

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXII, No. 3.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1894.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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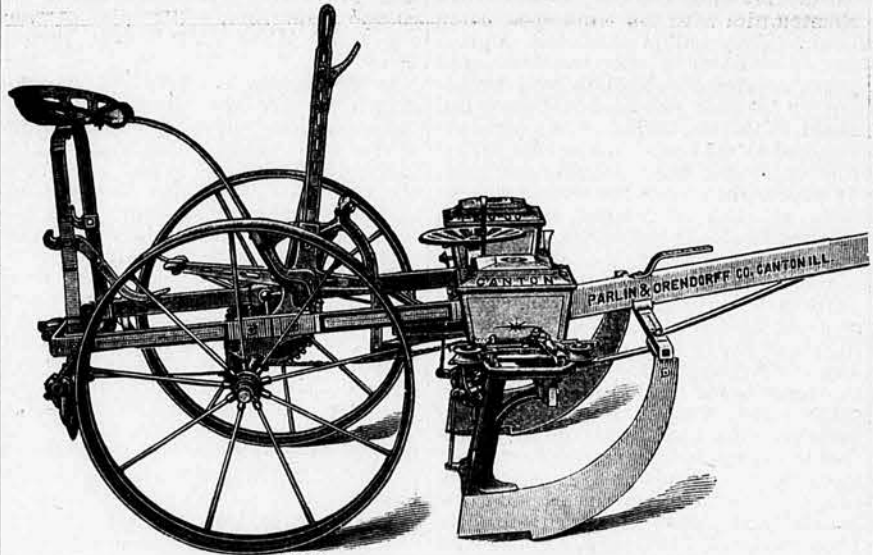
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Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

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October 18, 1893.

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

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BERKSHIRE SWINE.
Stock for sale at all times.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

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

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For sale sows bred to farrow in March, April and May. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. J. V. RANDOLPH, [Established 1868.] Emporia, Kas.

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For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals. Call or write for catalogue. Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention. W. B. MCCOY, Valley Falls, Kas.

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

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A choice lot for sale. Sired by imported and registered Jacks. S. H. & H. C. MYERS, Kelly, Christian Co., Ky. Box 44.

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The Stock Interest.

IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.

The third annual convention of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders, as announced heretofore, met at the club-rooms of Hotel Throop last week. The opening session was lightly attended, but the interest was good and much practical information was considered and the foundation laid for some permanent and substantial benefits to the association.

The opening session was devoted to routine business and the reception of members. At the evening session a good audience greeted the annual address of the President, Judge W. B. Sutton, of Russell. It was such a gem in its way that a special vote of thanks was tendered the President for its production, coupled with the request that the KANSAS FARMER publish it; therefore we print it, in full, as follows:

PRESIDENT SUTTON'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.

It is but following the custom established by my predecessors that I claim your attention for a short time to administer to you your annual lecture—to praise you for what you have done well, to scold you for what you have done ill and to spare you none for what you have not done at all.

The prime object of this association is, or ought to be, the improvement of the live stock of the State. This is an immense task. To make much progress in it you must begin with the owner. Drive away at him, and after awhile you will begin to see in his stock the effect of the blows you aimed at him.

Begin by impressing on the farmer the dignity of his calling. The hope of this nation is in her farmers. Danger threatens her only from vast aggregations of population on small territory. The rural districts will continue in the future, as in the past, to breed, rear and educate the brains, energy, intellectual development and broad-minded patriotism of this country. Begin in our own families, with our own boys and girls, to teach them the dignity of labor and the nobility of their calling. Young folk on the farm are ready to imbibe the idea that any other business is better than theirs (and some folk live a long time without getting over it), when the truth is that there is more real, healthful, wholesome enjoyment of life on the farm than elsewhere, and that a smaller percentage of farmers utterly fail than merchants or any other class of people who invest both capital and labor in their enterprises. The farmer does not grow rich suddenly, nor even rapidly, as a rule, nor are such riches usually beneficial, however much they may be desired. The young folk, too, are apt to associate the rural districts and ignorance together. Never a greater mistake. There is more general and widespread knowledge of things useful and elevating in the country than in the city. Country life produces the best specimens of manhood and womanhood that are grown in the land.

Farmers, in times past, have been somewhat remiss in their duty towards their children, in encouraging the growth of such beliefs and in the matter of education and training, having by tradition from their ancestors acquired the notion that learning was of little use to John and Mary if John and Mary meant to live on the farm. There is no place on earth where education and learning are more necessary to the business, or bring more peace, enjoyment, comfort and contentment to their possessors, than on the farm. Education and learning bring men into harmony with nature, and where the meetings are freest the enjoyment is keenest.

If education has been successful in any given case, its greatest achievement has not been the amount of information stored up, but the powers of acquisition and analysis it has conferred. A man at 21 may have his pockets filled with money and not have the power of acquisition and management. At the same age another man may have his pockets empty, but have learned the art of acquiring and managing money. Start the two out in life at the same time. At 50, which will be the richer man? What is true of money is equally true of knowledge. A lawyer, it is said, cannot learn anything which may not at some time prove useful to him. The same thing may be said of a farmer.

The successful improved stock-breeder will know a great many things before a full measure of success comes

to him. Education, broad and liberal, will not hurt, but help him. The better brained his mind is, the easier will he grapple the many and complicated problems his business will constantly present.

Pope says: "The proper study of mankind is man." "The only science of mankind is man." That is well enough, but like most positive and sweeping assertions, it is not altogether true. Carried to its legitimate consequences, the race would not be worth the science. A race of philosophers, metaphysicians, speculators and gamblers would starve to death. "Know then thyself." This sounds lofty, coming from the realms of poetry, but in practical life people spend the least time thinking about the man who spends the most time thinking about himself. The fact is that man finds more enjoyment and profit in the study of what surrounds him than in contemplating himself, and the man who has for his object and aim the study, development and improvement of the highest forms of animal life with which he is surrounded, has a purpose second in nobility to none other.

The man who demonstrates how to make a given quantity of feed, costing a given sum of money, produce one pound more of marketable meat or milk than it formerly produced, along with him who makes two spears of grass grow where one grew before, is a public benefactor.

There is coming a day in the world's history when the questions, "Whence came man? Was he created out of dust in a twinkling, or was he evolved from sentient protoplasm through a long series of centuries?" will be secondary to this: "How shall earth's millions be fed, and wherewithal shall they be clothed?" Let me draw an illustration from ancient history of the difference between a student of man and a student of animals: There was Laban. You will find his history in Genesis. He was one of the oldest ranchmen on record. He was stumbling along in a slipshod sort of way, drawing water for his stock with leather pails instead of pumping it with a windmill, when Jacob came to visit him. Laban had a beautiful daughter named Rachel, and Jacob fell in love with her. Laban hired Jacob to tend his flocks for seven years, and Rachel was to be his reward. But when the time came, Laban cheated him with the blink-eyed sister Leah. They called that deal square and Jacob entered upon another seven years service for Rachel, but, profiting by his past experience, he got Rachel at the beginning of the term instead of at the end. When this period was over they made another bargain, by which Jacob, for his wages, was to have all the off-colored and badly-marked brutes in the flocks.

Laban became a student of men—one of those lofty thinking fellows of Pope's pattern, who thought the proper study of mankind was man. So he laid awake nights to study Jacob and ways to beat him. He changed his wages ten times in those seven years. Jacob, on the other hand, was an improved stock-breeder. He had in his mind an object to accomplish in reference to that stock, and he set about to study the animals. Now the results: Laban grew poorer and Jacob grew richer. He prospered, and his seed to-day are well known and numerous on the earth; but all traces of the tribe of Laban have vanished. Jacob is the earliest improved stock-breeder, the first man in history to attempt to control and give direction to the quality of the offspring of animals, and although his methods are a little out of date, yet his example and success should be encouraging to breeders even of this day.

What manner of man is or ought this improved stock-breeder of to-day to be?

First—He should have his heart in the business. Does he love the animals he is producing? If he don't, he will fail to reach a high standard. Does their growth and thrift give him joy and gladness, and their unthrift and stunting grief and sadness, aside from any pecuniary consideration? If so, there is hope for him—the mind is where the heart is.

Second—He should have his hands in the business. Much as he may love his stock, much as his heart may be in his work, faithful as his employees may be, deep as his purse is, unless his hands come often in contact with his stock he will meet with disappointment. This business is jealous and exacting; it will not be done by proxy.

Third—He must have brains. Heart and hand are good—they are absolutely necessary—but brains are indispensable; not added ones, nor muddled ones, but good, clear gray matter, or he won't get on fast.

The improved stock breeder, there-

fore, is a lover of animals, an energetic, working, tireless man; a man making use of all the brains he has (and no man ever had too many for the business). Employing all the education he has to start with (the more the better) and acquiring all knowledge and information that falls in his way as a sponge absorbs water (and in this particular he is never overstocked). An improved stock breeders' association should include in its membership all the men in the State of this pattern.

And when that association has gotten itself together what should be its work? To educate one another by communicating to all the things that each has learned in working for himself. To cultivate the acquaintance and foster the friendships that naturally spring up between men of kindred occupations and similar tastes and experiences. To send out from an annual conclave streams of information and encouragement to those who cannot be present, but are interested in the subject. Our association has territory enough to satisfy a monarch—200 by 408 miles—and has under its jurisdiction, of people, about 1,400,000, and of animals, horses 804,923, milch cows 631,386, other cattle 1,708,368, sheep 240,000, swine 1,605,098, mules and asses (excluding all but the four-legged variety) 79,262, a grand total of 5,069,605 (this enumeration like the proposed tariff bill, omits the hens), and all of the total value of \$109,024,141—capital enough for the business.

If we can discover how to breed and raise horses worth \$10 per head more than the average product of Kansas, and induce the people to use the discovery, the value of the horse stock of the State would be increased \$8,000,000. Five dollars per head on the milch cows would be \$3,000,000. Five dollars per head on the other cattle would be \$8,000,000. Two dollars on the hogs would be over \$3,000,000. Total \$22,000,000—20 per cent. on the capital. This would be a grand showing, and yet it is within reach. Widespread intelligent breeding and feeding will do it.

We will have accomplished a great work when we have made it clear to every grower of stock that he is richer only by so much as the animal's market value exceeds his cost, and have impressed on all the great truth that the common "scrub" very seldom on his market value represents what it has cost to grow him, while most of them represent labor and money thrown away.

In the money received for animals grown on the farm there are a great many parties—selfish, grasping fellows—who take their shares first. There is the State with her taxes; interest on the land that furnishes the pasture and feed; the labor that produces the feed and cares for the animal; the cash often paid for grain and mill stuff; the railroad freights to market. All these and others take their shares first, and if anything is left, the owner may possibly get it. If a shortage, he must stand it. The dollars the owner has in the beast are the last ones to come out. There is no *pro rata* business about it. The owner is insurer for them all. If improved breeding and feeding adds a dollar to the value of the animal it puts that dollar in the owner's pocket.

There never was so good a time as now to sell the "scrub" and substitute the well-bred animal. Money never before bought so much in this line as it will buy to-day. A grand crusade should be inaugurated by the improved stock breeders in public and in private, in season and out of season, to convince the people of the truth of their claims. Our whole success is dependent upon the knowledge and ability of our improved stock breeders to produce a superior article and to educate the masses of the people to appreciate it.

Kansas is pre-eminently a stock-growing State. We can raise horses second to none. Cattle fit to show in any company. Hogs and sheep of the highest quality, and poultry of the free trade or protection variety fit to cackle in any henry, grace any table, or adorn any show. Her people are honest, intelligent, high-minded and progressive, and their labors in the animal kingdom, as well as in all other directions, will reflect the high destiny she has marked out for herself. And when her history is written and her achievements recorded, if we are but true to ourselves and the work we have in hand, the Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be entitled to no small share of credit for the results accomplished.

On the subject of "Beef Breeds," Gov. Glick opened the discussion. Among other things he said, substantially, that the animals sold from Kansas amounted to \$36,000,000. The difference between

the live and slaughtered animals is \$40,000,000. All this goes to show that Kansas produces some pretty good animals to cause such a demand. Beef breeds of cattle are not at present highly profitable, but this is owing to the fact that this is only one of the periods of depressions which periodically occur in this country.

William Warfield, the noted authority on Short-horns, states that during his lifetime Short-horns have been lower than now three different times. There was never such a favorable opportunity as now to get started with thoroughbred beef breeds of cattle. It takes a thoroughbred man to make a good breeder. He needs to be improved himself in order to succeed. It pays only to raise good stock. Scrub stock sells for \$1 to \$2 per 100 pounds less than improved animals. The men who raise good beef breeds of cattle and take good care of them are always in a condition to have property which they can convert into cash. Scrubs selling for \$1.25 per 100 make no money for the stock-owner, but good stock are sure to leave a margin above cost of production.

J. M. Winters, Irving, Kas., next followed on the same topic. He said that he came to Kansas originally for his health, but very sensibly first subscribed for the KANSAS FARMER, which had just begun to be issued as a weekly, and it so strongly advocated improved stock that he concluded to invest, and as pure-bred animals were scarce he had to pay \$5 for the service of a pure-bred bull, much to the astonishment of his neighbors. He recited very graphically his early struggles in introducing improved stock in his county, but the result to-day is a splendid local demand for the different breeds of pure-bred stock. You can't drive a neighbor to buy a pure-bred bull, but show him the merits of improved stock and very soon your neighbors will become good patrons of your stock. Show up the superiority of your stock, and be patient, and you will not want for patrons. Examples of sales of common and improved stock in the markets were cited to show the necessity for urging stock-raisers to use improved stock.

J. F. True cautioned breeders about placing too much stress on pedigree, at the expense of individual merit. The latter is wanted all the time. To place too much stress upon thoroughbreds for pedigree is a fatal mistake. The feeding quality must not be overlooked. When experience demonstrates that you have a bull whose get is satisfactory, stay by him and use him as long as possible.

Mr. Glick called attention to the fact that some of the produce may be worthless, while others may be good—a freak of nature. A bull that is broad-backed, with short legs, smooth, velvety skin, is uniformly a good sire. He should have a proper conformation as well as a good pedigree.

The remainder of the evening session was devoted to the reception of a highly entertaining and scholarly lecture on "Jest Hogs," by Hon. F. D. Coburn, of Kansas City, Kas., the newly-elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. It was a sequel to his former popular lecture, "A Streak of Fat and a Streak of Lean."

At Wednesday's session the first topic to receive attention was "The Sheep Industry." This subject had been assigned to E. D. King, the well-known sheepman of Burlington, but Mr. King was not present and his paper was read by H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER.

The discussion following this paper brought out several different opinions as to the present and prospective condition of the sheep industry under the operation of the threatened Wilson bill. The general sentiment was to the effect, however, that more serious dangers than unfavorable legislation are being encountered in the forms of prowling dogs and predaceous coyotes. The matter of State and county bounties on coyotes was extensively discussed, and a resolution was finally adopted indorsing the policy of placing a uniform bounty of \$10 on the scalps of wolves killed in the State. The recommended plan is to have half of this amount paid by the county in

which the wolf is killed and half by the State. H. A. Heath, W. B. Sutton and J. F. True were appointed a committee to endeavor to secure the desired legislation.

Dr. S. C. Orr, of Manhattan, delivered an excellent address on "The Health of Live Stock," and was followed by A. E. Jones, of this city, who read a paper on "Dairy Breeds." Mr. Jones' special liking for Jerseys cropped out frequently in the course of his remarks, and he gave good reason for the faith that is in him with regard to the profits in dairying.

The only paper read in the afternoon was by O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, on "Draft Horses." Previous to and following this was a general and spirited discussion of the county and State fair questions. Various methods were proposed for making fairs more popular and more profitable, but there was no marked unanimity as to the best of these methods. The one opinion prevailed, however, that the principal object to be kept in view is to bring out the exhibitors; that if exhibits are numerous and meritorious the attendance may be depended upon to make the fair a success.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to confer with like committees of other agricultural associations of the State to formulate plans for the organization of a new State Fair Association which shall give Kansas a regular old-fashioned fair.

At the election of officers the following, mostly the incumbents during the past year, were selected: President, Judge W. B. Sutton, of Russell; Vice President, M. S. Babcock, Nortonville; Secretary and Treasurer, W. P. Pope, Berryton; Board of Directors: C. M. Irwin, Wichita; T. A. Hubbard, Rome; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody; J. F. True, Newman, and O. L. Thisler, Chapman.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held in Topeka on the second Tuesday and Wednesday of next January.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Meeting.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association met in Topeka, last Wednesday, at the club-rooms of the Hotel Throop. The membership was fairly well represented and were welcomed in a short address by G. W. Berry, of Berryton. Secretary W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, was on hand, and at an opportune time related the experience of the Kansas swine exhibitors at the World's Fair. Among other papers was an interesting one by Mr. R. S. Cook, of Wichita, on "Eastern vs. Western Pigs and Prices." The principal thought therein advanced was that the time was not far distant when the Eastern breeder would be compelled to look west of the Mississippi river for individuals with which to further raise the standard type of the American hog. During the discussion that followed it was brought out that the main ration on which Cook's prize-winners at the World's Fair had been developed was one of mixed wheat and oats, ground and fed in a slop with sour milk.

James Mains, of Oskaloosa, read an excellent paper on the "Care of the Male Hog." Among other points advanced was that he believed it was generally conceded that the male was one-half of the herd, and that the next best feature of the breeder's success depended on the care and feed the male received at the hands of his owner. He believed that if properly fed there was no danger of getting too fat. When not in use he should be kept by himself in a lot at least one-fourth of an acre in area. Thought that fifteen feet was far enough away from the general herd as a separating space, as the male was more contented if he could see and recognize that he was not entirely isolated from the herd. A sleeping place should be provided, at least six by eight feet, as well as a place provided with water in which he could take a bath at his will and pleasure. Above all things should be protected from cold weather in winter. Always take the female to him and never let him out, thereby avoiding teaching him discontent and a tendency to break out or become breachy. Commence to train him young and accustom him to his quarters. Feed regularly and give him free access to salt, ashes and water at will. Would not favor him while under ten months, with more than one

service a day, and after that age using judgment as to the extent of service.

When a male has been shipped some distance it were best that he have at least three months before entering upon active service in the harem. Treat him gently and kindly; give him an occasional currying and brush him frequently. It does him good and tends to make him more docile and civilized. The discussion that followed brought out some considerable variance as to the best ration, yet it was the general consensus that corn was the chief ration, especially when the herd was running on good pasturage. A mixed ration was used by many, consisting of ground corn, wheat and oats during the growth of the individual for bone and muscle development, yet corn, king corn, was the favorite ration with which to finish up the porker.

The paper, "The Score-Card as a Means of Judging," was read by W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, and met with little or no criticism. [It will appear later in the FARMER.]

Mr. Hanna was followed by T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, on the subject of "Pastures—Necessity of Clover, Alfalfa, Etc." He said that experience taught him that every breeder of swine should have a pasture on which the herd could roam at will during the season for pasturage, and after thoroughly trying some half-dozen varieties, had concluded that alfalfa was better than clover, timothy, orchard or blue grass. It came earlier in the spring and actually lasted until midwinter unless covered with snow before. Every breeder should endeavor to make half of his feed on good pasture. It gave both bone and muscle development, but was from exercise conducive to health and growth of the animal. Did not believe in keeping swine on one diet, but fed corn, grass, roots and milk. His observation for twenty years in Kansas as a breeder of swine taught him that there was more money, by 100 per cent., in swine, year in and year out, than there was in any other branch of live stock grown on the farm. The discussion following proved the most interesting of the meeting. J. V. Randolph, of Emporia, made a pasture of sorghum, and by sowing early, had a green ration about four months, that, in connection with other feed, proved very satisfactory to him, although he admitted that where alfalfa can be grown thought it the best possible pasturage. In winter, fed carrots and turnips as a variety. He found that carrots were not only good for and appreciated by the swine, but horses, cattle and sheep would prefer them to any other feed in sight. O. P. Updegraff, of Topeka, an all-round breeder, stated that his experience went towards recommending in the highest possible terms the value of the carrot for farm stock. He found that it paid to get green forage as early as possible for the swine in the spring. Had tried the clovers and various grasses and was of the opinion that alfalfa was the best, and for a winter appetizer considered carrots the best. Stock are a little slow sometimes in learning to eat carrots but soon learned to relish them, and after once becoming acquainted with them would always prefer the roots to any other food in sight. He raised 600 bushels last season and thought that as many more could be utilized very profitably on his farm.

D. Trott, of Abilene, read a very enthusiastic paper on the "History of the Jersey Reds," that will appear in these columns later on. He in turn was followed by a paper on "Large vs. Small Hog Houses," by William Whitby, of Wichita, in which he adduced good, sound argument in favor of the large hog house. He brought out many good points and seemed familiar with the demands of the successful swine breeder.

The question of uniting all the State in maintaining a State fair was brought up and a general discussion was had thereon in which it was universally admitted that a fair commensurate with the greatness of Kansas as an agricultural State ought to be inaugurated by the entire people of the State. A committee consisting of Messrs. J. V. Randolph, W. S. Hanna and James Mains, was appointed to confer with like committees of the several live stock associations and formulate some plan of making a successful State fair. They were instructed to meet at the time of holding the next Legislature, and prevail upon it to provide ways and means either through the State itself or confer upon the State Board of Agriculture power whereby it could back the enterprise in some way similar to that of Illinois, Iowa or Nebraska.

The association adjourned to meet Thursday of the week of the Kansas State fair.

Agricultural Matters.

WHAT IRRIGATION MEANS FOR KANSAS.

By D. M. Frost, of Garden City, President of the Kansas Irrigation Association.

A perfect system of irrigation for the west third of the state of Kansas, which covers 28,152 square miles of territory, or embraces 18,017,280 acres of land, means an additional 100,000 homes for the homeless, an increase of 500,000 people for this section of the State, over and above the 100,000 people it now possesses. It means the bringing under the system of irrigation 1,000,000 acres of land out of the 18,017,280 acres lying within this district. It means more—it means an increase of our taxable property, to the State, of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. It means an independent, free and happy people. But so far as the State of Kansas is concerned, this need not be wholly confined to the west third of the State. The central portion could profit by adopting the system, as also the eastern third during certain seasons of the year. It can be made of untold benefit to all sections of the State, as a whole, even if irrigation was not needed in certain sections; and I am pleased to say that there are such localities within our State's borders that do not seem to need it.

Our rainfall comes so near being sufficient for the crops we attempt to raise in the western portion of the State, that for a time we attached far more importance to the cultivation of our soil than we did to the fall of rain, and felt very much encouraged when we had years of good crops and hoped the change of climate so long looked for had actually taken place, and from that on no fears were entertained but what the same prolific crop would be harvested year after year. But we were doomed to disappointment. We failed to garner the crop hoped for. There was no such climatic change as we had hoped to experience. The so-called rain belt had not moved westward, as the prophets of old used to tell us about, and we, from natural causes, were simply short of from seven to ten inches of water, which, if it could have been secured at the proper season of the year, would have given us a bountiful crop. That is all there is to it. We need but that much additional annual moisture for our fields to insure our crops. The total rainfall for this section, as recorded by the Observer of the Dodge City Signal Station, from October 1, 1874, to October 1, 1892, eighteen years, was 373.67 inches, making an average annual rainfall of 20.75 inches, or for the four growing months of the year—May, June, July and August—an average rainfall for said four months of 13.17 inches, which, when added to the average annual rainfall for the two seeding months—April and September—which is 3.65 inches, we have a total average annual rainfall for the six months enumerated of 16.82 inches, a little over three-fourths of the average rainfall for the seeding and growing season, the very season of the year when rain is most needed, leaving but 3.93 inches of the average annual rainfall for the months of January, February, March, October, November and December, which accounts for our dry winters. With this amount of moisture falling upon the soil of western Kansas, and when duly absorbed by the soil upon which it falls, would seem to be ample to mature almost any crop that may reasonably be expected to grow in this latitude or altitude.

The failure to raise crops in this section cannot be attributed so much to the lack of rainfall as to the neglect to absorb it in the soil upon which it does fall. It is safe to say that at least one-half of the water that descends upon the soil of western Kansas and eastern Colorado does not penetrate the soil, especially where the land is not under cultivation. The hard, dry earth, covered with buffalo grass, acts as a watershed and readily sheds the water into ravines and gulches, forming, for the time being, small streams, which empty into creeks, and they in turn into larger streams and rivers, which

finally deposit their water into the Gulf of Mexico, where it can or will do us no possible good. To avoid this difficulty and save this moisture, our lands must be broken up and cultivated, which will readily absorb the rainfall and retain it in the soil upon which it falls. Then, with deep plowing and thorough cultivation—which is three-fourths of the battle of all successful farming in any country—we need have but little fear of not reaping an abundant harvest on the Western plains.

But before all this can come to pass, we will be obliged to secure an additional water supply, as, with our present limited amount of land under cultivation, we cannot hope to arrest and hold back this annual rainfall, as our scope of cultivated lands is too limited as compared with the vast area surrounding us and not yet brought under the plow, and until we do we cannot hope to conserve this water and use it as nature intended we should use it; hence our deficiency in rainfall must then be supplied by artificial means and to the extent necessary to fully mature our crops. Be that seven or ten inches, it must be so supplied to assure our success in farming on the plains of the West.

Nature has done wonders for this section. She has given us a broad expanse of country covered with a soil that is simply inexhaustible in fertility, capable of producing anything and everything that can be produced in this latitude or altitude, whose broad and rich acres are being opened up to the production of crops with less expense of time, labor and money than any other country on the American continent, situated in a climate that cannot be excelled on the globe, and supplied with moisture, if only properly conserved, that would seem ample in quantity to produce any crop that may be planted—provided, always, that the soil is first properly prepared to receive such moisture; all of which very clearly indicates that nature has lavishly performed her share of the great work, leaving the balance to be performed by man, who can make, shape and model the country to his own liking, will and pleasure, and grow, harvest and garner crops as can be done in no other country known. Truly, a poor man's country, a paradise for the homeless, where the best of land may be had for the price of the first crop that may be taken from it; a country that needs brawn and muscle—men that are not afraid to plow, sow and cultivate as well as irrigate as occasion may seem to demand, who in return would thus be enabled to reap an abundant harvest each succeeding year. This country has had its fill of "jaw-smith" farmers, men who sit about on store goods boxes at country grocery stores and do their farming with their mouths, who, I am pleased to note, have, like the Arab of old, "folded their tents and silently stolen away"—gone East to their wife's people, and let us hope never more to return.

This, thus briefly outlined, is the present condition of the country; and, with the new era dawning upon us and the good results that are to follow, may we not hope to fully realize the results predicted for us by our late and much-lamented United States Senator, Hon. Preston B. Plumb, who, among his very latest public utterances, said: "The time is not far off when every holder of 160 acres of Kansas land will be considered well-to-do," all of which will come to pass, and, in my judgment, to no portion of the State for which this almost prophetic utterance was made can it be applied so well as the western portion thereof. Fully recognizing the force of the statement made, we cannot hope to fully realize its force until all the conditions have been met. To so make it, every acre of our vast plains country must first be brought under cultivation. Without that being done, we cannot hope to hold the moisture that falls upon the broad plains. Irrigation must be resorted to, which is the only other method left us to supply the deficiency in water supply. The next question then is, How is this to be accomplished?

Where is the water to come from?

Who is to supply it, if it can be had? These questions are not so easily answered; neither will I attempt to answer them, as they are the very questions that are agitating the minds of the people all over the West. Sixteen States and Territories are discussing these monstrous questions now, the State of Kansas included, and possibly in the near future they may be answered, not as some would seem to have us think they should be answered—that every acre of soil that can be brought under the plow can be irrigated, and successfully so. We look for no such answer, but we do hope for the answer that our water supply in either of the States and Territories embodying the arid or semi-arid lands can successfully irrigate 10 per cent. of its lands capable of agriculture. But this result cannot be accomplished in a day, a year, or ten years, for that matter, as time will be required to perfect any system that may be finally deemed the most successful to adopt. Many systems will be presented, but few can be adopted. Much patient study will be required. Valuable time will be lost before it is secured. Large amounts of money will have to be expended before final success is assured, simply because we are only in the experimental stage of irrigation in Kansas. Not experimental as to what can be produced by irrigation in Kansas, but in the experimental stage as to the limit of our water supply for the State. This is the question that so deeply interests all of us, and the first one that we desire solved.

Who is to do it, the poor claim-holder, who is already bearing a greater burden than he can carry, or shall it be the community of such over-burdened individuals, who add no strength to themselves by mere force of numbers, or shall it be the State and federal governments who shall finally be called upon to solve these problems for us? We say, most assuredly, the latter. But how shall it be done? What claim have we upon which our justification may be based, is the question, and the one I shall endeavor to answer.

If it is true that we can bring a million acres under irrigation in western Kansas, increase our population a half million people, and increase our taxable property \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, and increase the sale and price of a million acres of school land yet remaining unsold in the State, then we believe we have sufficient claim upon our State government to aid the people to help bring it about, and there can be no solid reason or objection raised why it should not be done.

The same claim can be made against the federal government, and with increased force, without doing violence to any particular section of the United States, since it seriously concerns all of our people. The millions of dollars paid into the Treasury of the United States on the sales of agricultural land, from this State alone, is worthy of consideration. This money was received for lands that were rated as agricultural lands and so taken and occupied by the people that settled upon them. The question now arises, were they agricultural lands in fact, when they were sold? Saying so didn't make them so, as many can testify who have settled upon them and occupied them for a dozen or more years. It may have been a mistaken policy in so rating them, instead of calling them desert lands, which, perhaps, would have been the better plan. But, since all this vast domain appears as though it might have been taken as agricultural land, every acre of which seemingly could be brought under cultivation, there still remained a question as to its productiveness and the reliability of producing crops each succeeding year, when the question of rainfall or moisture was not considered. Our experience—which is a dear but true teacher—has taught us that three seasons out of eight we have been enabled to raise fairly good crops, while the other five we were left to ponder over our fast depleting fortunes and misfortunes, that we scarcely know whether we were afoot or horseback. We soon realized that our cause of failures was the lack of water supply. And right here we want to make a formal demand

on our ever-generous government to aid us in securing such supply of water and return to the country and people at least a portion of the millions paid for agricultural lands, and help to make them agricultural producing lands in fact, as well as in name.

A portion of the millions annually appropriated for the protection of the lower Mississippi river, to avoid its overflow and destruction of property, might be applied with profit to "the other end of the stream," the waters of which might be diverted and made to aid the people in the West and Northwest in their efforts to supply their arid and semi-arid lands with water for irrigation purposes. The diversion of a portion of said waters would directly aid both the farmers of the West as well as the people residing in the lower Mississippi valley, since it lessens the danger of an overflow in the South and saves their property from destruction, while in the West and Northwest it would be utilized to increase their products of the soil and be the means of reclaiming millions of acres for agricultural purposes, that are practically worthless without irrigation.

I am here reminded of the gentleman who met with the Mississippi River Commission, some years ago, who, when asked his opinion on the question of the construction of levees on the lower Mississippi, said: "If you gentlemen will persist in constructing your levees as you have done for the past fifty or more years, in less than one-quarter of that time you will find the city of New Orleans in the Gulf of Mexico. You have commenced your work at the wrong end of the stream." It was an alarming statement to make, and within the last three or four years it seemed as though it would be verified; the danger period almost seemed to be at hand, but, fortunately, the prophecy has not been fulfilled, and we hope that it never may be. Let us avert this danger by accepting the advice given, and go the other end of the stream, and do our work, or a goodly portion of it, and then see what the effect will be. Let the West and the South join hands in this movement and see if both sections will not profit by it. Let Southern Congressmen have their annual appropriations for the protection of the Mississippi river, but ask them to favor a like appropriation for the upper Missouri and Mississippi rivers, whose waters may be held back and utilized to good advantage to both the South and the West, and possibly save them as many millions in crops, annually destroyed, by reason of such overflow, as the same waters so diverted might be made to produce for us in food products in the West and Northwest. If by such a system one dollar can be saved in the South and another dollar made in the North, then the system at least ought to have a fair trial.

During the year 1892, the loss by flood on the Mississippi river, from St. Louis to New Orleans, in corn, cotton, wheat, cattle, ruined homes and railroad property, reached the appalling total of \$29,300,000. This estimate does not include the stagnation in business among the merchants and the transportation lines, and it was further estimated that the amount of damage caused by the loss from the high waters from Kansas City to New Orleans would reach the enormous sum of \$50,000,000. Serious, indeed! A cause for alarm, as well as a little more serious attention on the part of our law-making power. Are the people of the lower Mississippi river building the instrument for their own destruction? If they are, they surely ought to be apprised of that fact, and try to avert the danger that confronts them. The remedy for this vast destruction of property largely rests with themselves, who at this critical period ought to be willing to join us in the West to help them apply it.

But the South and the West are not the only sections interested. The homeless millions in the over-crowded cities of the East are interested in saving the destruction of crops in the South as well as in the increase of food products in the West and Northwest, as also in opening up new homes for a million or more people that are homeless. The great manufacturing industries of this

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nation have a like interest. They are constantly looking to the far West for increased orders for their products. The great transportation lines would not object to an increased passenger and freight traffic over their lines, and thus keep them out of the hands of receivers, where many were landed within the past year. Our steamship lines and transportation companies, that ply to and fro on our great rivers, lakes and oceans, have a like interest in a constantly increasing commerce as between States, as well as between the United States and foreign countries. All seem to be interested, and sufficiently so, in my judgment, to tender us the aid called for.

Corn Smut.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read articles on smut in small grain, recommending the hot water cure applied to seed as a sure preventive. I would like to see an article on the corn smut. I think that entails greater loss on farmers here. Some fields had very much this year. I noticed most smut this year on a piece of low land, sheltered from winds by timber and bluff. It had been in corn only once, and that years ago. This would make it appear that the germ of smut is carried on the wind, as it would lodge most in such places. If corn smut is a parasitic plant, would not early destruction of the stalks affected be a cure? Let some one who knows give us an article on this subject.

H. F. M.
[This inquiry was referred to Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Professor of Botany at the State Agricultural college, who kindly sends the following answer.—EDITOR.]

This inquiry concerning a remedy for corn smut is unfortunately one which I cannot answer. All that can be said in regard to this very injurious disease is that it does not infect the plant through the seed, as is the case in oat smut, and hence treating the seed corn in any way is unavailing. Just how infection takes place is not known, but it must be by means of the minute spores forming smut-boil, which are blown about by the wind and gain entrance through tender parts of the growing plant. The subject is receiving the attention of our experiment station and it is hoped that future work will throw more light upon the question. There is no doubt but destroying the smut boil will, so far as it goes, be an effective remedy.

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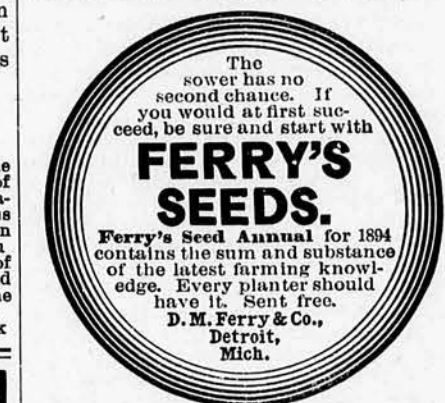
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PRESIDENT OF KANSAS IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Judge William B. Sutton, owner of Rutger farm, Russell, Kas., and President of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, is a gentleman and a scholar and a model farmer and breeder, as well as a first-class lawyer, an all-around typical Kansan. He was born February 12, 1849, at Indiana, Indiana county, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar at Utica, New York, in the spring of 1870. Ten years later, in 1880, he was elected County Judge of Oneida county, New York, and at the expiration of his term came to Kansas and engaged in the raising of horses, cattle and hogs, beginning with the common stock of the country, but, as becoming a progressive and public-spirited farmer, he gradually drifted into the raising of pure-bred stock, and to-day his magnificent Rutger farm is well stocked with a representative lot of trotting horses, Aberdeen-Angus and Holstein-Friesian cattle and Berkshire swine.

Judge Sutton became actively identified with the State Board of Agriculture in 1891, and at the same time with the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, and last year was first elected its President and then re-elected again last week for 1894. He is conceded to be one of the most talented and useful members of both of these State organizations, as the recognition accorded him well shows.

Our artist caught him on the "fly," but the likeness does not flatter him as to his fighting qualities, which Farmer

Wisconsin, May 7, 1846, of Yankee and "Mohawk Dutch" stock. His early education was confined to the district schools and the usual course in "Knock-about university." He served in the army in the 135th Illinois Volunteers, and re-enlisted in the 62d Illinois Veteran Infantry, of which he became Sergeant Major, and was mustered out of service March 4, 1866, when 20 years old.

After the war Mr. Coburn settled in Franklin county, Kansas, at once becoming identified with live stock and farming interests, and especially the breeding of cattle and swine. He continued actively and successfully in that line until 1880, when invited to accept a position in the office of the State Board of Agriculture, and later was unanimously chosen its Secretary. After a brief term as Secretary he was for nearly six years managing editor of the *Kansas City Live Stock Indicator* and President of the company owning it, residing in Kansas City, Kas., where his home and property interests are yet. For three years during his connection with the Kansas City paper he was President of the Board of Regents of the Kansas State Agricultural college.

He was sole judge of the swine department of the Kansas State fair—in both classes and sweepstakes—three years; filled the same position at the Iowa State fair, Nebraska State fair, and also made all the awards on swine in 1885, at the New Orleans World's Exposition, and was also a judge of live stock at the Columbian Exposition,

possibilities of its being, in the near future, the great premier State in all the Union.

PRESIDENT STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Hon. Thomas M. Potter, of Peabody, Marion county, Kansas, the new President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is a typical Kansan and a self-made man. He is a bright, prosperous and intelligent farmer and stockman, and will make an excellent presiding officer, as he is especially gifted with the requisite executive ability to make a model President of this organization. He is one of the most prominent and influential members of the board, and his nomination and election, wholly unsolicited, was the unanimous choice of the society. He has always been an active and enthusiastic member of the board, and his advancement and recognition at this time is fitting and proper, and the farmers of Kansas are to be congratulated on the timber of the new President and Secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for 1894.

Thomas M. Potter was born in Michigan, in 1840, and worked his way through college, graduating at the Michigan State university in 1867. He served in the Union army, in the 134th Illinois. He came to Kansas in 1869, first locating at Emporia, and the next year went to Marion county, where he has since resided. He is a public-spirited citizen and always takes a leading part in home enterprises. He organized the first high school in Ma-

nent advance probable, but look for a more active trade, with a greater capacity to market requirements. For ripe, finished cattle we anticipate a good demand at fully sustained prices; also for the better grade of cows and heifers, suitable for butcher purposes, with a considerable strengthening to the latter as we enter into the spring months. Where cattle are fat and ready we do not think it will pay to hold for advances, but would certainly advise holding stock that is only partly fatted, especially where your corn is not costing you over 25 cents or so, and you have the hogs to follow.

As we enter into the spring months, say possibly March, April and on, the outlook is more favorable, and we then expect to have to record some advances. Although there are a great many cattle on feed this year, we must not lose sight of the fact a great number are required to support life at distant points, to which they find their way.

The most serious drawback is the general state of trade, especially through the manufacturing districts, together with the large number out of employment, and the possibility of this state of affairs continuing. But we notice with considerable satisfaction a great many of the manufacturing plants are resuming operations, and as they get to work it will eventually result in increasing the demand from our home markets.

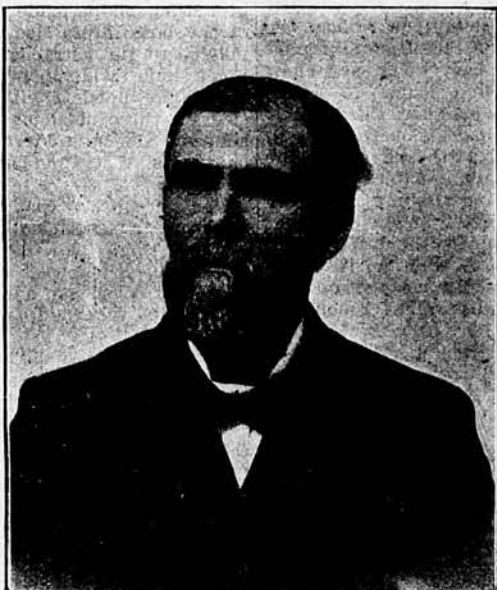
Last week opened with liberal supplies of cattle, resulting in the advance of the week previous being lost. The majority of the cattle coming are not matured.

The hog trade, as was to be expected, has been the reverse of the previous year, when famine prices were in force. As receipts increase it is but natural to expect a liquidation to prices, and this, taken together with the period of depression we have passed through, it is a matter of wonder that prices were not affected to a greater extent. Judging of the period of the next two months, we believe that December prices will record the low point, for already greater activity prevails and buyers show a more anxious desire to absorb the daily supplies. We are rather inclined to believe in a probable advance temporarily to prices,



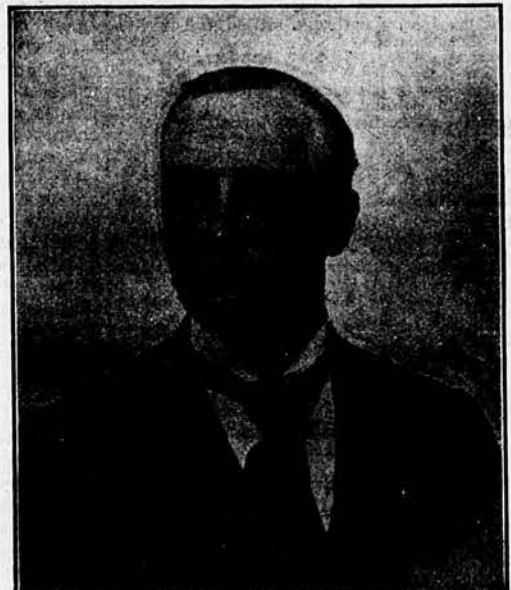
WM. B. SUTTON.

President Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association.



F. D. COBURN.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture.



THOMAS M. POTTER.

President State Board of Agriculture.

Smith thinks are superb, especially after the robust controversy these two heavy-weights had at the closing session of the board, when the Judge scored the highest number of points, which, with his gem of an annual address to the stock breeders, published in full in this issue, and his practical and masterly paper on "Farmers' Institutes," before the State Board of Agriculture, added to his former laurels. His numerous achievements and many excellent qualities make him rank as a leading and distinguished agriculturist of Kansas.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

The sketch herewith of Maj. Coburn is a fair "snap-shot" view of him as he appeared on the day he was agreeably surprised and complimented by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture making him their chief executive officer. He is the right man in the right place, we believe, and while our busy artist has done as well as he could under the circumstances, considering the time at his disposal, yet our readers, we know, would like to know more of his "good points," hence the following brief sketch is given:

Major Coburn is a Kansas man, first, last and all the time, and by experience, inclination and education is well fitted for the duties to which he is just called.

To a FARMER scribe he said that he was born in the usual way, in Cold Spring township, Jefferson county,

where he placed all awards in the Berkshire, Suffolk and Tamworth classes, besides being one of the jurors on other breeds. The detailed report of the work made by him (as required for publication by the United States government), was pronounced by the officials the most satisfactory of all those filed, and for it he was thanked in writing by the Bureau of Awards.

For a time previous to the present ownership, he was editor of the KANSAS FARMER, and since has been contributing editor to various leading agricultural and live stock publications, especially the *Breeder's Gazette* and *American Agriculturist*, and had experience in editing a daily newspaper. In 1877 he published "Swine Husbandry" (up to that time the only attempt to make a work on that subject for Americans from an American standpoint), which was a compilation of his own and such experience of others as had been noted for private use but not originally intended for publication. This work is said to have had much the largest sale of any work on swine ever issued.

Mr. Coburn was married in 1869 to Miss Lou Jenkins, a Kansas girl, who is still his best friend and "next of kin." He has two daughters, teachers, and a son with the Armour Packing Co.—all graduates in the same class at the Kansas Agricultural college. Mr. Coburn is very domestic and devotedly attached to his home and family. He admits being a crank on the subject of Kansas, its location, its people and the

condition. At present he is one of the trustees of Emporia college.

Mr. Potter owns considerable land and cattle. His principal business consists of cattle feeding and ranch business. His residence and home farm of 320 acres adjoins Peabody. While Mr. Potter is an active and influential citizen he has never sought any political position, therefore his acceptance of the present important position is particularly happy, and as he has been a member of the board for eight years he is fully alive to its needs, and with his energy and ability will do much to broaden and enhance the usefulness of the State Board of Agriculture.

Condition of the Stock Market.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The year 1893 has passed, and 1894 has opened more favorably for the stock business than has been expected. The first week the demand was urgent, resulting in advances of 25 cents per 100 pounds over the closing week of December, caused mainly by the export demand, which has stimulated trade.

The stock business has not been so materially affected as other branches of mercantile pursuits, and the general market for 1893 resulted in better average prices than 1892, excepting on hogs and sheep during the present period, which have declined considerably in price compared to corresponding time last year.

Regarding the future outlook for cattle prices, we can hold out no encouragement to that class of feeders who have thirty, sixty and ninety-day cattle to market. The weather through December has been propitious and materially helped to reduce the cost of feed, but there are so many of this class to come forward during the next thirty to forty days we cannot believe any perma-

as already the market shows considerable strength.

All are aware the sheep trade has been a disastrous one; indications now seem to show the bottom has been reached, and while any considerable advance for the near future cannot be expected, we do not believe it will be long before they will realize better prices, for there is nothing like the number on feed there was last season.

CAMPBELL, HUNT & ADAMS.
Kansas City Stock Yards.

Refuse to Accept Money.

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

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

State Forestry Notice.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the free distribution of seedling forest trees can make application any time before the 1st of March, 1894. Results prove that there are varieties of trees that thrive on the upland in central and western Kansas, even in the driest years, while there are others that will not; some of these promise well, yet finally bring disappointment. Any county that wishes the Commissioner to deliver an address on trees and tree culture will find him ready to help in arranging a date, and to give the results of experiments in the State experimental parks and elsewhere in the State. Also, if desired, will include the subject of practical irrigation in Kansas. County papers please copy. Address E. D. Wheeler, or Commissioner of Forestry, Ogallah, Kas.

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.

The Salvation Army Girl.

She wears a plain poke bonnet, such as mo or used to wear
Some thirty years ago or more, and does not crimp her hair,
But wears it plain in satin bands smoothed softly from her brow
To show her forehead in a way Dame Fashion don't allow.
She isn't much on style, you see, she is not in the whirl,
Yet everybody stops to bless the Sweet

Salvation Girl.

No silks and satins does she wear, but just a plain attire
Of some dark, rough material, to which a touch of fire
Is given by a little gleam of scarlet, and her shoes
Are not of rich, embroidered kid, such as our ladies use;
They're made to plod through mud and slush when kiddy snowflakes whirl,
And children starving rise to bless the Sweet

Salvation Girl.

Through alleys dark at nightfall, where the shadows thickly lie,
Where crime and want walk hand in hand beneath the starry sky,
Where fever-racked, pale women lie and children cry for bread,
Where hearts that once were light as air are heavy now as lead,
She wanders like an angel sent from heaven's gates of pearl,
For she is mercy's messenger, the Sweet

Salvation Girl.

Where ribald oaths from crime-stained lips escape upon the air,
Where scarlet women wait their prey, she moves with whispered prayer,
And at her coming oaths are stilled and eyelids fill with tears
As memories waken of a past that has been dead for years
Her hands are not as white as those you clasp in fashion's whirl,
But well she does her Master's work, the Sweet

Salvation Girl.

I reckon when the books of God are balanced up above,
Where angel hands the records keep of deeds of hate and love;
When from the past's great sepulchre the stones are rolled away
And every deed accomplished here stands out as clear as day,
You'll find her standing near the throne inside the gates of pearl,
With harp in hand and crown of gold, the Sweet

Salvation Girl.

—Chicago Dispatch.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

A FINANCIAL FAILURE.

Funny? Well, yes; I must confess it was, though it did spoil a very flattering prospect for a stylish husband worth fifty thousand dollars. No, I can't say there was any affection wasted on either side, but then that's quite a secondary matter when there are fifty thousand dollars at stake.

You see, girls, it was this way: I'd gone down to Harper to spend the summer vacation with Aunt Mary and Uncle Nathan. They are well-to-do country people, with everything good and substantial, but nothing stylish. There are only the two in the family, their children all having married long ago. I'd been there but two weeks when the conquering hero appeared on the scene. Said he rejoiced in the name of Archibald Mortimer Howard, and, as I have before intimated, was worth a cool fifty thousand. I'd met him in Baltimore the previous winter, while visiting Cousin Bertha. He was very aristocratic, very dignified and extremely fastidious.

Our meeting was quite romantic. I'd gone down to the river, sketching, and taken a notion to cross in Uncle Nathan's fishing boat, a clumsy contrivance which I soon managed to capsize. Almost before I realized I was in the water, my arm was grasped by a strong hand, and I recognized Mr. Howard. I wasn't a bit frightened, for I can swim like a duck, but of course, to confess that would be to spoil all the romance. However, I could not bring myself to pretend fright, so when he had landed me safely on the bank I thanked him quite calmly and thus gained an additional sprig of laurel for my bravery. He wished to see me safely home, but I vetoed that on the plea that he must return at once to his boarding place and exchange his wet clothes for dry ones for fear of taking cold. He reluctantly consented, but easily obtained permission to call next day to inquire after my health.

My real reason for objecting to his accompanying me home was that I feared if he did so he would accept my invitation to go in (for of course I'd have to ask him in). Now, Aunt Mary's house is large and convenient, with good old-fashioned furniture, but, as I told you, no style. They have a pleasant dining-room where they eat when they have company, otherwise in the

kitchen. But there being no bed-room down-stairs, and Uncle disliking to go upstairs to sleep, and the dining-room being large, they have a bed therein. Having but little use for a parlor, they have never furnished the room intended in the building of the new house, for that purpose. Of course it is all right for them to live so, and nobody thinks strangely of it, but I knew the fastidious Archibald Mortimer Howard would be quite shocked.

All the way home I racked my brain for some feasible scheme, and finally hit upon a line of action—provided I could get Aunt Mary's co-operation. To be brief, I stated the case to her, and spread out my plans before her mental vision. After a hearty laugh she said, "Very well, Kate, work out your own matrimonial salvation. I'll help you all I can."

Years before, when their children were young people, Aunt and Uncle had rejoiced in a set of parlor furniture, consisting of a sofa, one large easy-chair and six smaller ones, of the then popular material called horsehair. Piece by piece this had succumbed to the ravages of time and grandchildren, till it had all been banished to the attic. Not one piece but was a cripple. The sofa had lost two legs from opposite corners, the arm-chair mourned for its broad back, and every one of the others was deficient in some respect.

By sunrise the next morning I was in the attic. After a thorough search I succeeded in finding all the various members that had once gone to compose the olden-time parlor set. These I transferred, with an occasional lift from Aunt Mary, to the empty parlor, and there, by the means of glue, strings, tacks and small nails, we contrived to join the long-separated fragments in a fair semblance of their pristine glory. To be sure, we had to be quite careful to not move any piece, for it was liable to take on the plural number. With Aunt Mary's prize blue and buff delaine quilt, and a large pillow covered with a soft, fleecy white shawl, decorated with a blue ribbon, the sofa looked almost too tempting to render our feelings entirely easy. The arm-chair looked very inviting when carelessly draped with my blue cashmere shawl. The chairs were placed harmoniously, while an old center-table, that I'd fished out of the attic, supported a scarf of unbleached cotton flannel, with a band of blue cloth across one end and blue fringe from one of Cousin Alice's old dresses across the other. The question of curtains bothered me, till I remembered a quantity of unbleached cheesecloth, or quilt-lining, up-stairs. I pounced upon this and in an hour the sight of the three long windows, gracefully draped with soft mull (?) curtains, would have delighted the eye of an artist. Flowers, rugs, ornaments, books and pictures completed our room very creditably.

But I must hasten. Mr. Howard came. I'd watched his approach, and he found me in the garden gathering roses. Here I entertained him as long as etiquette would allow, then led the way to the house and into the parlor. Giving him just sufficient time to catch a faint idea of its artistic furnishings, heightened by an aristocratic dimness, I complained of the closeness of the indoor air, and invited him out upon the cool east porch, where Aunt and Uncle were enjoying themselves with knitting and newspaper. After a pleasant hour he departed, promising to call again.

The month following was a fleeting dream of boat rides on the river, strolls through the woods and meadows, picnics in picturesque spots, and cozy teas under the trees at Aunt Mary's, or musical twilights on the front porch.

But all things must have an end. One morning he called quite unexpectedly. I chanced to be in the parlor, together with little Tina, Aunt Mary's five-year-old grandchild. A smart shower was beginning to fall, so there was no chance of entertaining him on either porch or in the garden. In my desperation I whispered to Tina as he rang the bell, "Oh, Tina! Do ask him into the dining-room." Tina hastened away, but having failed to catch the last of my speech, conducted him right into that awful parlor, and I had barely time to crouch down behind the sofa.

With a combination of politeness and honesty, seen only in infants, Tina blandly remarked, "I'd ask you to take a chair, but I'm most afraid of." With a smile he answered, "Why so, Tina, am I not welcome?" "Oh, yes! (emphatically.) But you see Cousin Kate fixed this room up just to look at, and the chairs ain't hardly safe." With a puzzled but reassuring smile he said, "Oh, well, then I'll sit here," and suiting the action to the word he seated himself on the sofa, but leaning back heavily, one crippled leg gave way, letting that corner of the sofa down with such a jolt that he sprang up in alarm without heeding Tina's bland remark: "Just sit still; it can't go any further." In his confusion he evidently forgot her first warning, and seated himself in the comfortable-looking arm-chair; but at the first pressure the back settled backward so perceptibly that he arose hastily with an ejaculation of dismay. He looked helplessly, first at one chair and

then at another, but Tina, fearing further disaster, said kindly: "I s'pect you'd better not try any more of 'em. You might stand here and look at the pictures in this album."

Evidently feeling that there was nothing else to be done, he followed her suggestion, looking the picture of shocked dignity, while Tina discoursed volubly upon the merits of each picture. Finally, becoming interested in her chatter, he leaned forward, resting one hand on the center-table. A moment it stood the pressure, then, without a premonitory groan or creak—only a sharp crack—it gave way, and down went center-table, vase, flowers, album, books, Howard and all, in one miscellaneous heap.

I was so nearly on the verge of hysterics that I barely suppressed a scream, while Tina gave vent to her feelings in shrill exclamations, as she hopped about excitedly, picking up the fallen articles, last of which came the dignified Howard, who was so dazed that he accepted her proffered assistance, arising with such a commingling of emotions pictured on his aristocratic face that, in spite of all my self-control, aided by half of Aunt Mary's gingham apron stuffed into my mouth, I laughed.

Whether he heard me, I cannot say, but his face assumed a look of offended dignity, blended with patrician pride, and without a word to poor Tina, who was quite distressed, he walked out of the house and down the path without looking to the right or left, and before noon had taken the first train for Baltimore, leaving me to carry the poor old furniture back to the attic and mourn disconsolately over what might have been.

CLARA M. EGAN.

Remodeled Winter Wraps.

The new winter coats are made of beaver, tricot, broadcloth or other suitable material. They are usually from thirty to thirty-six inches long, fitting snugly in the bodice and full in the skirt. The sleeves are leg-of-mutton, shape made very large to admit of the large dress sleeves. The trimming may be of fur, astrachan, plush or braid. Some have wide pointed revers, while others are finished with Derby collars, or two or three shoulder capes of various shapes. Silk embroidery is sometimes used on revers, vests and lower parts of the sleeves.

One very pretty coat seen recently was made of dark green cloth, close-fitting and medium long. The cape is detachable and capable of being used as an independent wrap. It consists of a deep ruffle attached to a pointed yoke, and bordered with velvet folds.

If you need a new cloak, and feel that you cannot afford to pay the price asked for a new one, do not be discouraged. An examination of the contents of the garret or closets will usually bring to light partly-worn cloaks that can be remodeled and made in fashionable and becoming styles. Ingenuity is often worth a great many dollars to a woman, if she knows how to apply it to dress. In these days of perfectly fitting patterns, the task of making them is not a difficult one.

An acquaintance of mine had a light brown Newmarket, that was made of heavy cloth, part cotton, which she had worn two years. Money was scarce and she felt that she could not afford to pay \$15 for a new cloak, so she decided to try making the old one over. As it was faded, her first task was to take it apart, wash the pieces, and dye them a beautiful shade of navy blue with Diamond dye for cotton. After it was rinsed, dried and ironed, the skirt was cut off, leaving the coat the desired length, and new sleeves made of the lower part. A cape collar of navy blue astrachan was added and the front edges of the coat bound with the same. The lower edge was simply faced and left plain. Now she has a coat that will be surpassed by few, and the cost was trifling.

The long Russian, or peasant cloaks, that were so fashionable for several seasons, will contain enough material to make a new coat or cape in any of the prevailing styles.

The capes are so convenient and handy that they will hold their own as long as the large dress sleeves are in fashion. They may come only to the waist, or be long enough to reach to the knees, and may be made with one large collar, or double or triple ones. They are usually lined with silk or flannel, with an interlining of sheet wadding to make them warm enough for winter. Circular capes may be made of cloth, with pelerines of velvet, decorated with a ruching of ribbon. The inside and outside are made up separately, then sewed together bag fashion, and joined in the seam at the neck.

A beautiful cape, seen not long since, was made of an old-fashioned circular of dark green all wool ladies' cloth. The goods was dyed black with Diamond dye for wool. The lower part of the cape is gathered to a pointed yoke, and two ruffles of the cloth, edged with braid, outline the seam. There are also three rows of the braid around the lower edge of the cape, which reaches almost to the knees. It is a pretty and stylish looking garment, and very easily made.

MARY.

Reading, Kas., January 12, 1894.

IVORY



FOR CLOTHES

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI.

THE HIGHEST AWARD.

Dr. Price's Baking Powder Receives It.

For leavening power, keeping qualities, purity and general excellence the World's Fair jury decided that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder had no equal. On each of its claims it was awarded a first prize or a diploma. All the baking powders entered for prizes were subjected to a most exhaustive examination, and the jury was the best equipped to make the decision of any ever got together. Their verdict was supported by the testimony of Dr. H. W. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington. Dr. Wiley is an expert on food products and the highest authority on such matters in America. This verdict settles a long debated question as to which among the many baking powders is the best.—Chicago Tribune.

A Good Pointer.

Why should you be idle for one hour? No use in the world for it. Every moment of the working part of each day ought to be employed. The busy people are the happy people. B. F. Johnson & Co., of Richmond, Va., are offering in to-day's paper to show you how to turn every hour into solid cash.—Ad.

A WORLD'S FAIR CALENDAR.—Any one who has ever seen one of the "Keeping Everlastingly At It" calendars, issued by N. W. Ayer & Son, Newspaper Advertising Agents, Philadelphia, is ever afterward very hard to please. That for 1894 is a rare combination of beauty and utility—large enough to be seen, handsome enough to be admired and sensible enough to be respected. He would indeed be a queer person who would be unwilling to "keep steady company" with it for a year. We would call this "a World's Fair edition," because of its numerous references to that wonderful event. Its ingenious suggestions on this subject will doubtless be helpful to many who visited "The White City." It is easy to credit the statement that an increasing number of these calendars is sold each year. The price delivered (and well delivered), postpaid to any address, is 25 cents—evidently a tariff for protection only, as at this figure there can be no profit in it for the publishers.



W. F. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

The High Speed Family Knitter

Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from housewife to factory, wool or cotton yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address, J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.

The American Bee Journal.

(Established 1861.)
IS Oldest, Largest, Best, Cheapest and the Only weekly Bee-Paper in all America. 32 pages, \$1.00 a year. Send for Free Sample.
\$1.00 BEE-BOOK FREE
G. W. YORK & CO., 199 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

The Young Folks.

Ben Burlap's Barn.

Ben Burlap bragged about his barn with every man he see,
He said it wuz the finest barn that any barn could be;
Ses he: "The worl' is full er barns; but I still calkerlate
There ain't no barn like Burlap's barn, and hain't been up to date."

An' w'en yer saw a wild-eyed man who raised considerable run, pu-
An' waved an' flopped his arms aroun' to all pints of the compass,
And swished his whiskers in the wind an' spun a half-day yarn,
You knowed it wuz Ben Burlap, sure, expoundin' on his barn.

An' I went down to see his barn, he hung on so like sin.
One day I tol' my wife I guessed I'd go an' take it in
"Twuz just as good ez Jim hed said, ez fine as it could be,
It beat all barns I ever see, or ever 'spect to see."

W'en I come out, sez I to Jim, "What's that small buildin' there,
That kinder wobbly-lookin' thing, that tumbledown affair?
It looks so rickety and weak 'taint fit to hold a mouse—"
"Oh, yes," sez Jim, "It's full er mice; that ar hut is my house." —Sam Waller Foss.

Waiting.

As those who, on some lonely mountain height,
Watching through all the weary hours of night,
Await the pale rose of the morning light,
I wait for thee.

As one who, waking on a bed of pain,
And helpless in his agony, is fain
To wait the sweet return of sleep again,
I wait for thee.

As he who, in some vast cathedral, dim
With shadows, silent waits, on bended limb,
The music of the eucharistic hymn,
I wait for thee.

As deaf men crave for song, and blind for sight,
As weary sons of toil long for the night,
And as the fettered spirit longs for flight,
I long for thee.

—London Spectator.

BESET BY BEAR AND FIRE.

"It was to fight fire, and not bear, that Peter Nelson, of Grand Marais, Mich., started for the woods bounding his clearing on the west side, but the first thing he knew he had a fight with both fire and bears on his hands," said a resident of Cortland, who hunts annually in the Michigan woods.

"There had been forest fires of more or less extent in the vicinity for several days, and at last Nelson discovered that they were encroaching rather near to his clearing, so he hooked his horse to his buckboard and drove up the road that would take him within two or three hundred yards of the burning bush, where, by back firing judiciously, he thought he could remove all danger from the advancing flames. Whenever any one starts to travel two or three miles through that wild country he takes his Winchester with him if he has one, and if he hasn't one, any kind of a gun he has, for game is thick out there, and a person is liable at most any moment to run across a deer or a bear or a wolf, or have one run across him. So Nelson took his Winchester along. He had to drive about a mile and a half before he came to the narrow piece of woods lying between the road and the burning timber, and which he intended to cross to reach the latter to fight the fire. Just as he reached that narrow strip he saw two little bear cubs tumble out of the bushes at the side of the road and continue the rough-and-tumble play they had begun in the woods.

"At sight of the cubs Nelson stopped his horse. The black and shaggy little bears looked so cute that Nelson couldn't resist the temptation to capture them alive. He got out of his wagon, leaving his rifle leaning against the seat. But the cubs didn't want to be captured, and at the approach of Nelson ran into the woods on the side of the road opposite the one they had just appeared on, as fast as their fat little legs would carry them. Nelson followed, but the cubs got two or three rods into the woods before he overtook them. He grabbed one of them, and was just about to seize the other one, when he heard a savage growl in the bushes ahead of him, and the next instant the mother of the cubs came crashing along toward him. She was not forty feet away, when Nelson dropped the cubs and made double quick time for the road, the bear only a few jumps behind him.

"There are not many horses that will not become terror-stricken at the proximity of a bear, and the mere scent of bruin will throw some horses into a panic. Nelson's horse was one of the timorous kind, and its owner reached the road just in time to see the frightened animal tearing down the road and the buckboard careening and jolting over the rough way in a manner that left little hope for its lasting long. But Nelson had no time to bemoan the running away of his horse, for the savage and angry bear was close behind him and getting nearer at every jump. Nelson cleared the road almost at a bound, for he knew he

could not outrun the bear if he kept in the road, and, taking the first tree he came to, was up in its branches out of reach of the bear before he knew it, and without any clear idea of how he got there.

"The tree was not more than eight inches through, and consequently too small for the bear to climb. That increased her fury. Ordinarily, a she bear with cubs is satisfied with encompassing the safety of her offspring by putting to flight the foe that endangered them, and loses no time in putting distance between her and her family and the threatening foe. But this one was not inclined that way. Her temper was evidently naturally ugly; the interference with her cubs had increased that ugliness tenfold; the treeing of the object of her rage in a tree so small that she could not follow him added to it in like degree. She made the most desperate efforts to climb the sapling in vain. She gnashed it with her great teeth, tearing out great chips and splinters, threatening the stability of the trunk, much to the alarm of Nelson. She dug away the earth at the roots of the tree, scooping out great hollows as if she intended to uproot it and topple it and her foe to the ground together, accompanying her work with the most frightful cries of rage.

"For ten or fifteen minutes the bear varied her previous and persistent efforts to get at Nelson, and those minutes had been so full of terror and excitement to the latter, that all thought of what he had come out there to do had left his mind. Finally it came to him and increased his uneasiness. It had been half an hour or more since he left home. He noticed that a strong wind right out of the west had come up. The air had been full of smoke all day, but, as that had been the case for many days, it had not caused him any unusual apprehension. But as he gradually recovered from the excitement of the bear's pursuit, seeing that he was safe from her in the tree, he noticed that the smoke had grown much denser. It was so dense at the height he was from the ground that it was becoming stifling. He noticed with increasing alarm that it was charged with heat, which came in puffs and waves somewhere from the woods behind him. He knew what that meant. The wind had fanned the wood fires to greater volume, and was driving it forward with increased rapidity upon the spot where he was held captive by the bear, so that it was likely soon to be an intolerable place to remain.

"The heat increased so that Nelson could breathe only with difficulty. Burning leaves and glowing twigs began to fall upon and about him. The heat and smoke were less where the bear, with her cubs at her heels, had crouched low, with her nose close to the ground. She was determined to wait for vengeance to the very last. The wind became stronger. The roar of the advancing flames grew louder and louder. To stay longer in the tree was impossible. There was no chance for life there. There was a fighting chance for it with the bear. Taking his jackknife from his pocket and opening it, Nelson slid quickly to the lowest branch of the tree, and swinging himself from it struck the ground three or four feet beyond the bear, and made a dash for the road. The bear, with her head thrust against the ground, was taken by surprise, but she was up and after Nelson so quickly that he had but four or five yards the start of her. But terror almost gave him wings. He gained on his implacable pursuer. Burning leaves and branches fell thickly about him.

"The heat was intense. But on he sped, gaining slowly but surely on the bear. To his horror the heat grew fiercer as he advanced. There was but one explanation for that. The fire had greater headway in that direction and was approaching nearer the road here. Suddenly, in turning a sharp bend in the road, Nelson stopped. There was no thoroughfare further. The flames had reached the road not fifty yards ahead, leaped across it, and a wall of roaring flame barred the way. Nelson turned and looked behind him. The bear was still slouching in tireless gait on his track.

"To remain at that spot ten minutes, perhaps less, meant the most horrible of deaths. In a short time the flames would reach the road along the part of it that he had come and shut him off from escape in that direction. The woods on the opposite side offered no avenue of escape, for they were but a narrow strip of slender growth between the road and a rocky ledge, perpendicular and nowhere less than ten feet high. The only way for Nelson to get beyond the danger of the fire was to retrace his steps down the road for an eighth of a mile, and to do that he must contest the way with the infuriated bear, now once more upon him. There was no time to think or plan. Nelson, who had held on to his knife, pitched blindly into the bear. He does not know how it all occurred, but he remembers a fierce but brief hand-to-hand struggle, from which he emerged bleeding and tattered, to find himself again in full flight down the road, the bear close behind him, the air stifling with heat and smoke, and fiery fragments of burning wood falling about him in a thicker shower than ever.

"He had not run long before the air grew

cooler, and he knew he had passed the danger line of the fire. But he was nearly exhausted, and the bear was still on his trail, and, of course, tireless. No one ever saw a tired bear. It was a mile to the nearest clearing. Nelson knew he could never hold out to run that far. The bear was already gaining on him. He resolved to stop and have it out with her there and then. At that moment he almost fainted with joy. In the swaying and jolting of the buckboard, as the terror-stricken horse had hustled it over the road, the rifle had been thrown out, and there it lay, ready to Nelson's hand, at the side of the road. He had to put three bullets into the bear before she fell, and she would not die until he had fired two more into her. Then he rested. The two cubs came toddling along by-and-by. And he captured them alive, after all.

"Nelson found his horse at the clearing, a mile ahead. He went back and loaded his bear upon the buckboard, which had endured its lively trip without mishap, strange to say, and reached home by a roundabout way, determined that he would never mix his fire-fighting and bear-fighting again. —New York Sun.

A Severe Sentence.

"Judge Dundy, at Omaha, Neb., January 6, sentenced Louis de France to imprisonment for life for stealing 1 cent. De France held up a mail carrier at Gordon and only secured a penny. The punishment is fixed by law, and the Judge in pronouncing sentence said it was too severe, but he had no recourse."

The above item was clipped from the *Lutheran Observer*—a good church paper, and the same information contained therein has already made nearly a complete circuit of the United States, with Honolulu attached thereto for political purposes. But the *Observer* somewhat misstates the circumstance. No one can be sentenced, for even one year, in a State penitentiary, in any State of the Union for stealing 1 cent nor \$1. The convict in question was sentenced for the crime of highway robbery and robbing the United States mails. The mere fact that he obtained but 1 cent did not mitigate nor magnify his offense. His "criminal intent" was to get all he could, and, that there was only 1 cent to be obtained, was an aggravating circumstance to the criminal, but not to the "eyes of the law." Our laws, no doubt, are imperfect in many respects, but such items, and like the one which had wide circulation concerning a man who was imprisoned for eating a bit of salt smoked meat he saw lying at his feet when he was hungry, are practical misstatements which have the effect to cause a contempt for all law—a condition which is becoming too widespread, instead of increasing wholesome respect for law, which is necessary for public and private safety.

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Smith's Fruit Farmer has been removed from Lawrence to Topeka, and will hereafter be published as a monthly journal of general horticulture. The subscription price remains as before, at 50 cents a year. Sample free on application to *Smith's Fruit Farmer*, Topeka, Kas.

The *Home Market and Stockman* is the title of a new eight-page weekly which made its first appearance at Kansas City last week. Jno. McDiarmid, formerly connected with the *Live Stock Indicator*, is its editor. It is a bright and breezy journal that endeavors to fill a long-felt want, and with Mac at the helm will surely do so to the satisfaction of stockmen. A strictly representative live stock journal has a great field at Kansas City.

Recent Associated Press dispatches state that the Rock Island Railway Company in Kansas had its taxable valuation reduced to the amount of \$178,000, after the railway assessment had been completed by the State Board of Railway Assessors. In another column is given the final result of such assessment as compared with the 1892 assessment, which clearly shows that these statements going the rounds of the press are unqualifiedly false and misleading if not malicious. The official and authentic facts show that the increase in the Rock Island made it rank next to the Santa Fe, which is much the older system.

NO MORE CONTAGIOUS PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The prompt and vigorous action taken in this country for the eradication of this dread disease of cattle has been abundantly approved by the success of the efforts. There is, perhaps, no authority on this subject which is worthy of more confidence in this matter than the United States Veterinary Medical Association, which on the occasion of the International Congress adopted the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The most satisfactory evidence and conclusive testimony has been presented to the first Veterinary Congress of America, assembled in Chicago, that our country is entirely free from a single case of "contagious pleuro-pneumonia," and has no doubt been so for the past two years, be it

Resolved, That we ask of Great Britain the entire removal of the quarantine regulations applying to "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" in the United States; and further, be it

Resolved, That it having been clearly demonstrated by the Canadian Department of Agriculture that "contagious pleuro-pneumonia" does not exist in Canada, it is the opinion of the congress that the quarantine of the United States against Canadian cattle is unnecessary and should be removed, and that we ask of Canada a similar consideration in regard to the freedom of trade between Canada and the United States.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

Kansas farmers, under their organization, the State Board of Agriculture, took the capital last week and gave to crowded houses in Representative hall a literary and intellectual feast in the discussion of the practical work of the foundation occupation. This was the twenty-third annual meeting of the board, and was a conspicuous example of the success of the plan—introduced a few years ago—of making the annual meeting a cap-sheaf farmers' institute. The value of the proceedings of the State Board have continually and rapidly increased since the introduction of this feature.

The State Board of Agriculture is the successor of the old State Agricultural Society, the name of which was changed on the passage of the law providing for the compensation of the Secretary and assistants, the publication of his reports by the State Printer, etc. The Board of Agriculture as now constituted consists of twelve members, the successors of the directors of the old Agricultural Society, and one delegate from each fair association which makes regular reports to the State Board. These are all allowed, for their attendance upon the annual meeting, a compensation of two dollars per day for time of attendance and actual traveling expenses. The entire appropriation for this purpose is this year \$750.

The proceedings were opened at 4 o'clock, January 10, at which some routine business was transacted. The program was entered upon in the evening. The welcoming address was delivered by W. S. Hanna, President of the State Alliance, who suggested in opening that "perhaps it is a new departure when a farmer to the manor born, fresh from the field of horny-handed labor, though a representative of the largest farmers' organization the world ever saw, should be called on to welcome the most intelligent body of agriculturists of our State."

Hon. A. W. Smith, of McPherson, President of the Board, responded in a vigorous speech, in which he remarked that it should be no new departure for a farmer of Kansas to be called upon to fill any position of honor or trust within the bestowal of the people of the State. He took a hopeful view of the prospect, and said: "There is a condition now prevailing in this State that is hopeful, even though it may not be as satisfactory as could be wished at present. Not a person in Kansas is suffering for bread, nor are there many persons willing but unable to obtain employment. As one of the tillers of the soil, I think we have every reason to be encouraged at the prospect for the future."

"Wheat-Growing in Kansas," was presented by Hon. Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville. Mr. Wheeler has for many years kept a careful book account with each of his crops, with his stock, and indeed with every branch of his farming. From this account he has discovered that the average cost of growing wheat on his Jefferson county farm has been 57 cents. The lowest cost for any year was 48 cents, and the highest 62 cents. The average price of wheat during the period under consideration was 79 cents.

A. C. Shinn's paper on "Laying Off Land for Plowing," brought out a lively discussion.

"The Relation of Horticulture to Agriculture," was presented by Samuel Reynolds, of Lawrence. Mr. Reynolds urged strongly upon Kansas farmers the profitability of devoting more attention to the "fine art of agriculture," calling their attention sharply to the desirability of raising more and better fruits of every kind, cultivating more extensive gardens, and cultivating them better. The discussion following was participated in by a score of fruit-growers, including Judge Wellhouse, the "apple king" of Kansas. The Judge gave something of his experience in growing commercial orchards, and in reply to a question gave also his method of raising strawberries. He said that in regard to the latter fruit he has always had the best success in "fertilizing with cream and sugar and raising with a spoon."

The principal address of the evening

was by Secretary Mohler on "Problems for Solution," and dealt chiefly with the question of irrigation for Kansas. Mr. Mohler said, in part:

"But allow me to say that in my opinion the 'up and down and down and up' experience of Kansas is about ended. The lines are now forming for the last time in Kansas, and there will be no more humiliating and distressing defeats, no more retrograde movements. Why do I believe so? Because a new light has recently dawned upon the farming world. This light is found to emanate from the fact which has been thoroughly demonstrated, that any man in Kansas who has a good well can irrigate from five to ten or more acres with wind power at a reasonable cost; and the further fact that 160 acres of land with ten acres irrigated has in it not only an absolutely sure living for a family each year, but to an industrious and enterprising man there is also wealth in it."

"I think the time has now come when a portion of the \$15,000 of government money now expended at Manhattan for experimental purposes should be expended in establishing and maintaining sub-experiment stations in the western half of Kansas as is now done in Colorado. At least two such stations should be established."

At Thursday's session the first important paper was read by President Sharp, of McPherson college, on "A Chapter of Kansas Geology," giving the results of original study and investigation. He was followed by Colonel Daniel Needham, of Boston, President of the New England Agricultural Society, with an address on "The Relation of Western Agriculture to the East."

In the course of his remarks Colonel Needham said: "Railroad builders and railroad managers are responsible for the disrepute into which they have brought themselves as a class and their railroads as institutions. From whence come the ill-gotten gains of railroad magnates if not from the industrious labor which alone can accumulate a surplus, the aggregations of which enter into and make corporate existence possible? It is no marvel that when all the abuses of corporation property are made and allowed by the directors in whose custody they are placed, and the great public who constitute the producers of the country suffer so fearfully in the loss of their carefully saved earnings, and realize that while no dividends are paid on their stock or interest on their bonds, salaries of ten, twenty, thirty and forty thousand dollars are paid to presidents and high officials, that no inconsiderable number of thoughtful men come to the conclusion that corporations are one and all festering sores on the body politic, and that human society would be better off without them. It is not my province, neither is it my disposition to recommend the government ownership of railways, yet I am free to say that I do not see why it may not be satisfactorily, successfully and economically furnish transportation of freight and passenger traffic as it now provides mail facilities through the general postoffice department."

"Farmers of Kansas and the great West, the agricultural laborers of the East join with you in demanding that the expense of government shall be reduced to the smallest sum necessary for the creation of wise laws and their execution, the protection of property and the security of personal liberty. They will join hands with you in a demand that capital, whether corporate or individual, shall pay its full share of the public charges. They will join hands with you in the announcement of the aphorism that it is what we save and not what we earn which secures wealth. They will join with you in the establishment of an inheritance tax, believing that such a tax will not be unjust to the heirs but will work great advantage to the people. They will join with you in the statement that nothing which the farmer owns escapes taxation, while millions of personal property is so sheltered by capitalists that it fails to come within the observation of the assessor and tax-gatherers; and they join with you in demanding honest legislation."

The meeting extended a vote of

thanks to Colonel Needham for his address, and ordered that it be published in full in the coming report of the board.

Prof. Georgeson, of the State Agricultural college, who was sent to Denmark last winter by Secretary Rusk as a special Dairy Commissioner, favored the meeting with an address on the subject, "Lessons from the Danish Dairies," in which he told of the condition of dairy matters as he found them in Denmark, drawing from the situation there valuable lessons for American dairymen.

"Alfalfa," was the subject of a paper read by John M. Churchill, of Dodge City. Mr. Churchill painted in glowing terms the advantages attendant upon alfalfa culture in Kansas, and cited many instances to prove that the annual profits from its cultivation range from \$20 to \$50 per acre. A lively discussion followed.

"The Necessity of Cheaper Transportation," a paper by Senator A. G. Forney, of Belle Plaine, made a strong argument for more stringent governmental and State control of freight and passenger tariffs, and deplored the practice of paying exorbitant salaries to railroad officials. He called attention to some of the inconsistencies of freight rates in Kansas, and made a showing to the effect that the people of this State are paying a great deal higher transportation charges than are the people of neighboring States. He claimed that Kansas is annually robbed of \$25,000,000 through unjust tariff rates.

One of the most important papers presented at the meeting was by Prof. Milton Whitney, of John Hopkins university, on "Water Circulation in Soils." The lecture was illustrated by graphic charts prepared especially for the occasion, and by actual experiments. Prof. Whitney spoke exhaustively of the nature and properties of various soils and called particular attention to the fact that he made plain that the more finely soil particles are divided the more retentive of moisture the soil will be and the greater power it will have for drawing moisture from the subsoil.

Mr. Hilton, of this city, who has devoted much time to the study of moisture in soils, addressed the meeting on the more practical side of the question considered by Prof. Whitney. Mr. Hilton advocated subsoiling as a most essential operation in the conservation of soil moisture. The object of this is to furnish a reservoir for the reception of storm water which would otherwise run off and be lost. He spoke also of the advantages of turning under fine dirt in plowing, suggesting the use of heavy rollers previous to plowing. Frequent, shallow cultivation and the immediate stirring of the surface soil after rains were recommended as important factors in retaining moisture in position where it will be available for plant use.

Irrigation topics were a special order for the evening session, four papers on various phases of the question being on the program. Judge J. S. Emery, of Lawrence, national irrigation lecturer, spoke of "Irrigation of Sub-Humid Regions." E. R. Moses, of Great Bend, President Inter-State Irrigation Association, discussed "Irrigation; Its Past, Present and Future;" B. F. Campbell, of St. Francis, read a paper on "Irrigation in Cheyenne County," and I. L. Diesem, of Garden City, told of "Irrigation From Wells With Wind Power."

The first two papers treated of the irrigation question in the abstract and the policy of invoking government and State aid in the work of experiment and investigation. The other papers were accounts of the construction and working of two individual irrigation plants which have been put into practical and profitable operation. Mr. Campbell's plant is in Cheyenne county, and consists of a short main ditch tapping the South Fork of the Republican river and of several laterals and reservoirs for distribution. The Diesems plant is in Finney county, and consists of a well sixteen feet deep, from which water is drawn by the means of an eight-inch pump operated by a fourteen-foot windmill, and a reservoir and laterals for distributing the water.

Discussion brought out the fact that

there are many such individual plants in successful operation in various parts of the State and that hundreds more are either in actual process of construction or are planned for the near future.

There was a strong feeling on the part of all the speakers that irrigation is on the eve of a great boom in this State—that it offers great inducements to the farmer of large or small means, and that within a few years it will be a prominent feature of our agriculture.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Pickering, of Garden City, referred to a special committee, of which Joshua Wheeler, of the Board of Regents of the Agricultural college, was chairman, reported favorably the next day and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is at the disposal of the Board of Regents of the State Agricultural college the sum of \$15,000 annually appropriated by the general government for experiments in agriculture, therefore be it

Resolved, That we hereby request the said board to undertake as soon as possible practical experiments in agriculture by irrigation in the western third or belt of the State, and in the execution spend a sufficient sum to make the experiment thorough.

The program of Friday included many important papers.

Mr. W. J. Bailey, of Baileyville, read a paper on "The Future of the Cattle Industry," which provoked an interesting line of discussion. There was a marked difference of opinion as to the real causes for the depression in the cattle market. Some suggested over-production; others under-consumption, while some insisted that the low price of beef is directly chargeable to unfavorable combinations. Nearly all seemed to feel, however, that the future of the cattle business in the West is on the verge of a much more prosperous period.

In the-afternoon, Chancellor Snow, of the university made his annual report to the board in regard to the chinch bug experiments carried on during the year. The report was gratifying, indicating that the method of destroying the odoriferous pests by means of the propagation and dissemination of the death-dealing fungus is a practical success. Several farmers present confirmed Prof. Snow's statements as to the practical value of the remedy, citing instances where either they or others of their acquaintance had been saved hundreds of dollars by the timely application of the fungus disease.

President Fairchild, in a talk on "Experiments for Farmers and by Farmers," spoke of the necessity which exists for thoroughgoing scientific experiments by qualified specialists, and enumerated many lines of investigation in which careful experimentation is needed.

Governor Glick's paper treated of "Reform in Penal Institutions," and suggested several modes of reforming criminals. The paper was a thoughtful and humane presentation of matters of great and growing importance for the development of a better civilization through the reclamation of criminals. Free from the sickly sentimentality which sometimes characterizes efforts in behalf of those convicted of crime, it suggested practical methods of reclaiming and developing the remnant of manhood always to be found.

Judge Sutton, of Russell, read a paper on "Farmers' Institutes," which was racy as well as wise. We hope to present it in full to KANSAS FARMER readers in the near future.

Mrs. G. M. Cottrell, of Topeka, read an elegant paper on "Rural Life." Its presentation of the advantages of occupation and home in the country was most pleasing and effective, and best of all, was honest and true.

John McDiarmid, live stock editor of the new *Home Market and Stockman*, read a paper on "Beef Production," and was followed by Mrs. Nellie S. Kedzie, professor of domestic economy at the State Agricultural college, in a most pleasing talk on "The Farm Home." No description or review can even do justice to this brief address by Mrs. Kedzie. It was the expression of the honest convictions of a cultured, large-hearted, pure-hearted woman on a subject of which these characteristics alone can give proper conception.

With the reading of Dr. C. J. Sihler's paper on "Trichinosis," by Secretary Coburn, and the discussion by J. W.

Finley, of Dodge City, of the question, "The Effects of Prairie Fires on Vegetation," the program was completed and the twenty-third meeting passed into history.

KANSAS RAILROAD ASSESSMENTS.

The complaints of some of the leading railroads of the State that their assessments have been unjustly raised, and their efforts to compromise and pay less than the taxes charged against them in the various counties, following upon charges of unfair discrimination in valuations, emphasize the importance of authentic information as to the actual facts of the assessment of railroad properties. The official reports show that the valuation of nearly all railroads in Kansas was raised by the last assessment. The following statement shows the changes in dollars per mile, of main track and in percentages:

A. T. & S. F., raised from \$6,187.29 to \$7,865.98 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 26.3 per cent.

St. L. & S. F., raised from \$5,455.66 to \$6,918.28 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 26.8 per cent.

M. A. & B., raised from \$4,007.02 to \$5,133.18 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 28.1 per cent.

U. P., raised from \$6,118.63 to \$7,220.06 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 17.8 per cent.

St. J. & G. I., raised from \$7,217.83 to \$7,571.29 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 4.9 per cent.

Mo. Pac., raised from \$4,928.64 to \$5,572.85 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 12.9 per cent.

M. K. & T., raised from \$4,524.42 to \$6,524.51 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 44.2 per cent.

K. C. W. & N. W., lowered from \$5,223.98 to \$4,716.59 per mile. Decrease in total valuation, 10.3 per cent.

C. R. I. & P., raised from \$5,739.32 to \$6,855.76 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 19.3 per cent.

K. C. Ft. S. & M., raised from \$8,556.20 to \$10,583.04 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 23.2 per cent.

K. C. C. & S., raised from \$4,770.44 to \$6,164.52 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 29.2 per cent.

B. & M., raised from \$4,388.32 to \$5,589.02 per mile. Increase in total valuation, 27.2 per cent.

H. & S., lowered from \$4,164.52 to \$4,164.04 per mile. Decrease in total valuation, .9 per cent.

D. C. M. & T., raised from \$2,720.07 to \$2,733.13 per mile. Increase in total valuation, .4 per cent.

The change in mileage has in no case amounted to two miles, so that the changes in total valuation is almost exactly the same as the change in the valuation per mile.

Whatever complaints any of these roads may make as to this assessment, certain it is that in any contention for rates of charges for services their attorneys would insist on being allowed to earn interest on a much larger sum than that for which the property is assessed. The law requires that these properties be assessed at their true value in money. It is unfair that they shall be allowed to charge the public for service a rate sufficient to earn interest on a greater sum than their true value in money. So that the contention that these valuations are too high involves a contradiction of the contention always made before the Railroad Commissioners when the subject of rates is considered.

The question as to unfair discrimination between the roads is conveniently considered with the unquestionable official data at hand, but will not be entered upon at this time.

The importance of this authentic presentation of unimpeachable facts is the greater just now on account of the many partial and misleading statements with which the press abounds. The KANSAS FARMER proposes to arm the public with the information with which it may judge for itself and know whether injustice has been done.

Our subscribers will confer a favor on us if they will drop us a card at any time they miss any number of KANSAS FARMER. Our desire is that each one shall receive every number as it is issued, and we will supply any copies missing.

Gossip About Stock.

The eighth annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association will be held at Maryville, Mo., on February 6 and 7.

Col. W. A. Harris & Son, Linwood, Kas., announce that on February 28 they will sell at public auction about thirty exceptionally good young Cruickshank cattle at the Kasas City stock yards pavilion.

L. A. Knapp's exhibit of Buff Cochins and the birds bred by him at Maple Hill, were highly victorious at the poultry show held at Topeka, last week. The same is true of the turkeys bred and shown by J. V. Randolph, of Emporia.

The poultry card of Mr. Mark S. Salisbury, proprietor of Chamby Horse farm, Independence, Mo., makes its twelfth annual appearance in our columns with this issue, and we trust that his sales this year will exceed those of any previous season.

Col. S. A. Sawyer, of Manhattan, writes: "I have just had the pleasure of looking over the Poland-China hogs to be sold at Marion, Kas., February 15, by W. H. Wren, and I wish to say to prospective buyers, that in point of breeding and individual merit, they are good enough for any of you."

Our advertiser, Jas. Qurollo, Kearney, Mo., writes that his S. C. B. Leghorns and Bronze turkeys were very successful prize-winners at the recent poultry shows at Atchison, Kas., and Maryville, Mo. He also reports trade with both swine and poultry as very satisfactory.

Farmers and other fanciers of Poland-Chinas will please note the changed advertisement of James Mains, of Oskaloosa, who reports his stock in good plight and still getting all the grass they want. Mr. Mains is a good representative swine breeder and well deserves the patronage he enjoys.

J. V. Randolph, one of the oldest continuous breeders of Poland-China swine in the State of Kansas, once more announces himself in the KANSAS FARMER. His foundation stock was bought during 1868, and after years of practical experience says that he can assure his customers of getting animals of the best breeding and individual merit.

The North Topeka breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle, Mr. H. W. Cheney, states that his herd is doing grandly this fine winter weather, and the cow, Netherland Curran, whose milk tested 5.4 pure fat at the fair, is now giving over six gallons of milk daily. Other stock doing equally well. He has a number of good animals for sale now at very reasonable prices.

The first annual meeting and Berkshire Breeders' Institute of the National Berkshire Record Association, will be held at Indianapolis, Ind., on Wednesday, February 14, 1894. This will be the first exclusive Berkshire breeders' institute held in the United States, and all breeders are invited to be present. For details, write the Secretary, E. K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.

H. B. Cowles, the Topeka Berkshire breeder, is offering to sell or exchange the boar now at the head of his herd. He is young, but as his predecessor was of similar breeding, he cannot be used longer to advantage in this herd. He has one-fourth the blood of Model Duke and one-fourth that of Longfellow, and is worthy of the attention of breeders who want something good in this line.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Attention is called to the advertisement of G. B. Galbraith, of the Jansen Nursery, Jansen, Neb. Any one desiring reliable fruit trees for transplanting will do well to write him for prices.

All who like currants, as well as those who sell currant stock, will be interested in the new "North Star Currant," advertised by the Jewell Nursery Co., Lake City, Minn., which is said to be the most delicious, hardiest, easiest grown and most profitable fruit of its kind.

There is no excuse for any man to appear in society with a grizzly beard since the introduction of Buckingham's Dye, which colors natural brown or black.

Avery's Reduction Horse Sale.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the reduction sale elsewhere announced in this issue by the well-known importer and breeder of Percheron and French coach horses, Mr. Henry Avery, of Wakefield, Clay county, Kas. He was the first to bring pure-bred drafters into Kansas, and has since added several drafts, the best that money could buy, until now his 600-acre farm is crowded to its full capacity, and he has concluded to inaugurate annual reduction sales. He says that he fully recognizes the present depressed state of horse-breeding, notwithstanding well-bred and good individuals bring about as good prices as they ever did, and he consequently proposes to stay in the business and disperse at annual reduction sales the surplus arising from the natural increase of the farm. Read his advertisement for further particulars.

A BAPTIST MINISTER,

Of Old Virginia, and a Mine Manager of New Colorado, Called as Witnesses.

Rev. H. Petty, Cherriton, Va., says of Per-na: "Last winter I had la grippe very bad, which left me enfeebled and liable to cold at the slightest exposure. I tried a number of remedies, but they gave me only temporary relief. At last I concluded to try Per-na, and it is, indeed, a panacea to me. Per-na has invigorated me more than anything I have ever used. I have recommended it to others here, and have written of it to distant friends. You can use this statement any way you choose for the benefit of others." A. W. Cole, Manager of the Gem Nickel mines, Hillside, Col., says of Per-na: "Some time ago I concluded to try Per-na for catarrh in my head. My hearing was almost gone in one ear. The Per-na has cured me and my hearing is as good as it ever was."

A BOOK SENT FREE.

A medical book, treating of chronic catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds and consumption will be sent, prepaid, for a short time to any address by the Per-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.,

Horse Markets Reviewed.

KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son report the horse market in Kansas City as encouraging for the past week, both as to supply and demand. We look for a large, increased supply from now on and steady improvement in quality, as farmers have about decided to cut their stock loose at once.

Express, extra.....	\$100	@145
Extra draft, 1,500 lbs.....	100	@140
Good draft, 1,300 lbs.....	80	@100
Extra drivers.....	90	@175
Good drivers.....	75	@160
Saddle, good to extra.....	75	@130
Southern mares and geldings.....	35	@55
Western range, unbroken.....	15	@40
Western range, broken.....	25	@60
Matched teams.....	150	@175
Western ponies.....	10	@25

Prices of mules (well broken):		
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	\$50	@60
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	40	@50
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	80	@90
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	70	@80
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	100	@150
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	90	@100
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	100	@150

CHICAGO.

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

"The activity which set in last week has since continued unabated, and the buyers being on the market in greater numbers, a business limited only by the receipts is transacted. The demand from the South for small chunks, 1,000 to 1,100 pounds, is particularly active, with a few buyers from the East for coachers, drivers and general-purpose horses. There was also some buying of farm mares for the Dakotas."

"The auctions were well attended and the private selling in the barns better and more freely made than for some time."

The following is the summary of prices:

Southern chunks.....	\$55	@75
1,200-lb chunks.....	70	@90
1,300-lb chunks.....	100	@125
1,400-lb chunks.....	120	@140
1,600-lb draft horses.....	150	@200
Expressers.....	125	@150

To remove dandruff, keep the scalp moist, clean and healthy, and give vitality and color to weak, faded and gray hair, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It has no equal in merit as a hair dressing and for the prevention of baldness, scalp humors and dandruff.

Our First-Page Illustration.

The Canton Combined Check Drill and Hand-drop Planter is a complete drill planter at all times, as the seed-plates are revolved by means of the drive-wheel, either in drilling or checking corn. To change from a check-row to a drill planter, the only change required is to shorten the adjusting rod on check-rower so that the rear of the valve at bottom of runner is left open at the rear end of runner. The number of kernels to be planted is regulated by the number of holes in the seed-plates. It requires a half revolution of the drive-wheel to the hill. To plant three kernels in each hill, use a six-hole plate, as each hole plants one kernel. In event one hole should miss, there would be two kernels planted in the hill. In most all other planters in which a thick plate is used, one hole is designated for each hill, and in event of one hole missing, nothing is planted in the hill. From this will be noted one of the many superior points of the Canton. In our new Combined Check Drill and Drop Planter, the check-rower is so constructed as to have but little labor to perform, only having the valves at bottom of runners to open in order to drop the corn in the hills, the seed-plates being revolved from the drive-wheels by means of a chain and sprocket wheels, while in other planters wherein the seed-plates are driven by means of the check-rower, many hills are missed on account of the wire in many instances being released before the stroke has been completed, thereby not only missing many hills, but also drilling the corn between hills, as the valves remain open until the stroke is completed. Manufactured by Parlin & Orendorff Co., Canton, Ill., manufacturers of plows, cultivators, charrrows and all kinds of farm implements. Send for circulars and illustrated catalogue and prices.

Horticulture.

SPRAYING ORCHARDS—2.

The report of the New York Experiment Station, from which quotations were made in this department of the KANSAS FARMER last week, contains so much that is important in practical orcharding that we this week make further use of the same source of information:

Distance of Planting Apple Trees.—The trees of this orchard are set forty-two feet apart each way. The advisability of planting those varieties of apples which have spreading tops, like King and Baldwin, at least forty feet apart cannot be too strongly emphasized. Sufficient room for the passage of a wagon must be allowed between the rows when the trees are full grown, and even forty feet is not sufficient for some varieties. A closely set orchard can be sprayed only with great difficulty, and an unsprayed orchard is rarely a profitable one unless it is situated in a peculiarly favorable locality, or unless it consists of varieties which are practically scab and worm-proof. The greater ease with which an orchard may be sprayed when in full bearing is of itself a sufficient argument for open planting in apple orchards.

Amount of liquid used.—The amount of liquid applied to the large trees at each application averaged about four gallons. If less liquid was used it was found to be insufficient to cover all parts of the tree as thoroughly as was desired; when more was used, most of the excess fell from the tree to the ground and was lost. The number of trees which may be treated in a day with the outfit described above is about 125. In experimental work much time is necessarily lost, but this estimate is not far from the number of trees which may be well sprayed by regular work.

The weather.—The spring and summer of the year 1893 were, on the whole, normal. The departure from the average rainfall of each month was as follows: April, increase 1.69 inch; May, increase 2.01 inch; June, decrease 1.57 inch; July, increase 1.20 inch. April and May show an increase, May particularly so. As the temperature during these months was practically normal, the apple scab fungus met favorable conditions for its development. June was inclined to be dry, although considerable rain fell; but July shows a rainfall above the average. The work done the past season was consequently subjected to practically the same conditions which may be expected any year.

Materials used.—The following are the materials applied to the orchard. They were used singly and also in combination: Bordeaux mixture, ammoniacal copper carbonate, fostite, Paris green, London purple. The Bordeaux mixture was prepared according to the formula: Copper sulphate 6 pounds, quicklime 4 pounds, water 40 gallons. The sulphate of copper was bought in the crystalline form. It was dissolved by placing the 6 pounds in a bag of coarse material and suspending it in the top of a pail filled with water. Treated in this manner the crystals dissolve in an hour or two. If hot water is used they enter into solution much more rapidly. The lime was generally slaked in about a pail of water. Then these two liquids were poured into a keg holding eight gallons, and a pailful of water was added. In this manner six gallons of concentrated Bordeaux mixture were obtained. If the entire amount was to be used, it was poured into a barrel holding forty-five gallons and sufficient water was added to make forty gallons of the mixture. If only a small quantity of the Bordeaux was desired, it was made by taking one part of the concentrated mixture and adding to this nearly six parts of water. In this manner a mixture of very uniform strength was obtained. It was allowed to stand a few hours before using. When prepared according to the above formula, the cost of a gallon of Bordeaux mixture is about one and one-fifth cents.

The ammoniacal carbonate of copper was made as follows: Carbonate of copper 5 ounces, ammonia 26° 3 to 5 pints, water 40 gallons.

The amount of ammonia varied, for

it could not be obtained of uniform strength. Consequently the above formula was usually modified and the fungicide was made by taking: Carbonate of copper 1 ounce, ammonia enough to dissolve the copper carbonate, water 9 gallons.

This formula has proved to be a very convenient one. Although the solution is a trifle weaker than the one first given, it is of the same strength as that recommended by the Division of Vegetable Pathology, at Washington. The cost, when thus prepared, is about one cent per gallon. This fungicide was used during the entire season in combination with Paris green. To forty gallons of the ammoniacal copper carbonate of the strength given above there were added: Paris green 2½ ounces, quicklime ½ pound.

The lime was previously slaked in water and then both ingredients were added to the copper solution immediately before the applications were made.

Fostite is a very fine, bluish gray powder. It was applied to the trees by means of a bellows furnished us by C. H. Joosten, 3 Coenties Slip, New York City. The discharge pipe of the bellows was entirely too short to reach the tops of the trees, but a fairly uniform application could be made by climbing into the tree and then blowing the powder at short range. This method is, of course, impracticable for commercial work. Fostite is sold in 100 pound lots for \$6.50, but larger quantities are sold at a lower rate.

Paris green was used at the rate of two and one-half ounces to forty gallons of water, which is about the same as one pound to 256 gallons of water. London purple was used in the same proportions as the Paris green.

Mulching Trees.

We have always practiced mulching new-planted trees, and in these first days of January are planting our second lot of peach and plum trees in new Oklahoma. But we have no experience in mulching here, as in our first planting last spring there was none to be had. But we confess to surprise in reading what Isaiah Rogers, of central Kansas, says on page 12, January 3, KANSAS FARMER. With three years experience, he writes: "Straw or manure put on top of the ground will draw the heat from the sun and kill the tree nine chances out of ten." We lived for two years in an adjoining county to Mr. Rogers, and that is the limit of "Sunny Kansas" experience, but we practiced and saw much of heavy mulching. Two years in the Sunny South does not give us authority to speak from experience. We submit the question to Kansas and Oklahoma orchardists. What say you? We have an opinion. Let us have facts.—J. M. Rice, Winview, Okl., in Home, Field and Forum.

Fresh Manure for Fruit Trees.

N. R. Bishop, of Meade, inquires: "Is manure fresh from the stable injurious to young orchards when spread two or three inches in depth around the trees?" No; but it will be well to throw a little soil on the manure to prevent the wind from blowing it away.

As a cure for chilblains, frosted feet and chapped hands, Salvation Oil is a conspicuous success. 25 cents.

Pond's Business College,

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

California and Return \$65.50.

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

Get up a club for the FARMER.

The Poultry Yard.

The State Poultry Show.

The great poultry show at Topeka, last week, was a success and brought out such a lot of highly-bred birds as is seldom seen. The awards show close competition, as will be seen in the several ties reported. The following is a list of the awards:

Light Brahmas.—Cock, first, A. Sheetz, North Topeka; second, A. F. Kinzy, Douglass; third, Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka. Hen, first (tie), Mrs. Emma Brosius, A. Sheetz; second (tie), Mrs. Brosius, Sheetz; third, A. Sheetz. Cockerel, first, A. Sheetz; second, A. Royer; third, A. Sheetz. Pullet, first, Mrs. Brosius; second, A. Sheetz; third, A. Sheetz. Exhibition pen, first and second, A. Sheetz.

Buff Cochins.—Cock, first, not awarded; second, S. G. Watkins, Topeka; third, L. A. Knapp, Maple Hill. Hen, first, L. A. Knapp. Cockerel, first, C. L. Kistler, North Topeka; second, Mrs. Morgan, Herington. Pullet, first, Mrs. Morgan; second (tie), Mrs. Morgan, C. L. Kistler; third, Mrs. Morgan. Pen, first, Mrs. Morgan; second, not awarded; third, L. A. Knapp.

Partridge Cochins.—Cock, first, A. M. Dake, North Topeka. Hen, first, A. M. Dake. Cockerel, first, James Clark, Topeka; second, James Clark. Pullet, first, James Clark; second (tie), A. M. Dake, James Clark. Pen, first, A. M. Dake.

Black Cochins.—Cockerel, first, second and third, C. H. Rhodes, North Topeka. Pen, first, C. H. Rhodes.

White Cochins.—Cockerel, first and second, R. L. Anderson, North Topeka. Pullet, first, second and third, R. L. Anderson, North Topeka. Pen, first, R. L. Anderson, North Topeka.

Black Langshans.—Cock, first, H. E. Gavitt, Topeka. Second, D. A. Wise, Topeka. Hen, first, second and third, H. E. Gavitt. Cockerel, first, second and third, D. A. Wise. Pullet, first, D. A. Wise; second, (tie) C. S. Bordner, Circleville, Kas.; Bardsley, North Topeka; third, C. S. Bordner. Pen, first, H. E. Gavitt; second, C. S. Bordner.

White Langshans.—Hen, first, second and third, Mrs. B. F. Scott, Burlington. Cockerel, first, Mrs. Scott. Pullet, first, Mrs. Scott.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock, first, A. D. Hawk & Co., Kansas City. Hen, first, A. D. Hawk & Co.; second, (tie) A. D. Hawk & Co., H. E. Hanna; third, A. Sheetz. Cockerel, first and second, A. D. Hawk; third (tie), A. Sheetz, Wm. Vesper. Pullet, first, second and third, A. D. Hawk & Co. Pen, first and second, A. D. Hawk & Co.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Hen, first, F. G. Tompkins, North Topeka. Cockerel, first, second and third, F. G. Tompkins. Pullet, first, second and third, F. G. Tompkins. Pen, first, F. G. Tompkins; second, Bradford Miller, Topeka.

Silver-Laced Wyandottes.—Cock, first, John Haman; second, not awarded; third, W. R. Comstock, Dover. Hen, first, John Haman. Cockerel, first and second, Haman; third, W. R. Comstock. Pullet, first and second, Haman; third, Comstock. Pen, first, Haman; second, Comstock.

Single-Comb Brown Leghorns.—Hen, first, C. C. Smith, Manhattan; second, A. F. Kinzy. Cockerel, first, C. A. Sparks, North Topeka; second, Tiff Moore, Osage City; third (tie), Tiff Moore, C. C. Smith, C. A. Sparks. Pullet, first and second, C. A. Sparks; third (tie), C. A. Sparks and Tiff Moore. Pen, first, C. A. Sparks; second, Tiff Moore; third, A. F. Kinzy.

Single-Comb White Leghorns.—Cockerel, first and second, Peter Sims, Topeka. Pullet, first, second and third, Peter Sims. Pen, first, Peter Sims.

Rose-Comb Brown Leghorns.—Cockerel, first and second, H. H. Bair, Topeka. Hen, first, second and third, H. H. Bair. Pullet, first, second and third, H. H. Bair.

Rose-Comb White Leghorns.—Hen, first, H. D. Gohagan. Pullet, first and second, same. Cockerel, first, same.

Houdans.—Cock, first, W. A. Roberts, Minneapolis. Hen, first, second and third, same. Cockerel, first, same; second, H. L. Stroh, Topeka. Pen, first, W. A. Roberts.

White-Faced Black Spanish.—Hen, first, second and third, H. E. Goddard, Topeka. Pullet, first and second, same. Cockerel, first and second, same.

Silkie.—Cockerel, first and second, D. A. Wise, Topeka. Pullet, first and second, same.

S. S. Hamburgs.—Cock, first, J. P. Lucas, Topeka. Hen, first (tie), J. P. Lucas, Jas. Thompson; second, J. P. Lucas; third, Jas. Thompson. Cockerel, first and second, Jas.

Thompson. Pullet, first and second, same; third, J. P. Lucas. Pen, first (tie), J. P. Lucas, Jas. Thompson.

Indian Games.—Cockerel, first and second, W. V. Church, Marion. Pullet, first and second, same.

Golden Seabright Bantams.—Cock, first, Jas. Thompson. Hen, first, same.

B. B. R. G. Bantams.—Cock, first, W. A. McAtee, Caldwell. Hen, first, same. Pullet, first, same.

B. G. Polish.—Cock, first, Lissa Neville, Newton. Hen, first, same. Cockerel, first, same. Pullet, first, same.

W. C. B. Polish.—Cock, first, H. E. Gavitt. Hen, first, same.

Bronze Turkeys.—Cock, first, J. N. Brown. Cockerel, first and second, J. V. Randolph, Emporia. Pullet, first, second and third, Emma Brosius. Pen, first, same.

Exhibition Coos.—First, A. D. Hawk & Co.; second, James Burton, Jamestown.

Incubator Lamp.—First, E. E. Page, Knoxville, Tenn.

Geese.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—These are very hardy and easily raised and require less care and will thrive on cheaper food than almost any other class of fowls and on the from where there is good pasturage can nearly always be made profitable. But with geese, as with other poultry and other stock kept on the farm, it will pay to keep only the better breeds. White geese have an advantage over others, as the feathers are a very important item of income and this is quite an object. White live geese feathers bring the highest price in market, and with a little care to pick regularly a flock of geese can be made to yield quite a little income. During the greater part of the year geese require very little attention. Give them the run of a good pasture where there is a good supply of water and they will look out for themselves and all that they will need is to pick the feathers regularly. During the winter of course they will need feeding and when they commence laying in the spring and until after the young goslings can be allowed a free range some attention must be paid them.

A comfortable place should be provided where they can be sheltered at night and on cold, stormy days. It will not only add materially to their comfort, but help save the eggs. With good treatment the geese will commence laying in March, and will lay from fourteen to eighteen eggs. It is generally best to set the eggs under a hen, as generally the geese will not become broody until late. With the young goslings care must be taken to keep out of the water and wet weeds until they are reasonably well feathered. Feed on stale bread soaked in milk, corn bread crumbled fine, scalded bran and oat meal, and give them the run of a grassy lot after the dew dries off in the morning. They need plenty of water to drink, but should not be allowed in a pond or puddle until reasonably well feathered, and by this time they can be turned into a good pasture and will need very little attention afterwards.

One advantage with geese over nearly or quite all other kinds of poultry is that a sufficient number of old geese can be kept to maintain the number desired, and the younger fowls can be marketed as soon as they are sufficiently matured. The older fowls will lay more eggs and supply more feathers, and are therefore better to keep for this purpose, while the younger geese will always bring the best price in market.

The feathers should be picked regularly every eighteen weeks, as they ripen, and will more than pay the cost of keeping, giving the increase for profit.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

The sugar-coating which makes Ayer's Pills so easy to take, dissolves immediately on reaching the stomach, and so permits the full strength and benefit of the medicine to be promptly communicated. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Almanac, just out.

ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES PROMPTLY
LAMENESS, * * **SWELLINGS,**
SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES. * * **BACK-ACHE,**
SORENESS.

In the Dairy.

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

THE DAIRY FARM.

Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan, Kansas.

Have you ever noticed the fact that the dairy industry is taken up chiefly in regions where grain production has ceased to pay; that it is, so to speak, used as a means of reviving waning prosperity in other branches of farming? This fact stands out prominently in the farming of the Eastern States and we trace it in the westward march of dairying. The same is true of farming in Europe. Dairying has been taken up there also because it was more profitable than grain-growing, and the dairy regions there are to-day the most prosperous farming regions on the continent. It seems to me that there is a lesson in this fact which we of the West might take home to our profit. Dairying is taken up in these regions because it is found to be more remunerative than grain-growing. The dairy farmer also finds that the intensive system of culture which he must follow enables him to improve the fertility of his soil so that he can raise larger crops and get better returns from his land than he could before. Now it stands to reason that if the dairy cow can bring about such results on worn-out farms, in regions where feed is scarce and high, she can do even more on the rich lands of the West, where feed is abundant and cheap. Feed is the chief expense in the production of milk and it stands to reason that milk can be produced at the least cost, and therefore with the greatest profit to the producer, in regions where feed is cheapest. In the face of such facts it is a little astonishing that Western farmers should be so slow to take hold of the dairy. The only reason that can be assigned is that their attention has never been fully called to the subject. They have never investigated the matter and they are, therefore, not aware of the possibilities of the dairy. Dairy associations everywhere should make the issue a prominent one and thus exert an influence for good in their respective communities. They could do no work more useful than to show the farmers the road to prosperity by way of the dairy.

The time will come in the West, also, and on many farms within the next decade, when dairying will be resorted to as a means of recuperating the farm. The constant production of small grain, corn and hay, removes elements from the soil, only a small proportion of which is returned to the land, and this inevitably leads to the exhaustion of the soil. Dairy farming demands a different system of cropping. The chief effort in this system is directed to the production of feed. The feed grown is all consumed on the farm, which results in the production of a large amount of manure. Practically no plant food is wasted. All the plant food carried off the farm is comprised in the little contained in the milk or in the butter and cheese made from the milk. This makes it possible not only to maintain, but with a proper system of management to increase the fertility of the farm, year by year; and a fertile soil is one of the chief elements of success in farming.

It is important to those who would start in the business that they should start right. The cow is the starting point, the profit from her products the goal, and the success of the race depends upon her quality.

She is the foundation upon which the whole structure is erected. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the start is made with the right kind of cow. Her breed and color is of little consequence, provided only that she is a heavy milker of rich milk. Don't make the mistake of supposing that every cow which produces a calf is a profitable dairy cow. She must have proved her superiority at the pail before she should be honored with a place in the dairy herd. Don't guess at her ability as a milk-producer, but ascertain definitely what she can do by means of the two most important implements on the modern dairy farm,

the scales and the Babcock milk-tester. An investment of \$15 or \$20 in these two implements may be the means of saving hundreds of dollars. Weigh the milk of every cow at every milking and test the milk of each cow for its contents of butter fat, at least once in two weeks. These are the only means by which an accurate knowledge of the value of a cow can be had.

The scales should also be used in feeding. Next to knowing the quality and quantity of the milk it is essential to know how much feed is required to produce that milk and the value of the feed; and this can only be ascertained by the use of the scales. Then strike a balance between the cost of the feed and the value of the milk, and judge each individual in the herd according to the standard thus obtained. By no other means is it possible to form a just estimate of the value of a cow. I urge those dairymen who have hitherto based their judgment on guess-work to adopt this plan at once and they will be surprised to find how many cows there are which really do not pay for their keep, and which ought speedily to be consigned to the butcher's block.

Whether it is more profitable to sell the milk than to make it into butter and cheese on the farm, depends upon so many circumstances that each case must be decided upon its own merits. If a good market can be had for the milk in a city or neighboring village at the price of 5 cents, or upwards, per quart, it will, in most cases, be best to sell it at once; but only a small proportion of the farms are so situated that it is practicable to dispose of the milk in this manner. The only other market for the milk is the neighborhood creamery. A good creamery, honestly conducted, is a genuine blessing to any community and it should be patronized by every dairy farmer who feels that he lacks either the facility or the skill to operate a home creamery successfully. There is no other manufacturing industry extant which confers so great and so direct benefits on farming as the creameries of the country. Even could all the benefits be realized, which are claimed for the silver question in its most alluring form, they could not compare with those which the creameries confer on farming. They make it possible for the small farmer who owns but half a dozen cows to realize as much in proportion from his dairy as can his richer neighbor with ten times the number. They stimulate an interest in dairying which results in better farming and greater profits from the farm, as nothing else can do. Only one step more in that direction is necessary, and that is the formation of co-operative creameries which shall be so organized and run that each patron shall receive his pro rata of the profits which now go to the creamery owners.

Those who sell their milk deal with but one phase of dairying, namely, the production of milk. Another phase is the making of the butter, which requires even more skill and exactness than is required in the care of the cow. It is owing to a lack of skill on the part of the domestic butter-maker and, in most cases, also, to a lack of proper facilities, that "country butter" ranks so low in the market. Those who possess the necessary skill and facilities to make a really first-class article of butter should never sell their milk to the creamery, as it will be more profitable to make butter at home, provided, of course, that a market can be had in which good butter is appreciated. The necessary skill can be acquired only through study and experience, and it is therefore useless to discuss the matter here. I shall at present confine myself to pointing out a few of the leading points which must be observed in the domestic dairy.

1. Skim the milk clean. There is altogether too great a waste of butter fat in the ordinary handling of milk on the farm. Set the milk in ice water the year round and skim it only after it has stood twenty-four hours, or, better still, procure a Baby separator, if the amount of milk is large enough to justify the outlay. Use the Babcock milk tester to ascertain how much butter fat is left in the skim milk, under your ordinary method of hand-

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ling it, and the chances are that you will find that the waste would soon pay for all necessary improvements in dairy utensils.

2. Ripen the cream properly. Let it stand neither too long nor too short a time. The usual fault is that it stands too long and spoils before it is churned. The cream should not be gathered longer than for one day, or the portion first gathered will acquire a bad taste and smell. If there is too little for a churning it can be kept longer by keeping it in ice water all the time until ready to be set aside to ferment; then raise the temperature of the cream to about 75° F., and at this temperature add a little fresh buttermilk, between 5 and 10 per cent. of the weight of the cream, which will serve as a starter. Next set the cream aside in a suitable crock in a place where the temperature ranges between 60° and 70° F. If this is done some time during the forenoon the cream will be ready to churn early the next morning. It should be stirred several times during the day. When ready to churn it is somewhat granular in consistency, has a pleasant aroma and a clear sour taste.

3. Churn it at a temperature of between 55° and 60° F. Churn briskly, and if all is right butter should come in about thirty minutes. Stop the churn when the butter has formed granules as large as wheat kernels and move the dasher slowly to unite these granules. Strain the butter milk through a sieve in order to remove all the butter.

4. Work the butter lightly at once and add about 4 per cent. of fine salt; then let it lie about two hours at a temperature of about 50°, or less, and then give it a final working to mix the salt and remove the brine that has formed.

5. Maintain the strictest cleanliness at every step and scald and air, daily, all the utensils in constant use.

Committee Report.

The committee appointed at the meeting of the State Dairy Association to settle the matter in dispute in regard to the awards on creamery butter at the World's Fair, begs leave to submit the following:

From the tabulated statement of scores published in the KANSAS FARMER of January 3, furnished by the Superintendent, Mr. R. L. Wright, it appears that A. G. Eyth, of the Enterprise creamery, received the highest total score, viz., 878, and the next highest scores, 878½, resulted in a tie between the Abilene and Meriden creameries.

A. E. JONES,
R. T. STOKES,
Committee.

A neglected cold often terminates in consumption. Take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup in time, and forestall the dreadful disease.

TO OUR READERS.—It will be regarded as a personal favor if every one of our readers, when writing to or calling upon advertisers, will not fail to mention this paper.



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The Veterinarian.

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

TUMOR ON COLT.—A four-year-old colt has a lump the size of a hen's egg on its forehead. It is soft like rubber and is growing. What is it?
H. F. M.

Answer.—If your colt is gray in color, and the tumor hairless, it is probably melanotic; but as you do not give the color I am not able to know it. When you write again sign your name in full and give your postoffice address. Names of writers must accompany inquiries, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

STRANGLES.—My colts have been sick for about a week. They run at the nose; are swelled under the lower jaws and have great difficulty in breathing. Please prescribe through the KANSAS FARMER.
S. H. Olpe, Kas.

Answer.—Your colts have strangles or so-called "colt distemper." Mix powdered gentian and nitrate of potash in equal parts and give a teaspoonful on the tongue or in the feed three times a day. Mix oil, turpentine and ammonia in equal parts and rub on the swellings and around throats three times a day till sore.

NON-BREEDING—SORE HEELS.—(1) We left the cow with the bull several hours as directed but she failed to get in calf. Is there anything more we can do? (2) We have a horse that is a little lame. His fore feet are cracked back of the frog.
N. G. P.

Answer.—(1) Your cow may need "opening." Have her examined by some one who understands such work. (2) Apply a warm poultice of linseed meal to your horse's feet for three or four days, then dress them twice a day with the following: Lard, 4 ounces; pine tar, 1 ounce; acetate of copper, 4 drachms; mix. Keep his feet out of the mud till healed.

MAMMITIS.—I have a mare that had a colt in May and it was weaned in September. I supposed her milk was all dried up, but six weeks after I noticed the left side of her udder swelled. I opened it and let out the matter and bathed it with warm water till the swelling subsided. It has commenced to swell again and the matter is running out where I opened it.
Barnard, Kas. J. N.

Answer.—Examine the sore to see that there is a free outlet for the pus at the bottom, then syringe the sore out once a day with the following: Chloride of zinc, 4 drachms; water, 1 quart; mix. Give her twice a day in bran or oats, a heaping teaspoonful of the following powder: Powdered sulphate of iron, 4 ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 4 ounces; mix. Do not feed the mare much corn. Let her run out in a yard during the day for exercise.

MANY QUESTIONS.—(1) Is there any cure for farcy? (2) Is it contagious? (3) Is there any law in Kansas in regard to contagious diseases in horses? (4) What is the best treatment for corns in horses' feet? (5) Can they be cured?

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS

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Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

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THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

if run long before treatment? (6) What is the best remedy for pin, or intestinal, worms in horses?
S. C. Buffalo, Kas.

Answer.—(1) For button farcy (there is no other), no. (2) Yes. (3) Yes. (4) Remove the shoes, soften the hoofs with warm poultices, blister the coronet and have the horse properly shod. (5) That all depends on the condition the feet are in. Some cases require special treatment according to the symptoms presented. (6) Dr. Orr's Tonic Worm Powder. If you just give the symptoms and allow us to diagnose the case we can give better satisfaction. We might give the disease some other name than the one you give. Even different stages of the same disease require different treatment.

LAME HOCK.—I have a mare that was kicked on the inside of the hock joint three weeks ago. It swelled from the body to the fetlock and she does not touch her foot to the ground. I poulticed with flaxseed and bran and have used Uncle Sam's Bone Liniment, but it does no good. Please tell me what to do.
I. M. R. Brookville, Kas.

Answer.—Saturate some cloths with cold water and wrap the entire swelling in half a dozen thicknesses, then keep it wet with cold water for two hours. Then take the cloths off and wet the leg every half hour with the following: Sugar of lead, 6 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 4 ounces; water, 1 gallon; mix. In twelve hours apply the wet cloths again for two hours, after which go back to the white lotion again, and so on till the swelling is reduced. When the swelling is all gone, except at the hock joint, apply a blister made as follows: Cantharides, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ounces; mix hot. When cool mix in 1 drachm of biniodide of mercury. Rub the blister in well for twenty minutes, then tie the mare's nose away from it for twenty-four hours, when the part should be rubbed with clean lard and the mare turned loose.

PUNCTURED WOUND IN FOOT.—I have a valuable horse, 8 years old, that, about ten days ago, ran an old rusty iron to the depth of an inch and a half into his foot by the side of the frog. We cannot tell whether the iron broke off in the foot or not. We applied turpentine and kept it running; but on the ninth day it broke at the heel, just above the hoof. Can you tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do?
C. C. Stockton, Kas.

Answer.—Cut away the sole at the wound to give free escape to the pus; if any of the sole is loose, remove it. Apply a warm poultice of flaxseed meal until the wound is in a healing condition, then make an ointment of pine tar one part, and lard two parts, and dress the wound with it once a day till healed. The ointment should be applied to the wound, then a piece of cotton placed over it and a cloth tied around to keep it there. If there is a piece of iron in the foot yet it should be taken out. The opening at the heel was the result of not having the wound well opened below.

FISTULA.—(1) What is a sure cure for fistula that has broken out four or five times? (2) What would you call a large swelled place that comes where a fistula does and keeps swelling till it gets 'way down on the shoulder blade, and is soft but not sore, and does not break, and sticks out like a camel's hump on the shoulder?
C. H. M. Larned, Kas.

Answer.—(1) I do not know of any "sure cure." (2) A fistula. Fistulae can generally be cured if they have not run too long. But their recovery is often very slow, even in the hands of

OUR FIRST ANNUAL REDUCTION SALE!

Of Imported, Pure-bred and Grade

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I will offer Thirty Head of Horses to the highest bidder, regardless of price, consisting of SIX PURE-BRED STALLIONS, EIGHT PURE-BRED MARES, SIXTEEN HIGH-GRADE PERCHERON AND ROADSTER MARES AND GELDINGS. Catalogue ready for distribution January 20, 1894. TWO TOPPY SHORT-HORN BULLS will also be sold.

TERMS:—Under \$200, one year's time; over \$200, one and two years.

Sale begins at 10 a. m. Free lunch at noon.

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REFERENCES:—This paper; Traders' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1894.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Geo. M. Stowell, in Pike tp., November 25, 1893, one black two-year-old steer, mixed with red on back, one tin tag in left ear and two in right ear; valued at \$15.

6 STEERS.—Taken up by Jno. A. Williams, in Emporia tp., November 26, 1893, six one and two-year-old steers—five red a d white and one black, slight brands; valued at \$15 each.

STEER.—Taken up by Henry Shwilt, in Center tp., one three-year-old red steer, white spot in forehead and white spot on rump, square brand on left side, branded on left hip, part of left ear off; valued at \$20.

STEER.—Taken up by J. P. McKee, December 14, 1893, in Center tp., one red yearling steer, some white on head, ring in right ear; valued at \$15.

Cowley county.—J. B. Fluhback, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by A. E. Foreman, in Spring Creek tp., November 12, 1893, one dark bay mare, thirteen hands high, weight about 600 pounds, letter O on left hip; valued at \$2.

Woodson county.—H. I. McCormick, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by W. E. Beavers, in Perry tp., P. O. Center Ridge, December 9, 1893, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, both ears split, branded P on left hip; valued at \$15.

Wabauunsee county.—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

GELDING.—Taken up by J. P. Simmons, in Wilmington tp., P. O. Eskridge, one light gray gelding, 16 years old, wire out in right ear; valued at \$15.

MARE.—Taken up by John L. Kraus, in Mill Creek tp., P. O. Eskridge, one bay mare, 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds; valued at \$20.

Barber county.—F. A. Lewis, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by T. C. Bridges, P. O. Hazelton, December 1, 1893, one bright bay mare, about 8 years old, white in forehead no brands; valued at \$10.

COLT.—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county.—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by Jackson Warren, in Summit tp., P. O. Spring Creek, December 13, 1893, one dark bay horse, about fourteen hands high, star in forehead, left hind foot white, snip on nose, branded with double compass; valued at \$20.

PONY.—Taken up by Joel Hopper, in Hendricks tp., P. O. Elgin, November 2, 1893, one sorrel mare pony, 8 years old, blaze face, hind feet white, and a suckling colt; valued at \$15.

COLT.—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county.—G. H. Evans Jr., clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by Hiram Messersmith, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn, December 20, 1893, one bay horse, 6 years old, white hind feet, blind in left eye.

HORSE.—By same, one black horse, 9 or 10 years old, some white around the eyes; two animals valued at \$15.

PONY.—Taken up by James Gray, in Casey tp., October 13, 1893, one bay horse pony, 8 years old, branded P on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Greenwood county.—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., one black four-year-old Western steer,

left ear split, cropped and torn, brand similar to UP on left hind quarter, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE AND COLT.—Taken up by C. H. Vandemark, in Fall River tp., one black mare, 5 years old, no marks or brands; also one black colt with white strip in face; valued at \$50.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 10, 1894.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MULE.—Taken up by Miles Turner, in Garden tp., December 2, 1893, one brown mare mule, 13½ hands high, 10 years old, had a headstall on collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Labette county.—D. H. Martin, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by John C. Barrick, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, December—, 1893, one medium-sized bay mare, branded N on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

GELDING.—By same, one medium-sized brown gelding, branded N on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Rooks county.—Chas. Vanderlip, clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by H. E. Head, in Walton tp., one bay mare colt, one year old, two white feet and small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Johnson county.—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by George Platt, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, October 23, 1893, one iron-gray horse sixteen hands high, foretop cut off and one broken hoof, no other marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Wabauunsee county.—J. R. Henderson, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Frank Plack, in Mission Creek tp., P. O. Snokomo, one black and white steer, 2 years old, hog ring in one ear; no brands.

Allen county.—James Wakefield, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by T. B. O'Neal, in Marmaton tp., December 25, 1893, one brown horse, 2 years old, bald face, stocking-legged hind feet; valued at \$20.

COLT.—By same, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

COLT.—By same, one colt, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$8.

MULE.—By same, one black mare mule colt, 1 year old; valued at \$30.

Lyon county.—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by Jos. Anderson, in Pike tp., November 20, 1893, one black steer, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, white under belly, left hind foot white, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 17, 1894.

Greeley county.—Wash Huffaker, clerk.

MULE.—Taken up by Olof Shuland, in Colony tp., October 3, 1893, one black male mule, sixteen hands high, scar on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Stafford county.—Ike S. Lewis, clerk.

COW.—Taken up by James T. Morford, in Fairview tp., P. O. Stafford, November 12, 1893, one black cow, square notch in right ear.

CALF.—By same, one black bull calf, square notch in right ear; two animals valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county.—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by J. D. Houston, in Belleville tp., P. O. Chautauqua, one dun horse, about 11 years old, sixteen hands high, scar on hind leg.

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the most skillful surgeon. If your animal is valuable it will pay you to put it in the hands of a good surgeon. If you must treat it yourself, split it open full length on both sides of the mane and when it stops bleeding fill the cavities to the bottom with pieces of blue vitriol; keep the hair below the sore washed and greased, and in about a week you can take the inside membrane out. This should be repeated the second and even third time, then make an opening at the bottom of the sore and wash out daily with the following: Chloride of zinc, 4 drachms; water, 1 quart.

A FATAL DISEASE.—I find an inquiry in the issue of January 3, about a colt, and as the writer does not give enough symptoms, you prescribe for probable indigestion. I have just lost three colts from what I think is the same disease, and I do not think it is indigestion. My colts were in good condition and had just been off of the wheat pasture two weeks. I was feeding them corn fodder twice a day and kept their feed-racks full of wheat straw. They also had plenty of water. The first one moped around one day and the next morning I found it dead. The second one began to mope around and act stiff in the hind legs and sore about the stomach. I took her in the stable and she seemed better at the end of the first day, but next morning she was lying down breathing short, looking at her sides, at times, and kicking; all action of the bowels had stopped and she soon died. The third one was a yearling; we gave two doses of linseed oil, the last dose being one and a half pints, and did not move the bowels. I would willingly pay for a cure for this disease.

L. K.
Caldwell, Kas.

Answer.—Since prescribing for the case in the issue of January 3, I have had three cases in my own practice which exhibited symptoms similar to those of your three colts that died. One of the cases had been running in the corn stalks and the other two had been stabled and fed on hay and grain. Each began with symptoms of indigestion and obstinate constipation. Each received large doses of purgative medicine, but with no effect. The last one had been given three pounds of Epsom salt and one quart of raw linseed oil before I reached him, and I tried every known means to produce an action of the bowels, but failed to do so. All three of the cases died. I am satisfied there is some poison or disease germ at the bottom of the trouble, but have been unable, so far, to discover what it is. I only had an opportunity to make one post mortem examination, and in that case I found the contents of the stomach dry, notwithstanding liquids had been poured into it; the large colon was also very dry, and the last small intestine (illum) preceding it was ruptured from over-distention with gas. The rupture, of course, was the final and immediate cause of death, but the horse was in a dying condition before the symptoms indicated that a rupture had taken place. If another opportunity is afforded I hope to be able to solve the mystery.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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All kinds of guns, shotguns, and rifles. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 100 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 15, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,477 cattle; 89 calves. Top prices about 20 cents lower than last week. The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
42.....	1,381	4 50	51.....	1,344	4 30
18.....	1,376	4 35	139.....	1,361	4 25
15.....	1,240	4 00	43.....	1,297	3 90
38.....	1,335	3 85	14.....	1,317	3 80
16.....	1,231	3 75	17.....	1,201	3 65
12.....	1,172	3 55	23.....	1,168	3 40
48 s.w.....	925	3 00	19.....	1,424	4 37½
16.....	1,232	4 40	40.....	1,325	4 25
14.....	1,072	3 40	30 mixed.....	780	2 10

FED TEXAS COWS.

50.....	936	3 25	26 unfed.....	1,010	3 17½
52.....	903	3 15	36.....	891	3 00
25.....	846	3 00	63.....	1,037	3 20

TEXAS COWS.

16.....	644	2 30	32.....	634	2 30
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COWS.

5.....	796	1 50	6.....	846	1 75
8.....	1,006	2 15	16.....	1,030	2 25
43.....	1,017	2 30	34.....	922	2 45
26.....	984	2 50	24.....	841	2 55
19.....	975	2 60	22.....	1,034	2 60
14.....	1,040	2 65	63.....	963	2 75
14.....	1,175	2 85	10.....	988	3 35
15.....	791	1 90	24.....	778	2 10
22.....	1,093	2 35	22.....	912	2 70
51.....	1,123	2 75	21.....	1,005	2 80
11.....	1,097	2 85			

CALVES.

3.....	@.....	9 00	2.....	@.....	10 00
6.....	388.....	2 50	2.....	@.....	5 00
3.....	453.....	3 00	1.....	@.....	8 25
5.....	@.....	6 40	2.....	@.....	7 25

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

17.....	708	3 00	12.....	777	3 25
3.....	740	3 10	3.....	533	2 75
21.....	1,123	3 70	32.....	1,002	3 40
20.....	1,155	3 40	20.....	1,019	3 35

HOGS—Receipts, 4,558. Top prices same as a week ago, but 5 cents lower than Saturday. The following sales show the range of prices:

No.	Dook.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dook.	Av.	Pr.
88.....	134.....	4 80		222.....	230.....	141.....	4 90
101.....	160.....	5 00		77.....	40.....	158.....	5 07½
92.....	172.....	5 15		3.....	110.....	4 85	
74.....	154.....	5 05		56.....	160.....	5 10	

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

1.....	440.....	2 75	1.....	40.....	390.....	4 00	
2.....	40.....	375.....	4 65	9.....	40.....	428.....	4 80
80.....	360.....	208.....	5 00	80.....	40.....	255.....	5 05
94.....	80.....	189.....	5 07½	100.....	240.....	187.....	5 10
133.....	80.....	253.....	5 10	75.....	247.....	5 12½	
84.....	40.....	190.....	5 15	63.....	190.....	5 17½	
57.....	80.....	354.....	4 95	76.....	320.....	208.....	5 00
44.....	40.....	248.....	5 00	35.....	80.....	287.....	5 05
62.....	200.....	273.....	5 05	65.....	120.....	301.....	5 05
71.....	200.....	240.....	5 07½	71.....	240.....	249.....	5 07½
78.....	80.....	192.....	5 10	70.....	120.....	227.....	5 10
94.....	40.....	188.....	5 20	4.....	238.....	5 20	

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,552. Trade was slow.							
238.....	64	3 10	19 lambs.....	74	3 50		
237.....	68	1 50	174.....	18	2 50		
260.....	88	2 75	106.....	61	1 90		
125.....	110	3 25	250.....	68	2 00		
8.....	88	3 00	257.....	69	1 50		

Chicago.

January 15, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 21,000. Best steady. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 75@3 65; bulls, \$1 75@3 50; cows, \$1 50@3 25. HOGS—Receipts, 50,000. Mixed, \$5 05@5 35; heavy, \$4 90@5 40; light weights, \$5 05@5 40. SHEEP—Receipts, 18,000. Natives, \$2 00@3 60; lambs, \$3 25@4 90.

St. Louis.

January 15, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,400. Some fed Texans at \$3 75. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 25. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000. Top, \$5 20; bulk, \$5 20@5 40. SHEEP—Receipts, 700. Market steady. Lambs, \$4 60; native, \$1 50@3 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 15, 1894.

In store: Wheat, 550,885 bushels; corn, 11,214 bushels; oats, 24,347 bushels, and rye, 8,740 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 88,200 bushels; last year, 127,800 bushels. There was a further decline yesterday, but at the reduction a good "short" demand developed and sales were freer than for several days, both of hard and soft. The visible supply made quite an unexpected increase and cables were lower, which favored the "bears" and enabled them to successfully squeeze prices. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 16 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 57½¢; 2 cars choice 60 pounds at 58¢, 1 car soring at 57¢; No. 3 hard, 6 cars at 56½¢, 5 cars choice 57 and 58 pounds at 56½¢, 3 cars choice at 57¢; No. 4 hard, 1 car 55½ pounds at 55½¢, 1 car at 55¢, 1 car choice 55 pounds at 56¢; rejected, 2 cars at 53¢; No. 2 red, 1 car 59 pounds at 58½¢, 6 cars choice 60 pounds at 60¢, 1 car choice at 60½¢; No. 4 red, 1 car 54½ pounds at 57¢.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 66,950 bushels; last year 63,700 bushels. There was more doing in this grain Saturday than for some days, a decline of ¼¢ encouraging buyers and giving new life to trade. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29½¢@30¢, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 29¢@29½¢; No. 2 white, 30½¢@31¢; No. 3 white, 29½¢@30¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 26 cars local at 29½¢, 3 cars at 29¼¢, 5 cars special billing at 30¢; No. 3 white, 2 cars local at 30¼¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 19,000 bushels; last year 10,000 bushels. A good demand and steady market continues to be had for this grain. Order men and local feed dealers both buying. Red and white, when showing weight are in especial request. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28½¢@29¢, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 27½¢@28¢; No. 4 mixed, 26½¢@27¢; No. 2 white, 29¼¢@30¢; No. 3 white, 28½¢@29¢; No. 4 white, 27½¢@28¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 29¢, 3 cars mixed, 2 cars at 28¢, and No. 3 red, 1 car at 28¢.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,200 bushels; last year, 1,800 bushels. The market continues steady under the influence of light offerings, and demand fair to the extent of the supply. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 49¢@50¢; No. 3, 46¢@48¢.

BRAN—Steady but slow sale. We quote bulk at 48¢ and sacked 57¢. FLAXSEED—Slow sale but unchanged. We quote at \$1 14 per bushel upon the basis of pure. HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 800 tons.

Demand fair at old prices. Fancy barn, prairie, \$5 00@5 50; choice, \$5 00@5 50; low grades, \$3 50@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$5 00@5 50; choice, \$5 00@5 50.

BUTTER—Market slow but steady. Choice dairy is in good request and best roll sells fairly, but all else dull. Creamery, highest grade separator, 21¢@22¢ per pound; best gathered cream, 20¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 19¢; fair to good, 18¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 15¢; fair to good lines, 11¢. Country store-packed—Fancy 14¢; fresh and sweet packing, 11¢. Roll—Fancy, 14¢; choice, 12¢; fair to good, 11¢.

EGGS—Market quiet. Fresh, 12¢. CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13¢ per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 13¢; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 12¢; Young America, 13¢; Missouri, and Kansas, 10¢.

LIVE POULTRY—Values 10¢ so strong, notwithstanding receipts light. Hens, per pound, 6½¢; roosters, old and young, 15¢ each; springs, large, per pound, 6½¢; broilers, 7¢; turkeys, choice, per pound, 8½¢; ducks, full-feathered, 6¢; 6½¢ per pound; geese, full-feathered, per pound, 6¢; pigeons, s, per dozen, 75¢; veal, choice 80¢@100 pounds, per pound, 4¼¢@5¢.

DRESSED POULTRY—Receipts light and movement fair at unchanged prices. We quote: Hens, per pound, 6¢; roosters, 4¢; turkeys, 7½¢; ducks, 7¢.

Chicago.

January 15, 1894.

The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closed Jan. 8.	Closed Jan. 15.
WHEAT—Jan.....	65¼	64¼	65¼	60¼
May.....	66½	65½	66½	61½
July.....	66½	65½	66½	61½
CORN—Jan.....	34¼	34¼	35	34¼
May.....	37½	37½	38½	37½
July.....	37½	37½	38½	37½
OATS—Jan.....	29½	29½	29½	29½
May.....	29½	29½	29½	29½
PORK—Jan.....	13 45	13 45	13 02½	13 45
May.....	13 55	13 20	13 07½	13 50
LARD—Jan.....	8 12½	8 00	7 90	8 10
May.....	7 80	7 65	7 72½	7 80
S. RIBS—Jan.....	6 87½	6 65	6 70	6 72½
May.....	6 87½	6 65	6 75	6 85

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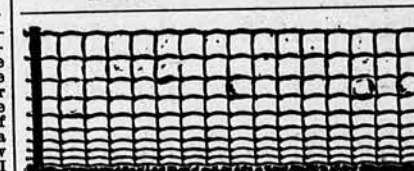
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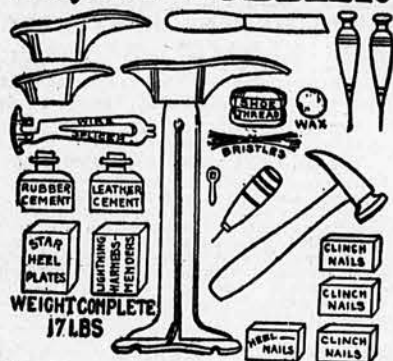
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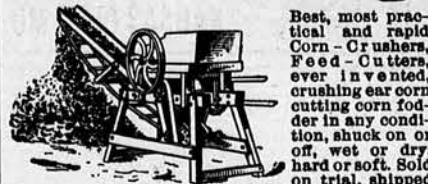
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Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,260	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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WE WILL SELL YOUR Grain, Hay, Dressed Hogs, Lambs, Veal, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Hides, Pelts, Furs and all kinds of Produce on the Chicago market for you on commission, to best advantage.

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

Send for tags with instructions for shipping, to our General Office, 706 Garden City Block.

FARMERS & MANFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE, Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.