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Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 19 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

The Stock Interest.

Management of Sheep.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Fix upon a standard for your flock and strive each year to get closer to it. If you use a ram of one breed this year and another next, or of one type this year and another next, on the same ewes, be assured you will never secure that high degree of quality and uniformity which gives beauty and value to the flock.

Within the past four months I have visited a great many flocks in our own State and the most of the flocks of any note East, and the greatest drawbacks I have seen have been the use of poor sires and poor feeding. There seems to be an impression that because a man has only an ordinary flock of grade ewes, he cannot afford, or does not need, a good sire. On the contrary, he should have the very best sire he can possibly obtain. The use of such will show a far greater per cent. of improvement than when used in better flocks, often increasing the value of the progeny from one-third to one-half more than that of the original flock in a single year. Nowhere does a first-class sire more quickly pay for himself than in quickly bringing up the standard of an ordinary herd or flock.

I know a flock of 200 good grade ewes, the owner of which was short of feed, and to save buying \$100 worth of extra grain in the winter, which would have carried them through strong and hearty, have grown a strong heavy fleece of wool and have made them give an abundance of milk to rear a strong crop of lambs, he carried them through without it, allowed them to become poor and weak, lost thirty head, sheared three pounds less than their usual average per head of poorer wool and raised twenty poor lambs instead of 180 good ones. Thus for a little neglect and small saving he is reaping a three-fold loss of several hundred per cent. To such criminal negligence as this may be traced most of the losses in our flocks and on our farms. Breed and feed the flocks well and they will feed the farm well, with an ever-increasing fertility, and the flock and farm will make you a reserve fund which will honor all reasonable drafts you may make upon them.

Feed, breed, and care for your flock well, then come here and tell us where you have succeeded, and why; in what you have failed, and why; this will encourage your neighbors to do the same, and from this mutual interchange much practical knowledge should be gained each year. If we are cherishing the narrow, jealous idea that because we are doing well in the business we should get rid of it at once. If there were 100,000 men in the State keeping small flocks of sheep, we should have voters which would give us a law to exterminate the wolves and keep down the dogs, we should have lots of buyer in competition for our stock and for our wool, and better markets for both. Our numbers could be increased each year if we would talk up the industry among our neighbors and on every proper occasion bring forward and insist upon the natural adaptability of our State to the sheep industry.

E. D. KING.

Burlington, Kas.

Sheep.

One who is near large cities can get the most profit from fat lambs, from two to three months old, if he takes them to market early in the season. The next most profitable age is from six months to one year old, and there will always be a market for ripe sheep of mature age. About half of those I have known who have attempted to fatten sheep have made a failure of it by not carefully complying with the natural wants of the animals. They must have dry, comfortable quarters and as little commotion about them as possible; clean, dry, troughs to feed from; clean water; and racks for hay into which they cannot get their feet. It is next to impossible to fatten a poor sheep in cold weather. Sheep need to be put in good condition in autumn. I find nothing better for this than a stubble field with a good growth of

young clover. As winter approaches, get the sheep in nights and feed them a little good hay and grain, gradually increasing the latter until they are on full feed. For coarse feed I like a variety, feeding each kind at a stated time each day. For grain, mixed food is better than all one kind. I know of nothing better than corn and oats, fed whole, two feeds each day. Feed at the rate of one and one-half pounds of grain to 100 pounds of live weight of the animal, each day. Sheep kept quiet, handled in this way, will thrive and put on flesh very rapidly.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Straw Basis for a Stock Ration.

In preparing rations for farm animals, considerations other than the balancing of food compounds must be regarded. The character of the products furnishing the food is quite as important as the proportions in which they exist. It would be possible to make what is understood as a well-balanced ration from corn meal, wheat bran and wheat straw, yet owing to the character of these products I hardly think it would be generally satisfactory or the most economical that could be prepared, because of the large quantity of bran that would be required. A balanced or standard ration for milch cows, according to German authorities, should have a nutritive ratio of 1 to 5.4, i. e., the ratio of the digestible nitrogenous constituents to digestible non-nitrogenous constituents. Wheat straw, owing to the low digestibility of its albuminoids has a nutritive ratio of 1:39, corn meal has one of 1:11; both of these ratios are much wider than the standard, hence to secure a balanced ration from the addition of wheat bran, which has a nutritive ratio of 1:4, the ration would consist almost entirely of bran. If no other feeds are available a good ration, though not balanced, may be made from 10 pounds of straw, 6 of corn meal and 6 of wheat bran, and this would be quite sufficient as a daily feed for a dairy cow of average weight. An addition of 3 pounds of good cotton seed meal would balance the ration perfectly, would furnish a daily feed sufficient for a 1,000-pound animal, and be more economical from both the standpoint of food and fertility. If corn fodder is used instead of the wheat straw, a balanced ration may be made up as follows: Corn fodder, 10, corn meal, 4, wheat bran 6 and cotton seed meal 2 pounds.

For horses on average work a well-balanced ration that would be satisfactory may be composed of 10 pounds of corn fodder, 6 of corn meal and 6 of wheat bran. A good ration for horses that would include straw could be made as follows: Ten pounds of wheat straw, 6 of corn, 6 of wheat bran and 2 of linseed meal. Linseed meal has proved to be an excellent feed as an addition to a ration for horses, especially during the winter and spring. It is encouraging to note the interest taken in the matter of the economical use of fodders and feeds for farm stock yet, it must be remembered that scientifically prepared rations do not take the place of good judgment in feeding and handling the animals. Feeding cannot be done by any fixed rules. The principles of feeding must be adapted to the conditions: the individuality and character of the animals, their age, the period of milk flow, the kind and the quality of the products which furnish the food compounds, are all variable factors, and demand that minor changes be made in rules applicable in specific cases.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Feeding Ground Feed.

Experiments have reasonably well settled the fact that for fattening hogs at least whole corn will give a better proportionate gain than meal. One objection to feeding meal is that it is not thoroughly masticated and in consequence is improperly digested, and the animals fail to derive the benefit that they should.

One great advantage in grinding food is, that a much better opportunity is afforded of making combinations that will not only lessen the cost, but add to the value as a ration.

If corn alone is to be fed, even if the hogs are to have the run of the clover pasture, it is questionable whether it

will pay to grind. But for growing pigs, corn or corn meal is not, by any means, a complete food even with plenty of grass or clover.

Corn is a fattening food and is one of the very best that can be used for this purpose, but for growth, for the development of bone and muscle, there are other materials that can be used to a better advantage, securing a better gain at a less cost and securing better health.

Oats and barley are better fed ground than whole, and meal can be added in many cases to a good advantage.

The cheapest plan of grinding feed is for the farmer to own his mill and do the grinding at home. The mills that grind corn and cob together with oats or barley, grind much slower than if the corn is first shelled and the other grain is added and all ground together. It is better to grind the grain in separate hoppers, as it will be easier mixed in the right proportion. With old hogs that are being fed to fatten, it is questionable whether it can be made profitable to haul the grain any considerable distance, pay toll to have it ground and then haul it home. With young pigs, in a majority of cases, however, it will pay to haul a reasonable distance and pay a reasonable toll. But the farmer who keeps a fair proportion of hogs with his other stock will find it profitable to own a mill and grind his feed, and especially for his pigs, feeding oats with corn, and when it can be had at reasonable prices, adding bran. It can be made into slops and especially if there is a good supply of skim-milk. There is no better plan of feeding young pigs for growth than to give them the run of a good clover pasture and then feed them twice a day, a light feed of oats and corn ground together with bran, one-third of each; make into a slop with sweet skim-milk, feeding while sweet, providing good, clean troughs.

Even if fed dry, good clean troughs should be provided for feeding ground feed, in order to avoid waste. The next best plan to troughs is to have a clean, tight floor as feed of no kind should be given to hogs of the ground. The slop never ought to be so thin that the pigs can drink it; they should masticate as thoroughly as possible. Soaking softens it and makes it easier to masticate and digest, but if made too thin they will drink it down and more or less of it will pass through the system with little or no benefit. This is a waste. Ground feed is in many respects the best for growing pigs, and when it can be secured without too much increased expense, it is the best to feed to hogs.

A Successful Horse Breeder.

Among the many horse-breeders located in the trans-Missouri country, none have been more successful than Mr. O. L. Thisler, proprietor of River Side stock farm, located near Chapman, Dickinson county, Kas. His fifteen years practical experience in breeding Percherons mainly has been applied in building up a good foundation. That this is true, the reader has only to be informed that at the head of the queens composing the harem stands Rosa Bonheur, the noted first prize winner at the Chicago American Horse shows and at every State fair wherever shown. The twenty or more brood mares that follow in her company compose one of the best, and perhaps the very best collections to be found in the United States.

Mr. Thisler himself says: "Being one of the first to introduce this class of horses into the Northwest, and having been closely identified with this interest from the start, I know whereof I speak when I say that better success has universally attended the crossing and re-crossing of the Percherons upon the native stock of the great Northwest than has been attained by any other class of draft animals. Especially has this been the case at Riverside stock farm, where can be seen a larger and better assortment of imported and pure-bred, as well as high-grade stock, than any establishment of its kind in the West, and I wish to emphasize the fact that I now have on hand the largest and best selected stock of Percheron mares of any firm in the United States. The success of this, the best known of the French breeds brought to this country, has inspired confidence in a new candidate for public favor, viz. the French Coach Horse, which is, without doubt, destined to become the most popular of all breeds in the all-purpose line, a few choice representatives of which can always be seen here on my farm. In order to meet inquiries for jacks, I concluded to obtain a collection of the very best, and ac-

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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites can be administered when plain oil is out of the question. It is almost as palatable as milk—easier to digest than milk.

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cordingly scoured over Kentucky and Tennessee thoroughly, and after considerable time succeeded in getting just what I wanted, a string of rangy, broad-chested, well-sprung barrelled, flat-boned fellows, just suited for our Western-bred mares. In common with my ideas of top draft stock and general-purpose horses, I have a collection of jacks that in every respect fill the ideal of the successful American mule-raiser. My sales this season have thus far been very satisfactory and more than double the inquiries have already come in than at any time for the past two years, tends to cause me to believe that the horse business is again on the upward tendency. In fact, it should be so, as the prices for good drafters and carriage horses at the principal horse markets of the country show that good ones bring good profitable prices. I shall take pleasure in showing all visitors in quest of horse or jack stock what I have to offer, and hope by fair and square dealing to merit a fair share of Western patronage."

Better try mill feed and oil meal and mix with the roughness, rather than to allow the stock to run down in order to make the grain hold out until spring.

Overloaded.

You've eaten too much turkey,
And so you cannot work, eh!
Your head feels very murky—

There! I don't believe I could add another line and make it rhyme if I had a dollar for doing it. A few cents, however, will cure me. To relieve stomach and bowels from the effects of overloading, a full dose of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets is the best remedy. They operate gently, yet thoroughly, and without griping, nausea, or other unpleasant effects. In vials, convenient to carry.

It is only in exceptional cases that hogs can be fattened to a good advantage during the next two months. The better plan is to feed and keep thrifty and then fatten later on.

Don't Monkey With the Snake!

It is stated that a rattle-snake cannot bite if held up by the tail. Would you like to put the statement to a practical test? Probably not; but how often do you take far greater risks? A snake-bite is not the only means of introducing poison into the system. If your liver is sluggish, it fails to remove the impurities from the blood which passes through it, and deadly poisons are thus thrown into the circulation, all the more dangerous because they are insidious. If your blood is impure, if your liver is out of order, if you have blotches, pimples, boils or eruptions, "don't monkey with the snake!" Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the only specific against all blood-poisons, no matter of what name or nature. It is sold under a positive guarantee that it will benefit or cure, or your money will be refunded.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,004,199.88, total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Agricultural Matters.

FARMING IN SOUTH CENTRAL KANSAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In reply to your request to furnish you some facts and figures on wheat-growing and general farming in south central Kansas, I send the following:

In order to ascertain the exact cost of producing a crop here, I will divide it into the various operations necessary to produce such crop in a business way, with the cost of each part attached thereto. The cost of each operation is given at the average price prevailing here for the last ten years—a price that gives an average pay for an average day's work with man and team of two or three horses, with good tools to work with, at a price that will give him \$2 to \$3 per day for such labor. The price per day earned will be largely varied by the quality, amount of trash, dry or wetness of the soil, the temperature, depth plowed, etc.

The depth plowed for corn is usually about six inches, done in late winter or spring. July, August, September and October plowing for wheat is plowed three to five inches in depth and is worth the same price per acre, on account of trash, temperature and dryness of soil. The other operations are based in price to pay the operator the same per diem.

The necessary work on a farm occupied in diversified farming—in growing corn, wheat (all winter wheat), oats, some hay and sorghum for hay, sown like wheat, same quantity seed per acre, and harvested like hay and used as hay, with other necessary work to be done on any well-tilled farm, will occupy a man ten or eleven months per year, and if feeding cattle and hogs are added, as it should be, it will make busy work the entire year. The work will be in order about as follows: Late winter and early spring plowing, cutting or raking and burning stalks, will be in order for corn, sorghum and flax from New Years to May 1st. Sowing oats and flax in March; harrowing and planting corn in March and April; sowing sorghum in May; harrowing and tending corn (including cutting transient large weeds with hoe) in May and June, and in late seasons in July; harvesting wheat, oats and flax in June and July; threshing or stacking wheat, wheat, oats and flax, in July and August; cutting and stacking hay and sorghum for hay in July, August and September. Plowing for wheat is in order in July, August, September, October and November, and sowing wheat, September, October and November. Shocking corn in September; husking corn, October to January; cattle feeding, October to May. Spreading manure, repairing fences and buildings and cutting wood can be done at convenient times during the year, thus giving employment during the entire year in all suitable weather, and in this latitude, longitude and elevation the entire year here is suitable for the performance of some farm work. It being pre-eminently a wheat, corn and stock country, enables the farmer to use his teams and tools the entire year in paying work, thus enabling him to accomplish much more with a given capital invested in tools, and teams than is possible in a more northern, more wet or exclusively corn or wheat region, where teams and tools can be used only in the growing of special crops a part of the year. The Northern or Eastern farmers can hardly realize the large number of days in the year that can be utilized with comfort and profit by the south Kansas farmer in outdoor work in the various crop-growing operations above enumerated. By dividing the farming into its various parts or operations and attaching thereto a price, as is commonly done in building and in factories and in various other industries, known as the piece system, we may arrive very close to the exact cost of growing an acre of crop and approximately a bushel or ton of crop.

The following prices are those that have been in quite general use here for the last ten or twelve years, and are now in common use on many farms,

and I have found very satisfactory and profitable to all concerned. The owner of farm furnishing land, seed and house and barn and garden patch free of rent, and granting privilege to tenant to keep cow, some pigs and chickens, tenant furnishing all else.

COST PER ACRE OF WORK.	
Plowing.....	\$1.00
Harrowing, each stroke.....	.10
Cultivating, each time.....	.30
Planting corn (check-row).....	.25
Listing in corn.....	.25
Cutting corn stalks.....	.25
Mowing hay or sorghum.....	.50
Cutting, binding and shocking wheat.....	1.25
Drilling in wheat.....	.35
Cutting out transient weeds.....	.15
Thrashing wheat, per bushel.....	.06
Thrashing oats, per bushel.....	.08
Thrashing flax, per bushel.....	.12 1/2
Hauling shocks to machine.....	.02
Husking and cribbing corn.....	.03
Shocking corn (fourteen hills square).....	.07
Cutting and stacking hay or sorghum per ton.....	1.25

With the above list of prices one can readily ascertain the cost of any special crop, thus:

WHEAT.	
Plowing, per acre.....	\$1.00
Harrowing twice.....	.30
Drilling in.....	.35
Seed.....	1.00
Harvesting and shocking.....	1.25
Thrashing, 25 bushels at 6 cents.....	1.50
Hauling shocks.....	.50
Land rent.....	3.00
Hauling to market.....	.75

Total cost acre averaging 25 bushels.....\$9.55

Being 38 1-5 cents per bushel. This is figured for best land, workmanship and seed, and twenty-five bushels is no more liberal crop on such land, work and seed than fifteen or eighteen bushels would be for the entire State with so much inferior work, unsuitable land, in imperfect condition and often out of season in preparing soil and seeding we so often see applied to wheat-growing in general in this State. In fact, I think a twenty-five bushel crop an under average with such seed, workmanship and rent as will command above prices. Some of my own fields gave thirty-eight bushels average this year and cost a less price per acre to grow than above list amounts to per acre, and some of my neighbors had small fields which gave them the unusual yield of forty-eight bushels per acre with but slight increase in cost for threshing and hauling per acre.

Wheat may be sown in corn or in corn stubble, where the corn has been cut at a less cost per acre, but will usually cost about the same per bushel to grow, but is a very good way to change corn ground to wheat.

Oats cost about as follows:

Seed, two bushels per acre.....	\$.50
Sowing broadcast.....	.10
Cutting stalks.....	.25
Once cultivating in.....	.30
Two harrowings.....	.20
Cutting and shocking.....	1.25
Thrashing and hauling in 50 bushels.....	2.00
Land rent.....	3.00
Total.....	\$7.60

Fifty-bushel crop costs 15 1-25 cents per bushel. Oats are often grown on second or third quality land at a less cost for cutting, threshing and hauling per acre, but will usually cost about the same per bushel.

FLAX.	
Plowing.....	\$1.00
Three harrowings.....	.30
Sowing.....	.10
Seed, 6-10 bushel.....	.50
Cutting with self-rake.....	.50
Land rent.....	2.00
Hauling and threshing.....	2.00
Total.....	\$6.50

A nine-bushel crop costs 70 2-9 cents per bushel, and is usually grown on upland, so is charged with but \$2 per acre rent.

CORN BY CHECK-ROWING.	
Plowing, per acre.....	\$1.00
Twice harrowing.....	.20
Planting.....	.25
Four cultivations.....	1.20
Cutting weeds.....	.15
Land rent.....	3.00
Husking or shocking 40 bushels at 3 cents.....	1.20
Total.....	\$7.00

Forty bushels costing 17 1/2 cents per bushel.

CORN BY LISTING.	
Listing.....	\$.35
Twice harrowing.....	.20
Four cultivations.....	1.20
Cutting weeds.....	.20
Husking or shocking 40 bushels.....	1.20
Land rent.....	3.00
Total.....	\$6.15

Forty bushels costing 15 1/2 cents per bushel.

SORGHUM FOR HAY.	
Plowing.....	\$1.00
Twice harrowing.....	.20
Drilling in.....	.35
Seed, 1 3-10 bushel.....	.50
Mowing.....	.50
Raking and shocking (large shocks).....	1.50
Land rent.....	2.00
Total per acre in shock.....	\$6.20
At four tons per acre, making.....	\$1.55

per ton. Sorghum is usually grown on upland.

Timothy, clover, orchard grass, fescue and alfalfa are all grown with profit for hay and pasture, and cost from \$1 to \$1.25 per ton to cut and put in stack. Alfalfa gives two to four crops of one to one and a half tons each on best deep loamy soil; the others do well on all soils. We sometimes grow phenomenally large crops at very small cost, as when the average yields given above are doubled and cost per acre diminished. One instance I may mention was known to myself of an extra good piece of ground, 160 acres, in good condition, in that extra corn year of 1889, grown as follows:

Listing.....	\$.30
Two harrowings.....	.20
Three cultivations.....	.90
Total per acre.....	\$1.40
Stalk pasturage sold for 50 cents.....	.50

Net cost of corn per acre to grow..... .90

Corn averaged eighty bushels per acre, making net cost of labor to grow 1 1/2 cents per bushel; adding \$3 per acre for land rent and \$2.40 for husking and 90 cents for growing, making \$6.30 per acre, costing 7 1/2 cents per bushel in crib.

It will be seen by close examination of above figures that \$3 per acre rent is 6 per cent. on \$50 per acre, while such land is selling at \$25 to \$40 per acre, and the \$2 land sells at \$10 to \$25 per acre. Grazing land sells at from \$5 to \$10 per acre and rents at from 25 to 50 cents. Many farmers omit one or both harrowings on corn and too frequently one or two of the four cultivations and the cutting of weeds, which would reduce the cost per acre, but it is doubtful if the cost per bushel would be reduced at all. The cutting or burning of stalks is not figured, as so much of our corn land follows wheat, oats or flax, or on land where corn has been shocked, that the stalk cutting will not appear on the cost side; but if they have to be cut or burned, 25 cents per acre will be necessarily added. The pasturage of stalk fields on this rich and clean land, free from big weeds and burs, usually sells at from 50 to 80 cents per acre for sheep pasture, which would reduce the cost of the corn from 1 to 2 cents per bushel. It will be seen that the listed corn is grown at least cost. It must be borne in mind that only clean, well-drained land is suitable to list, and then without extra care it soon becomes weedy.

I would like to impress on every farmer the necessity of making cattle and hog-feeding a part of the business on every farm, and the growing of a diversity of crops should be universal. It will be found profitable to do most of the farm work on the farm with good heavy brood mares and their progeny while maturing for a shipping market. Dairy and poultry products can be profitably added where conditions are favorable, and fruits should add their part to profit as well as add to table uses.

Now, Mr. Editor, and farmer friends, while this article has been drawn out too long, yet it has only enumerated a few leading things that may be grown here with profit on our varied and rich soil, long spring, summer and fall and short winter. My experience is derived from growing forty-five crops, the first years in Tazwell county, Ill., and other central Illinois counties, and the last thirteen crops in the Whitewater valley, in Butler county; in sunny Kansas. All of my crops have been grown, and mostly fed, with good profits. I have usually about 800 acres in winter wheat, 150 in oats, 1,600 in corn, 200 in sorghum for hay, and some flax to sow grass seed with, and now have 400 acres in tame grasses and expect to increase the grass acreage 2,000 acres in wild grass pasture. J. W. ROBINSON. Eldorado, Kas.

Who Will Tell?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like to inquire, through your paper, what can be done with ravine and creek land where the slough grass has been killed out by pasturing and ragweed and other weeds take the ground? Would Johnson grass run the weeds out, and would stock live upon it? Creswell, Kas. J. C. DuBois,

Eyesight Saved

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



My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood poisoned with canker. His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I took him to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, but their remedies did him no good. I began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla which soon cured him. I know it saved his sight, if not his very life." ARBIE F. BLACKMAN, 2883 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

DON'T Neglect leather.

Vacuum Leather Oil will keep it new; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

Patent lambskin-with-wool-on swob and book—How to Take Care of Leather—both free at the store.

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the benefit of L. B. Haines, who inquires in last FARMER (December 28), I will say that a good crop of Kaffir corn can be grown on prairie sod broken this winter or spring, if he can get it covered deep enough to sprout. It may be put in with a first-class press drill, one-fourth bushel to a bushel per acre. A peck per acre is enough if seed is good and the crop is for the seed mainly, while a bushel is not too much if forage is the main object. Do not sow until the ground is warm, say April 20. In my opinion there is nothing equal, all things considered, to Kaffir corn as a forage plant for stock in Kansas, but have never tried milo maize.

I saw a crop of Kaffir corn last fall on sod ground broken last spring, where the seed had been plowed under. The sod was three to four inches thick, and I wondered how it ever came up at all. The stand was poor, of course, but if the seed had all come through, the crop would have been simply immense. A neighbor of mine sowed Kaffir corn in his orchard with a shoe drill. In the blanks between the tree rows he sowed it from the hand and harrowed it in. The former made a good stand and a big crop. The hand-sown seed never sprouted. The press drill is the right thing to put in the seed with.

D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Kas.

Notes for Work.

Pruning can be done on mild days. Make out the list of seed needed in the spring.

Keep the stock comfortable. Supply a variety of food.

Commence keeping accounts with the beginning of the year.

Keep the stables and sheds clean by hauling out the manure.

After the pruning is done, gather up and burn all of the brush clean.

Get the grass and clover seed needed so as to be ready to sow next month.

If sod land is to be planted in the spring, plow it now at the first opportunity.

In planning out the garden, arrange to keep the ground occupied during the growing season.

This month is the best month to plan out the season's work and then arrange to carry it out.

A sled will be an advantage in hauling out the manure and hauling in the wood and fodder.

If there is any time that corn alone can be fed to an advantage it is during the next two months.

In these days of disappointments it is a gratification to know that one can buy a bottle of Salvation Oil for 25 cents.

The Farmers' Forum.

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

C. WOOD DAVIS AND HIS CRITICISMS ON OPTION DEALING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 31, 1892.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Owing to absence from Kansas, your issue of November 23, and the special plea of Mr. H. L. Nicolet for the pernicious "option-dealer," has just come under my notice, and I find, in what purports to be an answer to a recent article in the FARMER, the gentleman attempting to divert attention from the real issues by discussing my fitness to deal with the subject, although his knowledge of the comities of literary discussion are, seemingly, so limited that, apparently, he is in profound ignorance of the fact that he violates all the canons of good breeding when he says that:

"I am not at all certain that the false reasoning and misstatements contained in Mr. C. Wood Davis' article on 'option-trading' will have any influence on the farmers who read them. Mr. Davis is a discredited statistician who staked a really enviable reputation upon certain statements regarding last year's world's crops—and lost. The farmers know this quite as well as anybody. And I do not see why his statements on the subject of 'option-trading' should carry any greater weight with the farmer than his statements regarding the probable future price of wheat and the status of the supply and demand of bread-stuffs. Everybody (Mr. Nicolet) knows how completely wrong he was last year on that. And he certainly knows less about the methods of the boards of trade than he knows about the crops of the world."

I may know little about the crops of the world and less about exchange methods (which are no great mystery), but what—in his own estimation—Mr. H. L. Nicolet don't know about my knowledge on all subjects seems not to be worth knowing. He certainly is embarrassed with no doubts on this subject and expresses himself with an assurance that is sublime.

Like all other advocates and defenders of the false and vicious methods which obtain on the exchange, Mr. Nicolet, in the absence of one sound argument for that system of trading which I have ever endeavored to discuss upon its merits, and avoiding invidious personal references, makes a personal attack, attempting to discredit my arguments by discrediting their proponent.

I may be "a discredited statistician" but this cannot lessen the force of any sound argument which I may advance, nor is there any probability of Mr. Nicolet ever "staking a really enviable reputation," as he has not yet acquired such a reputation, although having written for publication many more years than myself (nor does he seem likely to acquire it at an early day) and it is even very doubtful if he has acquired such a reputation that a dozen readers of the KANSAS FARMER—or any other dozen men outside of the Kansas City exchange—knows that he is, or ever has been, the market reporter—ycleped commercial editor—of the Kansas City Star, or that his utterances upon market values, crop prospects and price probabilities have, for no two weeks been consistent.

No, Mr. Nicolet stands in no immediate danger of either staking or losing "a really enviable reputation." One cannot lose that to which he has not the shadow of a right.

Possibly, the animus of Mr. Nicolet's personal references are to be found in the fact that he solicited, repeatedly, for the Star, an article from me on the world's wheat production in 1891, and when this solicited article had been furnished and published, some one—higher in authority, probably—interposed some objection to payment being made at my usual rates, which I insisted upon receiving, and did receive finally. Possibly, his soliciting an article without knowing its cost, or asking its cost, had a tendency to discredit him with those who paid the bill.

If I have become "a discredited statistician," with the one-time (and possibly now) commercial editor of the Kansas City Star—whom I am gratuitously advertising—I have requests from some of the leading publications of the country for much more matter than I care to write, and at prices a half a cent more than I charged twelve months

since, and there now rests on the table at which I write, a request from a leading European journal for an article upon the subject which our critic is so kind as to say that I know more about than I do about "option trading," as there also rests upon this table a request from the Mayor of Edam, Holland,—who is probably the greatest producer and exporter of Edam cheese—for permission to translate into Dutch the "COMPENDIUM OF THE WORLD'S FOOD PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION," and which has already been translated into French, German and Italian.

There is also upon this table a letter dated December 3, 1892, from Sir J. B. Laws, of Rothamsted, England, discussing some of the phases of the food supply—possibly Mr. Nicolet may have a nebulous knowledge of Rothamsted and its owner—as well as two other letters, received within a week, from public men in England and who discuss this and other related subjects.

No, there seems no imminent danger of Mr. Nicolet's either staking or losing this kind of a reputation.

That such a reputation as I have acquired has not been lost, even in the United States, would appear from a letter just received from an eminent member of the United States Senate, who writes:

"I am in receipt of your pamphlet ('Some New Views on 'Options' 'Futures' and 'Hedging.'') and shall read it with interest, as I do all your writings."

As to my having under-estimated the world's wheat crop of 1891 that is very probable, and all I have to say is that my estimate was made when the crop of the United States was officially estimated at 112,000,000 bushels less than it was at a later period, and that the crop of India was likewise greatly augmented by later official estimates. I can't see that my acceptance and use of these official estimates constitute a reason for discrediting me, but rather for discrediting their original official source. In any event I have the satisfaction of being found in excellent company; such company as that of Dornbusch, Bheerbohm, the *Corn Trade News*, all the French grain trade journals, "Bradstreet's," W. E. Bear (formerly editor of the *Mark Lane Express*), H. Kains Jackson, the leading London papers, including the *Times*, and nearly every prominent grain merchant of Europe and many of those of America.

The only man of mark who did not fall into the same error (so far as I have been able to ascertain) is the one who then presided over the commercial columns of the *Kansas City Star*.

Personal references should never have been injected into the discussion of so grave a subject and I shall not further refer to personal matters except to that statement of the critic where he says that I have made misstatements, yet fails to point out a single one, probably for the sufficient reason that they do not exist elsewhere than in his unsupported assertion; and I may remark, *en passant*, that all the misstatements and perversions of fact that have entered into this (present) discussion are to be found in his article, and, so far as I am concerned, I propose they shall be so confined.

Possibly the misstatements, obscurations, perversions and suppressions of important facts to be found in that article are rather due to profound ignorance of the subject than to a deliberate intention to mislead the reader. Of this, however, the readers of the FARMER must judge when the case has been plainly stated.

The misstatements, perversions and suppressions in Mr. Nicolet's article are premised by his saying:

"I want to set a few plain facts (?) against Mr. Davis' theories."

And then he goes on to say that:

"No. 2 spring wheat and No. 2 red wheat, the speculative grades in Chicago, sold today (November 19) for 71½ cents. No. 2 hard Kansas wheat sold for 67½ cents. The latter wheat is just as good in intrinsic quality as the former. A reference to the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* of November 2, shows sales of red winter and of hard Kansas wheat at identically the same price, namely 27 shillings 9 pence per 480 pounds. Why does the No. 2 red wheat sell at Chicago for 4 cents more than the hard Kansas wheat, when the two varieties sell for the same price in Liverpool? The red winter is a speculative grade. The hard Kansas is not. That is the answer. (Mr. Nicolet's answer.) For the former, wheat speculation makes an enormous demand in addition to the regular demand from exporters and millers. The hard Kansas wheat is on a shipping

basis to the sea board. The contract grades of wheat at Chicago are not on a shipping basis. In spite of the enormous quantity of wheat pressing for sale in the West, speculation is actually holding the speculative grades at a price 2 to 4 cents higher than the point at which they can be exported at a profit. * * * These are facts which cannot be evaded, and should not be overlooked by the farmers."

But are they facts or simply baseless assertions of a special pleader?

Are they facts, or have these statements and alleged quotations of price been put in this specious form with a deliberate intention to mislead?

Is the price of No. 2 red advanced because it is a speculative grade or has the price of hard Kansas wheat been abnormally depressed by the rules of the exchange, formulated and sustained for the express purpose of enabling speculators to control the market and determine prices at will?

If the hard Kansas is, intrinsically, worth just as much as the No. 2 red, has not it been proscribed and its selling price lessened by the same Board of Trade rule and by the same sort of speculation that, it is illogically claimed, has advanced the price of No. 2 red above an exporting basis? If Kansas hard had not been proscribed by the speculators in order that they may the more readily control the market—by their speculative rules—would it not bring its intrinsic price and would that not put No. 2 red on an exporting basis as Kansas hard could not then be bought for less money?

It seems to me that the facts, when looked at with other than the speculator's eyes, are all against the contentions of this illogical reasoner.

We are told that No. 2 red winter wheat sold at Chicago, on November 19, 1892, at 71½ cents and that No. 2 hard Kansas wheat sold, in the same market on the same day, for 67½ cents.

The *Chicago Tribune*—which is probably quite as good an authority as the commercial editor of the *Kansas City Star*—in its issue of November 20, shows that, on November 19, No. 2 red winter wheat sold "IN STORE AND TO GO TO STORE," for 72½ cents and 73 cents, and that No. 2 hard—nothing said about its being Kansas wheat—sold, "IN STORE AND TO GO TO STORE," at 66½ and 66½ cents. While there was no quotation of price for No. 2 red winter wheat "FREE ON BOARD," No. 2 hard was quoted, "FREE ON BOARD" at 67 and 67½ cents.

From this it would appear that the critic takes quotations of two varieties of wheat, under different price-making conditions, and attempts to institute a comparison. Had he made his comparison from the prices of the two varieties "IN STORE OR TO GO TO STORE," he would have shown that the speculative rules had caused the farmers of Kansas a loss of over 6 cents on every bushel of hard wheat sold in Chicago. So much for the lauded speculation and the ability of an advocate of this false system to quote correctly the current day's prices. A remarkable commercial editor, surely!

This commercial editor, who insists that I know little about board of trade methods, forgets, if he knows, to tell his readers that there are (daily) two quotations, in different forms, for cash wheat in the Chicago market: One for wheat "IN STORE OR TO GO TO STORE," and the other for wheat "FREE ON BOARD," as he has forgotten to state that prices vary with these terms and that in his comparison he has used wheat under variant price-making conditions.

Is it possible that this commercial editor was ignorant of these facts, or was he presuming upon the ignorance of his readers?

That you may see, Mr. Editor, the manner in which these quotations were juggled, I send you the *Chicago Tribune* of November 20, 1892.

Mr. Nicolet stated that the speculative grades—including red winter—are held in Chicago at from 2 to 4 cents above a profitable exporting level, and yet he quotes the price made at sales of No. 2 red in Liverpool on November 2—and I may say that cargoes of No. 2 red winter wheat are sold in that city almost daily. Does it seem probable that exporters would continue to ship that grade of wheat if the price was, by speculation, held above a profitable exporting basis?

It is a fact that ordinarily the farmer in Kansas receives within 1 or 2 cents as much per bushel for his hard wheat as for his soft red winter when it is of as high a grade, and sometimes quite as much.

Has Mr. Nicolet stated Liverpool prices correctly and shown what variant factors entered into the prices for the two cargoes which are the basis of his statement, or has he, disingenuously, taken a mere coincidence that has

"August Flower"

Mr. Lorenzo F. Sleeper is very well known to the citizens of Appleton, Me., and neighborhood. He says: "Eight years ago I was taken 'sick, and suffered as no one but a 'dyspeptic can. I then began taking August Flower. At that time 'I was a great sufferer. Every-thing I ate distressed me so that I 'had to throw it up. Then in a 'few moments that horrid distress 'would come on and I would have 'to eat and suffer 'again. I took a 'little of your medicine, and felt much 'better, and after 'taking a little more 'August Flower my 'Dyspepsia disappeared, and since that time I 'have never had the first sign of it. 'I can eat anything without the 'least fear of distress. I wish all 'that are afflicted with that terrible 'disease or the troubles caused by 'it would try August Flower, as I 'am satisfied there is no medicine 'equal to it.'"

really no direct connection with the relative value of the two varieties of wheat?

Did he know whether the two cargoes were, while of different varieties, of the same grade, and if he knew has he so given the reader to understand, or has he left him to infer that they were?

For the satisfaction and information of the editor of the FARMER copies of the *Corn Trade News* of November 1 and 8 accompany this paper—and it must be from the sales included in these weekly issues that Mr. Nicolet derives his Liverpool prices—and attention is directed to the fact that, in the issue for November 1, it is shown that on Monday, October 31, 1892, a cargo of No. 2 red wheat, "FOR PROMPT SHIPMENT," sold for 27 shillings and 9 pence per 480 pounds; while a cargo of hard winter (grade not stated) "FOR NOVEMBER SHIPMENT"—nothing said about it being Kansas wheat—sold for 27 shillings per 480 pounds, or some 2½ cents per bushel less than the No. 2 red brought on the same day. This does not, on its face, show a parity of values for the two varieties; but then quality and time of shipment—PROMPT OR DEFERRED—are controlling price factors in Liverpool.

In the issue of the *Corn Trade News* for November 8 we find reported sales of cargoes on November 2, and these are doubtless those quoted by Mr. Nicolet—partially quoted only. One is a cargo of red winter wheat for "PROMPT" shipment at 27 shillings and 9 pence per 480 pounds. But just here let the reader bear in mind that Mr. Nicolet was showing, or pretending to show, a difference of 4 cents between No. 2 red winter and No. 2 Kansas hard wheat in Chicago on a certain day, and that the two brought identically the same price on another given day in Liverpool, that this red winter wheat (in Liverpool) is quoted without grade and may have been, and probably was, sold in Liverpool by sample.

On the same date, and one line above, the sale is shown of a cargo of hard Kansas wheat "FOR DECEMBER SHIPMENT" (grade of wheat not stated), at 27 shillings and 9 pence per 480 pounds, while in the very next line above—but which Mr. Nicolet did not quote for the obvious reason (probably) that it did not support his contention—another cargo of hard Kansas wheat (grade not stated) "FOR NOVEMBER SHIPMENT," is reported to have been sold for 28 shillings per quarter of 480 pounds.

Disingenuous quotations may be made, by suppressions and omissions, to show conditions which do not exist and be made to support untenable postulates, and this is just what this critic appears to have done, both in quoting prices at Chicago and at Liverpool. Is it possible that he hopes to acquire "a really enviable reputation" by thus juggling with figures?

Misstatements, obscurations, suppressions and perversions of facts are not arguments and are only needed, and only resorted to, when a proposition is to be supported which has no merit.

The farmer does not demand the en-

actment of the "anti-option bill" solely because he believes or hopes that it will advance prices, but for the primary reason that he believes it will result in natural market conditions and normal prices, whatever they may prove to be.

He also believes that if the form of speculation which now obtains is so abnormal as to, at times, cause a certain grade of wheat to sell above its value, he believes it may, at other times, be used to depress that grade, as well as all others, below the normal value; hence he is very decidedly in favor of sending this form of speculation, and all who practice and defend it, to the rear in the interest of the consumer—as well as the producer—whom it is (according to Mr. Nicolet) forcing to pay from 2 to 4 cents too much for the wheat from which his daily bread is made.

What the farmer asks: what the farmer has a right to ask, is that the price of his product shall be determined by supply as related to demand and not by such exchange rules, regulations or practices as can unduly advance one grade and unduly depress the price of a grade equally as good. If Mr. Nicolet has succeeded in showing anything, it is that the form of speculation of which he appears as the defender, does exactly this.

When the "anti-option bill" is brought to a vote in the Senate it will probably pass by as great a majority, relatively, as it did in the House. Having been amended in some immaterial parts in the Senate it must return to the House for concurrence in such amendments, but it seems altogether probable that it will soon have passed safely through all the necessary ordeals and have received the approval of the President. We have very good reasons for the hope that this act will be in force and suppress all these unnatural methods before another wheat harvest and that some young men will have come to the conclusion that they may not be wholly right, and such veterans as John Sherman—who, by the way, still retains his "really enviable reputation" as a conservative economist and statesman—wholly wrong.

In the Senate there are but fifteen men who are, *per se*, in favor of continuing present price-making methods, although a few more will vote against the measure because it does not accord with their view as to the right of Congress to thus use the taxing power.

C. WOOD DAVIS.

The Horse.

Horse Market Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

The first week of the new year opens under favorable circumstances and fully up to the expectations of the trade. Many old-time buyers, some of whom have not been on the market for months, are again here with liberal orders, and as receipts are light a strong market should rule for some time. Streeters are once more in brisk demand at a shade higher prices with chunks from 1,800 to 1,400 pounds, and heavy draft horses in fairly good demand. Southern chunks from 950 to 1,050 pounds are also in good demand at prices ranging from \$60 to \$80. The following is the general range of prices:

Streeters.....	\$ 90@105
1800-lb. chunks.....	120@140
1400-lb. chunks.....	140@165
1500-lb. chunks.....	160@185
1600@1700-lb. draft horses.....	190@225

KANSAS CITY.

Receipts were only fair this week and the demand was just about equal to the supply. Very little stock was left over in first hands. At the opening of the week prices were some little off, but toward the last several new buyers dropped in and stock sold fully up to quotations. The nice, smooth Southern mares went to \$5 above quotations. The demand for streeters increasing somewhat. Now is the time for the country feeder to begin to shape up his fancy drivers, for as soon as the winter weather breaks, the demand for this class will be quite strong. There is still a splendid local demand for the 1,500-pound draft horses, but the coarse, rough-haired, blemished and leggy stock continues low and slow sale. It is almost impossible for shippers to buy this class low enough to sell on the market. This class is worth more in the country and should be left there. The demand will continue good for all nice, round, shapely stock for Southern markets. The Eastern buyers are coming in and want top streeters and draft. The trade in Western horses has about dropped off one-half. There is very little demand except for the 1,050 to 1,250-pound branded horses and they must be fat.

The auction pavilion now has a heating

apparatus and is nice and warm even on the coldest days.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1800 lbs.....	85@115
Drivers, extra.....	120@210
Drivers, good.....	75@135
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@ 75
Cavalry.....	25@100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@ 50
Western range, broken.....	30@ 80
Matched teams.....	15@200
Western ponies.....	10@ 20

Receipts of mules fair and the demand a little better for the 1,450 to 1,550-pound blocks, good age and smooth. Big mules quiet but firm at quotations.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	\$ 55@ 75
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	75@ 85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	80@ 90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	130@165

Condition of Mule Market.

"We are pleased to note a slight improvement in the mule market during the past ten days," says Sparks Bros., Kansas City. "There has been quite a number of Southern buyers on market, though the demand from the South has been hardly up to our expectation, in view of the fact that the South made light purchases last year and price of cotton nearly double what it was last year. We have also some demand for coal and iron mules from Pennsylvania and other coal-producing regions. We think, too, that this trade, as time goes on, will improve steadily, as the people of the East now, more than ever before, look to the West for their supply of mules."

"We note the following sales during the past week:

25 mules, 15 hands, each.....	\$ 97.50
22 mules, 15 to 15½ hands.....	2,100.00
8 plug mules, 16 hands.....	470.00
3 plug mules, 15½ hands.....	185.00
23 mules, 16 hands.....	2,550.00
21 mules, 14½ to 15½ hands.....	1,785.00
71 mules, 15½ to 16 hands.....	7,455.00
22 mules, 15 to 15½ hands.....	2,145.00

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup takes the lead of all cough preparations on our shelves. Carpenter & Palmeter, Jamestown, N. Y.

Wanted.

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

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

Gossip About Stock.

Julius Peterson, Lancaster, Atchison county, announces a public sale of Short-horn cattle on the 13th of April next.

Attention is directed to the Deer Park stock farm, owned by J. M. Olive, of Hume, Mo., who is importer and breeder of Spanish jacks. Parties interested in this class of stock should look up his advertisement and write him.

Blossom House.

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

Appointments.

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new Governor of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he calls about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in the coming Legislature, which promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting in history; do you wish to receive bright, accurate, prompt unbiased news, from the capital of Kansas? Then send at once one dollar in paper, postal or express order, or stamps, and receive the Topeka Daily State Journal from date till April 1. This will give you all the legislative reports and the interesting events before and after the session.

For two dollars more, or three dollars in all, the daily will be sent postpaid from date to January 1, 1894.

The State Journal is an eight-page daily, independent Republican in politics, and prints all the news in readable, entertaining style. It is a family newspaper, too, clean in all its news and advertisements. It prints daily a woman's department, a choice story, farming news, numerous selections, etc., and at the above rate costs the regular subscriber less than a cent a day, less than six cents a week. It gives you a daily letter from Topeka at one-half the cost of a letter's postage stamp.

A trial will prove that the Daily State Journal gives you the news quickest, best most reliable, and at half the price of slower papers.

AN OAKVILLE MIRACLE.

THE REMARKABLE CASE OF MR. JOHN W. CONDOR.

A Helpless Cripple for Years--Treated by the Staff of the Toronto General Hospital and Discharged as Incurable--The Story of His Miraculous Recovery as Investigated by an Empire Reporter.

(Toronto Empire.)

For more than a year past the readers of the Empire have been given the particulars of some of the most remarkable cures of the nineteenth century, all, or nearly all of them, in cases hitherto held by the most advanced medical scientists to be incurable. The particulars of these cases were vouched for by such leading newspapers as The Hamilton Spectator and Times, The Halifax Herald, Toronto Globe, Le Monde, Montreal, Detroit News, Albany, N. Y., Journal, Albany Express and others, whose reputation placed beyond question the statements made.

Recently rumors have been afloat of a remarkable case in the pretty little town of Oakville, of a young man recovering after years of helplessness and agony. The Empire determined to subject the case to the most rigid investigation, and accordingly detailed one of our best reporters to make a thorough and impartial investigation into the case. Acting upon these instructions our reporter went to Oakville, and called upon Mr. John W. Condor (who it was had so miraculously recovered) and had not long been in conversation with him when he was convinced that the statements made were not only true, but that "the half had not been told." The reporter found Mr. Condor at work in one of the heaviest departments of the Oakville Basket Factory, and was surprised, in the face of what he knew of this case, to be confronted by a strapping young fellow of good physique, ruddy countenance and buoyant bearing. This now rugged young man was he who had spent a great part of his days upon a sick bed, suffering almost untold agony. When the Empire representative announced the purpose of his visit Mr. Condor cheerfully volunteered a statement of his case for the benefit of other sufferers. "I am," said Mr. Condor, "an Englishman by birth, and came to this country with my parents when 9 years of age, and at that time was as rugged and healthy as any boy of my age. I am now 29 years of age, and it was when about 14 years old that the first twinges of inflammatory rheumatism came upon me, and during the fifteen years that intervened between that time and my recovery a few months ago, tongue can hardly tell how much I suffered. My trouble was brought on, I think, through too frequent bathing in the cold lake water. The joints of my body began to swell, the cords of my legs to tighten, and the muscles of my limbs to contract. I became a helpless cripple, confined to bed, and for three months did not leave my room. The doctor who was called in administered preparations of iodide of potassium and other remedies without any material beneficial effect. After some months of suffering I became strong enough to leave the bed, but my limbs were stiffened and I was unfitted for any active vocation. I was then hampered more or less for the following nine years, when I was again forced to take to my bed. This attack was in 1886, and was a great deal more severe than the first. My feet, ankles, knees, legs, arms, shoulders, and in fact all parts of my frame were affected. My joints and muscles became badly swollen, and the disease even reached my head. My face swelled to a great size. I was unable to open my mouth, my jaws being fixed together. I, of course, could eat nothing. My teeth were pried apart and liquid food poured down my throat. I lost my voice, and could speak only in husky whispers. Really, I am unable to describe the state I was in during those long weary months. With my swollen limbs drawn by the tightening cords up to my emaciated body, and my whole frame twisted and contorted into indescribable shapes, I was nothing more than a deformed skeleton. For three long weary months I was confined to bed, after which I was able to get up, but was a complete physical wreck, hobbling around on crutches a helpless cripple. My sufferings were continually intense, and frequently when I would be hobbling along the street I would be seized with a paroxysm of pain and would fall unconscious to the ground. During all this time I had the constant attendance of medical men, but their remedies were unavailing. All they could do was to try to build up my system by the use of tonics. In the fall of 1889 and spring of 1890 I again suffered intensely severe attacks, and at last my medical attendant, as a last resort, ordered me to the Toronto General Hospital. I entered the Hospital on June 20, 1890, and remained there until September 20 of the same year. But, notwithstanding all the care and attention bestowed upon me while in this institution, no improvement was noticeable in my condition. After using almost every available remedy the hospital doctors—of whom there was about a dozen—came to the conclusion that my case was incurable, and I was sent away, with the understanding that I might remain an outside patient. Accordingly from September, 1890, to the end of January, 1891, I went to the hospital once a week for examination and treatment. At this stage I became suddenly worse, and once more gained admission to the hospital, where I lay in a miserable suffering condition for two months or more. In the spring of 1891 I returned to Oakville,

and made an attempt to do something toward my own support. I was given light work in the basket factory, but had to be conveyed to and from my place of labor in a buggy and carried from the rig to a table in the works on which I sat and performed my work. In August, 1891, I was again stricken down, and remained in an utterly helpless condition until January, 1892. At this time Mr. James, a local druggist, strongly urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was prejudiced against proprietary medicines, as I had spent nearly all I possessed on numerous highly recommended so-called remedies. I had taken into my system large quantities of different family medicines. I had exhausted the list of liniments, but all in vain, and I was therefore reluctant to take Mr. James' advice. I, however, saw strong testimonials as to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a blood builder and nerve tonic, and thinking that if I could only get my blood in better condition my general state of health might be improved, I resolved to give Pink Pills a trial. With the courage born of despair I bought a box, but there was no noticeable improvement, and I thought this was like the other remedies I had used. But urged on by friends I continued taking Pink Pills and after using seven boxes I was rewarded by noticing a decided change for the better. My appetite returned, my spirits began to rise and I had a little freer use of my muscles and limbs, the old troublesome swellings subsiding. I continued the remedy until I had used twenty-five boxes, when I left off. By this time I had taken on considerable flesh, and weighed as much as 160 pounds. This was a gain of 60 pounds in a few weeks. My joints assumed their normal size, my muscles became firmer, and in fact I was a new man. By April I was able to go to work in the basket factory, and now I can work ten hours a day with any man. I often stay on duty overtime without feeling any bad effects. I play baseball in the evenings and can run bases with any of the boys. Why I feel like dancing for very joy at the relief from abject misery I suffered so long. Many a time I prayed for death to release me from my sufferings, but now that is all gone and I enjoy health as only he can who suffered agony for years. I have given you a brief outline of my sufferings, but from what I have told you can guess the depth of my gratitude for the great remedy which has restored me to health and strength.

Wishing to substantiate the truth of Mr. Condor's remarkable story the Empire representative called upon Mr. F. W. James, the Oakville druggist referred to above. Mr. James fully corroborated the statements of Mr. Condor. When the latter had first taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills he was a mere skeleton—a wreck of humanity. The people of the town had long given up for as good as dead, and would hardly believe the man's recovery until they saw him themselves. The fame of this cure is now spread throughout the section and the result is an enormous sale of Pink Pills. "I sell a-dozen-and-a-half boxes of Pink Pills every day," said Mr. James, "and this is remarkable in a town the size of Oakville. And better still they give perfect satisfaction. Mr. James recalled numerous instances of remarkable cures after other remedies had failed. Mr. John Robertson, who lives midway between Oakville and Milton, who had been troubled with asthma and bronchitis for about 15 years, has been cured by the use of Pink Pills, and this after physicians had told him there was no use doctoring further. Mr. Robertson says his appetite had failed completely, but after taking seven boxes of Pink Pills he was ready and waiting for each meal. He regards his case as a remarkable one. In fact Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are recognized as one of the greatest modern medicines—a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer—curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling resulting therefrom, diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills restore pale and sallow complexion to the glow of health, and are a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

The Empire reporter also called upon Mr. J. C. Ford, proprietor of the Oakville Basket Factory, in which Mr. Condor is employed. Mr. Ford said he knew of the pitiable condition Condor had been in for years, and he had thought he would never recover. The cure was evidently a thorough one, for Condor worked steadily at heavy labor in the mills and apparently stood it as well as the rest of the employes. Mr. Ford said he thought a great deal of the young man and was pleased at his wondrous deliverance from the grave and his restoration to vigorous health.

In order to still further verify the statements made by Mr. Condor in the above interview, the reporter on his return to Toronto examined the General Hospital records, and found therein the entries fully bearing out all Mr. Condor had said, thus leaving no doubt that his case is one of the most remarkable on record, and all the more remarkable because it had baffled the skill of the best physicians in Toronto.

These pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive, as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

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 Prayer Cure in the Pines.

A kind of a purty boy was Hank,
With a girlish face, an' an honest, frank,
Contidin' light in his big blue eyes,
That looked with a sorter half-surprise
At the things they seen in Stiggins' camp,
An' suthin', somehow, that seemed to stamp
Him diff'ront from us, an' give him just
A triffin' flavor of upper crust.

Now, the boy was young—jest turned sixteen—
An' the work was hard an' the chuck was mean,
But he tuffed it out through cold and damp,
Till, jest as Stiggins was breaking camp,
He tuk with fever so mighty bad,
He couldn't be moved to town, poor lad;
So me an' Zekel an' Long Dan draw
Stayed thar in the woods to see him through.

One day—'twas Sunday—he got so weak
He couldn't move, nor he couldn't speak,
But lay in his bunk so still an' white,
We lowed he could never last till night—
When long in the mornin'—say near ten—
We heard the jangle of bells, an' then
A woman dashed through the shanty door
And knelt by Hank on the rough plank floor.

Her face was lit with a look of joy
As she cried, "Thank God! I've found my boy!"
But he didn't know her. An' then she prayed,
No other sech prayer was ever made.
I sorter reckon the angel ban's,
As she begged Hank's life at the good Lord's hands,
Must hev stopped to listen. 'Twas rather more
Than I could stan', an' I broke for the door.

The others followed. "Say, lads," says Dan,
"Do you think pra'r's ever cured a man?"
"Dunno," says Zekel, "but I know ef I
Was a-settin' up thar on the Throne on high
A-runnin' 'his yer concern, an' she
Come prayin' an' pleadin' the way ter me,
I'd cure that kid ef it bust the plan
Of the whole durned universe." "Shake!" says
Dan.

An' jest three weeks from that very day
Hank an' his mother rode away
Down the loggin' trail. Now, some may doubt
An' argy 'twas nussin' pulled him out,
An' that pra'r's don't go; but as for me,
I was thar, an' I know what I hear an' see,
An' I hold that the day at the Throne of Grace
That mother's pra'r was with its face.
—Clarence H. Pearson, in Lippincott's.

A CHAMPION OF MEN'S RIGHTS.

Men have long grumbled helplessly, and without a leader for their cause. The first firm stand against the relentless arrogance of woman has now been taken by a man in New Jersey. That Spartan State is not a healthy place for pretenders or malefactors of either sex, and its laws and justice have become proverbial as terrors to the casual offender. It is a fitting ground for the first battle in the inevitable fight. The man who has begun hostilities is no less a person than the Right Rev. T. A. Starkey, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Newark. The fame of Peter the Hermit is not more resounding than shall be that of Bishop Starkey if he should come to be the leader of a righteous crusade for the recovery of man's sacred rights.

This is what has happened: The Rev. Stephen H. Battin is the rector of Christ church in Jersey City. Some time ago, urged by the influence of the female members of his family—for now is the Scripture fulfilled, and a man's foes are they of his own household—the Rev. Mr. Battin gave his consent to the establishment of a mixed and surpliced vestry choir in his church. Ten young men and ten young women were selected and trained, and for the young women ten surplices and ten caps were bought, presumably out of that noble blanket fund, the offertory for parish expenses. The new choristers were about to appear in church, when the rector received a telegram from his Bishop, forbidding the capped and surpliced young women to enter the chancel, or even to sit in the church unless they took their things off.

The Bishop expounded his position at some length. He said that vestments were for men, not for women. In the street women might wear men's garments if they chose, but not in church. He approved of blending male and female voices, but the women might not sit in the chancel. If dressed in ordinary costumes, however, they might sit in the front seats and sing as members of the choir. The Bishop drew the line distinctly between the proper stations of men and of women, and there was no mistaking his meaning. At first there was some disposition to rebel, but it instantly gave way to prudential obedience, and the young women of Christ church now sit where they belong, in the nave of the edifice, and wear women's garments made according to the prevailing Jersey City fashions.

The craftiness shown by these young women in meekly obeying the Bishop's noble order shows the ingenuity of man's enemy, and the necessity of following up the first attack with strategy as well as force. The stimulated acquiescence may be calculated to disarm the righteous avenger of man, and thus to avoid precipitating a battle all along the line. In this city there are several churches where this dangerous custom has gained foothold; where already women wear surplices and sit in the choir. Bishop Potter should not refuse to heed the first note of warning, even though it come

out of Jersey. Even though he has not taken the initiative, he should not refuse to help in this—man's dire extremity. And the authority of the church could be exerted in no wiser or nobler way than in carrying the banner of this new crusade against so subtle and so insatiable a foe.—Harper's Weekly.

As it is in Heaven.

Some one, who believed it to be an imperative duty, recently undertook to tell a widow that her only son, who was absent from home, had become wild and dissipated, that he was in fact going down hill very fast and would soon be at the bottom.

The widow, who was also an invalid, sent for her son to come home and make her a visit.

He braced up and came. The mother looked anxiously into her boy's face and saw there the furrows that neither time nor care had made.

"Jack," she said, tenderly holding his hand in both of hers, "we used to be chums?"

"Yes, mother."

"Are we chums yet?"

"I—I—guess so, mother—only when a fellow gets big—"

"Don't ever get too big to chum with your mother, Jack. We used to tell each other everything. Have you any secrets from your mother now, Jack?"

"Now, you see, when—a—fellow—"

"Yes, yes, Jack, but you are not a fellow, you are just my Jack—my boy who used to tell me all his troubles and naughtiness, and whose father when he died said to him, 'Take care of your mother, Jack.' How will it be when I see him—shall I tell him you are a good boy, as he wanted you to be?"

"I—I hope so, mother," with a sob.

"And, Jack, there's something I've heard—it's too ridiculous. I know you'll laugh, because there isn't a word of truth in it. Why, nobody could make me believe it. They tried to tell me that my boy Jack had fallen into bad company."

"Oh, mother—"

"I know it isn't true. You, a boy brought up to despise evil doing, going about with wine-bibbers? No! no! They couldn't make me believe that."

"No, indeed, mother," whispered Jack, recording a vow under his breath.

"And Jack," continued the mother, in her sweet, consoling tones, "do you remember how we used to say our prayers together—you and I. To-night, Jack, I have a fancy to hear our voices blend in the dear old prayer. Kneel down by my bed, Jack, as you used to when you were an innocent boy."

Jack knelt, and his bowed head came very close to that gentle heart that was throbbing with love for him.

"Our Father—which art in Heaven—hallowed be Thy name—Thy Kingdom come—Thy will be done on earth—as it is in Heaven—"

Jack stopped, for the voice that had accompanied his was silent.

"Mother," he called in a frightened tone, and he bent over the pale lips that opened to repeat softly:

"As it is in Heaven. Amen."

Then Jack was alone to begin the life he would henceforth live.—Detroit Free Press.

Marriage.

Women have been the slaves of slaves; and in my judgment it took millions of ages for women to come from the condition of abject slavery up to the institution of marriage. Let me say right here that I regard marriage as the holiest institution among men. Without the fireside there is no human advancement; without the family relation there is no life worth living. Every good government is made up of good families. The unit of good government is the family, and anything which tends to destroy the family is perfectly devilish and infamous. I believe in marriage, and I hold in utter contempt the opinions of those long-haired men and short-haired women who denounce the institution of marriage.

The grandest ambition that any man can possibly have is to so live, and so improve himself in heart and brain as to be worthy of the love of some splendid woman; and the grandest ambition of any girl is to make herself worthy of the love and adoration of some magnificent man. This is my idea. There is no success in life without love and marriage. You had better be the Emperor of one loving and tender heart, and she the Empress of yours, than to be the King of the world. The man who has really won the love of one good woman in this world, I do not care if he dies in the ditch a beggar, his life has been a success.

I say it took millions of years to come from the condition of abject slavery up to the condition of marriage. Ladies, the ornaments you wear upon your persons to-night are but the souvenirs of your mother's bondage. The chains around your necks, and the bracelets clasped upon your white arms by the thrilled hand of love, have been changed by the wand of civilization from iron to shining, glittering gold.—From Lecture of Ingersoll.



FOUR RULES—FOUR NEVERS.

Bright colored articles, such as silk handkerchiefs, neckties, etc., have faded so often in the laundering that many women think they can not be cleaned at home without being ruined.

If you have had this experience, try once more, and then see how much one cake of Ivory Soap will save for you. Follow the directions carefully.

First: Wash in a suds of Ivory Soap chipped and dissolved in water.

Second: Have the water luke-warm, both for washing and for rinsing.

Third: Roll or squeeze gently as soon as rinsed, then shake out and dry without exposing to the sun.

Fourth: Press with a warm iron.

Never use common soaps or washing powders.

Never use boiling or hot water.

Never leave in the water longer than necessary.

Never use a very hot iron.

G. 4.

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The Cottage Hearth for January.

The holiday number of *The Cottage Hearth* is an unusually interesting one, and is full of good, interesting stories and articles. The opening parts of "Erastus Faulkner," by Matt Crim, create a lively interest in the reader's mind for the principal characters of the story. "The story of a Burglary" is decidedly unique in its conception. "Hannah Dustin" is the title of a little drama, by Oscar Fay Adams, on an incident in the colonial history of Massachusetts. Probably the most interesting article in this number is that describing "Our New Navy," by Lieut. Wm. Ledyard Rodgers, of the U. S. S. Atlanta. The present article is the first of a series of three, in which the present condition of our new navy is thoroughly discussed and described. Among the new features in the January number is "The Young People's Department," with the opening story by William O. Stoddard. Another new department appears, conducted by Eben E. Rexford, under the title of "Talks About Flowers." The fine illustrations which this number contains add greatly to its attractiveness. (W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston, \$1.50 a year.)

Wash Day in Japan.

The Japanese washing day has many features peculiar to that peculiar land. First of all, the garments which are to be washed are ripped apart, as they are sown with long stitches, like basting, expressly to facilitate this operation. No hot water is ever used, washboards, set tubs and all the other fittings which are considered indispensable by the American women are conspicuous by their absence. The little tub, which is about as large as a dishpan, sits upon the floor or the ground and the operative armed with a piece of soap, the cold water and her bare hands, does the "laundering." It scarcely needs be said that it is not an easy or an enjoyable task. Japanese dirt is just as adherent in its nature as Yankee dirt, and leaves the garment just as reluctantly. Most of the work is done beside the streams or the water supply, whatever it may be, and such a thing as a laundry room in connection with the dwelling has yet to be thought of, much more adopted. The flat-iron is also unknown. The clothes are spread smoothly upon large boards, similar to the common ironing board, and the hot sun can generally

be depended upon to get one article dry by the time the next is ready to take its place.—Good Housekeeping.

Have You Ever Noticed:

That as a man treats his horse, so he treats his wife?

The man who treads upon his neighbors' toes? He it is who pines for the earth.

The best fruit is none too good to eat, and that inferior fruit makes inferior sauce?

How much more some housekeepers are guided by rules than by common sense?

The expression on the face of the man or woman who sees no good in his neighbors? That good cooks are not the ones who keep the table and hungry people waiting for the food?

That the man who takes a bit of pork now and then is no more like the swine than he who feasts on roast beef?

The youthful looks of those whose experience has been meagre? Deep feelings, thrilling experiences leave marked traces?

That some voices soothe and comfort, while others stir up all the old Adam that's in you? If you have, then you have observed the characters of those who exercised the voices in question.—Good Housekeeping.

"Who hath not own'd with rapture-smitten frame
The power of grace the magic of a name?"

asks Campbell, the poet, in his "Pleasures of Hope." Pleasures of Hope forsooth. Many and many a woman knows them no longer. They are in despair about their health. They are run-down, debilitated, suffering from what they know not. It may be dyspepsia, heart disease, liver or kidney disease; any or all of them. The sicknesses of women are cured by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That's where the magic of a name comes in. This improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels nervousness and melancholy, and builds up both the flesh and strength of those reduced below a healthy standard. It is a legitimate medicine, not a beverage. Contains no alcohol to inebriate; no sugar or syrup to sour in the stomach and cause distress. It is as peculiar in its composition as it is marvelous in its medical results.

Important to Fleishy People.

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

The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
Misunderstood.

BY JOSEPHINE HAPLEY HAGUE.

I stand in the blinding snowstorm
Of a chill December morn,
The great white flakes like tufts of wool
Down to my feet are borne.

I glance above, the air is dusk
With moisture-laden frost,
Which, downward dropping, to my sight
Looks dark and dull,—'tis tossed

About by winds that roughly cast
Its softness left and right,
But as it nearer comes to me,
The darkening shred is white.

So 'tis with us; our neighbors scorn
Our acts, or note the blight
Of impulse mean, but after while,
At Jesus' feet, they'll float all white.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.
LAKE ALDEENE.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

Behind the snowy crests of the Alps, the sun was sinking slowly out of sight. It was one of those glorious sunsets seen only in Alpine regions. The bright halo of light was gone and the crimson curtains were drawn across almost to the zenith.

Rudolph Coutzly, a shepherd, had led his flocks high upon the mountain's side that day. Watching the golden rays of the sun until they had tipped for the last time the loftiest mountain peaks, he picked up his Alpine horn to cry aloud the watchword, "Praised be the Lord," when he was startled by the sudden appearance of a handsome and well-dressed stranger. Waiting until the man saluted him, then raising his twilight-horn (made from the bark of a cherry tree) to his lips, he cried aloud, "Praised be the Lord." It was answered by the neighboring shepherds and the sounds prolonged until the very rocks and glaciers of the stupendous mountains re-echoed the words, "Praised be the Lord." The traveler was attired in the bright costume of an English officer, but saluted Rudolph in German, the shepherd returning the salutation in English. He made known his wants in very few words—that he wished supper and lodging for the night. Rudolph pointed to his domicile in the valley and said he could accommodate him. Following the flock down a very narrow and precipitous path, they reached home at dark. The Switzer, murmuring as he put his flock in the fold, "I thank thee, Father, for another day of peace and prosperity."

This home was in a beautiful valley, known as the Vale of Aldeene, near the foot of Mt. Gothard, where impetuous streams pour their sparkling waters into lovely lakes, which lie embosomed there, bordered with rare and fragrant flowers. The dwelling was cozy and commodious, being divided into three or four apartments. The supper was a plain and substantial repast, which the weary traveler partook of heartily. At the close of the evening meal, the shepherd gathered his little family around him and repeated to them beautiful Bible stories until time for repose.

The traveler rose early the next morning, and asking permission of the family to remain a few days, giving the shepherd a half crown, and leaving his portmanteau in the room, strolled out towards Lake Aldeene, which lay some two miles distant. When he reached the shore of the lake, the sun was just above the horizon, its golden beams kissing the opposite edges of the sparkling waters. He paused and gazed in astonishment upon the vision on which his eyes were feasting. Could they deceive him? He who had stood awed and enraptured as he beheld the splendor of the Great Lakes, the grandeur and sublimity of Niagara falls on the western continent, lingering for days admiring and studying the never-sleeping waters of Lake Baikal or the Holy sea, whose great reservoir, hewn by nature's hand out of the granite summits of the loftiest mountains on the globe? He had climbed the rugged steppes of Asia to view Thibet's sacred inland seas, and had so often counted the minutes as he watched the movements of the secret tidal wave upon Lake Geneva's swelling bosom come and go. But what were all those to this beautiful picture, painted as it were on earth's green canvas? Lake Aldeene, the enchanted lake, its banks fringed with rare ferns and bordered with the most lovely flowers, whose gorgeous hues were reflected from the crystal pebbled bottom. Sacred lilies floated here and there on the calm surface, making the morning air fragrant with their odors; clumps and groves of forest trees made a background, for there stood Mt. Gothard in his snowy cap, looking from out the center and depths. Indeed it was a living landscape painting. Seating himself in an old rustic seat, overgrown with clematis, near the shore, with eyes and mind fixed on the wondrous scene before him, he did not observe an approach-

ing woodman, with his axe upon his shoulder.

The Switzer passed abruptly beside the gaily uniformed tramontane, who became conscious when roused from his reverie that he still remained on this mundane sphere. The woodman, lifting his hat, gave the morning salutation in German, and they entered into conversation, the Switzer answering some questions asked by the visitor. Leaning his axe against a tree, the woodman lay down on the green sward, rested his head on his hand, with his elbow resting on the earth, began relating some stories and legends of his country, of which he was justly proud.

"Yes, this is Lake Aldeene, the enchanted lake; the most beautiful and romantic lake in the world. Those who are fortunate enough to end their lives here in this lake live forever on the earth. It was here William Tell was accidentally drowned in 1450, and so often he revisits this spot, and is seen walking about that tree (pointing to a gigantic beech belonging to the primeval forests). It was from its flexible wood the bow was made with which he shot the apple off his boy's head and afterwards killed Gessler. Yes, we as a people and nation hold that tree sacred."

"Then, some half century later, there came a stranger and tarried many years among the people here, a refined and well-bred soldier and sailor, a brave explorer. More than once had he crossed the high seas to the New World, and gave to England a continent; but they know not where he lies buried. His name was Sebastian Cabot."

At that moment the signal was heard calling the wood-choppers to their work, and Stanley Douglas (that was the traveler's name) found himself alone. He remained quiet, pondering on what he had heard. Would their spirits visit the place while he was there? There he sat as in a day-dream for a few moments. Then there came living men and women! Some few he recognized. When he awoke and consulted his watch, he found it was high noon, and hurrying to the shepherd's dwelling, he found the family assembled around the dinner table. He related the conversation between the woodman and himself, and rehearsed the stories he had been told. When he had concluded the shepherd asked him if he was not sitting in the seat overgrown with vines laden with white flowers? He answered in the affirmative. That vine is the "traveler's joy," and he who sits beneath its branches instantly falls asleep, and the spirits of the dead who, when living, visited this lake, return. The woodman visits each and every one who sits beneath that bower and has for scores of years. No one knows who he is or why he comes.

Stanley Douglas visited the lake many times again, but resisted the temptation of resting beneath the clematis bower.

What is this



anyhow



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KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Historical Society will be held in the hall of the House of Representatives, at Topeka, on Tuesday evening, January 17.

Correspondence intended for Prof. Georgeson's department should, during his two months stay in Europe, be addressed to "Farm Department, Agricultural College," Manhattan, Kas.

That the *KANSAS FARMER* is efficiently accomplishing its mission, or at least a considerable part of it, is apparent from the following rather emphatic note from a subscriber who evidently thinks that after all it is no use to introduce methods by which greater incomes will be realized by farmers for a reason which is trenchantly expressed, as follows: "The *FARMER* is a good agricultural paper, but I fail to see any benefit to the farmer from improved methods in farming so long as the bondholders and combines get it all. If others wish to increase the income of that outfit by a greater and better production from the farm they can, I am too old."

Kansas Agricultural college has received a high compliment from the United States Department of Agriculture in the appointment of Prof. Georgeson to a special mission to Denmark, to investigate and report on the Danish dairy industry. That Uncle Jerry, and through him the country at large, will receive from Prof. Georgeson a valuable report will be readily believed by all who have read his able contributions to the *KANSAS FARMER*, and the synopses of his reports of farm experiments which have appeared from time to time in these columns. It is to Prof. Georgeson's credit that he was not seeking the appointment, and, indeed, knew nothing about it until a few days ago he received a telegram from Secretary Rusk asking him to undertake the mission.

The *Home, Field and Forum* is the new agricultural paper which, with the new year, commences its appearance from Guthrie, Oklahoma. It is a sixteen-page monthly, whose elegance and neatness of appearance corresponds well with the excellence of its contents. It is strong in its loyalty to Oklahoma, clear-cut and bright in its editorial; it contains a large amount of original matter by practical men, and is altogether just such a magazine of useful and entertaining reading as should, and doubtless will, make it at once indispensable in every Oklahoma farm-

er's home. The editors and publishers are men of large experience in this especial line of work. Mr. J. S. Soule, the managing editor, was an editorial writer on the *KANSAS FARMER* previous to taking charge of the *Home, Field and Forum*. He is devoted to agricultural journalism, and with his estimable family is a valuable acquisition to the new country soon to become a great State south of us. Mr. F. A. Waugh, the associate editor, is one of the brightest graduates of the Kansas Agricultural college, and has had a valuable experience as agricultural editor of the *Topeka Capital*. The business management is in energetic and experienced hands, so that the enterprise is an assured success from the outset.

THE INAUGURATION.

The new State officers were duly inducted into their several positions last Monday. These consist of L. D. Lewelling, Governor; Percy Daniels, Lieutenant Governor; Stephen H. Allen, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; R. S. Osborn, Secretary of State; Van B. Prather, Auditor; W. H. Biddle, Treasurer; John T. Little, Attorney General, and H. N. Gaines, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

These owe their nomination and election directly to the farmers and laborers of Kansas, and their inauguration was attended by a larger number of tillers of the soil than ever before assembled to witness these ceremonies in this State.

Governor Lewelling's address is emphatic in its loyalty to the ideas on which he was nominated and elected, and is much criticised by his political opponents.

The reception in the evening was largely attended and heartily enjoyed by citizens without regard to party. The hall was full to overflowing at an early hour and hundreds were unable to obtain even standing room.

The Senate was duly organized on Tuesday without incident.

The organization of the House was the event of greatest interest. This body is very nearly evenly divided and it is claimed by each party that it has or should have a rightful majority. Space forbids details here; but at this writing the Republicans are doing business as the Kansas House of Representatives on one side of the hall, while the Populists and Democrats are engaged in the same way on the other side of the hall. There are two speakers, two sets of clerks, etc.

It is to be hoped and is believed that the situation will not lead to violence, and yet this is not impossible.

A RAILROAD BILL PROPOSED.

A railroad bill has been prepared by C. L. McKesson, of Howard, Kas., in which he has incorporated many of the features of House Bill No. 743, passed by the lower house of the last Legislature; but he has made some changes which he considers very important in order to make the bill more comprehensive and definite. The bill reduces passenger and express rates as well as freight rates. Instead of attempting to make a new schedule of rates, he adopts the schedule in rates in force on December 1, 1892, and makes a direct cut on that schedule of 20 per cent. on each and every item, but gives to the Commissioners power, within certain limits, to increase or decrease the rates so established. This bill also provides a very heavy penalty for issuing free passes for other than excepted purposes; makes the Commissioners elected by districts; compels the putting of safety breaking and coupling appliances on freight cars in use in the State. These features were not in House Bill No. 743.

In speaking of his bill, Mr. McKesson further says: "To take the schedule of rates as adopted and adjusted by the

various transportation companies, and make the reduction on that schedule, simplifies the problem of rates to the single question of how much reduction should be made in rates, instead of entering into the complex details of arranging a new schedule. When a reduction is made on the plan which I suggest, the people will understand it without explanation, which they could not House Bill No. 743. The Commissioners can adjust the details of a new schedule, but this they must do within certain limits."

SILVER COINAGE STILL AN ISSUE.

In order to enable *KANSAS FARMER* readers to look for a moment through the glasses worn by those engaged in dealing in money and "securities," the following remarks by Henry Clews, of New York, on the monetary situation, are here presented:

"It [the year 1892] witnessed a culmination of public opinion upon a monetary question of the deepest significance, not only to the United States, but also to the civilized population of the world at large. After centuries of the joint use of gold and silver upon a fairly even parity of value, it has become a worldwide question whether the use of silver shall be abandoned, or broad international arrangements shall be established for giving that metal stability of value and perpetuating its use as a form of lawful money co-ordinate with gold. Such a crisis has been threatening to the existing currency arrangements of every nation; and, so far as it affects monetary systems, it equally concerns vested interests, outstanding obligations of every kind, and commercial values the world over; and especially does it concern the delicate relations between the debtor and creditor classes. In the United States, the problem is especially urgent; for we have, within late years, committed ourselves to the fate of silver by incorporating the metal into our currency system to the extent of several hundreds of millions of dollars. Satisfied that there is no way of reaching a permanent settlement of this question except through a common international agreement, our government this year procured the assembling of a congress of the nations, to formally consider the problem. After a free interchange of views and the discussion of certain proposals, the conference adjourned without accomplishing any definite result, but to re-convene in the spring of 1893. Taking an impartial review of the work of that body, we are driven to the conclusion that, although the subject may receive further earnest discussion between the several governments, yet the jealousies and prejudices surrounding the case are so formidable, and the theoretical and working differences so great, that it seems virtually hopeless to expect the concessions and the commitments from the various powers that are indispensable to a sound and lasting international settlement of the question. Thus the end of the year finds this country confronted with the question—how best to take care of ourselves under the circumstances? and with no more effective means of protection than that of suspending, temporarily at least, further addition to our stock of silver. On the last day of 1892, therefore, there is no question that more seriously occupies public attention than this one—will Congress be found willing to thus act? This is really the most important problem that we have to carry over into the new year; and yet we may hope that our legislators will not fail to enact the explicitly declared verdict of the late election on this issue. So far, therefore, as respects our own country, the symptoms indicate, however, that the ominous silver cloud of danger may soon disappear from the horizon."

It is some satisfaction to those who are engaged in the productive enter-

prises of the country to know that the ground gained when the so-called "Sherman act" was passed is more easily held than retaken. It is not improbable, however, that the loud talking which is indulged in in favor of the repeal of that act is intended to intimidate silver men from pressing a full free coinage measure by creating the impression that they have enough to do to protect, defend and preserve what they now have. Indeed, the opponents of silver would like very much to force the productive interests to a defensive instead of the aggressive position which they have occupied for the past several years, knowing, as these opponents do, that, while the defensive is more easily maintained, the force of the silver men would be greatly broken by the abandonment of the hope of replacing the white metal in the position which it occupied prior to the act of 1873.

The failure of the Brussels conference is no surprise. But the creditor interests must not conclude that on this account the ground already gained or the fight for remonetization will be abandoned.

THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The time has come when the State Board of Agriculture, whether constituted as it now is, or otherwise, must, in order to keep up with the procession and accomplish the work before it, have its powers enlarged and its usefulness extended by the organization of farmers' institutes. That is the next step forward in its line of work.

The board, it is due to say, for years has recognized the importance of this step, and two years ago a bill was prepared by the Committee on Needed Legislation, appointed by the board, for organizing and holding farmers' institutes in the various counties of the State. This bill, which provided also for consolidating other branches pertaining to agriculture, was recommended for passage by both the House and Senate committees, and no doubt would have passed both branches of the Legislature and become a law, had not other legislation which seemed to take precedence crowded it out. And, further, it is due to say that the Secretary of the board, in the absence of State aid, has encouraged and assisted in the organization of farmers' institutes. He has attended meetings whenever practicable and has published and distributed a largely increased amount of agricultural literature among the farmers of the State. Still more, the Secretary has availed himself of the privileges afforded under the law to build up a first-class State farmers' institute, into which the annual meeting of the board in recent years has developed. The proceedings of these meetings, comprised of papers and addresses pertaining to agriculture, by the best men attainable, with the discussions following, have been published and sent out into every township of the State, and these have not only stimulated thought and aided farmers greatly in their work, but they, with other agencies, developed a need for institute work among farmers to discuss farm topics, exchange thoughts and experiences, and thus aid each other to higher and better ideas of farm life.

The farmers of the State are ripe for the work, but they need help and they need to know how to proceed. The State Board of Agriculture should be authorized to give directions how to organize, and also to furnish each institute at least one competent and well qualified instructor, to be paid by the State. By the discussion of farm topics, both from a practical and scientific standpoint, and the friction of mind upon mind, a new inspiration would be infused into farmers, and agriculture, which is acknowledged to be the

foundation of all prosperity, would be built up, and the farmers would be greatly benefited. Whatever the burden of taxation would be to support such institutes, the farmers of the State, we are warranted in saying, would not only cheerfully but gladly bear their share, and all other individuals would be benefited by the same.

For a live, progressive State like Kansas, to be outdone in this matter by Missouri and other slow States is, to say the least, no credit to us. Missouri for some years has had \$10,000 appropriated for farmers' institute work, and this year the Secretary of the Missouri board says they will ask for \$15,000. In like manner Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio and Pennsylvania, all the way through to the Atlantic, have appropriated from \$8,000 to \$15,000 for institute work.

If the State Board of Agriculture should have its powers enlarged in this way and provision made for a wider representation, giving each county in the State a voice in the election of officers, there can be no doubt its usefulness and efficiency would be greatly broadened.

Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for December.

Special Report on Diseases of Cattle and on Cattle Feeding. Pp. 496.

Special Report on the History and Present Condition of the Sheep Industry of the United States. Pp. 1,000.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 3. (A condensed record of the contents of the bulletins issued by the agricultural experiment stations of the United States.) Pp. 231-322.

Experiment Station Record, Index of Vol. 3. Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 5. Observations and Experiments on the Fluctuations in the Level and Rate of Movement of Ground Water on the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station Farm, and at White Water, Wis. Pp. 75.

Weather Bureau Bulletin No. 6. The Diurnal Variation of Barometric Pressure. Pp. 32.

Monthly Weather Review for October. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States.) Pp. 261-288.

Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

The Missouri Valley Horticultural Society met in the office of Blair & Kauffman.

In the absence of the President, L. A. Goodman, of Westport, occupied the chair. Under special reports, Maj. F. Holsinger gave a glowing account of the Kansas State meeting, held in Winfield, December 3-6.

G. F. Espenlaub, as delegate to the Missouri State meeting, held at Carthage, made quite a full report.

Letters of regret, because of enforced absence, were received from J. A. Durkes, of Weston, Mo., and Edwin Taylor, of Edwardsville, Kas.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. C. Evans, President; Edwin Taylor, Vice President; George E. Rose, Secretary; G. F. Espenlaub, Treasurer. Executive Committee—Maj. F. Holsinger, L. A. Durkes, L. A. Goodman, A. Chandler, Harvey Hughes.

The Treasurer, G. F. Espenlaub, presented his report for 1892, which was formally accepted. It shows expenses for the year, \$104.55. Balance on hand, \$163.55.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the society:

We, the members of the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society, Kansas City, Mo., heartily express our appreciation of the success of Messrs. Blair & Kauffman in producing a new co-operative descriptive catalogue of fruits, etc., that is so concise and complete in every respect. This catalogue will certainly meet the approval of all who have an interest in horticulture, floriculture, etc.

The society adjourned until the third Saturday in January, 1893.

GEO. E. ROSE, Secretary.

Farmers' institutes have been appointed for Stockton, January 19-20; for Hiawatha, January 25-27, and for Garden City, February 3-4.

The Kansas City packers, during the year 1892, slaughtered 700,000 cattle and 1,760,000 hogs, which indicates a doubling of the business of slaughtered cattle for each year since 1886.

The Cincinnati Price Current estimates that on January 1, 1893, there were in the United States 67,000,000 bushels of exportable wheat, and concludes that it will be difficult to strengthen confidence in any substan-

tial improvement in market values in the near future. The following is given as the approximate situation of wheat supplies in the United States on January 1 in comparison with last year:

	1893.	1892.
Production.....	516,000,000	612,000,000
Forward, available.....	25,000,000
Total.....	541,000,000	612,000,000
Consumption, 6 months.....	156,000,000	153,000,000
Exports, 6 months.....	108,000,000	129,000,000
Total distribution.....	264,000,000	282,000,000
Remaining.....	277,000,000	330,000,000
Deduct for seed.....	53,000,000	53,000,000
Available surplus.....	224,000,000	277,000,000
Required, next 6 months.....	158,000,000	155,000,000
Exportable, January 1.....	66,000,000	122,000,000

Johnson County Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The farmers' institute held at Edgerton, Johnson county, January 4 and 5, was an undoubted success in every way.

President Dickson and Secretary Hulett had so energetically arranged matters that not a break occurred to mar the harmony of the entire session. Not a moment was lost in useless preliminaries, and after an address of welcome by Dr. Atchison, settled immediately to business, and the President gave for discussion, "Horses and Cattle: a Retrospect and a Forecast," which was thoroughly discussed. Conceded by all that electricity as a motor on street railways had effectually ruined the business of raising horses for selling purposes.

Mr. McLain thought the outlook for cattle not especially favorable. Counseled those having young cattle to hold them for two years, or even three, before selling. Mr. Fillmore, of Douglas county, was certain that it needed a "rustler" in the matter of stock-raising to guard against loss, and preached economy in the way of foods, shelter, etc. A stormy discussion only brought the reiteration of cause and remedy. Cause: Hopes too large, caution too small. Remedy: Economy and reform. Farmers buy too much and sell too little of what should be raised. Should not deal in specialties.

A very excellent paper on "Sanitation" was presented by Dr. Boyd, especially appropriate in view of the probable outbreak of cholera the coming season. The true sources of infection were so plainly given that none need err, and the responsibility of parents urged in guarding against impurities in air, water and environment, which would reduce to a minimum the danger of infection. Healthy blood kills microbe organisms. Milk heated to 300° would kill tuberculosis. Favored cremation.

"The Value of the Institute to the Farmer and His Family," was attentively listened to as presented by Rev. George Wells, who defined the farmer's family as embracing himself, his wife, children, the good old family horse, the cow, the faithful dog, the cat, and the petted lamb. He who abuses these necessary and useful animals needs more religion in his heart. The words of wisdom dropped at this institute, if accepted, must make better farmers and better men.

H. S. Fillmore, in an interesting paper, emphasized the necessity of preparing for winter by attending to the multitude of small things about the farm, each in its proper season, and which is so often lamentably neglected. Would plow shallow in orchard in the fall. Opposed to raising crops in orchard. No laggard wins success.

C. M. T. Hulett addressed the institute, explaining in a very lucid manner the ins and outs of the creamery business, tracing its progress from the old method of shallow setting to the adoption of the Cooley creamer. That proving unsatisfactory, the invention of the separator, which was self-protecting against mistakes, and making necessary the commercial creamery, marked a grand era in successful dairying. Mr. Hulett, being interested in the creamery recently located at Edgerton, was prepared to give facts and figures sustaining his assertion, that this method insured a saving to the farmer in amount, quality and price of butter. Considered Babcock's test as superior. Thought laws should be enacted to protect the industry against butterine.

Mr. Hurst exhibited the "Baby" separator No. 8 in operation.

Rev. Atkinson, of Ottawa, gave a very interesting talk on monopolies as practiced in the cattle and grain markets. Astonishing facts given in regard to wheat and flour. Explained methods of mixing inferior grades and resultant higher grades. Due to people of Kansas to ask of the Legislature a speedy redress. Cast politics over and demand as producers.

Miss Eva Couse presented an admirable paper on "Injurious Insects." Miss Couse was thoroughly familiar with her subject and glided over the strange unpronounceable names, a la Popenoe. This paper elicited but one criticism. The bumblebee as a factor in fertilization of clover was omitted.

"Some of the Causes of Hard Times and the Remedy," was ably presented by E. A. Carpenter in a lengthy paper, in which he

scored the farmer and his wife for needless outlay—buying what should be raised on the farm and failure in utilizing his means. A stormy discussion followed, but Mr. Carpenter serenely held his ground.

Mrs. Kedzie, of the Agricultural college, read a paper on "Fragments," which was full of bright and sensible things as a Christmas pudding full of plums, and which touched with a thrill of homely sympathy the heart of every woman present, whose lives are so necessarily a "patch-work of littles." Mrs. Kedzie also, by request, gave a brief outline of the college curriculum, etc.

The "question drawer" showered conundrums, like a Kansas snow storm, in drifts, all of value to the wide-awake farmer, who should ever be ready to grasp new ideas which will put him in the march of progress.

I append a few of the facts arrived at after the usual discussion:

Blue grass should be cut soon as ripe and sheltered from rain.

Stalks should be cut and plowed under. Firmly negatived, however, by several.

Potatoes an uncertain crop. Conditions to insure a favorable return are: good seed, early varieties and thorough cultivation.

Clover fertilizes land and should receive more attention.

Oats, crushed and fed to young stock makes bone and muscle. Better than corn for that purpose.

Root-feeding successful in result.

Prof. Quayle, of Baldwin University, was present at the last session and delivered a fine address on "The Culture of a Man." The brilliant oratory and splendid command of language, of which Prof. Quayle is master, was a feast of culture in itself, while the grand truths he uttered could not fail to stir the heart of every youth with an earnest desire to attain those heights of civilization and become the model man he pictured.

Fine recitations were sandwiched in the lull of discussions, and a delicious dessert of music was served at the evening sessions.

The good people of Edgerton generously cared for the strangers within her gates, as the writer can testify.

Adjourned to meet at Wellsville in 1894.

K. JENNETTE McCracken.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Geo. S. Singer, Cardington, Ohio, advertises in another column his incubator. Mr. Singer is a practical poultry man, having a brood of five thousand chickens, and has been unusually successful in raising all sorts of poultry with the use of his own incubator. He now offers this to the public at a very low price.

The *Jennett Miller Illustrated Monthly* for January is the best issue of that admirable magazine yet seen. Mrs. Miller begins a new department called "The World We Live In," full of useful hints and suggestions for women and young girls and comments on timely topics. Mrs. Miller also contributes an article entitled "The Charm of Individuality," which is in her best vein. There are a score and more of other interesting literary features, sketches, poems, and a complete short story.

The new Gregory Seed Catalogue for 1893 is the most valuable ever issued. It is greatly enlarged and contains new departments, as well as new varieties of seeds and plants. No more reliable catalogue is ever published than this, as every seed sold from it carries the guarantee of a dealer who has always received and merited the confidence of his customers. Mr. Gregory raises the large majority of his seeds on his own farms, and has been very successful in the new varieties he has introduced. A card to J. J. H. Gregory & Son, Marblehead, Mass., will bring a copy of this handsome catalogue free, to any applicant.

The high character of the *New York Ledger* is well sustained by its recent issues. The Christmas number contained contributions by Maurice Thompson, Minnie Hawk (the prima donna), Helen Marshall North, the Rev. S. P. Cadman, Mrs. William Winter ("Isabella Castelar"), Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth and other well-known authors. A new serial story by Amelia E. Barr, entitled "A Singer From the Sea," and a novelette by Miss Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife") are among the good things which will shortly appear. Messrs. Robert Bonner's Sons, the editors and proprietors, authoritatively announce that there will be no step backward in maintaining the character and attractiveness of the *Ledger*.

THE FARMER AND POLITICS.—The prosperity of a farmer to-day depends more on the methods he employs than on governmental rule. Take seeds for an example: Many farmers who are alive to their own interests in other things are careless in buying seeds. They seem to think that a seed is a seed and there it ends. If there was more knowledge about seeds and greater care exercised in their selection, there would be richer crops and better returns. Realizing this, D. M. Ferry & Co., the famous seed firm of Detroit, Mich., have embodied in their *Illustrated Annual* for 1893, much valuable information about seeds and their selection. It contains the knowledge gleaned from many years practical experience in the seed business, and the newest and best things about gardens and gardening. Such a book issued by a firm of unquestioned reliability is of the highest value to every one who plants a seed. Although the cost of printing and embellishing it with beautiful illustrations has been great, it is sent free to any one making application to the above firm.

KANSAS GEOLOGY.

We print a copy of a circular letter recently prepared by Prof. Prosser, of Washburn college, in which a request is made for assistance in increasing the geological collection of that college:

GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT,
WASHBURN COLLEGE,
TOPEKA, KAS.

DEAR SIR:—The capital city of this large and prosperous commonwealth contains no adequate public collection illustrating the mineral products of Kansas. This fact is not owing to the absence of such mineral resources in the State, for Kansas has one of the largest and most valuable deposits of rock salt in the world, and, in addition, there are valuable deposits of coal, gypsum, lead, zinc, and building stones. In order to properly represent this portion of the State's wealth, it is proposed by the Geological Department of Washburn college to form an economic geological collection, which will contain specimens illustrating all the valuable minerals and building stones of Kansas, as well as those of adjacent States. As a matter of local pride, the citizens of Kansas ought to contribute liberally to this collection in order that their State may be worthily represented. It is especially desired that specimens of rock salt, coal, gypsum, lead, zinc, hydraulic limestone, marble, building and paving stones be sent to this department for incorporation in the economic collection. About two specimens of each sample of rock or mineral may be sent, and a convenient size for the specimen is one four inches in length by three inches in width and one inch in thickness, unless there be some special character to be shown by means of a larger specimen, as in the case of building stones and some minerals.

The department especially desires specimens of rocks, with their depths, from diamond borings which may be made in prospecting for coal in different parts of the State, or samples, with depths, of the borings from natural gas, oil or artesian wells. These records are very important from a scientific standpoint, since, by means of the data thus obtained, a geologist is able to construct geological sections for various localities in the State, giving the thickness of the different geological formations much more accurately than by any other method. Also, collections of fossils will be very acceptable for the general geological museum, only the collector is especially urged to be sure and give the exact locality from which they were obtained. Collections which are without data as to locality are practically worthless for the purposes of stratigraphical geology.

Small collections may be sent by express, larger ones by freight, to the Geological Department of Washburn college, Topeka, Kas. Soliciting your kind consideration, I remain Very respectfully yours,
CHARLES S. PROSSER.

The Professor is a graduate of Cornell University, and was an assistant geologist on the United States geological survey for four years before accepting his present position in Washburn college. While on the survey his work consisted largely of a special study of the coal deposits of Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with an investigation of the rock salt beds of western New York, so that the Professor is very desirous of making a study of the similar mineral deposits of Kansas. It is his expectation to make an examination of a part of the coal measures of eastern Kansas during the coming year, and, consequently, any collections of fossils or minerals, with their exact locality, will be of assistance in the advancement of this work. We have no doubt but that there are many of our readers who could give the Professor valuable information in reference to the geology of their region, so we trust they will read the circular carefully and then assist, as much as possible, in the advancement of this work.

Since there is no geological survey in this State, the geological knowledge of the structure of Kansas, and the consequent intelligent development of her mineral resources, can only be fostered in this small way. The State needs a careful geological survey, for the old idea that Kansas has no mineral resources was long ago shown to be very erroneous, and the knowledge of her geological structure and minerals is very deficient when compared with that of her sister States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa.

A SENSIBLE RECOMMENDATION.

The Kansas Railroad Commissioners in their annual report recommend as follows: "It should be provided by law that the order of the Railroad Commissioners shall be the governing law of the railroad companies, to be observed and respected by them until vacated by competent judicial tribunal on appeal. To allow a suspension of the order of the Commissioners pending appeal by the companies is to make a farce of the whole system."

If they had also recommended that the Commissioners be elected by the people instead of by the Executive Council, they would have shown wisdom on two points.

Provide yourself with a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and so have the means at hand for contending successfully with a sudden cold. As an emergency medicine, it has no equal, and leading physicians everywhere recommend it.

Of the different crops grown on the farm commercial fertilizers can be used to better advantage with potatoes than almost any other crop.

Horticulture.

NOVELTIES IN THE NURSERY TRADE.

Read before the annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, in session at Winfield, December 6-8, 1892, by Wm. Cutter, of Junction City.

I have been asked for my views as to novelties in the nursery trade. This novelty business is of rather recent introduction, and the prime object of it is to make money easily. In order that this may be done, it is necessary that the article be something which the customer knows to possess extra merit, or which he knows nothing about and is willing to take the salesman's word in regard to.

I am sorry to say that the originator or introducer of a new fruit is seldom, hardly ever, almost never, able or willing to give you the unbiased truth in regard to its merits. So do not be too hard on the agent, who, after telling you all that he has heard, resorts to his imagination and adds the little it may lack of perfection rather than to miss a sale.

The hasty introduction and rapid dissemination of new fruits, as well as of old ones renamed, usually brings them before the public so far in advance of any real tangible knowledge that the purchaser should use the same precaution that he would in betting on elections, and only risk what he can easily afford to lose. Do not understand me to intimate that there are not valuable new fruits being introduced every year. Far from it. Horticulturists are not the people to stand still or go backward. We always hear of the best new fruits through disinterested parties, and not from an exaggerated patent medicine description written by the originator.

This kind of swindling, if it is swindling, can never be stopped whilst the average farmer is so ready to believe strangers and to pay double prices for a fruit which he knows nothing about. It is safe to say that where a profusion of printer's ink is used in praise of anything new, that some one is anxious to realize before the truth is found out.

I will now call your attention to a novelty which is deceiving hundreds and costing thousands of dollars. It is pushed upon you by interested parties and its extra merits proven by false theories and misrepresentations. I refer to the whole-root graft. The advocates of this theory claim a great increase in root growth, longevity and everything that goes to make up a perfect tree. To judge from their photographs of whole and piece-root grafts, you would conclude that the half had not been told. Still, I assert that every variety of fruit or forest tree has its own peculiar habit of growth and proportion of root and branch, it matters not whether grown from a whole-root, piece-root, layer or cutting. By the time the tree is two or three years old and six feet high, it has established its equilibrium, and no human device has ever altered or improved upon it. I am aware that I am taking a bold stand against high authority; therefore, you must allow me to go back over fifty years, come gradually down to the present time, and then call for help to prove my assertions.

In 1835 my father and family moved from New Jersey to Adams county, Illinois. He took apple seedlings along to grow an orchard from, as there was no nursery there. The best of the trees were planted out as seedlings, and the crooked, rabbit-gnawed, and suckers were bent down into a trench and scions stuck through them every six inches. By the next spring most of these latter had formed roots, and were cut apart and set in rows. In two years more they were planted in the orchard, and I never saw a more successful plantation than they made.

In about 1838, a neighbor went up to Hancock county and bought trees that were grown from layers. These trees grew very large, bore well, and some of them were alive and healthy when I saw them last. They were then over fifty years old.

These orchards were not grown from whole-root grafts nor from piece-roots. They had no roots at all until they made them.

Now, gentlemen, I will attack the

lion in his den and point out some serious objections to the whole-root graft. The length of the root makes it unlikely that the graft will be set deep enough to strike roots from the scions, and still the root is nearer the surface and more exposed to the attacks of that great and growing pest, the woolly aphid. Twice I have had the roots of apples in my nursery badly damaged by cold winters, and in nine cases out of ten the root on which they were grafted was killed and life was sustained only by the roots that came out above the original root. Had they been on whole roots the damage would have been complete.

A few years ago I got some trees from Ames, Iowa. The roots on which they had been grafted were nearly all dead, and those above the graft were nearly all sound.

These facts, I think, conclusively show that the way to grow a hardy tree for the North is to use a long scion on a very short root.

Piece-Root Grafts.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We note in the issue of the KANSAS FARMER of December 21, that the Kansas Horticultural Society, at its last meeting, enthusiastically endorse the piece-root graft. We would like very much for some of the "piece-root" men to give their reason. There is an agent for the "whole-root" graft in our neighborhood that is selling a great number of trees—prices ranging from 20 cents to 45 cents per tree—while the piece-root is only 6 cents to 15 cents per tree. We have bought 2,000 "whole-root" grafts, thinking they were superior. Won't some one reply through the FARMER?

HOBBS BROS.

[The information here desired is fully contained in the paper printed on this page, entitled, "Novelties in the Nursery Trade," by William Cutter, of Junction City.—EDITOR.]

Curculio, Not Gouger.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—An error pointed out and corrected at the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society and copied into my report afterward, ought to be noted. Apparently it needs to be set right in the thoughts of many Kansas orchardists.

The error is one of terms, and lies in miscalling the apple *curculio* by speaking of it as a *gouger*. The uncertainty between these two names seems to be profound; while, that horticulturists should understand each other, it is imperative that terms be univocal. As Secretary Brackett says, "our nomenclature of insects must be correct or we will fail in the means used for their suppression."

A description of the insect in question may be found on page 84, appendix, Second Biennial Report of the Kansas Horticultural Society. Mr. Brackett informs me, on the authority of Prof. Riley, that no method of spraying has yet proven effectual in destroying this pest, though Judge Wellhouse and others have spent some pains in working upon it and have at times thought they were reducing the damage.

F. A. WAUGH.

Dyspepsia's victims find prompt and permanent relief in Hood's Sarsaparilla, which tones the stomach and creates an appetite.

Farm Loans.

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

When there is a deep snow it will be found a good plan to tramp it down well around the young trees in the orchard.

In nearly all cases it will be best to haul out and scatter the fresh coarse manure on land that is to be planted to corn in the spring.

Everything that can be done this month in the way of preparation will save time in the spring, when usually the work is more pressing.

It is always an item to get the spring work done in good season, in order to secure the best results, and in order to do this it is necessary to prepare ahead.

The Poultry Yard.

Visit the Shows.

To those who are into, and to those who are about to enter the poultry fancy, I would advise them never to lose an opportunity that they may have of visiting the poultry shows, as it is there, and there only, that we can get ourselves sufficiently "posted up" to become successful exhibitors. Poultry exhibitions should be encouraged by every breeder, not only by sending their birds, but by their presence as well. Shows are so numerous now-a-days in almost every State in the Union that the breeder can have no very plausible excuse for not patronizing them. The novice, especially, will be greatly benefited by so doing. All he reads can scarcely give an idea of what an ideal or nearly perfect fowl is, as by some of the choicest specimens before him, for comparison, and hear the pertinent remarks of the bystanders and the criticisms of the judges. He will picture to himself the fowls before him, and if breeding any of the same varieties, the comparison immediately flashes before him, and soon he can detect those points wherein they are deficient and remedy the same as much as possible the next season by properly mating his breeding stock. There is no place where the novice can be better schooled in the higher grades of poultry culture than in the show room. So take the advice of one who has "been there," and make preparations to attend some one of the many local shows to be held near your home.—Hitchcock, in *Western Poultry Breeder*.

Why Not Exhibit More Freely?

"There is many a person," says the *American Poultry Yard*, "not known beyond the confines of his neighborhood, who, having at all times given his fowls the very best care and attention and the best of food at regular intervals, annually produces as fine fowls as can be found in the pens of exhibitors at our large poultry fairs. Some are prevented from exhibiting on account of a lack of confidence in the results of their labors, while others think it "does not make much difference, anyhow," and so many a choice bird never finds its way to the shows. We are after just such men as these, and after them with a sharp stick, too, for we want them to come to the front with their choice birds and show some of our prominent breeders that there are very many choice specimens in localities where little suspected, and bred by persons unknown to the public. No use for the timid ones to say it "don't make any difference," for it does make a material difference to the poultry interests. If all were thus backward about coming forward, where would the poultry interests be? If you hesitate to enter in competition with fowls bred by well-known breeders, show your stock at your county fair first, and soon you will get to think that there is at least a little merit in your birds, and will not consider long before you have several coops at the regular poultry shows."

Poultry Notes.

When poultry is confined in cold weather, see that they have plenty of good water.

A good layer should never be sacrificed as long as she can be used for breeding purposes.

There is a point where the right kind of food may be fed unprofitably and an overplus of fat be produced.

All things considered, a combination of keeping hens and selling eggs and raising chickens for market will be the most profitable.

While all incubators are more or less self-regulating, it will not answer to let them run themselves. They need more or less attention.

A warm feed for morning as soon as the fowls fly down from the roosts, wheat at

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amoro, Plympton, N. S.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

noon and corn at night just before they go to roost, is a good plan of feeding during the winter.

In attempting to raise poultry for market, earliness is an important item. Hence, generally, an incubator can be used to good advantage.

In fattening fowls, corn or corn meal can readily be made the principal ration, but it should not under any condition be made an exclusive food for any considerable length of time.

New blood in the poultry is the basis of vigor, and is more essential to poultry culture than all else combined. If inbred for several years, the fowls become inactive and unprofitable.

While not necessary as often during the fall and winter as in the summer, yet at the same time it is important to change the nesting material sufficiently often to prevent its becoming too foul.

Eggs are the result of health, activity and good feed, and under ordinary conditions it is not a good plan to use pepper or other condiments to induce or force laying. Such a course is certain to produce a reaction that will at least prove detrimental.

The advantage with the incubator and brooders is that the hatching is largely under control, and early chickens for broilers can be raised. A chicken at six weeks should weigh one pound, and, if well fed, when ten weeks old will weigh two pounds.

A well-fed and cared for fowl is always in a thrifty condition and a little extra feeding is all that is necessary to properly fit them for market, and at this season, when this is the case, advantage can often be taken of a rise in the market that otherwise could not be done.

Early-hatched pullets, if they have been properly fed, will commence laying by this time, and if provided with comfortable quarters, so that they will not suffer from the cold, will continue to lay the greater part of the winter. This is quite an item, as eggs are always a good price at this season.

Every man having a beard should keep it an even and natural color, and if it is not so already, use Buckingham's Dye and appear tidy.

If the evergreens get heavily loaded with snow it will often save them from being badly damaged by shaking it off.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

Mt. Pleasant, Texas,
June 20, 1888.

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

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

M. J. WALLACE.



BRUISES.

Pittsburg, Pa.,
302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

St. Jacobs Oil
and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

THOROUGHPIN.—I have a six-year-old horse that the veterinary in Hiawatha says has a thoroughpin...

Robinson, Kas. Answer.—Apply a blister to the puffs, composed of 1 part cantharides and 7 parts lard...

A FEW QUESTIONS.—Please can you answer a few questions for a reader of the KANSAS FARMER? (1) How can I apply lunar caustic when I cannot touch the sore?

Onaga, Kas. Answer.—(1) The best way to apply lunar caustic is to touch the sore all over with the end of the stick until it forms a scab...

LAME MARE.—My mare, at 5 years old, got lame before foaling and continued so for about a month afterwards...

Answer.—The difficulty with your mare is laminitis or so-called "colt founder." It is generally due to rich food and lack of exercise...

WHEAT STRAW.—In looking over some of our farm journals we notice that some feed wheat straw to horses...

Answer.—The feeding value of wheat straw depends altogether upon the stage of growth at which it was cut and the manner in which it was cured...

GENEROSITY.

John D. Rockefeller has just given a million of dollars to an university. If you had his money would you do as much?

You think you would, but the chances are that you would do nothing of the kind.

You would say I have earned this and I propose to have a good time. This is the way the generality of the world talk.

So that it is right to applaud the generous ones, like Rockefeller and Armour for their acts, because they really go out of the beaten path when they do these things.

You can, however, do something that will confer more real pleasure upon you than to make great gifts to educational institutions.

You can keep yourself in splendid health. When you take cold get a bottle of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and take it.

There is no poison in it. This is a great thing to say, for it can be said only of Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure.

The small bottles are twenty-five cents, the large ones fifty cents. All druggists.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CATTLE—Receipts, 5,346 cattle; 61 calves. DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for C-F TEXAS, C-F COLORADO STEERS, NATIVE COWS.

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for HOGS—Receipts, 2,100. No good natives.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for SHEEP—Receipts, 200. Nothing good. Natives, 3,600@4.85.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$3 10@5.50.

Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam. A Safe Speedy and Positive Cure. The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used.

Mixed, \$7 25@7.70; heavy, \$7 25@7.85; light weights, \$7 05@7.60. SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000. Market was steady.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis. January 9, 1893. WHEAT—Receipts, 55,000 bushels; shipments, 42,000 bushels. Market closed under Saturday's figures.

Chicago. January 9, 1893. Cash quotations were as follows: WHEAT—Receipts, 233,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels.

Chicago. January 9, 1893. In store—Wheat, 1,823,890 bushels; corn, 235,919 bushels; oats, 105,273 bushels, and rye, 4,430 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 105,500 bushels. The market was steady and firm. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (100# 160 per bushel less).

OATS—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. Firm and selling fairly well, both on local and Southern order account.

MILLET—Market dull and weak. We quote: German, 35@43c per bushel; common, 30@35c per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Market steady and demand fair. We quote at \$1 45 per bushel in car lots; small lots 10c less.

Campbell Commission Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Bowel Stomach, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages.

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Campbell Commission Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—Are not all patent medicines frauds and swindles? L. B. Wamego, Kas.

Not quite. But there are only enough of honest, honorable and useful ones among them to prove the truth of the old adage "that there are exceptions to all rules." The whole earth is full of swindlers and swindling enterprises, and the field of medicine offers the highest degree of fertility for the development of swindling schemes. From ignorant or dissolute living many people find themselves in constant ill health. If they get a cure they straightway fall sick again from repeating the causes of their illness. So the doctors get no credit for curing them because they did not and could not cure the bad habits which produce disease. In all such cases the patent medicine fraud has a clear field. He is dishonest by nature and doubly so by the constant practice of deception. While these words are being written one of these glib-tongued, smooth, oily rascals is passing our window. Recently he was a book agent and sold us some good books. Later he obtained some medicinal compound and started out as a "Doctor." He bestowed the title of "Doctor" on himself to save any cost or trouble of going to college and learning something about medicine. It was so much easier and cheaper. Then in order to impress people with the idea that something really great had struck the town, he generously, out of the overflowing kindness of his heart placed the price of his wonderful medicine at \$20 a bottle, warranted to cure cancer and kindred diseases. But he took the wise precaution not to put up any money or property to back his warranty. But he did put up plenty of cheek and gall and falsehood. And when the poor victims had paid him all their money and went right on and died, just the same as though they had never enjoyed the benefit of so great a doctor's skill, he coolly went his way in search of other victims. When he found people who could not raise twenty dollars, he struck them for ten, or even five, proclaiming himself such a philanthropist that he would rather make them a present of the amount they could not raise and thus give them the benefit of his wonderful remedy. The great cancer cure cost him probably not to exceed 50 cents a bottle. We have taken some pains to follow up his record in cases of genuine cancer, and they all go the same way—headed straight to "that bourne from whence no traveler returns." When he can make people believe that a wart or wen, or some simple non-malignant lump, which hundreds of people have, are cancers, then he boasts of a cure, for these never kill. But when he gets a genuine cancer, he tells the poor dupes that he came into the case too late. If he had only seen it sooner it would have been otherwise, and so on, *ad nauseum*.

Yes, the world is full of frauds and swindlers, and some of them take the last dollar the poor, sick and dying man or woman has or can obtain, promising to cure that which is absolutely incurable. It is obtaining money under false pretenses and ought to land them in State's prison. And yet our law-makers never attempt to put up the bars of justice against these wolves in sheep's clothing.

The New England Conservatory of Music is peculiarly fortunate in having among its warmest friends many persons of eminence in public life, the accompanying names being but a few out of many who gladly bear witness to its worth in the following statement:

BOSTON, MASS., October, 1892.

"From a recent knowledge of the work of the New England Conservatory, and of the officers in charge, we take pleasure in stating to all interested in the welfare of pupils placed in the New England Conservatory home, that the influences surrounding them are of the most helpful and beneficial character.

The great success that is attending the work of the institution is due not only to its fortunate surroundings, but also to the earnest and loyal efforts of its large corps of trustworthy and experienced teachers and officers. Rarely have superior advantages been afforded for musical study, or more judicious safeguards been provided for the moral protection of young women outside the parental roof, than are constantly present in this Conservatory."

Richard H. Dana, President Board of Trustees; Edward Everett Hale, Pastor South Congregational Church, Boston; Philip S. Moxom, Pastor First Baptist Church, Boston; A. J. Gordon, Pastor Clarendon St. Baptist Church, Boston; Rev. A. D. Mayo, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, Mrs. Ole Bull, Mrs. Joseph Cook.

CHRONIC AND ACUTE CATARRH.

Selection From a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman Delivered at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Reported for the Press.

The first stage of catarrh of the nose and head (frontal sinuses) produces discharge from the nose, sneezing, pain in the eyes and forehead, weak, sometimes watery eyes, and occasionally loss of memory. If the catarrh is principally in the throat it produces a raw feeling, making swallowing painful, and the tonsils become inflamed at the slightest touch. The mucous membrane of the throat is thickened, red, and frequently ulcerated. Hawking with difficulty, stringy mucous out of the throat, gagging and spitting, are symptoms more or less constant, according to the severity of the case.

In the last stage the thickened and swollen membrane becomes thin and shiny and the sputa thick and of a very offensive odor. As soon as this dreadful disease reaches the larynx hoarseness and weakness of voice manifest themselves. Unless something is done to prevent, the catarrh will follow the mucous membrane into the lungs, where it will be followed by cough, night-sweats, rapid loss of flesh, and the other dread symptoms of consumption, or the catarrh may pass through the oesophagus to the stomach and produce dyspepsia, with all its attendant horrors. In my extensive practice of medicine I have treated a vast number of cases of catarrh in all stages of its progress, from its first appearance as a common cold to the last stage of consumption.

Pe-ru-na is applicable to catarrh of any mucous surface of the body and in all stages. From the slightest catarrhal attack, or cold, to the most chronic and pronounced case of the hypertrophic form. Pe-ru-na is a specific. Its operation is, primarily, on the mucous surfaces, by giving to each capillary vessel its normal elasticity, thus reaching the cause. Whenever the catarrh is located where it is convenient to make local applications they undoubtedly assist Pe-ru-na in completing a cure, but this is not always the case, and Pe-ru-na can be relied upon to perfect a cure without any local treatment whatever. Catarrh of the kidneys, bladder, uterus, larynx, bronchial tubes, lungs and frontal sinuses, are all beyond the reach of effective local treatment, and internal treatment is the only hope. Pe-ru-na is equal to the task, it cures catarrh wherever located by removing the cause.

For a complete treatise on catarrh, coughs, colds, consumption and all diseases of winter, send for a copy of the "Illustrated Ills of Life." Sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

TO CATARRH SUFFERERS.

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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work.—C. S. McMillen, Stibley, Mo.



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Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas. Wilson S. Dodge, Plaintiff, vs. The Topeka Sugar Company, A. K. Lee and Robert I. Lee, Defendants. Case No. 12625.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District Court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will, on MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22 DAY OF JANUARY 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit: Five acres in the southeast corner of the east half (1/2) of the southeast one-fourth (1/4) of section 31, in township 11 south of range 15 east, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said east one-half (1/2) of the southeast one-fourth (1/4); thence 40 rods west; thence 20 rods north; thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods south to place of beginning. Also a part of lot No. 5 of section 29, township 11, range 15 east of the sixth principal meridian, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest one-fourth (1/4) of the southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section; thence north parallel to the west line of said section produced to the Kansas river; thence south westerly up the said river to its intersection with the said west line of said section; thence south on said west line of said section to the northwest corner of the southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section; thence east on the north line of said southwest one-fourth (1/4) of said section to place of beginning. Appraised at the sum of \$25.00. Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised as above set forth, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 15th day of December, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff. WAGNER, MARTIN AND ORR, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,000 cattle and 37,000 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,437	2,599,109	386,760	21,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,781	1,995,653	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,672	17,436		
Sold to Shippers.....	569,066	586,380	43,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,168,948	2,598,654	299,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Ass't Gen. Manager. E. K. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. EUGENE RUST, Superintendent.

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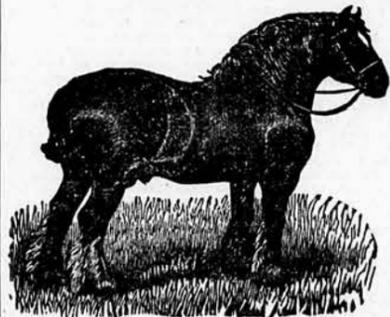
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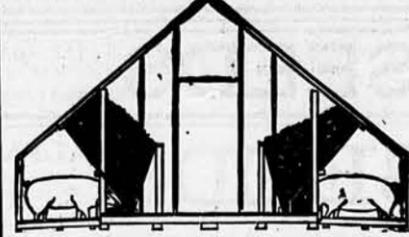
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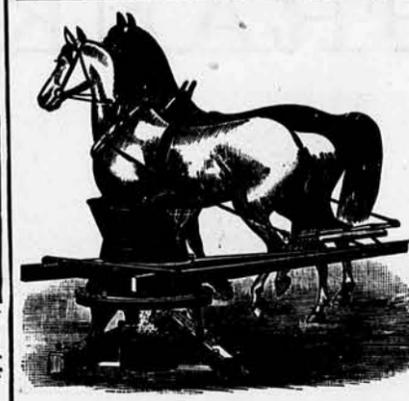
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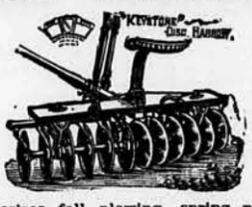
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 28, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk. **MARE**—Taken up by R. E. Howe, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Maple City, November 9, 1892, one roan mare, fifteen hands high, 3 years old, black stripe along back from withers to tail, right hind foot partly white; valued at \$40.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk. **COW**—Taken up by Ernest Stockbrand, in Center tp., P. O. Yates Center, December 10, 1892, one pale red cow, some white on belly; valued at \$10.

Lyon county—C. W. Witbite, clerk. **STEER**—Taken up by J. P. Rossillon, in Center tp., December 12, 1892, one two-year-old medium size red steer, no marks or brands. **STEER**—Taken up by R. J. Radisill, in Fremont tp., December 10, 1892, one red two-year-old steer, branded on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1893.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk. **HORSE**—Taken up by J. A. Flook, in Garden City tp., November 20, 1892, one gray horse, about 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

Lyon county—C. W. Witbite, clerk. **MARE**—Taken up by Jas. H. Cowan, in Fremont tp., November 19, 1892, one gray roan two-year-old mare; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Jos. Hammond, in Fremont tp., November 21, 1892, one black and white dehorned two-year-old steer, with salt in right ear and crop in left ear; valued at \$20.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. **STEER**—Taken up by T. J. Bailey, two miles west of Eureka, one red and white speckled steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on both hips, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 11, 1893.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by William Watterson, in South Sinn tp., September 28, 1892, one bay horse pony, 7 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.

PONY—By same, one bay mare pony, 4 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.

PONY—By same, one roan mare pony, 6 years old, branded 73X on left hip and U. T. on left shoulder.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by A. Worrel, in Zeandale tp., P. O. Zeandale, November 1, 1892, one two-year-old steer, red with white under belly; valued at \$12.

Wallace county—Hugh Graham, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Mrs. Christina Peterson, in Stockholm tp., November 20, 1892, one red medium-size cow, brand similar to 90; valued at \$8.

HEIFER—By same, one black heifer, 2 years old, branded 22; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded 17; valued at \$12.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, 2 years old, branded N. C.; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 3 years old, branded 2; valued at \$10.

HEIFER—By same, one red heifer, white face, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$5.

COW—By same, December 7, 1892, one medium-size black cow, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

FILLY—Taken up by J. H. Burton, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, November 24, 1892, one bay filly, 2 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$15.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, left hind foot white; valued at \$15.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 2 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. S. Chubb, in Lyon tp., six miles west and two miles south of Baxter Springs, one dark bay mare, 3 years old past, white star in forehead, no marks or brands visible, 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

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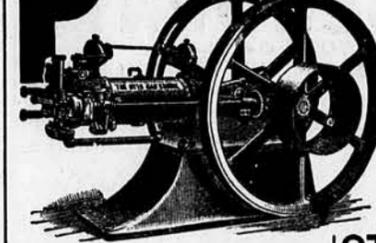
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