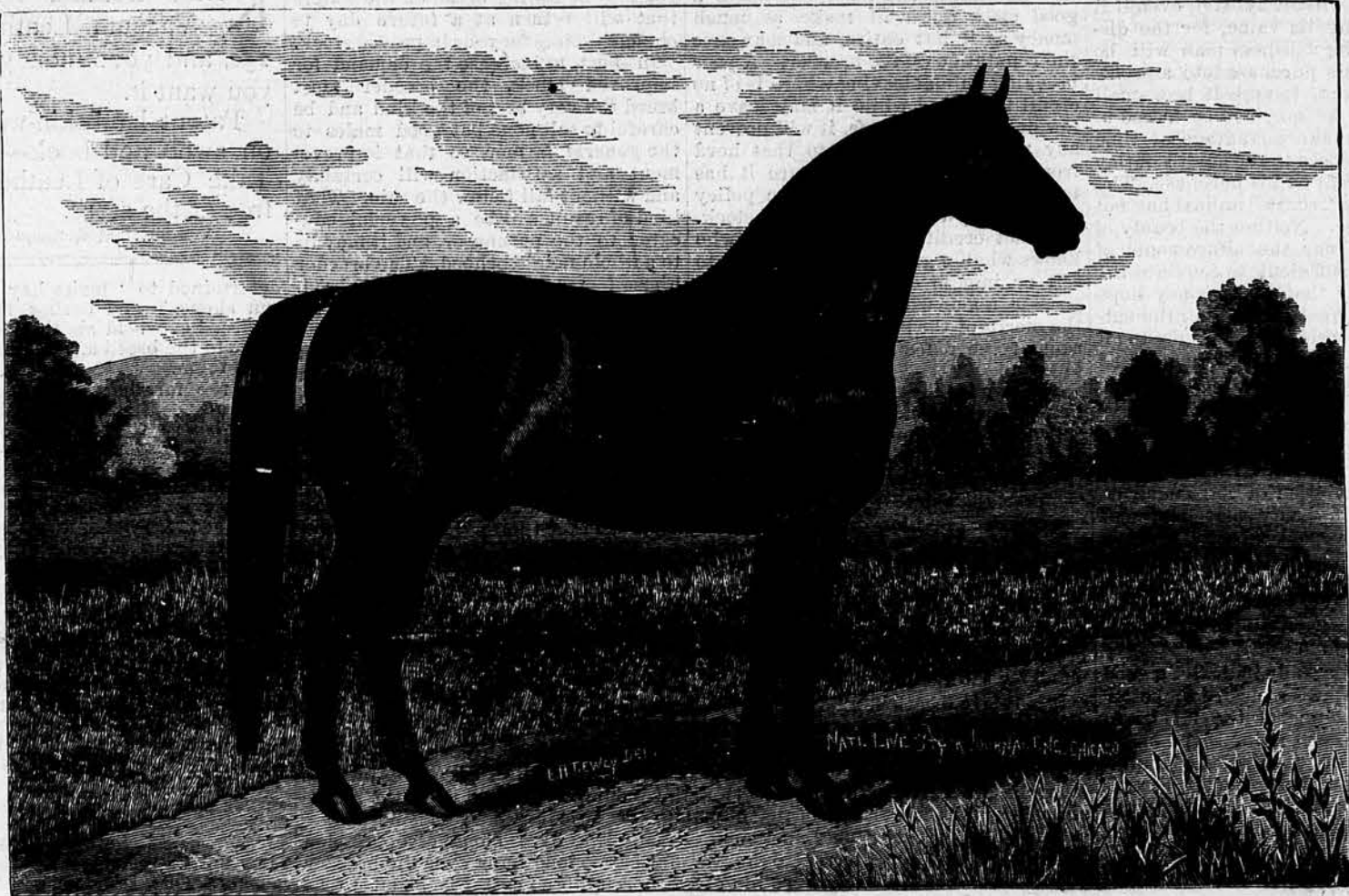


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(Continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

THE COST OF WHEAT-GROWING IN DAKOTA.

The question of the cost of production as of late engaged the attention of thoughtful men the world over. The following letter from Gibbs & Edwards, Mayville, N. D., is copied by the *Miller's Gazette and Corn Trade Journal*, of London, from the *Northwestern Miller* of December 2, last. It is evident, on comparing this with the showing of cost of production in Kansas by Mr. Robinson, in last week's *FARMER*, that the wheat-growers of this State are able to produce this staple at even less cost than their Northern competitors:

We have carefully read the article of Albert Humphries, reviewing Edward Atkinson's paper on the production of wheat in America, which appeared in the *Miller's Gazette and Corn Trade Journal*, of London, September 26, and, as brother millers, desire to express our congratulations to Mr. Humphries on the very able and candid manner in which he has handled the subject. For a man who does not claim to be a practical farmer, or to have had any experience in American ways, we think his statements are wonderfully near the truth. While the items will vary somewhat from the actual, as applied to this portion of the country, the total we believe to be very nearly correct.

Having farmed in the Red river valley for thirteen years, an outline of the cost of raising wheat here, as shown by our own experience, and our observation of that of others, may not prove uninteresting to your readers at this time, when the subject of actual wheat values, as determined by the average cost of production, is being anxiously discussed the world over.

Mr. Humphries tabulates the cost to the American farmer, per acre, of raising wheat, as follows:

Rent.....	5s. 0d.
Plowing.....	4s. 3d.
Other cultivation.....	2s. 6d.
Seeding and seed.....	5s. 8d.
Harvesting.....	13s. 1d.

Total.....30s. 6d.

This, taking the average yield per acre for the past nine years, as shown by the government reports, at twelve bushels, would make the actual cost per bushel to the average farmer about 2s. 6d. or 60 cents.

To consider these several items in the light of our own experience in North Dakota (and we are this year farming in six different counties), we should say his first item of 5s. for rent is about right, as an average for the State, but is too low for the Red River valley proper, where improved farms will average in value about \$20 per acre. The farmer who buys this land on time will pay 8 per cent. interest and often 10 per cent., but, taking the lower rate, we have \$1.60 per acre interest. Taxes will average at least 20 cents per acre more, and we may safely add, for the expense of simply keeping buildings in repair and insured, at least 12 cents per acre—probably much more. But, even taking this modest sum, we have a total properly chargeable as rent of \$1.92 per acre, or 8s. instead of 5s., as Mr. Humphries modestly puts it.

Now, as to machinery and stock: Mr. Humphries values the self-binding harvester at £40. Some years ago it cost that, but to-day it can be bought for about half that for cash. Yet, as the average life of this machine is much less, and the number of acres cut each year to the machine much less than is allowed by Mr. Humphries, the result will not be materially affected. The steam thrasher now costs something over £400, and is also a very short-lived machine, very expensive to keep in repair, and, like all other farm machinery, is only used for a few days in a year; so the allowance to be made for idle capital is very large.

Mr. Humphries puts the cost of plowing at 4s. 3d., which may possibly cover the actual expense, but we doubt it, as the allowance made by him for capital invested in horse flesh is altogether too small. He put the value of the average horse at £6 10s., while the average cost of the horses owned by the Red River valley farmer will be at least double that amount, and the num-

ber of acres each horse can cultivate will fall below forty rather than reach fifty, as he states. We have paid 6s. per acre for all the plowing we have hired done this year, and cannot get good plowing done for less. The amount allowed for other cultivation, 2s. 6d., would probably be excessive, as many farmers here only harrow their fields once. But, as every good farmer expects to allow his land to rest at least one year in five and summer fallow it, when no crop is raised, but rent and taxes go on just the same, this loss would more than counterbalance any excess in this item. The amount allowed for seed and seeding is too large, figuring on the present price of wheat, but, taking the average price in the spring, when the seeding here is done, it is a very conservative estimate. Lastly, we have 13s. 1d. allowed as the cost of harvesting, including threshing and housing on the farm. This we also consider a very conservative estimate, and much less than we have repeatedly paid for this work.

To return again to the table prepared by Mr. Humphries as showing the actual cost per acre to raise wheat, where the farmer lives on the land and works himself, we would only change the first item of rent from 5s. to 8s., making a total of 33s. 6d. instead of 30s. 6d., as Mr. Humphries has it. But, in conclusion, we wish to present the following table as showing the cost to us on some land we own and hire farmed. We will figure interest on the money actually invested in this land at 8 per cent., which rate we would have no difficulty in obtaining on A 1 real estate loans, and we have:

Rent.....	8s. 0d.
Plowing.....	6s. 0d.
Other cultivation.....	2s. 6d.
Seeding and seed.....	6s. 0d.
Harvesting and threshing.....	13s. 6d.

Total.....36s. 0d.

Or dropping the item of rent, it cost us 28s., or \$7 an acre, to hire a crop of wheat raised this year on more than one piece of land we are farming. The average yield this year, we are confident, will not exceed fourteen bushels, and the average price at the farm, allowing only actual expense of hauling to market, will not exceed 50 cents, or 25d., per bushel, bringing a return from the crop of say \$7, or 28s., just the cost of raising it, without the item of rent, so that the owner of the land, if he hires the work done, gets nothing, and the renter, if he figures for himself the wages he has to pay his men, is behind at least one-half the amount he has agreed to pay as rent.

This doleful state of affairs, however, only applies to this section of country this year, for in years past prices have averaged at least 50 per cent. higher, and our average yields have been more, so that the average returns have exceeded those of this year by at least \$5 per acre. On such a basis there is good money in raising wheat; but on the price at which Mr. Atkinson says wheat can be profitably raised, or 25d. per bushel, American farmers cannot live, and if they had any idea that the present disastrous experience would be repeated another year, the amount sown to wheat for the coming season would be so curtailed that, with a good yield, the United States would not have a bushel for export. It would be money in the farmers' pockets if such was the condition to-day.

Economy and Profit of Farming.

By J. L. Diesem, read before the State Board of Agriculture, at Topeka, Kas., January 11, 1893.

Economy in farming begins at the beginning, and it is a subject that not only farmers alone should be interested in, but every business man, whether he be a merchant, banker, lawyer or doctor, is, or should be, directly or indirectly interested in economy of farming.

I will not attempt to say much in regard to the profit of farming, for several reasons. If economy of all kinds be adhered to and practiced on the farm, in all its branches, and in all directions, with as much interest and attention to detail, and given as much thought as a merchant or banker does about his store or banking house, looking after the little, minor things and details of his business, then there will not be much left to say in regard to

profit on the farm. Profit means an advance of price over the cost to the merchant when he buys and sells; but to the farmer, the profit is what he gets over and above what it costs him to produce his farm products and put them on the market.

One of the first steps of economy in farming is to be economical yourself, and then endeavor to teach all about you to be the same. Say, for instance, a man is starting to farming in Kansas. I will say first, that about half of the farmers in this State to-day never farmed in any other State, or any other place, in their lives before, and they know nothing whatever of the business. The first thing, then, is machinery, wagons, plows, teams, harness, etc. Now, just at this point, economy commences; first, make up your mind what kind of farming you are going to do, what kind of grains you expect to produce, and what kind of machinery is necessary to produce that kind of grain. Then, buy such machinery, and no more. This is, then, a step in the direction of economy. If you plant corn, principally, and very little wheat, or none, then it will be well, in all probability, to have the lister, or corn-planter, and not a reaper. On the other hand, if you are in the wheat-raising business, you will need a reaper, self-binder, or header, as it may be; but surely, you would need no corn-planter or lister, to be sheltered in the hot rays of the mid-day sun or the rain or snow at night.

A great many here are aware that so very many of our farmers in Kansas build such good tool and machinery sheds, and care for them in the best manner. The largest shed of this kind that I have ever seen is one hundred and sixty acres, fenced with a three barbed wire fence, with the starry-decked heavens for a roof. In this house, is a binder, header, a lister, plows, ditching machine, cultivator and harrows, in the barnyard. In the grass, back in one of the middle fields, is a mower and hay-rake, where they quit making hay last season. A corn cultivator is in the potato patch, a riding plow at the other end of the farm, a wheat drill, just in the plowed ground, as it were where they quit seeding when the late storm came upon them. Now, you will see at a glance that this is economy on the losing side. Some time in December, I passed a farm where the man and his son had been plowing for wheat, and, for some reason, they quit; but both plows were left in the field about twenty feet apart, just as they stopped, apparently, to go to dinner. There they stand to-day six inches deep in the ground, unless they have been removed in the past week. This is more economy on the losing side.

A novice may possess the finest farm in the land, and the absence of economical management is sure to retard success, if not altogether to bring on failure. As some of our States grow old, the rich become richer and the poor poorer. But not so in Kansas. But indeed, the poor man's condition is a sad one everywhere; and, forgetful or negligent of the practice of economy, he can never bridge the gulf which separates him from wealth, but, on the contrary, plods on through life, a living example of carelessness and unaptness to better his condition. The farmer depends too much upon his brawny arms for a living, and never exercises his brain to devise other means to help him along. Thousands toil, year after year, and do not better their condition, though they see hundreds around them, with no better start, engaged in some industrial pursuit that helps them along, and places them above poverty and want. The time is near at hand when the bulk of our population (not only farmers alone) must exercise and practice more economy and good management in their daily affairs, or they will begin to suffer for the common necessities of life, which they have been accustomed to in former years. The man who reads no farm journal is puffed up because he knows all; but the man who reads much and is wise, soon discovers his own shortcomings. A neighbor of mine once said to me: "How is it that you always have a good yield and make some money, and I do not?" I said to him: "Cut your wheat when it is ripe, and do not wait until it shatters out; stack your hay when it is cured, and wait not until it is spoiled in swath or shock; dig your potatoes before they freeze in the ground, and, by all means, put a roof on your stable."

Yet any man who has sufficient intelligence to manage and control a farm, has sufficient intelligence, if rightly applied, to run a binder or mower, or do most any other thing that requires some skill, in the management

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A process that kills the taste of cod-liver oil has done good service—but the process that both kills the taste and effects partial digestion has done much more.

Scott's Emulsion

stands alone in the field of fat-foods. It is easy of assimilation because partially digested before taken.

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of farm machinery; and certainly any farmer has sense enough to know that a bolt must be kept tight, and the moving parts of the machinery kept well oiled, and carefully handled, while the machine is in use. Yet some of you, if not all, will agree with me when I say that more than half of the farm machinery is worn out by allowing it to run with loose nuts, unrolled journals, dull knives or sickle, plow points only half put in their proper places, or similar careless matters of neglect that could be remedied by spending a few minutes of time at the beginning, which results in the loss of hours, or even days, when time is valuable, and a crop is needing attention, or hands are waiting. Any of us would indignantly resent the idea that we are not endowed with sufficient sense to properly and economically run a piece of farm machinery; yet, this is a fact, and it can be seen almost daily, if you will take a drive through a farming country during harvest or any part of the busy season. How many of you have not observed where a ten-penny nail has been driven into some well-painted piece of timber, which will hold only until the force upon it shall overcome the friction? A bolt introduced at the same place and properly tightened by a screw-tap would hold much longer, look better, and when it finally loses its grip could be tightened again by the turn of a wrench; whereas, the nail-hole has marred the wood, weakened its strength, and broken the paint so as to cause decay. That "a stitch in time saves nine" is as well known to him who handles machinery for the purpose of getting the best return therefrom, as it is to the good housewife who looks after the clothing of the family.

You know that some years your farm pays better than others, and you can hardly tell why. The conditions have seemed to be the same, yet there must have been a cause for the difference. May it not have been your not attending as closely to the little things in the one year as you did in the other? In many kinds of business, and especially farming, a want of attention to the details will result in a loss, where a profit should, or could, have been easily made, if the minor parts of it had been closely watched. The many small leaks will soon empty a large vessel; and so, in farming, it is often the small leaks that make it unprofitable.

Economy in farming is something like an old-fashioned sale bill back in Ohio, or any of the Eastern States. When you get down towards the bottom of the bill it reads thus: "A great many other things for sale, too numerous to mention." So it is in this case. When this economy is practiced in all its branches, then the farmer, in my opinion, is entering a new life, when he will be knight of the soil, king of the realm, and no longer a plebeian, but what he should be, a ruler among men.

To preserve a youthful appearance as long as possible, it is indispensable that the hair should retain its natural color and fullness. There is no preparation so effective as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It prevents baldness, and keeps the scalp clean, cool and healthy.

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Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

The Farmers' Forum.

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

ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

By A. C. Shinn, read before the State Board of Agriculture, at the annual meeting, January 13, 1893.

On this subject, our constitution is very clear, and in the interest of individuality and of justice, saying (Art. 11, sec. 1): "The Legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation," and then comes the exemption, including property to the value of \$200 for each family, in order that the farmer may have his household goods, team and cow; the mechanic his tools; the professional man his books, and all other families to the same extent, so as to protect each household in his means with which to earn a livelihood free from taxation. In other words, the whole theory of our constitution on this subject is the true one, namely, property to bear the taxation in equal ratio to value, and flesh and blood to do the work, and fighting also, saying (Art. 11, sec. 2): "The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers; so that all property employed in banking shall always bear a burden of taxation equal to that imposed upon the property of individuals."

Assuming that the principles set forth in the constitution, as quoted above, are correct, and there can be no question about the "uniform and equal rate of assessment and taxation" part, and to my mind the exemption clause is also correct, let us examine what the actual practice is, and see if our constitution is being justly and fairly carried out, and if not, try and find some of the chief points in which the injustice is done and see if any remedy can be suggested.

To gather the actual facts, the following question was sent to numerous County Clerks during the fall of 1887: "What is your rate of assessment or per cent. listing value of real value?" In return, answers were received from seventy-one counties. They showed a wide variation as to rate, ranging from 16% per cent. for real estate in one county, to money, mortgages and notes 75 per cent. in another; though in most of the counties the rate on personal property was given at about 50 per cent., and real estate about 33% per cent.

Returns from "proceedings of board of assessors" and County Clerks from twenty-eight counties for 1891 show a range of from 33% per cent. to 100 per cent., or face value, though, as before, in most counties the rate was 50 per cent. on personal property, and on real estate 33% per cent., with this peculiarity, that in several counties the constitutional exemption was taken out of the face or par value and not out of the assessed value, as in most counties.

Returns from "proceedings of board of assessors" and County Clerks were received from fifty-nine counties for 1892. These returns show the same wide variation as before, ranging from 20 per cent. to full value. In several counties where personal property was placed at 33% per cent., notes and mortgages were rated from 60 per cent. to 75 per cent.

These statements show that there is a wide variation from the "uniform and equal rate" of the constitution in our assessment, and when we look at the text of our laws, we can readily find some of the reasons for the variations, as the law says in one place (Statutes of 1889, Art. 4, sec. 15, 6,861): "Each parcel of real property shall be valued at its true value in money, the value thereof to be determined by the assessors from actual view and inspection of the property. * * * Personal property shall be valued at the usual selling price in money at the place where the same may be held;" and in another place (Compiled laws of 1879, Art. 10, sec. 58, 5,830): "The several township and city assessors shall meet at the county seat in their respective counties on the first Monday in March in each year, and then agree upon an equal basis of valuation of such property as they may be called upon to assess;" and also (Statutes of 1889, Art. 6, sec. 22, 6,868): "That banking stock or capital shall not be assessed at any higher rate than other property." Hence, as the law opens the door, assessors have made these wide variations from the constitutional basis, and besides these wide variations, there is reason to believe that owing to the great shrinking in prices, there is a great deal of real estate, both lands and town lots, assessed at much more than their "true value in money," as the holder would be glad to cash the property at much less than their assessed value.

And now we come to (Sec. 2 of art. 11) assessment of banks and bankers, where the constitution says: "The Legislature shall provide for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned

and other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction) of all banks now existing or hereafter to be created, and of all bankers."

What are the facts in relation to the assessment of banks? The facts as I find them are these: The Legislature, in making the law by which banks are assessed, has entirely ignored all that part of the constitution quoted "for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and other property, effects or dues of every description (without deduction)." Just as if, with a prohibition clause in the constitution, the Legislature should enact no law to enforce it, and at the same time so fixed the law that on their stock or capital the banks shall be the lowest assessed of any property, carefully saying, "shall not be assessed at any higher rate than other property." So it is no wonder we find our banking interest escaping assessment entirely on "loans and discounts," and on the average the lowest assessed on stock or capital of any personal property in the State. Here is an example: A national bank assessed for 1887 at \$10,500—a bank with a capital stock of \$100,000; with a large surplus or undivided profit, and loans and discounts to exceed \$200,000, or at but little over 10 per cent. of face value of stock, or assessed at about 5 per cent. of the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned and other property, effects or dues, of the constitution. A good constitution, but what an unjust class law!

But if we think about property escaping taxation, we are taught to look immediately at the \$200 constitutional exemption, as though that did not come to all heads of families alike, and as though to take the State through the families were really exempted to that extent, for to take the average of all families exempted, the real values of their exempted property would be less than \$200. Again, it should be remembered that we have a road or poll-tax that falls alike on rich and poor from 21 to 45 years of age, of two days' work in each year or of \$3 in money, or equal to an income tax of nearly 1 per cent. of gross revenue of laborers, and a tax that goes far to offset the benefit derived from the constitutional exemption. In fact, as I see it, this opposition to our constitutional exemption and allowing this other property to escape taxation without protest, is a case of "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel." And again, to show how this bank assessment law operates against the individual, if the individual loans money, his note is taxed as high as any personal property, and in many counties higher than any other personal property, while the bank pays no tax whatever on its notes, loans or discounts. In fact, our taxes are so high and our assessment laws so unjust that it is practically impossible for the individual to compete with the bank in loaning money, without loaning it in his wife's cousin's sister's name, living somewhere in the East, so as to avoid all assessment.

What is to be done, and what is the remedy? Simply return to the broad and just ground of the constitution. Abolish all these special class laws and establish by law some certain "uniform and equal" rate, by which the assessors are, after actual view, to assess every class of property, not exempt by the constitution, that is capable of having a money value. This rate, in order to not show the State richer than the facts are, by double assessment, should be established at about as now, 40 per cent. of face value. But, as all property alike receives the protection of the State, all should alike bear an equal ratio of its burdens, and not, as now, let a single corporation in a single city escape assessment to the extent of several school districts in value.

In fact, we find that the "three graces" of civilization—Agriculture, Manufacture and Commerce—with their "hand-maidens," mining and transportation, are bearing their just share of taxation, or at least the law for assessing them, just as, indeed, it is for all tangible property, but when we come to assessing the modern "things" that are draining the substance from the productive "trinity," to-wit, notes, bonds, stocks and mortgages, we find the law very lame and unjust, and it is to the securing of just assessments on this class of property that should secure the attention of the law-makers of both the State and nation; and one of the first things to do to secure this is to elect more of our law-makers from the ranks of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, and less from the ranks of professional life and bankers.

Other variations from the constitutional basis might be given, all tracing their source to class laws, but of what use is it to talk or write about these unjust laws, when, by the "crime of the age," the very term dollar, in which we do all our assessing, is shifting, shifting, no longer meaning the same it did when our constitution was adopted, one of two things, either so many grains of silver of a certain weight and fineness coined by the government into a dollar, or so many grains of gold of a certain weight and fineness coined into dollars, with notes, checks, drafts and currency,

and all the modern methods of doing business quickly and cheaply as aids or secondary money, but now, under our laws and customs, made and executed in the interest of tax-eaters, annuitants and interest-gatherers, confined to one certain thing, to-wit, a certain amount of gold of a certain weight and fineness coined into dollars, and in which all other kinds of dollars must be redeemable, on demand, in order to be good. In short, a complete change from debtor's choice, as to payment, to creditor's choice. It is in this change of the meaning of the word dollar that lies one of the main causes why our real estate is so variably assessed. As this increase in the value of the dollar has gone on, the value of property measured in the new or dearer dollar has shrunk, and in many cases there has not been the proper change, to correspond with the change in the dollar, made on the assessment books.

Let us all remember that we are living in a time of unjust and class laws, and that we, of all people, need the best thoughts of the best and truest of our citizens, without regard to rank or wealth, to again adjust our assessment and taxation laws to the condition of the world at the present time, recognizing that our modern civilization cannot be carried on under the laws of the past, as it would be, as it were, "putting new wine into old bottles."

If these things are not right, Oh! office-holder, banker, preacher, doctor or lawyer, it is as much your duty to help change our laws to suit the new conditions as it is the farmer, mechanic, tradesman or laborer. You have no right to sanction these gross evils and yet claim to be true American citizens. Awake, and give thought and action to our present situation on this subject of taxation, both as a State and nation, in order that our country may go forward, onward and upward, to its true destiny.

The best feeder is apt to have the best breed.

Scrofula, whether hereditary or acquired is thoroughly expelled from the blood by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier.

Wanted.

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

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

Blossom House.

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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

THE CURE FOR CATARRH OF THE NOSE, THROAT AND LUNGS. COLD IN HEAD. HAY FEVER. BRONCHITIS. ASTHMA. ELY'S CREAM BALM.

When applied to the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus causing healthy secretions. It is a very inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Test the seams of your Water COAT

Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any slicker that fails in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.

2d. This Trade Mark (Below.)

Watch Out for both these points!

Send for Catalogue free.

A. J. TOWER, Mfr., Boston, Mass.

"German Syrup"

Here is something from Mr. Frank A. Hale, proprietor of the De Witt House, Lewiston, and the Tontine Hotel, Brunswick, Me. Hotel men meet the world as it comes and goes, and are not slow in sizing people and things up for what they are worth. He says that he has lost a father and several brothers and sisters from Pulmonary Consumption, and is himself frequently troubled

with colds, and he often coughs enough to make him sick at his stomach. Whenever he has taken a cold of this kind he uses Boschee's German Syrup, and it cures him every time. Here is a man who knows the full danger of lung troubles, and would therefore be most particular as to the medicine he used. What is his opinion? Listen! "I use nothing but Boschee's German Syrup, and have advised, I presume, more than a hundred different persons to take it. They agree with me that it is the best cough syrup in the market."

SWEET POTATOES

Furnished to sprout on shares. No previous experience required. I give full directions for sprouting free and so plain that if followed success is certain. Money can be made and knowledge of the business gained without risk. A farmer can have a bed or plan and supply his neighbors and near-by towns and his family can do nearly all the work. Gardeners also should have plants to market with their produce. Write for particulars.

T. J. SKINNER, Columbus, Kansas.

SEED CORN For \$1.25 per bushel—Early White Dent, Iowa Yellow Dent (extra Early) and Early Mastodon—three of the largest and best early varieties of seed corn in the world. Write for catalogue. J. R. RATEKIN, Shenandoah, Pa. Co., Iowa.

No Trees of 1st quality can ever be sent by mail. Mayhap you know it. By freight, prepaid if preferred, we ship safely 4, 5 or 6 ft. trees; 2-yr. Roses of rare excellence—everything! You actually pay less than for the puny stuff. 1,000 acres Nurseries. 20,000 acres Orchards. Exact information about trees and fruits. Stark Bros., Louisiana, Mo.

SPRAY YOUR TREES

WITH A COMET FORCE PUMP

Throws steady stream 50 feet. Washes carriages, windows, etc. Sells at every house. Price, with Brass Plunger, \$2. All Brass, \$2.50, which includes hose and spraying attachments. Does same work as high priced sprayers. Circulars free. Wide-awake agents will secure territory at once. Write to-day.

H. B. Rusler, Mfr., Johnstown, Ohio, U.S.A.

THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,

H. T. ARBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

EVERYBODY WANTS A STOCK JOURNAL.

To learn the best methods of breeding the best stock.

Western Agriculturist and Live Stock Journal.

The oldest and best. Established in 1882. National circulation. Special Departments for Draft and Coach Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. No Stock Farmer can afford to do without it. Write for free sample copy; it speaks for itself. Agents wanted in every neighborhood. Liberal Cash Commissions. Subscriptions, \$1.10 a year.

T. BUTTERWORTH, Pres't,
184 Clark St., Chicago, and Quincy, Ill.

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages. If you are sincere and really want a speedy, cheap and permanent cure of the above-named complaints, we will gladly send you a trial package of our Wonderful Medicine Free, and postpaid, thus giving you a chance to test its merits, free of all cost. Write to-day. We give a guarantee to cure any of the above-named complaints. Address,

EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 89 Park Row, N. Y.

Gossip About Stock.

To all who are interested in raising fine pigs, we would say: Look for the advertisement in this issue of J. N. Reimers, of Davenport, Ia., headed, "Do You Raise Pigs."

Dr. E. E. Alexander, Chanute, Kas., will hold his first combination sale of live stock on February 1, 2 and 3. This will afford a splendid opportunity for our readers to secure some good stock for breeding purposes, etc.

Heisel & Bryant, Carbondale, Kas., write us that their horses are in fine shape, and that they want to sell them. These gentlemen are doing all in their power to accommodate their customers, and are prompt and reliable. See or write them before purchasing.

The poultry card of Mr. Mark S. Salisbury, of Independence, Mo., makes its eleventh annual appearance in our columns with this issue, and our readers desiring any of the specialties which he advertises would do well to secure them early, as last year he was unable to supply the demand.

The home office of W. J. Veale, proprietor of Swissvale stock farm, reports that Mr. Veale, who is operating in central and western Kansas, informs them that he disposed, within the past few days, of three stallions at about \$2,000 each, and says business is much more promising than at this time last year.

Wm. Burgess, of Crete, Neb., writes that his stock are doing nicely and that his premium mares are looking wonderfully well. Any one wishing mares with foal, good breeders and sure prize-winners, can be accommodated by Mr. Burgess. All correspondence addressed to him will be cheerfully answered. We will add that his prize-winning stallions are fit for any stables.

The annual meeting of the American Berkshire Association will be held in Springfield, Ill., January 18, 1893. This was the first association that undertook the registry of the smaller animals, and its success has led to the formation of associations for the registry of nearly all classes of domestic animals. It is offering very liberal premiums for Berkshires at the World's Columbian Exposition.

L. A. Knapp, of Maple Hill, Kas., writes: "Spring Glen Herd of Short-horns are wintering nicely. Gov. Glick 92606 is getting an extra ration of grain and is rounding out in grand shape. Scottish Victor is in fine breeding condition. His get are just coming on deck. Owing to the fact that my sale was very much interfered with in the fall by Gen. J. B. Weaver's speaking in Topeka on the same day, I claim Friday, the 16th day of June, for next sale."

Mr. B. E. Rogers, of the Lake Bluff poultry yards, Lake Bluff, Ill., recently called at our Chicago office and stated to our manager he had over 600 birds on hand, specially bred and fitted for the winter and spring trade. He expects to make an exhibition at Indianapolis this month of 150 selected Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes. He has some very choice birds, among which are over 100 Brown Leghorn males of high merit, for sale. Mr. Rogers states that his chickens are in good condition and that inquiry is large, and the prospect for spring business is encouraging.

Southdown sheep breeders in this country, as well as in England, are encouraged by the continual addition of new members. The American Southdown Association has recently added to its membership the names of R. M. Fisher, Danville, Ky.; D. H. Dale, Glendale, Ont., Can.; L. A. Armstrong, Paducah, Ky.; J. R. Harvey, Turlington, Neb.; W. D. Irvine, Danville, Ky.; Geo. Kuder & Son, Tontogany, Ohio; D. E. Lawell, Rabbit Hash, Ky.; Mrs. Sarah A. Hewitt, Ringwood, N. J.; Isaac Kellogg & Son, Reading, Mich., and the Massachusetts college, Amherst, Mass. The English association has received among the latter additions to membership the well-known names of Mr. Henry Webb, Mr. A. Heasman and Mr. C. T. Lucas.

Wm. Miller's Sons, importers and breeders of Red Polled cattle, Wayne, Neb., write us that their "Red Polls returned home from their tiresome (though wonderfully successful round) in fine shape and are doing finely. Since returning, that grandest of cows, Ruperta 608 (8126), has presented them with the bull calf Lord Hastings, which, if blue ribbon ancestry is any guide, is one of the best bred Red Polls in America to-day, and he is all the honor necessary for such noble breeding. Diana, the first premium two-year-old at Des Moines, and one of sweepstakes herd at Peoria, has also given birth to Earl of Brookdale, a very typical calf and a promising one. These, taken with other calves continually coming, and the tops of the Roberts Bros.' sale at Ashland gives them something prime for this season's trade. Iowa Davyson 10th 544, the unbeaten show bull of 1892, is still a budding candidate for honors in 1893. This grand bull has proven himself to be just what he was everywhere pronounced to be, 'the best bull of the breed in the United States,' by winning the rib-

bons and siring prize-winners. Young cows and heifers bred to him for sale. Also young bulls of his get."

In writing us, H. H. Hague, Walton, Kas., says: "Continue my advertisement, as it is bringing me inquiries on every day's mail for prices of my stock, receiving as high as fourteen in one day—all readers of the KANSAS FARMER. My sales and shipments have been as follows: One W. C. Polish, to Nickerson, Kas.; six Partridge Cochins pullets and one cock and one B. P. Rock cock, and one pair of Pekin ducks, to Harper, Kas.; one breeding pen of S. S. Hamburgs, to Clyde, Kas.; two S. C. B. Leghorns, Newton, Kas.; six B. P. Rock pullets, Peabody, Kas.; three Light Brahma pullets, Halstead, Kas.; six Partridge Cochins and one light Brahma cockerel, Walton, Kas.; one Partridge Cochins cockerel, Evanston, Wyo. I have received inquiries from Wyoming to the eastern part of Illinois. I still have a few choice cockerels for sale at reasonable prices, and also a few choice young sows, bred to pig between February 1 and May 1. Write for prices."

W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa, writes: "There is no doubt but there is a bright future for Aberdeen-Angus cattle. They have now been used in the beef-producing States long enough to test their excellent beef qualities. Recent sales in Chicago of Angus steers have shown that they are on top. It has also been demonstrated that they are very early cattle to mature, taking on flesh rapidly on a small quantity of feed. They are docile in the feed lot, and owing to their being hornless, they sleep three in a bed and keep each other warm. They are low down, blocky fellows, have small bones and dress a large per cent. of net beef. No one can rear them but to admire the cattle. At the present time there is great inquiry for bulls, and should this continue the supply will be exhausted before spring. The following are my recent sales: Flora's Knight 2d 15396, Henry Spiegel, Deloit, Iowa; Alger 12986, Peter Johansen, Charter Oak, Iowa; Abactor's Prince 14317, O. H. Bloom, Denison, Iowa; Nightingale's Knight 15401, Herman Steensen, Denison, Iowa; Beauty's Blackbird 15400, Chambers & Auburn, Auburn, Iowa; Abactor's Haddo 14318, John Dolan, Dana, Iowa; McHenry Fortune 8213, Thomas Leytham, Portsmouth, Iowa. I still have fifteen head of right royally bred bulls a year old, that I call superior to any I have ever bred, that will be sold at living prices. Catalogues will be sent on application. The World's Fair exhibit now in preparation at the McHenry Park farm is worth riding a long distance to see. The farm adjoins the town, which is on the main line of the C. & N. W. R. R. sixty-five miles east of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The latch-string is always out to intending purchasers.

No branch of commerce can boast of such growth, and no class of the community has contributed more to the fame and the commercial supremacy of Chicago in the last year than have the commission salesmen of horses at the Union stock yards. For many years Chicago has been the recognized entrepot for hogs, cattle and grain, and the prices daily established here have been accepted throughout the world as the basis for calculation. But little more than five years ago, foreseeing the possibilities in the horse business and the great transportation facilities which the stock yards afforded, I moved my entire outfit from Michigan avenue and Jackson street to my present quarters at the yards, the original corner barn. Commencing then with a comparatively small business, it has gone on growing from year to year, until in the year 1892 the sales in the yard amounted to about 55,000 horses. This wonderful achievement has not been accomplished by chance, but has been the fruit of unremitting labor and constant solicitude for the interests of the shippers. Early in the year 1892 the buying of farm mares for the Dakotas was conducted on a large scale in consequence of the bountiful crops harvested; the Southern States also, for the first time, were generous buyers of small-sized mares. The States and cities of the East have had a large contingent of buyers constantly here, and even Great Britain for the first half of the year had her representatives buying large coach and driving horses, and the City of Mexico has made liberal purchases of fancy driving teams. The last year was also remarkable for the variety and excessively large numbers of Western branded horses received and sold. These horses are generally under 1,000 pounds, with very few even halter-broken, and sold at prices varying from \$30 to \$50, which was regarded as uncommonly good. This year's receipts of these should be at least double that of last and treble that of any former year. The company has erected the largest, handsomest and best-equipped barn in the United States, at a cost of \$165,000. With this this magnificent new pavilion complete, we may look for an impetus to the trade and a constant succession of combination sales of horses and other blooded stock monthly.—John S. Cooper, in Chicago News Record.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER

A COLD LEADS

Its Victim Direct to Consumption.

There are three roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude of people who die every year of consumption. Each route begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death. They are described as follows: First road, a slight cold—neglected—settles in the head or throat—chronic catarrh—extends to the lungs—consumption—death. Second road, a slight cold—neglected—cough—settles on the lungs—cough gradually growing worse—consumption—death. Third road, a cold—neglected—settles in the throat—hoarseness—short breath—consumption—death.

Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Pe-ru-na; thousands more are half way to the fatal end of one of those roads who are still curable by a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na; and yet other thousands are near the ends whose last days would be made more bearable and hope of recovery more probable by commencing Pe-ru-na without delay.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., for a free copy of their latest publication, the Illustrated Ills of Life, a complete treatise on catarrh and all chronic diseases of the lungs.

A Year's Record.

For the largely increased amount of business which we transacted in 1892, as compared with 1891, we wish to thank our numerous customers, and take this method of doing it. It has always been the policy of this firm to please its customers, and all our energies and resources will be concentrated in the future, as they have been in the past, to one object only, namely, that of obtaining the highest market prices for all live stock shipped to us, irrespective of who the shippers are. We handle no stock of our own—being strictly commission merchants—and are therefore in a position to give every one the same excellent service. On this basis we have done business since 1887, and it has shown an increase every year—last year's business being 40 per cent. greater than that of 1891. We want your business this coming year, and feel sure that a firm as well equipped for handling live stock as we are can give you entire satisfaction. We would like to correspond with every live stock producer in Kansas, and want them to tell us what they are feeding and when they expect to market their stock. We can be of service to them. Wishing all a happy and prosperous New Year, we remain,

Very truly yours,
LARIMER, SMITH & BRIDGEFORD.
Kansas City, Mo.

Consumption Cured.

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



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

Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Wilson S. Dodge, Plaintiff,

vs.

The Topeka Sugar Company, A. K. Case No. 13525.

Lee and Robert L. Lee, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on MONDAY, THE 23D DAY OF JANUARY, 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Five acres in the southeast corner of the east half (1/2) of the southeast one-fourth (1/4) of section 31, in township 11 south of range 15 east, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said east one-half (1/2) of the southeast one-fourth (1/4); thence 40 rods west; thence 20 rods north; thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods south to place of beginning. Also a part of lot No. 5 of section 29, township 11, range 15 east of the sixth principal meridian, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest one-fourth (1/4) of the southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section; thence north parallel to the west line of said section produced to the Kansas river; thence southwesterly up the said river to its intersection with the said west line of said section; thence south on said west line of said section to the northwest corner of the southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section; thence east on the north line of said southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section to place of beginning. Appraised at the sum of \$325.00.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised as above set forth, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 15th day of December, 1892.

J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

WAGNER, MARTIN AND ORR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

HARNESS

Illustrated catalogue sent free on application to the National Harness Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELL MACH'Y All kinds, Water, Gas, Oil, Mining, Ditching, Pumping, Wind and Steam, Heating Boilers, &c. Will pay you to send 25c. for Encyclopedia, of 1500 Engravings. The American Well Works, Aurora, Ill., also, Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.; Sydney, N. S. W.



THE Farmers Success Incubator is the best simplified and most successful incubator made. Every machine warranted. Send stamp for circular. LOUIS KUHNER, Decatur, Ill.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1893.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. A. Flook, in Garden City tp., November 20, 1892, one gray horse, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Jas. H. Cowan, in Fremont tp., November 19, 1892, one gray roan two-year-old mare; valued at \$25.
STEER—Taken up by Jos. Hammond, in Fremont tp., November 21, 1892, one black and white dehorned two-year-old steer, with slit in right ear and crop in left ear; valued at \$20.
Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by T. J. Bailey, two miles west of Eureka, one red and white speckled steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on both hips, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1893.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by William Waterson, in South Sinn tp., September 28, 1892, one bay horse pony, 7 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.
PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.
PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.
PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.
PONY—By same, one roan mare pony, 6 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.
Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by A. Worrel, in Zeandale tp., P. O. Zeandale, November 1, 1892, one two-year-old steer, red with white under belly; valued at \$12.
Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.
COW—Taken up by Mrs. Christiana Peterson, in Stockholm tp., November 20, 1892, one red medium-size cow, brand similar to 90; valued at \$8.
HEIFER—By same, one black heifer, 2 years old, branded 74; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded 17; valued at \$12.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded N. C.; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red steer, 3 years old, branded 2; valued at \$10.
HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, white face, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red steer, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
COW—By same, December 7, 1892, one medium-size black cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by J. H. Burton, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, November 24, 1892, one bay filly, 2 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$15.
FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$15.
FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$15.
Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by D. S. Chubb, in Lyon tp., six miles west and two miles south of Baxter Springs, one dark bay mare, 3 years old past, white star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, 14 1/2 hands high; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 18, 1893.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. T. Weide, in Toronto tp., P. O. Toronto, November 12, 1892, one brindled two-year-old steer, branded with two dim letters on left hip, hole in right ear.
STEER—By same, one red-roan three-year-old steer, branded X on left hip, both ears cropped, upper-bit in left ear.
Harper county—William Duffy, clerk.
HORSES AND COLTS—Taken up by A. A. Hiatt, in Elaine tp., December 15, 1892, one horse, one mare and two colts (sex not given), two bays, one gray and one brown, one branded U on left shoulder, one branded L. M. J. A. L. M., one with bald face and one with spot in face; valued at \$20.
Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by G. O. Maxwell, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Cleburne, December 14, 1892, one red steer with white spots, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$24.
STEER—By same, one nearly white steer, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear; valued at \$24.
Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
FILLY—Taken up by James Dunn, in Center tp., December 20, 1892, one two-year-old mare colt, some white in forehead, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
FILLY—Taken up by John Whitworth, in Emporia tp., November 19, 1892, one three-year-old black mare, blaze down forehead, three white feet; valued at \$30.
STEER—Taken up by E. J. Alexander, in Emporia tp., December 10, 1892, one two-year-old red steer, bush of tall white, broad sharp horns; valued at \$20.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Hickox, in Center tp., December 30, 1892, one dark bay mare, 2 years old, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. B. Hoffman, in South Salem tp., December 16, 1892, one white mare and brown sucking colt; valued at \$14.
MARE—By same, one gray mare; valued at \$10.
PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.
COLT—Taken up by H. H. Burt, in Fall River tp., December 23, 1892, one dark bay-gray horse colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
Ottawa county—J. S. Richards, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Hake, in Center tp., December 25, 1892, one red and white steer, 2 years old; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$10.
CALF—By same, one red and white heifer calf, about 6 months old; valued at \$5.
Smith county—J. W. Holmes, clerk.
COW AND CALF—Taken up by John S. Blankenship, in J. L. coin tp., P. O. Dispatch, December 31, 1892, one red cow and calf; valued at \$16.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

The Loafer.

BY MAY RAPLEY-M'NABB.

Standing idly on the street,
Idle hands and idle feet,
Idle mind and idle will,
Idle all, a man though, still,

Though a loafer.

Yes, a man whom God has sent
To this world, His image lent;
Gave to him a mission brave,
Perhaps some precious soul to save,

Though not by loafing.

See the scowl upon his face,
Once beautiful with boyish grace;
Poisoned words fall from his lips
As some fair lady by him flits,

The wicked loafer.

Once he had a mother kind,
Who vainly sought to instill his mind
With beautiful truths, and duty plain,
That fortune's favors he never would gain

By idle loafing.

Once he had a "wife so dear"—
This he professed with many a tear—
As they gathered her up from a bed of straw,
He peeked through his fingers to see if they saw

The tears of a loafer.

But this to him is the long ago.
True, her grave has been covered by many a snow,
But his mind is rapid, he cares not to remember,
Nor knows if the month be March or December,

The careless loafer.

For the months to him are all the same—
He does not care for cold or rain,
But ever stands 'mid dirt and shame,
With no friendly voice to speak the name

Of the loafer.

Thus he will stand 'till the good Lord calls,
Then he will go with a life enthralled
By the idle hands and the idle feet,
And the wasted time spent on the street

By loafing.

And when he comes to the golden gate
St. Peter will tell him they do not take
Loafers to stand on the golden street
To s'ander the angels they chance to meet;
That he'll have to come by another route,
For he was commanded to keep them out—

The loafers.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE INAUGURATION.

Now, dear readers of the KANSAS FARMER (I mean Kansas readers), I am only a poor music teacher, but I went to see the inauguration of our new State officers, so now I must tell you about it, for I know you were not all here to witness it.

The 9th day of January, 1893, dawned clear and cold, with only a few cirrus clouds lying just above the eastern horizon. By 9 o'clock the main streets were thronged with men and women, hurrying to and fro, but seemingly with no place to go to, nor nothing to do, like so many little ants whose home had been destroyed and they knew not what to do; but by 10 o'clock, the throng had turned and all were hurrying on in the same direction. "Going to the State house," was what every one said, and by half past 10 the corridors and private offices were filled to overflowing in the rush for Representative hall, and it was not a crowd, but a jam. Never before in the history of our State has that magnificent hall been so besieged by a throng that had to be turned away for want of room; but every one who was lucky enough to get in and get even standing room was happy. The hall was handsomely decorated with garlands and wreaths of evergreens, potted plants and beautiful ferns, and a most lovely design of natural flowers rested on the Speaker's desk. A life-size painting of old John Brown hung over the main entrance and was banked at the foot with pretty potted plants. The eyes of the old hero were turned toward the Speaker's desk and looked almost as natural as life. The walls on the north and south were adorned with the pictures of all the ex-Governors of Kansas, excepting ex-Governor George T. Anthony. The railings and banisters of the gallery over the Speaker's stand were draped with a beautiful flag; on each side were the pictures of Lincoln and Garfield, but the finest of all was a life-size picture of Governor Lewelling, carried in some twenty minutes before 12 o'clock and hung over the Speaker's desk, wreathed in roses. The artist, George Stone, of this city, had painted it for the occasion and encased it in an elegant gilt frame. It was indeed a fine piece of workmanship, and the Governor is a very handsome man, of frank and open countenance. As it was carried in over the heads of the throng by the artist, such an applause greeted it, and when raised over the Speaker's stand, the mighty cheer went up, almost deafening one. But I forgot to tell you about a beautiful banner belonging

to the Shawnee County Alliance, that was brought in half after 10 and suspended near the Speaker's stand. Then all was quiet, and only the ushers and door-keepers seemed to be busy, until high noon; then there came marching through the side entrance the two Governors—Lyman U. Humphrey and Governor-elect L. D. Lewelling, arm in arm, followed by Lieutenant Governor Felt and Lieutenant Governor-elect Daniels, the other State officers closely following. They were seated in reserved seats on the right of the Speaker's stand. Hon. J. W. Breidenthal, Chairman of the People's Party Central committee, stepped up to the desk, and with the gavel called the audience to order, and said: "Fellow citizens, we are assembled on this occasion to witness the first People's party inauguration on earth." This was greeted with tremendous applause. He only spoke a short time and introduced Rev. W. G. Todd, pastor of the People's church here in Topeka, who offered a short and well-worded prayer, at the conclusion of which Chairman Breidenthal introduced Governor Humphrey, who made a farewell address to the best of his ability, at the close of which he introduced Governor Lewelling, who was greeted by a hearty welcome of cheers. He spoke some fifteen minutes, saying many good things, which made some good Republicans frown. I will give you a paragraph, as I suppose you all have read it before now:

"Two great forces are forming in battle line; the same, under different form and guise, that have long been in deadly antagonism, represented in a master and slave, lord and vassal, king and peasant, despot and serf, landlord and tenant, lender and borrower, organized avarice and the necessities of the divided and helpless poor. I appeal to the people of this great commonwealth to array themselves on the side of humanity and justice.

"If it be true that the poor have no right to the property of the rich, let it also be declared that the rich have no right to the property of the poor."

Here I forgot that I was listening to a speech. I was thinking of a great landslide here in Topeka, and soon after two banks caved in. Now a great number of poor people had gathered around these high banks to be ready for a "rainy day," and had laid away in their caves all their saving for years. The printer, sewing girls, farmers, the washerwomen, and even the poor widow with her pension, had also come, and they were sure that they were above high-water mark, but they had never noticed that the government had not driven spiles around those banks to protect the poor people if there should come a landslide, and it came. All was lost.

But I forgot, I was talking about the inauguration. At the close of his speech, Chief Justice Horton, who occupied a seat near Governor Lewelling, rose, and taking a small Bible in his hand, gave the usual oath of office, and, as he concluded, Governor Lewelling answered "I do," and, leaning forward, kissed the Bible. Seating himself he subscribed his name to the written oath, and Governor Humphrey then addressed Governor Lewelling and placed in his hand the great seal of the State of Kansas. Each officer was then duly sworn in, and after a short speech by Jerry Simpson and Mrs. Lease, the assembly was dismissed.

The reception was given in the evening in the same hall. If the moon had not been so old he would have surely smiled on the anxious crowd that has been hovering around the State house for years, now trying to find some way to still remain, but the doors are closed and they must go forth to battle with the world.

MARY E. JACKSON.

Harvesting India Rubber in South America.

The rubber is not obtained from cultivated orchards, but is taken from the trees which grow wild in low-lying areas or basins. Such areas are a striking feature of the valley of the Amazon. They are not marshes, but are the perfect analogues of the basins existing in the flood plain of the Mississippi. The rubber trees are found in the greatest abundance along the tributaries and the smaller streams which feed these. At the beginning of the rainy season the long siesta at the fazenda comes to an end. If rubber trees exist in sufficient abundance near at hand the Indians and others who live in a state of dependency at the fazenda are sent each day into the woods, where they collect the milk and bring it in to be cured; but it often happens that journeys of several days or a week must be made to procure a plentiful supply. In this case great canoes, sometimes forty feet in length, are fitted out with provisions, and arrangements are made for a protracted expedition. No elaborate preparations are made for camping. A blanket and hammock for each of the whites, and a rude covering consisting of sheets of the fibrous inner bark of a tree for the Indians, several bags of farinha and rice, salt fish, and a plentiful store of cachaca, or rum of sugar cane, with arms and ammunition, are considered a sufficient equipment. When a site for a



HOW TO WASH FLANNELS.

Dissolve fine shavings of Ivory Soap in boiling water, and when cool enough to bear your hand in it, immerse one piece of flannel. Don't rub it with soap but knead it with the hands. Don't rinse in plain water or in cold water, but make a second solution, warm and well blued, for this purpose. Use a clothes-wringer; hand-wringing is insufficient. Dry quickly out-doors or before fire. If left to stand wet, flannel shrinks.

Cut out these directions and tell the servant to follow them with Ivory Soap. It keeps the flannels very soft.

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camp has been selected the Indians can in half a day construct a palm-thatched hut for their abode which will prove water-tight for a week. The rubber trees being gregarious in habit, one man can tap from forty to fifty in a day.

The whole party sallies forth in the morning, each provided with a quantity of little tin cups and a narrow-bladed hatchet. An incision, merely penetrating the outer bark, being made with the latter instrument, one of the cups is attached beneath with a bit of moistened clay, into which the thick white milk at once begins to flow. The rubber-gatherer passes from tree to tree until he has consumed half the day, after which he collects the milk from all the trees he has tapped. This is taken to the camp where it is "smoked." Were the milk allowed to stand for a period of twenty-four hours or longer, it would thicken into a coarse, granular, somewhat stringy mass, which produces a very inferior grade of manufactured rubber. The coarse material known in Brazil as *sernamby*, is often found hanging in great bunches upon the trees, where it has oozed through a crack in the bark, or from the end of a fractured limb. If, however, the milk be poured over a wooden blade or round stick, and held for a few moments in the dense fumes from a fire of certain palm nuts, it is coagulated into the finely elastic rubber with which all are familiar. A second coating of milk is poured over the blade and similarly treated, until the successive layers have made a ball of considerable size. In some sections the habit is to make the balls, or *pelles*, from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter, a practice which results in imperfections in the "smoking," and retards the subsequent drying of the rubber. Defects may readily occur in this curing process by making the successive additions of milk too thick, or as a result of inequalities in the exposure of various parts of the ball to the smoke. Such deterioration is easily discoverable by cutting the ball in half, when it will reveal itself by a vesicular or granular condition of the rubber, the occurrence of which reduces the whole lump to the middle grade (*entra fina*), between the "fine Para" and the "coarse," or *sernamby*.

The nuts which, according to native experience, yield uniformly the best results are those from the well-known palm *Inaja*. This does not usually grow in great abundance in the neighborhood of the *Heveas*, so that the nuts of the palm *Urucury* are frequently substituted; and failing an adequate supply of these, resort is had to the nuts of the palm known as *Uauassu* (pronounced *wah-wah-soo*). The rubber after being "smoked" is still white, only becoming black by prolonged exposure to the air. It has, however, acquired its characteristic elasticity, and an odor exactly similar to that of smoked hams. The smoke from other nuts, or from a simple wood fire, will

not produce the desired result. So far as I have been able to ascertain, no thorough chemical investigation has been made to identify the volatile ingredient which accomplishes this remarkable physical change in the rubber, which, previous to curing, is present in the sap as an emulsion. A study of this phenomenon might lead to important modifications of the present treatment, for if means could be found to cure the rubber of the *Heveas* by the addition of some liquid or powder to the milk, it would not only prevent entirely the formation of a middle grade, but would enable the rubber to be prepared in a better form for shipment, affording an enormous saving to all concerned.

At the end of the harvest, if such a term be allowable, the canoes laden with gum return to the *fazenda*, and then follow merry-makings, prone to end in a wild debauch. The careful creditor now looks out for the reward of his indulgence, commonly making his round of visits in a steam launch capable of carrying from ten to fifty tons of rubber. After his collections are finished, he forwards the products to Manaus or Para, where it is boxed for final shipment to the United States and Europe.—*Harper's Weekly*.

Growing Old Gracefully.

"What a lovely old lady," I heard a man remark, at the opera, lately. "She's quite as beautiful as any girl in the house. Such color and complexion is rarely seen in a woman past forty."

Indeed the woman of whom he spoke was lovely. Her face was clear and smooth, her cheeks fresh and rosy, her eyes bright with perfect health and the enjoyment of life. She had passed the critical "change of life" without falling into "the sere and yellow leaf," as most American women do. How had she succeeded in doing this? Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription at a time when nature stood in need of some assistance. She had taken it at the right time. In doing this she was wise. Wiser than most women who "trust to luck" in getting through the critical and trying period safely. This standard remedy is just what is needed at such a time. It is, from girlhood to old age, woman's best friend. In all diseases peculiar to the sex, it accomplishes what no other remedy does—a cure. Take it, woman, when life's autumn begins, and "grow old gracefully." Your money back if it doesn't help you.

Even a blooded animal can be starved and frozen.

All domestic animals are naturally improvident.

Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the *Globe* on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Young Folks.

After Christmas.

'Twas three weeks after Christmas, and Santa Claus said:

"To-night, when the children are safely in bed, I'll harness my reindeer, and slyly steal out. To take one more look at the gifts strewn about. The presents I carried this year were the best. And Christmas trees never were more gaily dressed.

"I'll go to the Brown's where there's six little boys; I'm fond of those youngsters, and gave lots of toys. Those drums that I left there were handsome and strong.

Much pleasure they'll furnish through all the year long. The boys, when they wrote, asked for things that made noise. Their parents don't like it—but boys will be boys."

Before I can tell it, for deer can run fast. Good Santa stood in the Brown's nursery at last. It makes one feel sorry to say what a sight His old eyes beheld as he gazed there that night. The playthings were there that belonged to the tribe. But as for condition, whose pen can describe!

A horse with its tail off,—a dog without head,—A wagon-wheel tied to the wagon with thread; A trumpet of tin that would never more shout; A beautiful spinning top—with the peg out. The drums—it was awful! each one of the six Was riddled in holes by a dozen drumsticks.

There's no use denying that Santa felt bad. He stood there and looked disappointed and sad. "These children are naughty and careless," he said. "Next year I shall not"—here he nodded his head. 'Twas plain that some punishment great was in store— Could Santa Claus mean he would go there no more?

Next door Santa went, where lived three tiny girls. All sweet little maidens with soft golden curls. He said: They're not boys with such rough, careless ways.

For girls can be happy in quieter plays: Their tea sets and dolls won't be scattered all round. They've taken good care of them—that I'll be bound."

The shock he received was more cruel, for there A doll with both arms off lay under a chair; Another one, eyeless, and hair all pulled out. Reposed 'n a bed with a sheet tucked about. The tea sets,—at sight of them Santa Claus said: "I feel very sick—I'll go home and to bed."

It makes one feel anxious to think of next year; There are some more cases just like these I fear. A note might be sent to explain children's plays (Most likely old Santa forgets childish days). And tell him that toys wrecked and broken but rise To take on new value in little folks' eyes.

The doll without eyes was a hospital case. 'Twas such fun to doctor and bind up its face; The one without arms was from Barnum's great show.

Two pins let you see it,—'twas born so, you know; The tea set was ruined,—that thing I'll admit. But dolls do not mind broken dishes one bit.

Those drums—'twas a pity—it can't be denied—The boys longed to see all the noises inside; They suffered to find they were hollow, no doubt. We all pay big prices that thing to find out. So Santa, don't plan any vengeance next year. For toys, worn and broken, are none the less dear. —Good Housekeeping.

THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS.

It seems to be getting quite the fashion to examine into the origin of many of the common things and thoughts of our every-day life. Not that this has never been done before, but that "we, the people," generally, are contracting this habit, and not leaving it exclusively to these "literary mechanics" whose stock in trade is "book larnin'." "Young Folks" has been indulging, during past year, in guessing concerning the origin of Hallow E'en, Christmas and other things, and now feels inclined to speculate concerning the origin of the names of the months, as we know them. In this matter, as well as in so many others, we are largely indebted (?) to Rome, and it might be a matter of sincere congratulation that in the naming of the days of the week we have been favored by the heathen world instead.

For a long time after the city of Rome was "platted" by the firm of Romulus and Bro., the year to them consisted of ten months, and these were numbered from one to ten inclusive. The last four months of the year were known to them about as they are to us, viz.: Septem, Octo, Novem and Decem, which, being interpreted in ordinary United States language, means seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth.

About 2,593 years ago this winter, Mr. Numa Pompilius—who, by the way, had been elected to the principal office in the city of Rome some time before—concluded that there ought to be more months in the year, so he arranged his family almanac in such a way as to have the first month with twenty-nine days, and a twelfth month with probably twenty-eight days. These two brand new months added to the orig-

inal ten made the number as we have it now.

Mr. Pompilius was a very religious man—in his way—and when he was ready to name his new months he wished to honor the god who kept door for him in his principal temple. This god's name was Janus, and Mr. P. also believed that he kept the gate that leads into Heaven—a sort of St. Peter—and he honored him accordingly, for, like a member of the Legislature, he expected to make a requisition on him for a pass at the proper time. So Janus was pleased to find himself famous in having the first month of the newly-constructed year named for him. As he opened the gate to the temple and to the "abode of the blessed," so he opened the new year, and his month is named January. Of course this is not quite Janus, but like Kanopolis, which is the City of Kansas, it is the same thing, though it don't "look it."

The other month added by Numa he placed at the end of the year, but nearly 600 years later the rulers of Rome decided to place it after January and they called it February, which they understood to mean "cleansing" or "purifying." In this month they abstained from flesh meat food, and ate vegetables, principally beans, which they called lens. (Our English equivalent is lentil.) This was their season of Lent. Several hundred years later the Roman church, then Christianized, continued the lenten or lentil season. In an old book printed in Paris in 1565, occurs this passage: "After the salad (eaten in Lent at the first service) we eat fried beans, by which we understand confession."

March is the month of Mars, and was the first month in the Roman almanac before Numa Pompilius rearranged it. It was named for their god of war. In one respect it resembled the father of our country, being "first in war," but quite probably the similarity ends at that point. Uncle Numa made this the third month, which showed his peaceable and religious character in that he preferred to place first the keeper of the "realms of peace," rather than the "terrible god of war." It also made it quite convenient for our Presidential inaugurations, because it permitted the chief executive to march forth with great dignity when the "other party" comes in power. This joke, however, was patented by some one very many years ago.

April is supposed to have been named from the Latin word "aperire," to open, as the flowers and buds generally open in this month. The fashion of "celebrating" the first day of the month is of Hindu origin and is a heathenish and very foolish custom.

May was named by the ancient Romans in honor of their ancient goddess Maia, who was the daughter of Atlas (who holds the world on his shoulders) and the mother of Mercury. To heathen Rome it was the month of Maia; to Rome Christianized it was the month of Mary—the Blessed Virgin. In either case it was regarded by them as the month of flowers and poetry, music and moonlight.

June obtained its name by reason of the opinion that Uncle Numa had that he ought to honor the celestial divinites so far as he had opportunity. So he named the month in honor of the goddess Juno—whom the Romans called the "Queen of Heaven." Juno had a magnificent temple on the Capitoline hill in Rome, where the mothers of the city worshipped her in grand style. Juno was the goddess of motherhood and growing nature, and as this is the "growing" month of the year it was very properly named June.

July, the seventh month, was to the ancient Romans the fifth, and was called Quintilis (from *quintus*, fifth). On the 12th of this month Julius Caesar was born, and after he had "worked his way" up in politics until he could carry every election, he did about like a Congressman does now—days when he wants a postoffice or something named for him. He let his friend, Mark Antony, suggest to the Roman Senate that it would be about the right thing to change the name of the month Quintilis to Julius. It was done very promptly.

After Caius Octavius had succeeded his uncle Julius Caesar as the leader of the Roman armies, he assumed the name of

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

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is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocoas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA. The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial. B

Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus, and he met with such famous success in politics and war (which are very much alike—see Senator Ingalls' interview in New York World in 1890) that the Senate bestowed upon him the name of Augustus (the grand), and in imitation of his uncle Julius' arrangement concerning the month-naming business, he "permitted" his friends to get the Senate to name a month in his honor. The one chosen was Sextilis (the sixth), the month in which he became chief executive. So they changed "Sextilis" to "Augustus." Sextilis had but thirty days, and it would not have satisfied Augustus to have a shorter month than his uncle Julius, so one day more was added to make the number thirty-one.

The names for September, October, November and December remain with us practically the same as they were known in Rome 2,600 years ago. So in this respect we "do as the Romans do" without being in Rome.

Grace Darling.

Fifty-three years ago, October 25, Grace Horsley Darling, the heroine of the Longstone lighthouse, died. The heroic girl, small in stature, of a consumptive, fragile constitution, accomplished the rescue of the steamship Forfarshire on the night of September 7, 1838, by sheer force of will, pluck and determination. All that now remains to tell the tale of Grace Darling to those of this generation is the modest tombstone in the old church-yard of Bamburgh, Northumberland. Upon it are inscribed these words: "Grace Horsley Darling, born November 20, 1815; steamship Forfarshire wrecked September 7, 1838; died October 25, 1842, aged 26 years."

Under the canopy covering the tomb Grace Darling's effigy lies carved in stone. The face is sweet and girlish, the pose of the slender figure is graceful, as, with the hands folded over her breast, her arm encircles an oar, the emblem of her greatness. In that little grass-grown churchyard Grace lies in lonely state, close to the picturesque village, with its white walled, thatched-roof cottages clustering at the foot of the grim old castle on the verge of the sea. Standing within the castle keep, dark as the night may be, one can always see the revolving light of the Longstone lighthouse shedding its intermittent gleams upon the black water, to warn mariners of the sunken rocks and perilous passages surrounding the group of islands known as the Outer and Inner Farne. Here in this lighthouse tower Grace was living in 1838, when the ship struck upon the Harker's rock, and it was from thence, aided by the no less heroic mother, who pushed off their little boat, that the father and daughter set off through the blinding storm to rescue the shipwrecked crew.—Troy Standard.

The unprecedented sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup provokes competition; but the people cling to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren Street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and postpaid.

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L. H. Strickler.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the
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No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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The growing wheat crop is generally in exceptionally fine condition for this season of the year. The generous snows have protected it from harm by the cold weather, and unless the future shall hold in store some damaging conditions, the yield of the crop per acre for 1893 promises well.

The KANSAS FARMER will next week commence the publication of a short series of articles by Hon. W. L. Brown, of Kingman, on the preparation of the land, varieties to select, planting and care of fruit trees. Mr. Brown's large experience and enviable success in this line of work in the south-central portion of Kansas eminently fit him for his task. Every farmer in the great central belt of the State, or, for that matter, in the entire State, should secure and file away each number of the FARMER containing any of these articles.

The results of the experiences of Kansas farmers, stockmen and fruit-growers for the year 1892, is receiving able presentation in the papers prepared for and read at the various farmers' gatherings of the winter. Farmers' institutes have been held in many parts of the State, and the great farmers' meeting of the year was, last week, held in Topeka under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture. It is no exaggeration to say that in point of terse and perspicuous presentation of farm experiences and deductions therefrom, the papers which have been read and are yet to be read at farmers' meetings are exceptionally fine. The KANSAS FARMER is presenting these to its readers, a few each week, and will before the supply is exhausted, have laid before them in most readable form, the valuable gleanings from the experience of the best farmers of the State, for 1892, as built upon their experiences of former years. None can afford to miss a number while these papers are being presented. The modesty of the editors may cause them to hesitate in calling attention too pointedly to the other valuable features of the KANSAS FARMER, but such restraint is not in the way of our saying that for the presentation of the knowledge gained by experience, the farmers of Kansas lead the world; and the KANSAS FARMER gathers up these papers for the benefit of its readers.

Julius Peterson, of Lancaster, Kas., claims Thursday, April 13, for his sale of Short-horns.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The only change in the situation in the House since the short report given in the KANSAS FARMER last week is the recognition of the Populist House by the Senate and by the Governor. Several attempts at compromise have been made, but up to the time of this writing, Tuesday evening, they have all been ineffectual. The wild predictions of violence and bloodshed indulged in by sensational newspapers have no probability of being fulfilled. The utmost good nature prevails. But each side insists that it is right and would do wrong to yield any of its claims.

No legislation has been attempted.

Tuesday of this week is the date fixed upon by law for the assembling of the two houses in joint session for the election of State Printer. It was expected that this would be the occasion for such decisive action as would bring affairs to an issue. But after some time spent in considering the matter, the Senate decided that it would not go into joint session. But after the Senate adjourned the Republicans and Democrats of the Senate went over to Representative hall and joining with the Republican House balloted for State Printer, giving the Republican caucus nominee, Geo. W. Crane, 79 votes of 84 votes cast.

It is impossible to predict with any certainty what will be the termination of the muddle.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Governor Lewelling sent his first message to the Legislature on Tuesday, January 17. It occupies nearly ten columns of fine type, and considers many important questions of public policy. After a few trenchant introductory sentences, the Governor introduces the subject of finance by quoting the adage: "Out of debt out of danger." He then quotes from the message of the late Governor Martin the remarkable warning which that executive uttered in 1887. This is followed by a detailed review of public indebtedness, showing the increase of the last two years.

The subject of public education is discussed at considerable length with the evident intent to encourage liberality in the support of all of the means of education, including the public schools, the State Normal, the Agricultural college and the University. As to text-books, the message suggests that it might be well that the County Superintendent and the Directors or other school officers be empowered to purchase all the necessary text-books. The State Library, State Historical Society, and the charitable institutions are dealt with in a spirit of liberality. In considering the subject of prohibition the Governor manifests dissatisfaction with the past management of the metropolitan police system, as do all good citizens; but he manifests no disposition to shirk his full duty in enforcing the law. He closes this subject with the following sentence: "Nothing can be more demoralizing in a community than the open violation of a law unaccompanied by a wholesome effort for its enforcement; and however lame or inadequate it may be, the duty of those who administer the laws is clearly indicated."

On railroad legislation, on revision of the statutes so as to make them less cumbersome and more readily understood, on constitutional revision, on the establishment of an appellate court, on election laws, on mortgage laws, and on taxation, the Governor's positions are the well-known ones of his party. On rates of interest he suggests that the penalty for charging over the legal rate of 10 per cent. be made forfeiture of the debt. On the World's Fair it is recommended that the State take charge by means of a commission. Well

considered suggestions are made as to State banks, the State house and grounds, the mining laws and grain inspection. The Governor proposes the merging of several related bureaus into a bureau of agriculture, much as proposed in the KANSAS FARMER two weeks ago.

A GREAT MEETING OF FARMERS.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, which was held in Topeka, January 11, 12 and 13, inst., was the best attended and in every way the most successful ever held by this board. A few years ago the reading of professional papers was introduced by the then Secretary, Hon. Wm. Sims. The two or three papers were quickly disposed of, but were found excellent in their tendency to bring out discussion. The list of these papers was gradually enlarged until now a three days' meeting is insufficient for the presentation and discussion of the subjects on which the leading farmers of Kansas desire to present information and to gain the ideas and learn of the experiences of others.

The proceedings were so voluminous that the present ample dimensions of the KANSAS FARMER are sufficient only for the presentation of a part in any one number. Some of the papers are given this week in the departments to which they appropriately belong. Others and such parts of the discussions as are of greatest interest will be published as space permits.

The interest was greatly augmented by able addresses from prominent persons from other States, among which may be mentioned that on "Short-horns and Thoroughbred Cattle," by Col. H. M. Vaile, of Independence, Mo.; "Tuberculosis," by Dr. C. J. Sihler, of Kansas City; "The Dairy Business," by Prof. James Wilson, of Ames, Iowa, and "Clover Culture," by Dr. Henry Wallace, the able editor of the Iowa Homestead.

The following resolutions were passed, that endorsing ex-Governor Glick for Secretary of Agriculture, being by a unanimous, rising vote:

WHEREAS, The Kansas State Board of Agriculture was one of the first organizations in the United States to urge the creation of the position of Secretary of Agriculture as a Cabinet position, and

WHEREAS, That office since its creation has done more for the American farmer than any other branch of our government; therefore

Resolved, That we respectfully ask that a Western man possessing a practical knowledge of agriculture should take the place of that grand old farmer, Hon. Jerry Rusk. Be it further

Resolved, That the State Board of Agriculture looks with unfeigned satisfaction upon the movement urging the appointment of our distinguished member, ex-Governor George W. Glick, to the Cabinet of President Cleveland. We recognize in Governor Glick all the qualifications of education, experience, ability, and enthusiasm to fill the office of Secretary of Agriculture to the great credit of the administration and to the greatest advantage and benefit to the agricultural and live stock interests of the United States.

Resolved, That a properly certified copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Secretary to President-elect Cleveland. Be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that the State of Kansas should make an exhibit of her products and resources at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held at Chicago this year, and that such exhibition should be made under the direction and control of the Legislature of the State, and the expenses thereof, including the reimbursement of private subscribers, should be defrayed from the State treasury. Be it

Resolved, That our Legislative committee is hereby instructed to urge upon the Legislature the enactment of laws which will protect the people of the State from frauds and deceptions in the purchase and consumption of dairy and food products.

Resolved, That we favor such legislation as will exempt from taxation the lands and tenements of agricultural associations which are used for fair purposes.

WHEREAS, The location of the present Agricultural Experiment station at Manhattan is at an elevation and under the influence of climatic and other conditions which do not apply to a great portion of the State of Kansas, and that consequently many of the experiments conducted there are of little value to people in the western portion of the State; therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture that some provision should be made for the establishment of a sub-experiment station, to be under

the control of the experiment station at Manhattan, at some point in the western part of the State, where experiments looking especially to the development of western agricultural interests shall be carried on; and that we recommend that the State Forestry station at Ogallah be combined with the sub-station herein referred to.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of all of the old incumbents, viz.: President, A. W. Smith, of McPherson; Vice President, E. Harrington, of Baker; Treasurer, Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka.

THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

The fight in the United States Senate against the anti-option bill has been most ably conducted, and has been persisted in with an energy worthy of a better cause. The opponents have now generally conceded that a vote will be had in a very few days, and that the bill, somewhat amended from that which passed the House, will pass the Senate. This will, of course, send the bill back to the House for consideration of the amendments, and it is the intention of the opponents of the bill to fight in the House for time, and to prevent the vote on the amendments until after time, when the present House will have adjourned on the 4th of March.

The anti-option bill was reported by Mr. Hatch, from the House Committee on Agriculture, on April 4, 1892. It was passed in the House on June 6, 1892, under a suspension of the rules, and with scarcely any debate, by a vote of 167 to 46—not voting 116, of whom 104 were paired. It was sent to the Senate June 9, and subsequently referred to the Judiciary committee. Debate began on July 11, and on July 12 the bill was made the unfinished business, to be laid before the Senate every day at 2 o'clock. It has occupied that position ever since. This position makes this bill an obstruction to other legislation; but the friends of the bill are strong enough to continue it in this advantageous position. But for this, the bill would doubtless be killed in the Senate by delay. If it could be passed in the Senate without amendment it might speedily become a law, but, as before stated, it has been amended, and on this account must go back to the House, where it will have to go through the routine of reference to committees, consideration of committee of the whole, etc., and will be subject to all the filibustering delays known to the House. The enemies of the measure rely on this for its defeat; and unless those interested in the passage of the bill demand its consideration and final action upon it in tones which cannot be ignored, it is not unlikely that the tedious work which brought the bill to its present favorable position, will have to be repeated in the next Congress.

The battle for and against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday still goes bravely on. It has been said that politics make strange bed-fellows, and it is likewise certain that the Sunday question has brought to a common ground, persons who have, on almost all questions, been opposed to each other. The movement against Sunday opening was inaugurated by conscientious church people, who believe such opening to be a desecration of the Sabbath, and for that reason to be condemned. The World's Fair management, having in view the financial side of the question, and hoping to realize all possible receipts, have almost unanimously favored the opening on the Sabbath, believing that the gate receipts of that day will exceed those of any other day of the week. Sabbath observers have been strongly reinforced in their demands for Sunday closing by the almost unanimous influence of the saloon-keepers and gambling den proprietors of Chicago. Their ground for advocating Sunday closing is, that the crowds of people who will neces-

sarily be detained in Chicago over the Sabbath, will be very restless if kept out of the fair grounds, and, in seeking recreation and amusement, will become valuable patrons of their establishments. This fact alone has disposed some conscientious people who would otherwise be opposed to Sunday opening to believe that more harm than good may result from the closing of the gates on the Sabbath. On the other hand, most associations of live stock breeders and others who will exhibit animals at the fair, have passed resolutions against Sunday opening, on the ground that their animals, as well as their attendants, should be given one day for rest. So, too, railroad employees, knowing well that the Sunday excursion trains, in case the fair should be opened on that day, will be numerous and heavily loaded, have opposed the opening, on the ground that they should have one day for rest. What the outcome will be is by no means certain, but, since the interested dollars are on the side of Sunday opening, it need cause no surprise if those who attend the fair should have the opportunity of entering the gates during each of the seven days of the week.

THE REVIVAL OF LIVE STOCK INTERESTS.

Not many years since, the man in Kansas who could claim the ownership of a moderate number of cattle, was rich, and he who had only a few, was on the highway of prosperity. The cattleman's credit was unquestioned, his revenue assured, and his future regarded secure. A change came swift and fast. Prices fell rapidly, and it did not require a very large debt to overwhelm and reduce wealthy cattle-men to poverty. Many sacrificed other properties, believing that the depression could not last long. Instead of the owner of a herd being considered rich, it came to be a proverb: The more cattle, the poorer the owner. The case was not greatly different with the owner of hogs. In 1889 it was a common remark of the omnipresent traveling man, who knows more about everybody's business than everybody knows about his own, that if the farmers would only keep hogs instead of trying to sell corn at 10 and 12 cents per bushel, they might get along. Only a year or two later the same wise authority declared that if the farmers had sense enough to let hogs alone, and sell their corn at the prices which people were glad to pay for it, they would get rich. The KANSAS FARMER will not at this time attempt to state the causes of these rapid changes. The languishing of stock interests is well and painfully known, and has been accounted for upon a dozen theories. So, too no attempt will now be made at the difficult task of determining all the elements which are at present working changes in the opposite direction. But the fact remains that a Kansas farmer who last week delivered a shipment of cattle at Kansas City reported brisk sales and satisfactory prices. Men who have recently shipped hogs to the Kansas City or any other market have reported buyers running over each other to get their stock. Prices have advanced until, in the words of another: "There are few things which lie so near a man's heart as a hog."

No doubt the opening of European markets to our products on account of the efficient administration of our inspection laws has had much to do with strengthening the market. Doubtless the occupation of the ranges for the purposes of the general farmer has had the effect first of forcing the rapid marketing of range cattle, and thereby depressing the overstocked market, to be followed by the counter effect of so depleting the supply for present and future delivery that more or less im-

provement of prices is the inevitable consequence. The ranges which have been occupied by the general farmer can never again become the domain of the semi-civilized herdsman, and while there are still, and will be for a long time in the future, large areas devoted to the production and grazing of range animals, there can never again be produced in this country the immense surplus of this kind of cattle, which has of recent years glutted the markets. It is to be hoped and is expected, that the limitations of the market for our pork products will not be revived. Our meats will be put upon both the home and foreign market in such condition as to healthfulness that they will, as they should, be sought for and command a premium rather than be barred for lack of proper inspection. Again, cheap pork is the product of cheap corn. The corn regions in the United States have at least been occupied. There may be and doubtless will be an increase in the areas devoted to this cereal, dependent somewhat on the demand as indicated by the price, but there are in the United States no new domains to be conquered for King Corn. It seems, therefore, scarcely likely that the hog market will be liable to blockade by immense increase of production and the laws of the foreign markets.

The stock interests are looking up, and the only rival the ordinary stock man has to fear is the other stockmen, who by reason of superior animals produce meat of superior quality and at less cost than is possible to him who uses ordinary stock.

Without doubt the great demand which existed a few years ago for blooded breeding animals was the cause of the indiscriminate sale of some possessing no merits save pedigree. On this account the advantages of the best breeds failed of the appreciation which the more conscientious course pursued by the principal breeders would have assured to their industry. But the recent depression in live stock has had the salutary effect of sending to the block instead of to the breeding pens all animals not possessing individual merit as well as good pedigrees. The revival of the stock interest means the revival of the industry of the careful and conscientious breeder. During the depression, when "scrubs" have lost money to their owners, and thoroughbreds have scarcely paid, there was neither ability nor inclination to invest in improvement, but the changes in the market changes the scene with kaleidoscopic rapidity. Every man who has stock to sell has, or can have money, and every man who has had sufficient honesty and business sagacity to carry him through the depression with stock still on hand, has the wisdom to know that in competition the breeder of the best has all of the advantages of the situation. Therefore the revival of stock interests means the immediate revival of the breeders' interests, and, fortunate is that breeder who is now prepared to announce his readiness to supply the demand for the best.

FUTURE OF THE HORSE MARKET.

That the general farmer is, and, to a certain extent, always will be, a breeder of horse stock, none will refute. Hence the question very naturally arises: What line shall he pursue in order to secure the largest return for the money, time and labor expended? A general knowledge of breeding is to some extent necessary in the beginning, yet that information, so invaluable to the successful breeder, comes along the highway of experience and especially is it valuable if, in the beginning, he lays a fairly good foundation, then, ever afterward, selects the best females, to be added to the family of brood mares rather than selling them, as many farmers are wont to do.

If it takes the average successful

English breeder twenty-five years to get his ideal, can it be expected that the average American can do it in five?

The most serious difficulty with the American is that he lacks stick-to-it-iveness. This year its a drafter out of a native mare, next year a coacher, and the succeeding year he turns to a water-logged jack, and then wonders why the individuals he offers on the market do not bring a better price. A brief review of the following table, taken from the twenty-seventh annual report of the Union stock yards, at Chicago, for the year 1892, will give an idea of the market for the past twelve months:

	Draft Horses	General Use	Drivers	Carriage Teams	Saddlers	Streeters
January.....	\$150	\$100	\$105	\$850	\$125	\$105
February.....	155	115	110	870	130	110
March.....	160	114	111	865	140	110
April.....	162	117	118	880	150	110
May.....	153	120	120	882	140	110
June.....	140	115	125	880	150	110
July.....	145	110	120	870	140	105
August.....	145	108	115	865	135	105
September.....	150	109	120	854	135	100
October.....	143	105	105	840	120	90
November.....	135	95	110	840	115	90
December.....	135	100	110	845	100	95

The general average in round numbers for the six classes was as follows: Drafters, \$146; general use, \$109; drivers, \$114; carriage, \$353; saddlers, \$132, and streeters, \$103.

In a future issue we will give a detailed statement of the qualifications demanded by the market, and then on reference to the general average in class some idea may be had, not of the future, but of the present of the horse market.

From Brown County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—After a most beautiful autumn, we have been having a very pleasant, steady winter so far. The first snow came December 7—earlier than usual, and snowed in some corn in the field, and the ground is covered yet, and not much frozen. It has been grand for sleighing, and good for wheat, which was rather backward. We have had no bad storms yet.

Stock has been doing well, except that hog cholera of a very fatal type committed extensive ravages for several months, and seems to be still spreading, even during this cold weather. As hogs are high, this is hard on the farmers, for many sell immature hogs for fear of the plague.

For a while it seemed as though we would miss our farmers' institute this year. Mr. Lindley, the President elected at the close of our last institute, died. As time drew on, some enterprising farmers had a new program committee appointed to arrange for an institute. Brown county farmers are not asleep. They know the benefit of farmers' meetings and forming a better acquaintance and exchanging ideas. I herewith send you a copy of the program, which will speak for itself.

H. F. MELLENBURCH.

Curing Lumpy-Jaw in Cattle.

Mr. J. W. Wampler, a stock breeder of Brazilton, Kas., was invited to attend the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, but being unable to do so sent the following communication, which we publish, as it may interest many stockmen:

"I will tell you all I know about curing lumpy-jaw in cattle. Last summer I saw an account in some paper that Secretary Rusk wanted three hundred head of lumpy-jawed cattle to experiment on, and he thought he could cure them. I wrote him to send me his remedy and I would experiment, too, as I had three of my own, badly diseased. In a few days I received his answer, and also the remedy, and how different cattle had been treated. The remedy is iodide of potassium. It costs 30 cents per ounce here in Girard, and one ounce will cure one animal if the disease has not gone too long. The longer the disease has run, the more of the iodide of potassium it will take. I use one drachm in one pint of fresh water. It dissolves readily if well pulverized. This much I give to each animal every morning. Don't mix any more than you use each day, as it is better while fresh. Place a good leather halter on the animal and draw its head up by plac-

ing the strap or rope over something above. Place a cow horn in its mouth, then pour the medicine through. Repeat every morning, unless the animal gets to running too much at the nose, so much that it interferes with its breathing, then stop a day or two, and commence again, and so on, until the animal is well, which, if the disease is not too old, will be in ten or fifteen days.

"I have a fine heifer that was badly affected for over a year. The lump on the left side of her head was half as large as her head, and had become honey-combed and running. I fed her five ounces, and then quit, thinking the disease had gone too far, and left her run, thinking I would kill her and drag her away. We were busy sowing wheat, and did not notice her for some two weeks. I then went to look at her and arrange to kill her, as I did not want her to be with the other cattle, but was surprised to see the lump half gone, and the remainder soft, and it has been going away ever since and now she is well. I cured two steers, also, that had not run so long. One I fed one ounce, and the other about two ounces. I told a neighbor that had three badly diseased. He cured them all. Another neighbor cured three. Another had one that was fat, but had a lump on jaw. He tried to sell it to a shipper, but he would not take it for a gift. He tried the remedy, and in two weeks she was well. He sold her and she went to Kansas City, passed the inspection, and went on the market, and he got a good price for her.

"Don't get scared if they run at the eyes and nose and the outer coat of skin peels off, like the hair was full of bran, for this is characteristic of the effects of the iodide. The cattle will fatten while under treatment, and so much better and faster afterward, that I am convinced that it would pay to treat all cattle to about one ounce to purify the blood and system, especially those put up to feed. I have given to others that I have not heard from yet, except one that had two steers diseased. I saw him the other day and asked him how he succeeded in curing the lumpy-jaw? He said he had bought the medicine and laid it up in the kitchen cupboard and it was there yet. So you can see his cattle have the lumpy-jaw yet.

"Tell the people not to buy the medicine unless they intend to use it and use it right and regular. I will give any one all I know about curing lumpy-jaw if they write me, inclosing stamp, and not charge anything, feeling that what is good for me is good for my neighbors."

Our First-Page Illustration.

We present in this issue a very life-like illustration of a representative stallion from the celebrated Aurora stables. Geo. E. Brown is known as the pioneer importer of Cleveland Bays. He is also a breeder on an extensive scale, and Consort 40 is an indication of what is being produced at Aurora. As evidence that this horse possesses rare merit, he has won first prize at Chicago three years in succession, and to say this is to say that he is the best of the good ones, for at Chicago all the good ones meet.

Mr. Brown does not confine himself to Cleveland Bays, but has an equal number of high-class Shires. The buyer that goes there has the pick of about two hundred and fifty head, consisting of imported and home-bred. Over one hundred registered mares are on the farm at present. Any one at all interested should send for his new catalogue.

Growing Roses.

There is a world of pleasure to be derived from a garden full of roses; even a single flower, in a little red pot, will brighten the home and bring good cheer. With the right kind of plants there is no difficulty in the way of everybody having the choicest roses; a little soil, water and sunshine is the only care they require, and they amply repay for the slight trouble and expense. The best roses for home culture are those grown by the Dingee & Conard Company at Westgrove, Pa. For twenty-five years this firm has been propagating roses of every variety on their own roots and sending them by mail to every part of the land. Their method of starting a rose is peculiarly their own. When the plant leaves their hands it is ready to thrive and bloom in pot or garden. This firm publishes an illustrated "Guide to Rose Culture" which contains complete instructions for growing flowers of all kinds, and much other information interesting and valuable to the lover of flowers. They offer to send it free, and enclose a specimen copy of their floral magazine, "Success With Flowers," to all who make application.

The publishers of the *Orange Judd Farmer* announce that before the death of the noted founder of that excellent agricultural journal he had severed his connection with it, but that the paper is to be continued for coming ages, and on the same high principles as have governed it in the past.

We are all subject to pain occasionally and it is well to have a good liniment in the house, such as Salvation Oil. 25 cents.

Horticulture.

ENTOMOLOGY.

Read before the Kansas State Horticultural Society by Major F. Hoslinger, being a continuation of his report before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, and published in the KANSAS FARMER of November 30, 1892.

THE IMPORTED CURRANT BORER.

This enemy has for the first time been noticeable with me. It has been a serious drawback to successful currant-growing in the East for some years. It is an importation from Europe, where it has long proved to be troublesome. In the larva state, it burrows up and down the interior of the stems, making them so weak that when in foliage they frequently break when the wind blows vigorously. The parent of this insect is a pretty wasp-like moth, which measures, when the wings are expanded, about three-fourths of an inch across. The body is of a bluish color, the abdomen being crossed by three bands. The wings are transparent and veined and bordered with brownish-black with a coppery lustre. The moth appears about the middle of June, and may be found in the hot sunshine, darting about in rapid flight, sipping the nectar of flowers or basking on the leaves, alternately expanding and closing its fan-like tail, or searching for suitable places to deposit its eggs. The female lays her eggs singly near the buds, where, in a few days, they hatch, the larvæ eating their way to the center of the stem, where they burrow up and down the stem, feeding on the pith all through the summer, enlarging the channel as they develop in size. Within this cavity the larva changes into the chrysalis state. In time they break the filament surrounding them, and emerge prepared to carry on their destruction. They are principally found on the red and white currant, yet not unfrequently on the black currant. Where the stems do not break, their presence may be discovered by the sickly look of the leaves.

Remedies.—Cut and burn all branches found to contain the moth.

THE PEACH TREE BORER.

The peach tree borers are very widely disseminated. These insects strongly resemble the wasp family. They fly only during the daytime, and are quite active on the wing. They appear during July and August. The sexes differ very much in appearance. The female is much the larger, having a broad, heavy abdomen. The body has a glossy steel-blue color, and a broad band of orange-yellow across the abdomen. The four wings are opaque and similar to the body in color. When the wings are extended they are one and one-half inches across. The male is smaller, its wings not measuring more than an inch. The wings are transparent, the veins, margins and fringe are steel-blue, and a steel-blue band extends nearly across the middle. The female deposits her eggs on the bark of the tree, at the collar. They are very small, and are fastened to the tree by a gummy secretion. As soon as hatched the larva works downwards in the bark to the root, forming a small but winding channel, which soon becomes filled with a gummy matter. As the larva increases in size it devours the bark and tender sap-wood and causes a copious flow of gum, which soon forms a thick mass around the tree at the base, intermingled with the castings of the larva. When full-grown it is an inch in length and nearly one-fourth as much in diameter. The larvæ will be found, of different sizes, all through the winter months. The larger ones will be found with their heads up in smoother longitudinal grooves which they have excavated. The small ones are found in the gum, or between it and the wood of the tree.

In badly infested trees the bark will be found consumed for from one to four inches at the base or collar, often extending along the roots. This insect not unfrequently will attack the tree in the fork, which may be easily detected by the exudation of gum. When ready to change to the pupa state, the larva crawls upward to the surface of the ground, and constructs a leathery cell or structure made from castings mixed with gum and threads of silk and of a brown color. The pupa

state lasts some three or more weeks. It is an American insect, and works also on the plum, but there is no gum attached to its work on the plum. It however, is seldom found in our wild plums, now that the peach seems more congenial to its requirements.

Remedies.—The most successful, I think, is in mounding the trees in the late spring or early summer, to the height of six inches or more; then level the ground in September—the egg laying having ceased and the moths having disappeared. The major part of the larvæ will be displaced by leveling the ground, whilst any not thus displaced, can easily be removed by scraping the trunk with a knife. This, I think, is the easiest and best method, as a thousand trees a day may be successfully treated. During the past autumn I visited some of the successful peach orchardists of Maryland and Virginia, and found this method the one most successfully used.

While visiting the Rev. David Kindig, near Staunton, Virginia, October 2, I found him busy with leveling the ground and carefully hunting the larvæ. This was the second effort, he having, during August, gone over his trees, worming them, and then mounding again. I found his method very laborious and, I think, unsatisfactory. Having watched his man level some dozen or more trees without finding a worm, I interrogated the man, when he said he had only taken some dozen during the day, while the first time thousands were caught. The Rev. Kindig said he thought it paid if only a dozen were caught in a day. I think that had he deferred two weeks longer the first examination, the additional expense of mounding and leveling might have been avoided, and when we take into account the stony condition of their soil compared to our light alluvial, the expense is quite considerable. Another method, and equally successful, is by binding with screen wire cut in strips and bent around a broom-handle, then sprung about the tree, being careful to insert the wire in the ground carefully, or by taking long straw or swamp grass, tying a tuft at the upper end and covering it at the base or collar and loosening the band as the tree may require from time to time. A world of diligence is necessary to insure success in growing a peach orchard.

"I don't like the breath of that stove!" exclaimed little Ethel one day when the gas was escaping from the sitting-room stove. Coal-gas is like the "perfumes of India," compared to the breath of a person afflicted with catarrh, but among many other symptoms the sense of smell is often deadened, so the sufferer is unconscious of the offensiveness of his presence. Why any one will endure such a painful, dangerous and offensive disease, when Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy—costing only 50 cents—will cure the most stubborn case, is one of the many mysteries. The proprietors are so confident of the success of this Catarrh Remedy, that they offer to forfeit \$500 for any case of catarrh they cannot cure. It would be suicide for their remedy, for them to make this offer, unless they understood its exact powers.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has completed its estimate of the domestic wool clip for 1892. It shows a total production of 287,018,405 pounds of wool in condition marketed, with an average shrinkage of 58 per cent., which makes the total quantity of scoured wool 117,700,318 pounds. To this must be added for pulled wool 45,000,000 pounds, with an average shrinkage of 40 per cent. The total figures, therefore, for wool in the grease, will be 322,000,000 pounds, and 144,700,000 scoured pounds, an increase of 25,600,000 pounds in the grease, and 5,400,000 scoured over the clip of 1891.

A Great Explosion!

In these days of gunpowder, dynamite, giant powder, and the like, tremendous explosions are no rarity, but the greatest explosion of modern times is, without doubt, that of the "old-school" idea that Consumption is incurable. Thousands of lives have been sacrificed to this mistaken notion. Modern research has established the fact that Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs, and that there is one remedy which will positively eradicate it from the system—Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Of course, there were in the olden times many who would have pronounced modern explosives instruments of witchcraft; but there are, fortunately, few to-day who do not acknowledge that the "Golden Medical Discovery" is the one sovereign remedy for all scrofulous diseases, and Consumption is one of them.

The Poultry Yard.

How to Have Eggs in Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Several things are necessary to egg production in winter. First—Hens that are not over two years old, pullets hatched in March or April previous, fed and housed properly through spring, summer, and fall are better.

Second—A good warm place to keep them in, a building built to the south side of a hill is the best. The dirt dug out to make it level should be thrown out on the north side, so as to extend the dirt on the north up to the eaves. One large window should be on the south, one small one on the west near the southwest corner. The door should be in the east end near the southeast corner.

Third—Poultry require a change of diet very often. If you would get good results, a hot mash every morning will be necessary. An ordinary stove kettle will be large enough for fifty or sixty hens. When you make the kitchen fire for the good wife, put your kettle on full of water, and when it is boiling mix equal parts of wheat bran and meal, two or three times a week. Alternate meal with ground oats. As soon as you have it well stirred in and as thick as it will run out of the kettle, take it to the hen-house and serve hot. Do not be afraid that it will burn them. They will soon learn to be careful at first. Keep them shut up for an hour, after which, if the outside temperature is not below freezing and the wind don't blow too hard, open the door. About 4 o'clock, or just before time for them to go to roost, give them their supper, which should be whole corn, wheat, or Kaffir corn. The latter should be given more frequently than any other grain. It seems to be especially adapted to laying hens.

By following these suggestions and others that we will have to offer from time to time you will have plenty of eggs to sell at a time when eggs are high priced.

C. J. C.

Care of Poultry.

Chickens, like sheep, cannot be crowded in large flocks without breeding disease and becoming an easy prey to death. In winter what hens need most is to be kept active and working, not sitting about half awake and failing to earn their board as is the case among many farm flocks in the winter. Scatter their feed among a bundle of straw litter within the coops and make them scratch and hunt for every morsel they devour. This will waken them up, stir the blood, and make them feel as if they had life.

Keep the poultry house, the yards, the chicken coops and everything about them clean. Allow no stagnant water, no decaying or decayed animal or vegetable matter, no filth of any kind anywhere, about the premises. Every morning sprinkle some absorbent, dry earth, land plaster or coal ashes (never wood ashes) over the droppings under the roost, and as often as once a week remove the droppings from the house.

Sparkling water may be loaded with death.

Success in inbreeding depends on proper coupling.

The progressive man keeps a good lookout ahead.

There is too much hard drudgery done in this world.

A nasty barnyard is not a guaranty of a neat farmer.

Take care of your tools each day when work is done.

Neglect of the hair often destroys its vitality and natural hue, and causes it to fall out. Before it is too late apply Hall's Hair Renewer, a sure remedy.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas,
June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.



A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

BRUISES.

Pittsburg, Pa.,
302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87
One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used St. Jacobs Oil and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla
Your best remedy for Erysipelas, Catarrh Rheumatism, and Scrofula.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes
Abscesses, Tumors
Running Sores
Scurvy, Humors, Itch
Anemia, Indigestion
Pimples, Blotches
And Carbuncles
Ringworm, Rashes
Impure Blood
Languidness, Dropsy
Liver Complaint
All cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this case be cured? Most physicians say No—Fits; all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

A Noted Divine Says:
"I have been using Tutt's Liver Pills for Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Constiveness, with which I have long been afflicted."

Tutt's Pills

ARE A SPECIAL BLESSING.

I never had anything to do me so much good. I recommend them to all as the best medicine in existence."

Rev. F. E. OSGOOD, New York.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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Nerve Tonic **Blood Builder**

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Send for descriptive pamphlet.
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont.
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ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

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

In the Dairy.

THE INFLUENCE OF FEED ON BUTTER.

Read by A. E. Jones, before the Dairy Association, at Topeka, December 16, 1892.

As there are many other things requiring notice at this meeting besides the topic assigned me, I take the liberty of touching on kindred subjects which should not be overlooked at a dairy meeting. To the careless and indifferent farmers and dairymen the art of feeding has little weight, and the adaptation of these to a business requiring the highest degree of skill and devotion calls for stirring measures all along the line. Our State has all the opportunities, but is deficient in supplying the necessary education that is called for in order to place the dairy interest on a basis commensurate with our station in other lines of progress. We must, however, embrace the present occasion to impress on our Representatives who are soon to assemble in this hall, that a business which can be made the most paying of any in our land cannot be safely ignored by them.

The dairy occupation has grown to such enormous proportions that its annual revenue is greater than that of all the national banks; and from this one industry more than seven million people are directly supported. The farm dairy, even with bad management in many cases, has suffered as few reverses as any other undertaking, and when skillfully managed has proved to be a profitable source of income. While our elevators and warehouses have been surfeited with an over-production of cotton, wheat, corn, pork, beef and wool, and how to dispose of these has received the attention of our greatest statesmen and financiers, dairy goods have found a ready sale at paying prices; and, even to-day, if the output was withheld from the market for a few months the supply would be entirely exhausted. The world might dispense with other luxuries and forego the daintiest of other edibles, but butter and cheese must be had at any cost. A table loaded with the best the land affords but bereft of butter, loses one-half its relish, and the food is barely tasted. There is a missing link that nothing else can supply. The benefits derived from dairying are many besides simply the value of the milk and butter sold, as, in the production of these articles, no fertility is removed from the land; all the forage crops, grain, buttermilk and skim-milk are fed at home and are returned to enrich the soil. Where these grasses and grains are sold directly from the farm the soil is soon reduced to poverty, and it takes years of labor and fertilizing to bring it back to a paying condition. The habits and customs in this day and age call for better articles in the way of living, and all such appetizing things, requiring skill to manufacture, are higher in price and in better demand than formerly. I believe that choice butter will still tend upward and the consumption always equal the supply. The wild and unbroken prairie can furnish meat at a low figure, but cannot in its present crude state, produce butter and cheese, as dairying is only developed as an adjunct to skillful farming and a more perfect system of cultivation. The farmer who is obliged to ship the unfinished products of his land to market, should do a little figuring here and ascertain whether this bulky material cannot be condensed in a way that will save him money on freights, also save something on the article handled, and besides, return to the soil what has been taken away. Dairy farming will do all this and even more. At present prices, wheat barely pays for the labor bestowed upon it; beef cattle have declined until the danger signal is displayed from nearly every feed lot in the State; the price of hogs fluctuates from one year to another; our markets are glutted with nearly every product from the farm, except butter and cheese, which has always held its own and has even increased in price, while other values have declined.

Dairying should be regarded as one of the highest callings known to farm life. Every detail of the work is full

of interest to the person who would make it a life study. The flavor of milk, cream, cheese and butter is widely variable, according to the aromatic qualities and richness of the ration. Marsh grasses, bog hay and buckwheat bran, will give very little butter and that flavorless. Cotton seed meal and oil meal are rich in fats, but do not impart as good flavor as either corn, oats or bran. All grasses give the richest juice for flavor when in the tenderest growth and abounding in succulency. All the soil crops, with the exception of sweet corn, are best in their young state. Rye, when of rank growth and near ripeness, will often give a very unpalatable flavor to milk and butter. Fermented foods, including ensilage, cannot possibly produce the finest flavors. In winter feeding, corn meal, when combined with wheat bran, shorts and oat meal, gives a rich, nutty flavor to the butter, provided the meal is always of good quality. Hay made from quickly-cured green oats, just in the milk, or grass cut before flowering, clover or alfalfa cut early and well cured, stover or sweet corn, with corn meal and a small quantity of carrots, make a fine combination for winter flavoring. In feeding for butter my experience coincides with tests made at experimental stations in cold weather, namely, that ground corn, oat meal and wheat bran added to good hay will yield more butter of better flavor than any other feeds, not excepting cotton seed or oil meal. It seems that a larger per cent. of butter is recovered from the milk where bran is used than has been done with any other feed. It has been asserted that food has a smaller influence upon the quantity of butter fat in milk than upon its quality. Any substance capable of being taken up by the circulation, whether wholesome or poisonous, pleasantly fragrant or offensive, may appear in the milk and cream, and consequently affect more or less the flavor of the butter, which, therefore, varies according to the varying conditions of breed and feed, as well as many other circumstances.

The method of making, whether centrifugal, whole milk, pan or deep-can system, has some influence on flavor. The quality of making, the cleanliness, the surroundings, the atmosphere, the weather, the quality and fineness of the soil, the thoroughness of incorporation and the quantity used, all affect the quality and flavor of the butter. The temperature at which each operation is conducted and at which the butter is subsequently kept has much to do with the quality and preservation of original flavor. The flavor of butter is also greatly affected by the manner of the keeping of the cream, as to its thorough ripening. Cream that is not sufficiently aerated will make an insipid quality of butter. When ripe, the cream has a pleasant, acid taste, and will then make a good flavored butter. In churning twelve gallons of cream that was improperly ripened I have found there was a loss of from three-fourths to two pounds of butter, below what the same quantity made at other times when acidity had advanced to the exact churning point, and also the butter was a little off in flavor and grain. Feeding for profit in the dairy should be conducted on the same economic principles as would be observed in fattening cattle for market, as our only gain lies between expenditure and income.

During the eleven months of 1892, I made from twelve cows 3,341 pounds of butter, which sold at 27¢ cents, equaling \$912.17; buttermilk sold, \$228.30; clabber cheese sold, \$39.13; making a total of \$1,179.60. The keeping of the twelve cows for eleven months was \$402, leaving a profit of \$777.60.

I would not advise any one to take up dairying with the idea that it is a woman's job. Understand in the beginning that hard work and untiring energy confronts the man who is most liable to make the business a success. At this time the one great and all-absorbing question is, "How shall we educate the multitude of people in our State who have never as yet been reached by any of the progressive methods that are now being used in connection with the dairy interests?"

It is admitted that the quality of butter as made by a great many farmers is not what it should be. Give us a dairy school, and enact stringent laws against the sale of oleomargarine, and no doubt a better grade of butter will be put on the market, at more remunerative prices, giving employment to additional labor, and increasing the number of dairy cows. I believe in home production, home markets and protective laws. Kansas has done wonders in every department of education except dairying, and it is to be regretted that so important a calling has not ere this time received some substantial aid from the public fund. No one need doubt for a moment that we have latent energy and natural talent to put us in the front rank as a dairy State. Feeding stuffs we can raise in abundance, and cheaper than in most other States. With improved machinery and methods Kansas should supply her own markets with the very best butter and cheese, and raise our standard to such a degree of perfection that all surplus would find a ready sale outside our borders. Why should New York cheese sell at retail in this city for 25 cents per pound, when we have all the elements at our command to make as good an article and pay a profit besides, at 15 and 20 cents? The farmers of this State have enjoyed several years of prosperity, and we believe are now in a condition to warrant an appropriation that will set on foot this most important measure—a State dairy school.

The Dairymen's Petition.

The following petition to the Legislature, on behalf of the dairy interests of the State, is being circulated under the direction of the State Dairy Association:

To the Honorable Members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Kansas:

We, the undersigned, legal electors of the State of Kansas, pray your honorable bodies to enact a law prohibiting the coloring of butterine or oleomargarine the color of cow butter, and restrict the selling of same if so colored, within the State. We favor an appropriation which will enable the dairy interests of Kansas to be represented at the World's Fair; and further pray your body to give the dairy interests due recognition as member of the State Board of Agriculture, with yearly endowment; we also ask for a Dairy Commissioner, whose salary shall be paid by the State and whose duty it will be to promote the rapidly growing interests of the Kansas dairymen.

"Now is the winter of our discontent made glorious summer" by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This wonderful medicine so invigorates the system and enriches the blood that cold weather becomes positively enjoyable. Arctic explorers would do well to make a note of this.

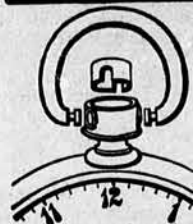
ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM.
NEW FRUITS LARGE STOCK.
Eighty Varieties Low Prices.
Catalogue Free. Address DIXON & SON,
Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kansas.

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.

Going to Buy a Watch?

If so, buy one that cannot be stolen. The only thief-proof Watches are those with

Non-pull-out



BOWS.

Here's the Idea:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

To be sure of getting a Non-pull-out, see that the case is stamped with this trade mark. It cannot be had with any other kind.

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send for one to the famous Boss Filled Case makers.

Keystone Watch Case Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MAN Wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply now. Only growers of nursery stock on both American and Canadian soils. Hardy varieties our specialty. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago.

FREE CATALOGUE, SEEDS, PLANTS, BULBS, Etc.

HOMEGROWN NORTHERN SEEDS.
Money made by buying my seeds. 35 pkts \$1.00. 25 to 50 pkts. Presents with every order. Send postal card with name and address for catalogue.
A. R. AMES, Madison, Wis.

SEEDS Garden Flower Field.
Seed Potatoes, Fruit Trees, Plants and Vines of Old & New Varieties.
OUR NEW CATALOGUE is a common sense book for common sense people. A plain talk about the best seeds, etc., and honest prices. Every planter should see it at once. Sent Free.
FRANK FORD & SON, Ravenscroft, O.

EVERGREENS AND FOREST TREES.
For Wind-breaks, Ornament, etc. Hardest Varieties. Nursery grown Scotch Pine, 2 to 3 feet, \$10 per 100. Scotch and Austrian Pine seedlings, 12 to 15 inches, \$10 per 1000. Other sizes and varieties in proportion. Over 10 million for sale. Good local AGENTS WANTED.
D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.

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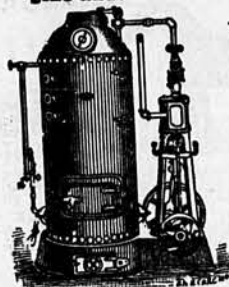
and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best.
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For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. It is an encyclopedia of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.
D. M. FERRY, DETROIT, Mich.

BUY SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN
We have grown enormous quantities of the following novelties as leaders to introduce our NORTHERN GROWN SEEDS everywhere, and offer them for but
14c Postpaid (With Catalogue 22c.)
1 Pkg. Silver State Lettuce, 15c. 1 Pkg. Early Giant Tomato, 20c. Total Retail 50c.
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In all 9 Pkgs. for 14c—less than 1-7th of the retail value if purchased of any other seedman in America. Largest Seed Growers (5,000 acres) in America. 60,000 bushels Seed Potatoes cheap—100,000 Roses and Plants Our catalogue contains the fullest list of Seeds and Plants ever published. It is mailed to you upon receipt of 8c in stamps.
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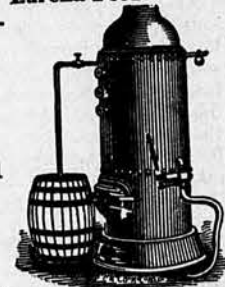
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We Carry All Sizes Boilers and Engines From 2 to 75 Horse Power in Stock.

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2 horse power engine and 2 horse power boiler \$127 133 154
These prices are net, and speak for them- No. 1. Weight, 375 lbs. \$32.00 No. 2. 370 " 35.00 selves.

The Veterinarian.

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

RUPTURE ON HOG.—In replying to an inquiry in a recent issue of the FARMER, in regard to a lump on a hog, you say if it is a rupture turn the pig on its back, work the parts back and tie a cord around the loose skin and let it slough off. Will that effect a cure after a hog has been ruptured for a year? I have a sow that has been afflicted for about a year. The lump is as large as a half gallon measure. The sow eats well but does not thrive. M. S. Kensington, Kas.

Answer.—A rupture of the size you mention would be too large to treat by ligature. The proper way to treat it is to keep the sow away from feed and water twenty-four hours, then turn her on her back and open the skin; return the entrails to the inside, scarify the edges of the aperture and then sew them together, cutting and tying each stitch separate. Now trim off part of the loose skin and then sew the edges of that together in the same way. Feed the sow on swill and light diet for a few days, and, if you have done a good job of surgery, she will be apt to get well.

MANGE.—I have 120 head of two-year-old steers that have the itch or mange; it seems to commence on the neck and along the back; the hair loosens and comes off and is full of something that looks like coarse yellow sand. The skin is rough and dry and seems to annoy them very much. Please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do. A. L. W. Lost Springs, Kas.

Answer.—Mange is due to a parasite which sets up an irritation in the skin. The parasite that generally causes mange in cattle is called *Dermatodectes bovis*. To effect a cure it is necessary to apply something that will destroy the parasite. The best cheap wash is made as follows: Sulphur, 2 pounds; un-slacked lime, 1 pound; soft water, 2 gallons; mix and boil slowly till thoroughly combined. Apply cold, as follows: Secure the animals in a chute, wash off the scabs with warm water and soap, then apply the wash thoroughly with a sponge or bunch of rags tied on a stick. Apply once a week till cured. It generally takes three applications to effect a cure.

SCARS ON STALLION.—I have a heavy draft stallion that had some lumps on the sinews at the back of his hind legs, and our local "vet." dissected them out, leaving a lot of superfluous skin, which, instead of contracting, has thickened, and in one case retroverted, forming a large lip or saucer with a small depressed sore in the middle, which is slowly healing. Now, as these pieces of skin threaten to form ugly callosities, I want to know how to get rid of them, whether by knife or ligature? As I do not wish to cast the horse, cannot some drug be administered on a rag around the bit, or with a syringe, to stupefy him so that tying up one fore leg and twitching his nose will keep him quiet? What is the best healing application to apply after cutting them off. B. W.

Answer.—It is rather difficult, without an examination, to say just what is best to do in your case; but we doubt if, at this late date, a bad scar can be avoided. If the parts can be removed by ligature, that will probably be the easiest way; but the knife in the hands of a truly qualified surgeon will always make the smoothest job. You cannot use any drug on the bit that would stupefy the horse sufficiently to prevent pain in the operation. A surgeon would use local injections of a solution of cocaine if necessary; but I do not think it will be necessary in your case. A good healing wash can be made as follows: Acetate of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart; mix and apply to the sore twice a day with a syringe or a soft sponge.

SORE WITHERS.—I have a mare, 7 years old, that had a swelling about two inches in diameter a little below her withers; it appeared six weeks ago, but about a week ago a piece of flesh protruded from the center of the lump. The swelling has now subsided and the piece of flesh has the appearance of a pipe that is discharging matter. Will you please tell me what it is, and how to cure it? J. W. Barnard, Kas.

Answer.—There is most probably a fistulous tube in your mare's shoulder that will have to be removed by the application of some caustic substance before healing can take place. Make a small probe by pounding out a bar of lead and rolling it down to the desired size, then probe the pipe to the bottom. If the opening is large enough, take small lumps of blue vitriol and push them to the bottom of the pipe until it is half full. Now rub a little lard on below the sore to keep the discharge from taking the hair off, and in five or six days you can lift the pipe out. If you cannot put the pieces in, make a saturated solution of the

blue vitriol and inject into the pipe twice a day for a week. When the pipe has been taken out, then open the sore at the bottom, if you can, to get drainage, and then inject once a day with a little of the following: Chloride of zinc, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint; mix. Do not work the mare while under treatment.

WEAK BACK.—I have a nine-year-old mare, heavy with foal, that, when turned out, will lie down to roll then cannot get up without help. She will sit up on her fore feet and then a lift on her tail puts her standing, after which she seems to be all right. Her hind legs swell some but she is not lame. I would be pleased to hear from you through the KANSAS FARMER. E. J. Chardon, Kas.

Answer.—Your mare's weakness is in her back, most probably in the region of the loins. She may have received an injury to the part at some time, or the weakness may be due to the presence of the unborn foal. The swelling of the hind legs is an indication of constitutional debility, probably from want of feed. It will be necessary to give the mare the best of care if you expect to save her and the colt both. Keep her in a warm stable (preferably loose) and give plenty of good nourishing food. Give one of the following powders in bran or oats morning and night: Powdered sulphate of iron, powdered nux vomica and powdered nitrate of potash, of each, three ounces; mix, and divide into twenty-four powders. Make a blister as follows: Take powdered cantharides, two drachms; lard, one ounce and a half; mix hot. Rub this into the back along the spine from the root of the tail to within a foot of the withers. After twenty-four hours rub on a little grease of some kind, and let it alone till the scabs made by the blister all come off, then rub the ointment on again. Do not attempt to put her in slings as long as you can keep her on her feet without it. Rub her legs twice a day with the hand or with wisps of straw, and turn her out for exercise whenever the weather is fair.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 16, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,501 cattle; 21 calves. An active market was had. Shipping and butcher steers were bid up to \$10.50 per cwt., and all good cows \$15.00, and the close was firm. Stockers and feeders also sold up in sympathy, but sales slow. But few country buyers in. Milch cows quiet but steady; but few coming in. Common, \$15.00; fair, \$20.00; and good to choice, \$27.00.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
42	1,800	5 10	40	1,852	5 25
41	1,844	5 00	37	1,250	4 35
25	1,131	4 15	15	1,008	3 90

C-F TEXAS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
19	1,305	4 45	50	936	3 70

C-F INDIAN STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
52	757	3 25	28	843	3 40

TEXAS COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
55	649	2 55	52	750	2 30

NATIVE COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
2	1,065	1 60	14	939	2 05
6	878	2 60	12	1,100	2 60
3	1,138	2 75	16	1,038	2 87½
21	842	3 00	60	1,171	3 25

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
21	854	2 90	10	895	3 40
38	994	3 80	25	960	3 25

HOGS.—Receipts, 5,154; shipments Saturday, 531, and drive-outs, 5,824. Range of packers' hogs, \$7.00 to \$7.75; bulk of sales, \$7.50 to \$7.65 for corn hogs. The same day last year the bulk of sales were \$4.00 to \$4.20.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
43	1,055	4 75	92	1,150	6 25
88	1,164	7 25	70	283	7 00
190	1,185	7 27½	62	280	7 60
97	223	7 55	82	250	7 60
75	268	7 65	61	297	7 70
69	283	7 60	76	230	7 65
66	250	7 70	43	277	7 75

SHEEP.—Receipts, 982. Demand very good for all good killing lots.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
105	108	5 00	140	108	5 10
629	76	4 00			

St. Louis.

January 16, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 400. Steady and stronger. Fair to good native steers, \$3.10 to \$4.75; choice shipping, \$4.85 to \$5.25; meal-fed range steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00; grass-fed \$2.20 to \$3.30; range cows, \$3.00 to \$3.50.

HOGS.—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 4,500. Market lower. Heavy, \$7.40 to \$7.70; packing, \$7.20 to \$7.60; light, \$7.20 to \$7.45.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 4,500; shipments, 100. Market steady. Fair to good natives, \$3.00 to \$3.75; choice to extra muttons, \$4.85 to \$5.40.

Horse Owners! Try

GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam
A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure
The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Eruptions from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland O.



Chicago.

January 16, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 16,000. Market strong. Beef steers, \$3.80 to \$5.35; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 to \$3.95; bulls, \$1.75 to \$3.75; cows, \$1.75 to \$3.75. **HOGS.**—Receipts, 80,000. Market closed firm. Mixed, \$7.45 to \$7.85; heavy, \$7.45 to \$7.95; light weights, \$7.40 to \$7.65. **SHEEP.**—Receipts 8,000. Market stronger.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

January 16, 1893.

WHEAT.—Receipts 61,000 bushels; shipments 26,000 bushels. Market closed under Saturday's figures %c. Cash, firm, 71c; May, closing 78½c; 78½c; July, 77½c.

CORN.—Receipts, 189,000 bushels; shipments, 188,000 bushels. Market closed %c higher than Saturday. Cash, 38½c; January, 38½c; May, 43½c; July, 44½c.

OATS.—Receipts, 51,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. Steady. Cash, 33c; May, closing shade off, 35½c to 35½c.

HAY.—Steady. Prairie, prime to fancy, \$3.00 to \$3.50; timothy, \$1.50 to \$1.80.

BUTTER.—Slow. Creamery, 25c to 31c; dairy, 18c to 27c.

EGGS.—Steady at 27c.

WOOL.—Receipts 30,000 pounds; shipments, 77,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 22½c; Kansas, Nebraska and Northern Territory, 16c to 20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 22c to 25c for choice and 18c to 21c for fine to fair medium; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17c to 19c. Coarse—Missouri, Illinois, 18c to 19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15c to 17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15c to 16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13c to 15c. Fine to good medium wool, 16c to 20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30c to 32½c.

Chicago.

January 16, 1893.

Cash quotations were as follows:

WHEAT.—Receipts, 75,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000 bushels. No. 3 spring, 77½c to 78½c; No. 3 spring, 68½c to 69½c; No. 2 red, 77½c to 78½c.

CORN.—Receipts 95,000 bushels; shipments, 47,000 bushels. No. 2, 44c to 45c; No. 3, 40½c to 41½c.

OATS.—Receipts, 57,000 bushels; shipments, 83,000 bushels. No. 2, 31½c to 32c; No. 2 white, 31c to 31½c; No. 3 white, 30c to 31c; No. 3 white, 30c to 31c.

WOOL.—Kansas and Nebraska wools show no change over the previous week. Prices range from 14c to 16c for the fine (heavy), 10c to 12c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Kansas City.

January 16, 1893.

In store—Wheat, 1,610,521 bushels; corn, 234,727 bushels; oats, 97,108 bushels, and rye, 40,124 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 107,000 bushels. The market was active. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 80 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 68c, 2 cars 61 pounds at 68½c; No. 3 hard, 6 cars at 66½c, 2 cars at 66½c, 4 cars at 67c, 2 cars spring at 65½c and 2 cars at 65½c. No. 4 hard, 63c to 65c. Rejected, 3 cars poor at 60c, 1 car at 58c and 1 car good at 62c. No. 2 red, 3 cars at 73c and 1 car fancy at 74c. No. 3 red at 70c and No. 4 red, 1 car at 68c.

CORN.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 48,500 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 35c to 36c; No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 2 white, 38½c to 39c; No. 3 white, 38c to 38½c. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed, at 35c; 3 cars at 35½c; 1 car at 36c and 1 car No. 2 mixed, river, 39c; No. 3 mixed, 5 cars at river, 35c; 20,000 bushels Memphis at 42c; No. 2 white, 1 car at 38½c and 1 car at 37c; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 36c, 2 cars No. 2 white at 38½c, 2 cars at 38½c, 1 car at 38½c; No. 4 white, 1 car at 35c and 2 cars at 35½c.

OATS.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 11,000 bushels. Market firm and demand good. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 30c to 30½c; No. 3 mixed, 29c to 29½c; No. 4 mixed, 27½c to 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c to 32c; No. 3 mixed, 29½c to 30c; No. 4 mixed, 28c to 28½c. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed at 30c, and 1 car at 30½c.

RYE.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 1,500 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: Sales: 2 cars No. 2, at 57c; No. 3 54c to 55c.

MILLET.—Market dull. We quote: German,

72c to 74c.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 107,000 bushels. The market was active. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 80 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 68c, 2 cars 61 pounds at 68½c; No. 3 hard, 6 cars at 66½c, 2 cars at 66½c, 4 cars at 67c, 2 cars spring at 65½c and 2 cars at 65½c. No. 4 hard, 63c to 65c. Rejected, 3 cars poor at 60c, 1 car at 58c and 1 car good at 62c. No. 2 red, 3 cars at 73c and 1 car fancy at 74c. No. 3 red at 70c and No. 4 red, 1 car at 68c.

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OATS.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 11,000 bushels. Market firm and demand good. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 30c to 30½c; No. 3 mixed, 29c to 29½c; No. 4 mixed, 27½c to 28c; No. 2 white, 31½c to 32c; No. 3 mixed, 29½c to 30c; No. 4 mixed, 28c to 28½c. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed at 30c, and 1 car at 30½c.

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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Will you please tell us the symptoms of pneumonia and what to do in case of it for a child under 2 years old before the doctor comes? Answer through KANSAS FARMER. J. W. ROSE.

Longford, Kas., January 9, 1893.
It is often impossible for the laity to determine as to what is pneumonia. It is determined by the concurrence of several symptoms combined, viz.: Fever, rapid pulse, difficult, rapid breathing and great prostration. In the early stage often bloody sputa; later, thick, heavy, yellow sputa. Listening to and sounding the chest reveals areas into which air does not pass in breathing. It may be part of one lung only or nearly the whole of both. Pleurisy is a frequent complication. Cough is generally present, but not always. A warm sponge bath in a warm room, followed by warm blankets, hot drinks and a few doses of aconite (five drops of tincture in half glass water, and teaspoonful for a dose,) will often arrest the full development of the disease if given at the start of the disease. Do that while the doctor is coming.

Books Received.

There recently came to our table a book on "Secret Nostrums and Systems," by Dr. Chas. W. Olson, published by Olson & Co., Chicago, which throws a flood of light on the methods and stock in trade of a horde of frauds and swindlers, the patent medicine and secret prescription fakirs.

This book turns on the light and permits the public to see the shallow and gauzy devices by which it is so shamefully plundered by knaves. A single example will show the diabolism of this foul business. At page 192 the author gives the formula of "Winslow's Soothing Syrup," which has sent an unknown number of children into eternity. A half grain of morphine to a grain of carbonate of soda, with syrup and water and a little spirit to keep it from spoiling. This is the infamous concoction that thousands of mothers have been induced to give their babies, with the assurance that it was harmless. And many of them in the blackness of despair are now crying out:

"And oh, for the touch of a vanished hand,
And the sound of a voice that is still."

At the meeting of the Johnson County Farmers' Institute, on the 4th inst., Dr. Boyd read an excellent paper on sanitation. We regret that the paper is too lengthy for publication in full in this department. But we shall endeavor to give a resume of it very soon.

The World's Fair Souvenirs.

Have you a World's Fair Souvenir?

The best souvenir you can have, is a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure.

This great remedy contains no poison.

It is the best thing in the world for any maladies that come from a cold.

It is a certain cure for croup.

Ask your dealer for it and take no other.

Send your address to the Sylvan Remedy Co., Peoria, Ill., and we will send you a trial bottle free by mail. Mention this paper.

CONSUMPTION ASTHMA & CATARRH positively cured by the celebrated specialist, Dr. Bowers, by methods entirely his own. Write for book containing methods of treatment and certificates of cures. Consultation free.
DR. J. F. BOWERS,
533 Rialto Bld'g., Kansas City, Mo.

A DISH WASHER
For \$3 that will wash and dry your dishes in one-fifth the usual time, and without putting your hands in the water. For particulars address
Trew Dish-Washer Mfg. Co.,
Macon, Mo.
Agents wanted everywhere.

Maule's Seeds

No gardener or fruit grower can afford to be without our new SEED AND PLANT BOOK. IT IS A WONDER. A few of its special features, 700 Illustrations; \$2.75 in Cash Prizes; beautiful colored Plates; everything good, old or new. It is mailed free to all enclosing 6c. in stamps for return postage (less than one-third its cost.) Write to-day, mention this paper and address **WM. HENRY MAULE,** 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia.

N. G. ALEXANDER
DELAVER, ILL.
Proprietor Illinois Central
Herd of Recorded Chester
Whites 100 Pigs for sale.
Illustrated catalogue free.

CORNISH INDIAN GAMES

Lt. Brahmas, Langshans, Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, Leghorns, Houdans, Hamburgs and Minorcas. Our beautiful 40 page illustrated catalogue containing two colored plates, which gives much valuable information to poultry fanciers, sent FREE to all who mention this paper. Address,
THE J. W. MILLER CO., Freeport, Illinois.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.
Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89878 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address **W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.**

HEREFORD CATTLE

LORD WILTON, HORACE and REGULUS Strains of Hereford Cattle of our own breeding. Choice young stock our specialty. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited. **LAMSON BROS., BIG ROCK, ILL.**

HOGS ARE ON THE BOOM

In consequence of Foreign Countries accepting American Pork. Send for a description of the famous **O. I. C. HOGS, 2,806 lbs.** the weight of two. First applicant gets a Pair of Pigs on Time and an Agency.
The L. B. SILVER CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

JOS. FUHRMAN

North Wichita, Kansas,
Breeder of

PERCHERON and FRENCH COACH HORSES.
Stock for sale. Visitors welcome.

Highland Stock Farm

F. B. RIX & CO.
Topeka, Kansas.

Imported Shire and Percheron and Standard Trotting-bred Horses. Stallions and mares of all ages and imported draft mares in foal for sale at the lowest prices. Registered stallions, ready for service, as low as \$600. All stock sound, straight and guaranteed. Time given responsible purchasers. Write us for instructions how to form a stock company for the purchase of a good stallion.

DEER PARK STOCK FARM!

HUME, MISSOURI.
J. M. OLIVE,
Proprietor.

Importer and breeder of Spanish Jacks.
Jacks imported March 7, 1891.

14 Black Spanish Jacks

With white points; 3 to 6 years old; 14 to 15 hands high; fine style and good performers. Prices: \$650 to \$1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Also have a few Missouri-bred Jacks for sale. Prices to suit. Correspondence solicited.
WALLACE, OLIVE & SON.

DO YOU RAISE PIGS?

REIMERS PAT. APRIL 1, 1890.

With Pork at \$7. does it pay to raise PIGS? Certainly. Well then send at once for Circular of my Pig Forceps. With them you can save many Fine Sows that you lose otherwise. Agents Wanted. Address, **J. N. REIMERS, Davenport, Ia.**

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RELIABLE
If you want Pure Fresh Seeds Cheap, direct from growers, send for our Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue mailed Free. Pkt's only 2 and 3 cts. Marked Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List.
ALNEER BROS.
ROCKFORD, ILL.

FREE SEED
Prettiest BOOK ever Printed.
ONE CENT A PACKAGE, and up, per rarity, scarcity, or cost. 1,000,000 extras. Cheap as dirt by oz. & lb. Send your address.
R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Our Catalogue For 1893

88 Pages.
300 Illustrations.
2 Colored Plates.
Beautiful Lithographed Cover.

Choice Vegetable Seeds, Flower Seeds, Farm and Grass Seeds, Bulbs and Plants, Garden Tools, Nursery Stock, Florist's Supplies, Fruit Packages.
Many Choice Novelties.
Best Varieties.
Honest Descriptions.
Fair Prices.
Send for it.
Iowa Seed Co.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

DR. ALEXANDER'S FIRST COMBINATION SALE!

—WILL BE HELD AT—
Chanute, Kansas, February 1, 2 and 3, 1893.

Over one hundred head of good, reliable work horses and mules; some extra fine roadsters, and ten head of fine trotting and heavy draft stallions, to be sold at public auction. Sale positive, rain or shine.

TERMS OF SALE:—Most of the horses will be sold for cash, except stallions, where one year's time will be given, at 10 per cent. interest from date, with approved security.
DR. E. E. ALEXANDER, Manager.

Henry Avery, Wakefield, Kansas,

BREEDER OF
Percheron and French Coach Horses.

Twenty Years' Experience.
Careful Selection
and Liberal Purchases

Of the most fashionably-bred animals that money could buy, enables me to offer my patrons the largest, most select fashionably-bred stud in the West to select from.

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

Brilliant Ill. 11116 (2919), winner first prize at annual show Society Hippique Percheronne, Nogent-le-Rateau, 1888, now at the head of the stud.
Send for catalogue. Visitors always welcome.

HORSES!

FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to
J. S. COOPER
CORNER BARN,
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.
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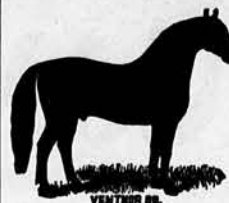


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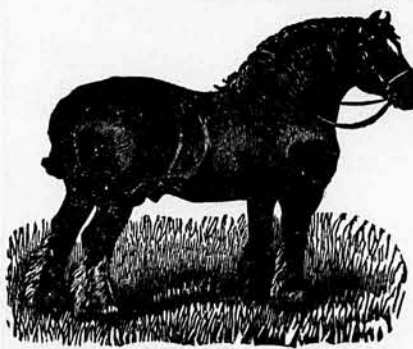
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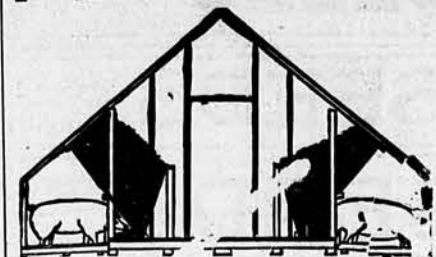
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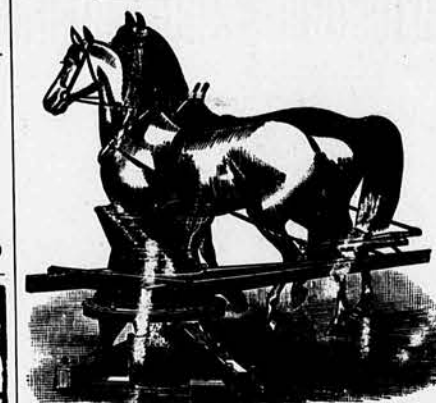
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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Young toms weighing twenty to twenty-two pounds, \$3 each. Young hens, May and June hatch, thirteen to fifteen pounds, \$2 each. \$5 per pair. Nothing but choice birds shipped. Eggs in season, 20 cents each. R. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

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\$7 PER HUNDRED FOR FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES at THE SENeca NURSERY. Also pear, peach, plum, cherry and all other fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and millions of forest tree seedlings, small fruit plants, grape vines, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

FARM FOR SALE OR RENT—A 160 acres, well-improved, located near Harveyville, Kas. For particulars address R. J. Hibbard, 1313 Lincoln St., Topeka, Kas.

BELLEFONT NURSERY—Trees and plants for timberclaim culture in western Kansas. Black and honey locust a specialty. Sixteen years experience in growing forest trees in western Kansas. Prices of plants: 4 to 8 inches top, \$1.75 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches top, \$2.50 per 1,000; 20 to 30 inches top, \$3.25 per 1,000. No reduction on large orders. No agents. Lowest price possible. Packed and shipped with promptness and care. Address to J. E. Mellecker, Bellefont, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Fine Shire, "an road stallion. Will sell, or trade for stock or other land. H. L. Marshall, Zarah, Kas.

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

MILLET AND CANE SEED

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

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The great show bull and breeder, Chief of Maple Hill No. 76 A. R. Having disposed of our Holstein herd, we will sell or exchange this valuable bull at a sacrifice. Kirkpatrick & Son, Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahmas, Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

STOCKHOLM ST. BERNARD DOG KENNELS—B. F. Jacobs, Topeka, Kas., importer and breeder of thoroughbred St. Bernards, Newfoundlanders, English fighting bull dogs (from Crib and Queen Bess, of Canada), Scotch collie shepherds of first premium stock, white Spanish poodles, King Charles spaniels (fine house pets), and the Alaska dogs, noted for their curative qualities for rheumatism and neuralgia. All stock for sale at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Three-fourths of a mile west of Washburn college.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS—And other forest trees; also a general nursery stock. Send for price list. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

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

AGENT WANTED!

Wanted, an able, upright, honest man, who has good business qualification, to take charge of the development throughout the United States of the manufacture and sale of a patent. A man that is raised on a farm is preferred. The man that accepts the agency will be required to give good bonds. For further particulars address Sven O. Thompson, McPherson, Kas.

ALFALFA Jerusalem, Red and White Kafir Corns, Milo Maize, Cane Seed and Millet. Fresh stock. W. P. HAYWOOD, Lakin, Kansas.

SEEDS

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

SEEDS

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

SEEDS.

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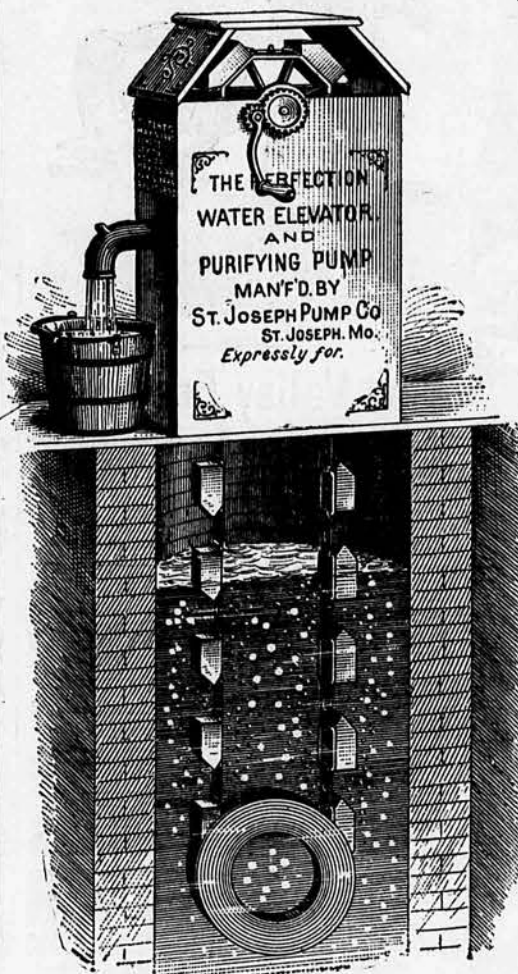
Cane and Millet Seeds, Red Kafir, Jerusalem, Rice and Brown Dhoura Corn, Black and White Hullless Barley, Onion Sets. McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kansas.

KANSAS SEEDS

Our Novelties: Glass Radish, Jerusalem and Kansas King Corn, Denver Lettuce and Kansas Stock Melon. Our Specialties: Onion Seed and Sets, Alfalfa, Esperette, Kafir Corn, Cane, Millet, Seed Corn, Tree Seeds for timber claims and nurseries. Everything in the seed line. Catalogues mailed Free on application. KANSAS SEED HOUSE, F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kan.

FARMERS, AS WELL AS ALL CLASSES, NOTICE! Did your Pump freeze up, or last summer did the water in well or cistern become foul? If so, buy at once a

CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



Which is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

Dealers, you will have to buy the "PERFECTION." The consumer will demand it. Why should you hesitate, when the following jobbers have been handling them for the past five years? Write to them at once—any of them with whom you deal.

JOBBER:

Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Snodgrass & Young Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
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A. J. Hearwi Hardware Co., Atchison, Kas.
English Supply & Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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Or to the Exclusive Manufacturers,

ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,

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HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?

Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly gasses, ventilates and purifies the water, but forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, and remove all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old flatness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

Public Sale of PURE-BRED HORSES

February 15, 1893 at DALLAS CENTER, IOWA.

The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder at above date and place 10 Imported and Native French Draft Stallions from 2 to 6 years old; also 12 Imported and Native Registered French Draft Mares from 3 to 6 years old; and 2 French Coach Stallions. Stock strictly first-class. Terms of Sale.—Cash, or time of one year or longer will be given on good bankable paper, with 6 per cent. interest; 3 per cent. discount for cash. Dallas Center is 21 miles North-west of Des Moines on Des Moines & Ft. Dodge R. R. and has 3 Passenger trains each way, daily. Send for Catalogue.

WM. COLLARD Auctioneer.

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