation for this herd was laid in 1885 by the purchase of the best stock obtainable, and has been added to from year to year until I confidently believe, after visiting a number of the best herds and shows in the West, that I am offering as fine a lot of stock in this sale as I have ever seen together. Sale positive, without reserve or by bid, and under cover. Customers from a distance coming day before sale will be taken care of without expense. All stock to be shipped will be crated and delivered at railroad. All parties coming by rail on any train on either road on the 14th and 15th will be met by giving notice. I will sell at same sale eight head of horses and mares, ranging in age from 2 to 8 years. When & Yost will sell six or more head of same class of breeding and have from one to three crosses of Clydesdale blood. The mares are mostly in foal to my Kentucky jack. I will sell at private sale on same day my Clydesdale stallion, Blackfriar 2875, and my fifteen-hand Kentucky jack, Dexter. These animals are fine specimens of their respective breeds, and will be warranted as represented. Correspondence solicited. Horse sale will commence at 11 o'clock sharp. Hog sale immediately after dinner. Please be on time, as we have no trumpery to kill time with. Terms of sale: Eight months at 10 per cent., or 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogue on application. Col. S. A. Sawyer, Auctioneer. W. H. WRN.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE

J. F. BISHOP & SONS' PUBLIC SALE OF POLAND-CHINA SWINE

To be held on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1894, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA. at their Farm, six miles southwest of

Annual Linwood Sale.

W. A. HARRIS & SON, OF LINWOOD, Leavenworth Co., Kas., announce that their annual sale of young Short-horn bulls of the BEST CRUICKSHANK BREEDING, will be held at the Stock Yards Sale Pavilion, Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, February 28, at 1 p. m. In addition to the young bulls (16 in number) the well-known stock bull IMP. CRAVEN KNIGHT 96923 will be sold. Also eleven head of desirable young females, including the first GOLDEN DROP ever sold from the herd. Age considered, this is believed to be the best lot of young stock ever sold from Linwood. Catalogues now ready. Send for one. Address as above.

COL. FRED M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

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FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Poland-China and Duroc-Jersey pigs. Best stock. D. Trot, Abilene, Kas.

FOR SALE—One jack, nine jennets (including two yearlings), twenty-two Galloway bulls and thirty Galloway cows. The jack will only be sold upon condition that the jennets are disposed of first. Jack, Monte-Black, foaled August, 1887; 15 1/2 hands high; weight 1,040 pounds. Sired by Black Prince; he by Black Satin; he by Bond's Phillip, and he by imported Phillip. Monte's first dam by Hein's Mammoth; second dam by Megui; third dam by Leer's Buena Vista. His reputation is A. 1 as a breeder. The jennets were selected and cost upon an average over \$400 each for the original stock. They were bred to Monte last year. The Galloway bulls and cows are the offspring of a selected lot of Galloways purchased from M. R. Platt, of Kansas City, Mo., and F. McHardy, of Emporia, Kas., to whom I refer. Contemplating a change in my business will dispose of any of above mentioned animals at very low prices. Chas. E. Musiek, Hughesville, Mo.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

FOR SALE OR TRADE FOR STOCK—100 acres of clear land in Graham county, Kas. Thomas Brown, Box 55, Palmer, Kas.

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