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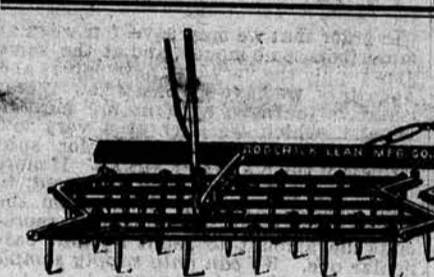
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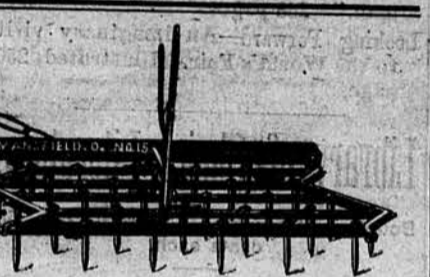
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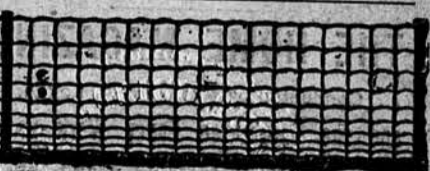
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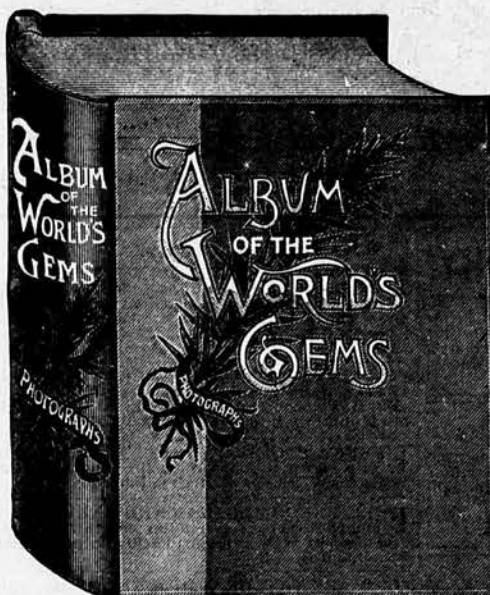
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The Stock Interest.

Kansas Stockmen and Breeders.

The new year is here. Its advent is always a time for reflection. The books for old 1893 are closed, and we are led to inquire how the profit and loss account stands for the past year. One thing is certain, and that is, that the experience account is larger. Every breeder and feeder of live stock has added to his store of wisdom during the past year. Suppose that each one should let his light shine and benefit the industry and brother stockmen by publishing the facts and ideas thus gained, what a storehouse of knowledge so practical and useful would be exhibited for the good of all concerned. It is criminally selfish to keep this knowledge to yourself alone. Remember the divine injunction, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive," because the very act of giving out these things to your fellows induces them to do likewise, and you very soon realize from others a great deal more than you have bestowed, consequently receiving the greater profit and blessing.

We have in Kansas as many, if not a larger proportion of skilled, intelligent and successful breeders and feeders of all classes of live stock as may be found in any other portion of the United States. This is a fact of which the KANSAS FARMER is justly proud; yet as a class representing a very important and leading industry of our State, they have a common and besetting weakness. Nearly every one is a kingdom unto himself alone. They are content to help themselves, but over-

look and neglect too much the importance of helping others by co-operation and association in so many ways that are feasible, and then wonder why it is that some branch or other of their industry languishes, and why the business in their line is not more brisk.

A hint to the wise is sufficient, provided it results in action. Kansas stockmen are wise, but indifferent to the common interest, and thereby individual losers to that extent. Our breeders and stockmen generally want a stirring up, and the FARMER proposes to do its duty in that direction to rouse them from their lethargy. It is not Kansas-like to follow, but to lead. It is unnecessary and rather presumptuous for the writer to enumerate the many things that ought to be done. Some things are self-evident when one stops to consider them. However, there are two things at this time to which attention is especially directed:

First, the columns of the FARMER are always at the disposal of our stockmen and breeders for discussion and exchange of ideas or experiences, yet too few avail themselves of this opportunity and privilege. It is hoped that this year may witness a marked improvement in this respect. Life is too short to neglect the golden opportunities which we have open to us for our special benefit.

Another important matter near at hand that should have special consideration and attention is the fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, to be held at Topeka, on January 9 and 10, 1894. General headquarters will be at the Hotel Throop, where special rates have been secured, together with club rooms for committee and other meetings. The same week the State Board of Agriculture and Kansas Swine Breeders meet at Topeka, so that it will be an eventful week for entertainment and profit.

Every farmer and stockman should come prepared to discuss topics and suggest matters for consideration. Let there be a general attendance. The prospects so far indicate that a larger number will be present than ever before.

Too Feeble Frames in Hogs.

A demand for stronger bones in swine has within a year or two past been made quite apparent. Mr. F. D. Coburn, of this State, who alone made the awards at the World's Fair on Berkshires, Suffolks and Tamworths, besides serving on the committees which placed the premiums on other breeds, says in the *Breeder's Gazette* that defects in legs and feet are the crying evils in the swine-growing of our day, and that it scarcely needs to be stated when not one hog in five (presumably the best) past six months old that is put on exhibition for prizes is able to stand squarely on its feet or to walk into the ring without showing itself, so far as locomotion is concerned, a misshapen cripple. His judgment is that this is becoming worse every year, as it is so much more noticeable in the younger stock—animals not half grown. Such stock continuously inter-bred must, in the near future, result in a race of swine that anywise fat will be helpless before maturity. Mr. Co-

burn's experience shows that a judge at fairs who requires the exhibitor to move his animals about at a somewhat lively pace is likely to find himself criticised in some directions, but he is taking the best possible means to find out if the subject before him is sound and strong in frame-work and wind—if it has strength and stamina, or is on the jelly-fish order.

Comparatively few committees or judges pay a tithe of the attention to this feature that its importance demands, and their failure to give such a serious defect the severe treatment it deserves has been the means of its becoming so universal. It is the same in England as here, and it has been well said by a well-known stock-man of that country that "to award prizes to such animals is a misuse of the society's money and misleading to the owners and to the public, both of whom have been robbed by these fallacious decisions which led to such poor brutes being decorated with ribbons."

Breeds of Swine to Spare.

S. M. Shepard, of Indiana, who was at the head of the Committee of Awards on Poland-Chinas at the Columbian Exposition, thinks it should be quite apparent to candid and investigating minds that some of our breeds of swine which are more conspicuous at fairs than elsewhere, are propagated and maintained principally for the purpose of filling classes and absorbing premiums, rather than because of their general utility, and he includes in this list the Essex, Small Yorkshire, Suffolk and Cheshire. New breeds which have some likelihood of making a place and demand for themselves he would encourage, but when the old breeds mentioned, which have for many years been depreciating in quality and numbers are maintained almost solely for exhibition, it is time they should be omitted from prize lists and the money heretofore unprofitably devoted to them be used to swell the prizes held out to others, about the value of which there is no question.

Mr. Shepard expresses the belief, also, that the Chester Whites have been dropping back for ten years past in form, substance and popularity. Not more than 15 or 20 per cent. of the Chesters shown at Jackson park had sufficient merit to justify their use as breeders, and the first-class animals very few indeed. "Poor backs, poor feet, and long, crooked limbs and small hams were the rule." The Victoria breed appears to him as not a success, and these, with the Chesters and Cheshires, indicate having recent infusions of Small Yorkshire and Suffolk blood, and he would have them classed at fairs under the one head of "Large Whites."

Of course his proposition to dispense with four or five breeds that have no great popularity in the West, but are, nevertheless, grown in considerable numbers in Eastern States, will not be relished by their fanciers, but the suggestion that some of them are quite superfluous is well worth consideration. The people of the great West, who do the bulk of the hog-raising, appear to do it quite successfully with two breeds.

Improved Stock Breeders.

The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association will be held at Throop hotel, Topeka, on January 9 and 10.

These meetings have always been of great interest and benefit, not only to breeders, but to all interested in improved stock and methods of management. The program is not completed, but enough has been promised to make this the "blue ribbon" meeting. All breeders should attend, and a cordial invitation is extended to all to meet with us. Reduced rates will be given by the railroads of the State to those in attendance.

The partially arranged program is as follows: Business meeting. Election of officers, etc. President's address. "Beef Breeds," by G. W. Glick, Atchison; J. M. Winters, Irving. "Dairy Breeds," A. E. Jones, Topeka; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Kansas City. "Swine Industry," F. D. Coburn, Kansas City; G. W. Berry, Berryton; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa. "Draft Horses," O. L. Thisler, Chapman; Henry Avery, Wakefield. "Trotters," M. A. Low, Topeka; D. N. Heizer, Great Bend. "Sheep Husbandry," E. D. King, Burlington; H. A. Heath, Topeka. "Live Stock Husbandry," I. D. Graham, Manhattan. "Health of Live Stock," Dr. S. C. Orr, Manhattan. "County Breeders' Clubs," W. P. Popenoe, Jr., Berryton. "Exhibitions at Fairs," by everybody.

Kansas Swine Breeders.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet at the Hotel Throop club rooms, Topeka, Kas., on January 10, 1893, at 7:30 p. m., and continue over the 11th. Owing to the present prosperous condition of the swine industry, the breeders and feeders should make this meeting the most enthusiastic and instructive ever held by this association.

PROGRAM.

President G. W. Berry, Address of Welcome; H. M. Kirkpatrick, "Elements of Successful Swine Husbandry;" N. H. Gentry, "The Pig From Farrowing to Market;" R. S. Cook, "Eastern versus Western Pigs and Prices;" Jas. Mains, "Care of the Male Hog;" M. B. Keagy, "Care of the Sows;" J. H. Sayles, "Most Profitable Farmer's Pig—Cost per pound, etc.;" W. B. McCoy, "Why I Prefer Poland-Chinas;" C. J. Huggins, "Why Farmers Do Not Feed Swine More Profitably;" W. S. Hanna, "The 'Score Card' as a Means of Judging Swine;" Hon. T. A. Hubbard, "Pastures—Necessity of Clover, Alfalfa, etc.;" Wm. Whitby, "Large versus Small Hog Houses;" Dr. P. A. Pearson, "Line versus In-breeding;" D. Trott, "Jersey Red's History, etc."

The Kansas Improved Stock Growers, and the State Board of Agriculture hold their annual meetings during the same week and reduced railroad rates will probably be secured for all who attend the meetings. Special rates at the Hotel Throop to swine breeders in attendance.

WILLIS E. GRESHAM,
Secretary Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

Burrton, Kas., December 18, 1893.

Why not take advantage of one or more of the premium offers in this issue?

Agricultural Matters.

PRACTICAL THOUGHTS ON IRRIGATION.

By Russell Harding, Superintendent of Missouri Pacific Railway, Wichita, Kas., read before the Kansas Irrigation Association.

While the question of irrigation has never been one of study, nor have I ever given it much thought, I have had some experience in securing supply of water for different purposes, in different parts of the country, and particularly in the arid sections embraced in your call, and from these different sections are delegates or representatives.

First, while attending your convention, held at Salina, September 28, I was much interested in the views advanced by the several gentlemen who spoke and read papers. The question with the majority seemed to be upon the ground that general irrigation should be had; that the same should be obtained through the aid of the general government, without thought or consideration as to how irrigation should be obtained, from an engineering standpoint, or as to the cost. It was finally the pleasure of the convention, and so adopted by your standing committee, that plans should first be submitted and discussed, and the ideas of all interested be presented, and finally such measures adopted as would at least bring the great question of irrigating the vast amount of arid, worthless land of this and other States before the public in general, and show that, by the aid of the public, through Congress, if the question were presented in the proper manner, much good would result to the world at large.

While I am not a delegate, representing any particular people, I am as much interested as any representative upon the floor, in advancing the interest of Kansas and her sister States, hence I willingly express in my own language some ideas which have presented themselves to me since the great question has been so generally advertised and spread over the country, and if I appear to take too personal a part and comment too freely upon the ideas and conclusions of others that have expressed themselves before me, I think you all will feel that I speak only from interest felt in the noble work and only lend my ideas for what they may be worth.

Question: Is there an under-flow of water throughout the vast section in question, sufficient in quantity to supply the demand for irrigation purposes? My answer would be, there is. Others say not. Prove it. I contend that in no section of the country in question, have we failed to find water and, if sought for to the proper depth, found in unlimited quantities. Some scientific men claim the under-flow of water can only exist at certain levels. I claim this to be a mistake. I contend that the under-flow of water, passes under the surface of the earth at various depths, and works wholly upon the siphon principle. In fact, I have seen this demonstrated to my full satisfaction and belief. I have seen, in the great State of Texas, a bored well put down to a depth of 100 and some feet, without striking any body of water to speak of. This well was put down in the bottom of a ravine. It was suggested that a well be sunk on the top of the hill, some 200 feet back from the ravine, and, say forty feet above the level the first was bored. It was done, and at a depth of 110 feet, much to the surprise of the parties contracting the work, a strong vein of water was struck. Hence, my theory is that the under-flow of water follows the natural surface of the ground, and is carried in its natural flow, on the siphon principle. I do contend that all under-flow of water is seeking its natural level to the sea. I fancy that water, like our country, starts from the highest altitudes and keeps gradually falling from one water course to another, until finally it finds its resting place in the great oceans. Our under-flow is not influenced by the amount of water which comes to us in rainfall. It comes from lakes, rivers, etc. Nobody ever saw the great chain of lakes influenced by wet or dry seasons. They

stand at a normal point and only vary by the term of say five to seven years. Why? This I am unable to state, but such are the facts, nevertheless. Hence, I say, a sufficient quantity of water can be had from the bowels of the earth to water the whole country, to any amount that may be desired. But the question arises, how to obtain this water. How to bring it to the surface in such quantities as will irrigate the vast expanse of country in question. It just cannot be done at any cost that would justify. In my opinion, you cannot obtain this water and control it for distribution through any process of pumping, for any cost that could be paid for by the farmer. In other words, no crop that could be produced, would warrant the payment for such irrigation. Why? First, your soil is not of such a nature, nor is it found in any arid country, flat and unbroken like ours, that will hold water to be transported through ditches for miles and hundreds of miles. Further, the proper elevations are not to be found that would carry the water necessary. Therefore, after finding plenty of water we are unable to utilize it for two reasons. First, too expensive to obtain through pumps. Second, we can not control it at our will after bringing it to the surface. Irrigation upon this plan would have to be carried on by regular system, and pumping and distributing stations would naturally be so near each other that the expense would be untold and beyond the reach of expectations. Let us figure to see what it requires to water an acre of ground with two inches of water: In one acre of ground there are 6,052,640 square inches, and in one gallon of water there are 231 cubic inches. Hence, it is to be seen that it requires 52,178 gallons of water to cover one acre of ground two inches deep. While I am no farmer, I presume it requires at least three inches of water each month, to keep land in fair condition. "However, the heavens have not given Kansas that amount this season." Based upon such figures, it is to be seen that, in order to irrigate any given number of acres of ground, it would be necessary to put in use pumping stations at very short distances apart and engage the finest and most expensive machinery in the world, and then not accomplish satisfactory results, on account of the enormous expense necessary to operate the pumps. Hence, while I am fully satisfied in my own mind that the water supply can be had from the under-flow, I am still as fully satisfied that it cannot be utilized, on account of the expense of raising it to the surface.

To prove my theory that there exists an unlimited supply of water beneath the surface of the earth, and especially under the lands in question, I would refer you to one of the great railway systems, now operating within the State of Kansas, and through a greater portion of the arid district in question. From the Missouri river west to the Colorado line, this system has found water supply, all the way through, at distances of twenty miles apart, at depths varying from forty to seven hundred feet. Their water stations are known as the bored well system; hence, the supply of water is drawn through an iron pipe, from six to eight inches in diameter, and the supply necessary for each station varies from 20,000 to 100,000 gallons daily, and as I am informed, there has never been any shortage of water in any of the wells, and the parties operating them claim the wells are inexhaustible. These facts demonstrate my theory that there is an under-flow of water, and that it does not follow any given line of levels, but does, in a manner, follow some particular strata or formation, and that said formation varies in depth, and is not found at any given level; hence, the siphon system.

Now, accepting the plans above mentioned as impracticable, what next is to be done, and how? I would respectfully advance the idea for discussion, that your committee be instructed to prepare resolutions, to be submitted to Congress, asking for government aid to the extent and for the purpose of making a complete survey of the country in question, and

showing just what, if not all of the land within the limits as named in the call for your convention, are susceptible of becoming good tillable lands, if properly irrigated or supplied with water. This survey must show accurately the surface of the ground, by levels, and the nature of the soil, and the water courses and their probable supply through the dry season, and in what position they may bear, as to the country through which they run, with a view to throwing dams across them, and thus divert the water, by means of short ditches, over the sections of the country directly tributary to them. Next, from the surveys it will be seen receiving tanks or reservoirs can be thrown up, to catch the rainfall, from ravines and depressions.

After such surveys have been made, and all necessary information had, I would suggest that so far as government aid was concerned, enough will have been asked for, until developments have been made by individual land-owners and results shown. There are many ways of accomplishing this end. Scarcely is there to be found a farm or body of land, throughout all the vast expanse of country in question, where sufficient drainage cannot be found, or enough fall to be had to carry water through ditches, pipes, or other sundry ways, to admit of distributing water for perfect irrigation. The water for such work can be had from reservoirs or tanks, as they are customarily known; often being made by throwing dams across ravines, depressions, etc., and with the ordinary season, say through the winter months, sufficient rainfall comes to us to fill such tanks. Should our neighbors, living in the far West, be wanting in faith (and I suppose many have had their faith shaken by the absence of sufficient rainfall through the season of the year mentioned) to warrant the expenditure of time and money to construct such tanks, let them resort to the windmill and pump. We never fail to get the "gentle zephyrs" in this beautiful State to run windmills; hence, it becomes an inexpensive and reliable power. From the windmills let them pump into tanks constructed as above mentioned, or if by chance proper elevation cannot be had to distribute the water from such tanks, erect wooden tanks, such as are used by railway companies. Elevate them to such heights as may be necessary, and from them carry the water by means of pipes and ditches as they may desire. To erect a tank sixteen feet above the surface, by frame bents, the tank to be built of cypress, in size sixteen feet high by twenty-four feet in diameter, with holding capacity of 50,000 gallons, would cost from \$125 to \$500. The windmills and pumps, I do not know the cost of; say to complete the entire arrangement a cost of \$800. Now, with this, I feel safe in saying, the tank can be filled once in twenty-four hours continuous pumping; which means approximately, one inch of water over two acres of ground daily, or sixty acres each month. This, with the rains we naturally get, would, I presume, bring the average up to one inch of water to every 120 acres of land each month in the year, but is only required for say five months. This system seems very expensive, if not gone into and carefully figured out. Let us proceed to do so. In the first place, let me explain to you that it matters not from what source you may obtain the water, you must be to the expense of ditching and cross-ditching over the entire body of land you may wish to irrigate; hence, this expense cannot be calculated as against the tank and pump system. This being a fact, we have the \$800 to care for. Under ordinary use and proper care, the pump and tank should last eight years; or to cost a trifle over \$100 per annum. This means about \$1 per year per acre, to insure good and sufficient water supply. Do you think a regular system of public irrigation could be had for any such expense—8½ cents per acre per month? I know nothing of the cost per acre in countries where irrigation is carried on, but I feel confident it must cost more than 8½ cents per acre.

Further, under this system, each land-owner is independent and not

subjected to the rules and regulations of an irrigation company. He turns on the water supply at pleasure, and I contend he will not be subjected to failure in the supply of water once where he would be many times connected with public irrigation companies. This system, to me, seems wholly within the reach of all farmers. My observation, in riding through this State, is, that nine out of every ten farmers have one or more windmills, and they are used to provide water for stock. Enlarge on the principle and water your crops. Cut down the number of acres and get an increase of 400 per cent. on what you feel able to care for in the way mentioned.

I may seem to be drifting from the object of this meeting, in setting forth a system that seems within the reach of all farmers, whereby water may be had for the benefit of crops; but I will try and show to you that I am in direct line with the sense of the meeting.

First, after expressing my views as to under-flow water, I suggested, if it be the pleasure of the meeting, to adopt such resolutions and submit them to Congress, as would secure aid with which to make proper surveys of the country, as would enable scientific men to say whether a system of irrigation could be had. We all know Congress works slowly (at least they did on the silver question). Hence, when the question is being discussed within the halls of our Representatives and Senate, our own Representatives and Senators will be in a position to say to their honorable bodies: "See for yourselves, what our farmers are doing. Each individual farmer living within the arid district is irrigating his lands, in a small way, to be sure, but small as it is, he can, by the crude method adopted, reconcile himself to hold on to his farm, with the hope that in a short time government aid may be forthcoming, with which some plan of irrigation may be had, that will enable him to increase his acreage." If the facts are not shown that the lands in question are susceptible of being made as fine farms and capable of producing crops second to none in the United States, we may hope for no aid from the government. Our farmers, being more interested in this great question than any others, from the fact that they have bought and paid for these lands and established their homes, should be only too anxious to see this great question brought before the public in its proper light. Hence, I say, every farm-owner owes it to himself and family to exert every possible means at his command to assist in this great work. Your lands are as fine as were ever worked by plow. No crop known, but can be produced, if proper water supply can be had, and, my dear friends, the supply is within your reach, matters not in how small a way. Show to the world at large that water is the one and only redeeming measure. Show this to Congress, and they to the people of the far East, and you will get aid. You cannot ask aid for an enterprise which has not been developed. Hence, I say, proceed upon the individual system, that you may be in a position to say to your Senators and Representatives: "See what water will do!" For they in turn will do their part. Nobody within the State of Kansas wants to see her lands go back to cattle grazing and Indians, and if something is not done, and that very soon, the greater portion of Kansas will be turned back into cattle ranches. Many more such failures as 1893 and we will see our lands thus go.

It was suggested, and submitted, in the meeting held at Salina, that Congress be requested to take hold of this matter and experiment and furnish irrigation for our arid districts. Do you feel that any such request should be made, until it has been shown by the efforts of the farm-owners that they have a producing country, and further show that the want of water is all that stands in the way of making the said country one of the finest producing countries on the face of the earth?

It was said that these poor disappointed farmers were induced to come out to this country and take up land. That the Santa Fe railroad and the

government held out such inducements. Perhaps they did. Does that help matters? No. The disappointed are here, and the only thing left for them is to make the most of it. Have we any right to expect from our Eastern and Southern brethren any aid, in a direct way? What care they of our trials and tribulations. Only one way can we interest them, and that is by developing the country, from which they will derive benefit.

Hence, my understanding of the sense of this meeting is that Congress is to be approached and solicited to contribute aid in the shape of funds with which to determine upon a plan to provide irrigation to the sections of the country, as mentioned by the chairman. I do not think it is the sense of this meeting that resolutions, etc., shall be sent to Congress, asking that irrigation system shall be put into effect, and the government undertake it. We cannot do this, as we are not in position to show what the results of irrigation would be. We are not in position to estimate its cost. We are not in a position to say how a supply of water may be obtained; hence we can, at this time, simply request of Congress aid to the amount covering the expenses of a complete and careful survey of the country, as requested by delegates present, and as mentioned by our chairman, and from such survey may be determined what can be done ultimately in the way of irrigation. Congress would, beyond question, render such aid, as, within the past two years, appropriations have been made, or money expended, experimenting in Texas, trying to produce rain by the explosion of shells, or something of the sort, among the clouds, hence, I say, aid could be had in support of a measure as tangible as this one in question.

Do not understand the system as set forth, contemplates the driving of wells to the great under-flow of water. Such supply as would be necessary to carry on the individual irrigation could be had at depths to which the ordinary stock wells are driven, probably some deeper.

One other point should be mentioned. I am informed, and through a reliable source, that land subjected to irrigation, if properly done, requires a less amount of water each year, until say five to seven years have elapsed, when the supply necessary to produce crops, strikes the minimum. For example, if land is supplied with, say two inches of water per month the first year, the second will be less, and so on, until at the end of five to seven years, three-fourths to one inch per month is all that is necessary to produce any crop that can be grown upon the land. The result of irrigation in Utah demonstrates this fact.

Trusting, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention, that the outcome of this meeting may result in rapid advancement of the all-important question, and further, that before the adjournment your committee may be instructed to draw the necessary resolutions to be laid before Congress asking such aid as will furnish you with proper data, that will enable you to determine just what can be done in way of adopting plans for general irrigation, etc., and in the meantime, while Congress may be discussing the matter, our farmers and land-owners may consider it to their advantage to adopt the individual plan of irrigation, matters not on how small an acreage. Our people do not know the value of irrigation; hence, to satisfy themselves, try it.

Preparing Ground for Barley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will you please answer the following question: Which is the best way to prepare ground for spring barley, to plow the ground this fall and leave it rough so as to gather snow, or harrow and drag down smooth so as to prevent drying out?

Meade, Kas.

This inquiry was referred to G. W. Watson, of Larned, Kas., who has for several years conducted large farming operations in Western Kansas. His reply is as follows:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have yours enclosing card of N. R. Bishop, of Meade, Kas., asking for in-

formation as to the best plan of preparing ground for barley. As fall wheat is our forte, and not barley, I can only give you the little experience that we have had in regard to this subject. I will say that it is somewhat owing to the kind of a winter we have. Some winters it would be better to leave the ground somewhat rough and let it catch the snow. Other winters it would be better to harrow the ground after deep plowing in the fall, so as to retain the moisture that may be there or the moisture that may come during the winter. As a general thing, however, if the ground is properly plowed I would not recommend harrowing at the time of plowing, but give the ground a light harrowing just ahead of the drill in the spring.

GEO. W. WATSON.

Wanted—The Results of Your Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A little over a year ago I purchased a small farm in this vicinity. There is a young, thrifty orchard on it, just beginning to bear. It had been in corn the previous year. I covered the ground with manure, and plowed it under in the fall and planted it in potatoes last spring. It is again broken up, and just what is best to do is my query. I am under the impression that plowing is a bad thing for an orchard, in this windy country. I lost a small thrifty tree this year. Some say, "Don't plow too close to the tree." But if I don't turn it all over, I have a strip of foul growth under the trees—a nuisance in more ways than one. I am inclined to sow to oats and clover or alfalfa next spring, and in course of time plow a strip between each row of trees, leaving the alfalfa on the ground covered by the trees. This would effectually suppress the foul growth and yield a quantity of green feed, either for pasture or for soiling.

(2) Is there any objection to corn as an orchard crop?

I also have three acres of alfalfa, one year old. About one-half of the plot is fair, balance very thin, and is rapidly filling up with what I call "fox-tail" grass. Shall I break up the entire piece and re-seed in order to get a good stand, or can I break up the poor part with a sharp drag and sow it again, and in that way redeem it?

I am a recent subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER and am pleased with it, and my satisfaction will be increased if I can obtain such information as I need, being a late arrival in Kansas.

R. W. SCOTT.

Junction City, Kas.

Bill Nye on the Razor-Back Hog.

"I shall never," says Bill Nye, "speak lightly of the ridge-rooter again. He is subject to none of the diseases peculiar to corpulence. He breathes good air, eats the pokeberry in mid-summer until his ceilings and wainscotings are as red as a Chinese demonstration; than he eats the wild cucumber which falls from the cucumber tree after the squirrel has had all he wants, and the result is that by November he is ready to take a course of corn in the ear, or elsewhere, and winds up at the glorious yule-tide, when the hollyberries are red and the mistletoe and persimmon are both ripe, still slender and girlish in figure, but as tender and juicy as a Brazil nut."

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If you like May weather in winter, apply to nearest agent of Santa Fe route. He will supply it in thirty-six hours. It is done by buying a ticket to Galveston or Houston. Perhaps less expensive than staying at home, because a big coal bill is saved.

Regular winter tourist tickets can be bought any day, but special excursions will be run the second Tuesday of each month from a limited territory to all points in Texas.

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Talk it over with agent Santa Fe route, or address G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas.

Scientific Feeding.

The point on which farming has made the greatest and yet least noticed advance is the better understanding that now prevails among progressive farmers about the feeding of domestic animals. It is true that a large part of the food that used to be given to stock was either wasted or was positively injurious. It is yet, for that matter, among the large class who give little thought to their business and despise the teaching of newspapers and experimental stations. To alternately starve and stuff animals used to be considered inevitable. It was the condition of nature, and it was argued that wild animals in a state of nature usually maintained good health. Those who argued for better feeding than nature's method were told that what was gained in flesh-making was likely to be offset by weaker constitution, and often by an impairment of the digestive functions.

That this was sometimes the fact is true. The science of feeding has been of comparatively recent growth, and to feed in the best manner animals whose digestion has already been injured requires more skill than most feeders possessed. We are at last learning that for the very best feeding animals must be guarded against injudicious food from birth, and even earlier than this. It is possible certainly to stunt pigs before their birth, and it is often done when breeding sows are fed too much corn. They are apt, in such a case, to farrow pigs whose digestion seems to be impaired even from birth. Generally, however, young animals have good appetites and are able to digest what nature has provided for them. The first milk they get from their dams is always laxative, and the weakness of very young animals insures them against getting more at first than is good for them. In fact, for a number of days after their birth, suckling their dam provides the kind and amount of food that is best for growth and future well-being of the young animal. It is when the natural supply becomes insufficient that the injury to digestion begins. Either the young animal is left with too little, or it is apt to be greatly overfed, or fed with what is too hard to digest. Of the two evils, under-feeding is the smaller.

There were farmers who studied out this problem of feeding before the days of scientific analysis. Their reasoning was that good feeding required as nearly as possible a continuation of the feeding which young animals received from their dams, the amount fed being gradually increased as the animal became stronger. The digestive organs, like all others in the body, are strengthened by use or weakened or injured by abuse. What is called dyspepsia almost always results from bad feeding, alternately starving and pampering, or the giving of food that is difficult of digestion. Sometimes the trouble with digestion is that the food is not properly balanced. The natural appetite calls for the kind of food that the system requires. If this is not furnished any substitute for it will be eaten less heartily, will not receive its due proportion of saliva, and will not digest well.

The analysis of food showing its different constituents has only made more plain the reasons for the success of some old-fashioned feeders and the failure of others. By showing what rations for growth, for fattening and for milk require it has made it possible for all to be reasonably successful. There is far less feeding of corn to young or to breeding animals than used to be common. When corn is fed now it is in combination with less concentrated forms of food and those having more of the flesh, muscle and bone-forming material than has corn. There is far more use of fine wheat middlings as a corrective of the excessive carbonaceous corn meal, and also as an aid to better digestion, than many farmers imagine. If they are fattening animals, they often suppose that the more concentrated fattening food they can get eaten, the better will be the result. But skillful feeders know better. It is not what is eaten, but what is digested and assimilated, that benefits the fat-

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tening animal. With a balanced ration and some bulky food to distend the stomach, the fattening animal will eat more and maintain its appetite, which it will not do if fed only on the most fattening food.—*American Cultivator*.

To Catarrh Sufferers.

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

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The Farmer's Forum.

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

HOPES AND FAILURES OF 1893.

In summing up for the past year, R. G. Dun & Co. say:

"Starting with the largest trade ever known, mills crowded with work, and all business stimulated by high hopes, the year 1893 has proved in sudden shrinkage of trade, in commercial disasters and depression of industries, the worst for fifty years. Whether the final results of the year 1893 were relatively more severe, the scanty records of that time do not clearly show. The year closes with prices of many products the lowest ever known, with millions of workers seeking in vain for work and with charity laboring to keep back suffering and starvation in all of our cities. We all hope the new year may bring brighter days, but the dying year leaves only a dismal record. The review of the different departments of trade, given to-day, exhibits a collapse of industry and business which is almost without precedent. The iron industry sustained weekly production of 181,551 pig May 1, but by October 1 the output had fallen to 73,895 tons and the recovery to about 100,000 December 1, leaves 40 per cent. of the force unemployed. Over half the woolen manufacturers are idle and, excepting a brief recovery in November, have been ever since new wool came in May, for all the chief markets in eight months have been but 106,795,460 pounds, partly for speculation, the price having fallen 20 per cent. for fleece to the lowest point ever known, against 122,339,003 pounds in the same month last year. Sales of cotton goods are equally a quarter below the usual quantity. The small advance attempted in boots and shoes a year ago was not sustained, but with the prices as low as ever, the shipments of boots and shoes from Boston are 24 per cent. less than last year in December.

"Not only manufactured goods as a whole, but the most important farm products are so low that farmers find little comfort. Official and other reports deluded traders with the notion that crops of last year were so short that famine prices could be realized on purchases.

"Enormous stocks were bought and held with the aid of banks until heavy receipts in the spring caused a collapse of wheat, provision and cotton pools. Disastrous failures helped to produce the alarm which soon made money impossible to get, but even at the worst hour of the panic, prices were scarcely lower than they are now. Wheat has repeatedly sold here and at Chicago at the lowest price ever known and is but half a cent above it now. Pork fell \$7 in an hour when the speculation burst, but it sells lower yet to-day. Cotton was lifted a cent with accounts of scarcity in September, but has lost most of the gain and sells below 8 cents. Thus unreasonable speculations by preventing the sale of surplus products have proved a great injury to farmers at a time when their enforced curtailment of purchases is disastrous to all other industries. Clear evidence of the shrinkage in different branches of business is afforded by answers already received to several thousand circulars requesting reports of sales during the last half of 1893 and 1892. Full information of the results will be given hereafter, but returns of the textile goods already show sales amounting to \$43,893,875 this year, against \$70,347,882 last year, a decrease of 37 per cent.

"Iron returns thus far aggregate \$40,853,180, against \$65,520,921 last year, a decrease of 38 per cent. Reports thus far of jewelry show a decrease of 29 per cent., of furniture 26 per cent., of dry goods 20 per cent., of hats 19.5 per cent., of hardware 19 per cent., of shoe manufactures 18 per cent., and by dealers 8 per cent., and by dealers of clothing 10 per cent. It is curious that the only trade showing any increase as yet is in groceries, the aggregate sales being 16 per cent. larger than in the last half of 1892. In

thirty-six years covered by the records of this agency, the number of failures has only once risen a little above 16,650 in a year. In 1893 the number has been 16,650. The aggregate of liabilities in all failures reported has in six years risen above \$200,000,000. This year the strictly commercial liabilities alone have exceeded \$331,422,939, the liabilities of banking and financial institutions have been \$210,956,864, and the liabilities of railroads placed in the hands of receivers about \$1,212,217,033. As all reports hitherto have been to some extent erroneous through inclusion of failures not strictly commercial, the classified returns given will be found more complete and instructive than any hitherto published. They show 3,226 manufacturing failures, with liabilities of \$164,707,449; 10,883 failures in legitimate trade, with liabilities of \$85,527,896, and 302 other failures, including brokers and speculators, with liabilities of \$36,662,735. The average liabilities in manufacturing is \$50,000; in legitimate trading, \$8,000 and in other failures \$11,000."

An Income Tax.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A graduated income tax is acknowledged by all reasonable men to be theoretically just.

The protection of surplus wealth, and the lives of its possessors, offering, as they do, the strongest temptation to crimes against life and property, is a very costly governmental duty. And as the temptation, danger and the cost increase with the increase of wealth, the justice of a graduated tax appears. It is urged against such a tax that it is inquisitorial. So is every tax that can be named. The taxpayer is required to give a statement of all his taxable property of every variety so that an approximately correct valuation of his possessions may be ascertained and a basis for a tax levy may be formed. The writer has submitted, annually, to such an inquisitorial proceeding, for nearly half a century. Is a wealthy man entitled to exemptions denied me?

But the great argument relied upon to settle the question is the statement, that, because of fraud and perjury, the law cannot be enforced and the tax collected. Those who oppose, would have us refrain from enacting a just law because rascals would perjure themselves to evade its enforcement. Somehow, they would shift the guilt of the perjurer on to the makers of a law that only demands honesty. One writer, speaking of the fraud and perjury that will result, says it is appalling. What is that but an assertion that the majority of our wealthy men are at heart rascally perjurers? Is it true that the great bulk of the wealth of the United States of America is held by men who stand ready to perjure themselves to escape paying for the benefits conferred upon them?

If it is true, in God's name let us know it; for those are the men who, by the power their wealth confers, claim the right to control our national affairs. By all means, let us give them the opportunity to show their baseness, so that they may receive the contempt they will so richly deserve.

One may reasonably wonder if the men who oppose the enactment of a confessedly just law with such arguments are not themselves destitute of shame.

P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., December 29, 1893.

The New Currency Measure.

Chairman Springer, of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, has completed the preparation of his currency bill. It is a somewhat voluminous measure, but its essential features are as follows:

It provides for the creation of a national currency commission, to be composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Treasurer of the United States, and the Comptroller of the Currency, which shall be charged with the execution of the provisions of the act. This commission shall have legal tender notes printed at the bureau of engraving and printing, which notes shall be legal tenders, public and private, and shall be redeemable in coin. Such notes shall be issued to any

solvent bank having a paid up capital of over \$25,000 on the deposit of certain bonds required by the act. These bonds may be either United States or those of a State, county, parish or city with a population of 50,000 when the bonds have been at par for two years and all the interest paid up. The circulating notes are exempted from the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues and the bonds are exempted from all taxation, federal or local. Banks depositing other than national bonds may receive 90 per cent. in notes. The United States assumes all responsibility for the redemption of the notes. The banks must guarantee the payment of bonds deposited, and all the assets of the bank are liable therefor.

On notes issued to the amount of one-half of the capital stock, the bank must pay a tax of 1 per cent. per annum, an additional 25 per cent., 2 per cent tax is imposed, and on the remaining 25 per cent., 4 per cent. tax will be required. Ample provision is made for retiring currency and for its cancellation.

The faith and credit of the United States are pledged to the redemption in coin on demand of the national currency notes and a reserve fund in coin is provided equal to 20 per cent. of the outstanding notes.

Mr. Springer, in explanation of the provisions of the bill, said: "The object which I had in view was to secure a safe, lasting currency which shall be equal at all times and under all circumstances to the wants of trade and commerce, and of uniform value throughout the United States, and shall be maintained at par by being convertible into coin on demand. The national currency which would be furnished under this bill would have all the advantages over a currency which would be furnished through the instrumentality of a State bank.

"First.—The notes would be easily recognized, absolutely at par and distributed in every part of the United States. They would be legal tender in the payment of debts, and not liable to local or national taxation, except as prescribed by the bill.

"Second.—If there should be any redundancy in such notes, they would be returned to the United States and cancelled and could not be issued in excess of the wants of trade so as to inflate prices by reason of the fact that at all times they would be convertible into coin on demand.

"Third.—None of the banks, State or national, through which they would be issued, would be required to maintain any reserve fund whatever for their redemption, and this would get to them the full benefit of the circulation, which would be furnished them, on deposit of the bonds required in the act."

Unless the tariff enables the producer to sell at a higher price than he could otherwise get it is of no advantage to him—it affords him no protection. To the extent that it does enable him to sell at a higher price, it is a tax on the consumer. Whether this tax is in any case just and proper it is not my purpose to discuss. But in any revision of the tariff the rights and interests of both sides should be considered. As a rule, in Congress, the interests of consumers are ignored.—*Farmer's Home Weekly*.

The New York Herald makes the following assertion: "A large and growing fund to be used in the hope of defeating the Wilson tariff bill is being raised by manufacturers and others whose pecuniary interests are directly involved in tariff legislation. That money is being subscribed for such a purpose is already an open secret. How vast the sum is and who are its custodians at the present writing are not, however, clear. Opponents of the Wilson tariff measure talk freely on generalities, but will not tell what they will do with their money."

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W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

HARD TIMES—THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As all permanent prosperity depends upon the virtue of the people, and as history shows that national complicity with popular vice and crime is the precursor of national blight and declension, and the cause of great commercial disaster and personal suffering, it is therefore a self-evident fact that the liquor traffic, being the most destructive vice and crime, is the culmination of atrocious wrong and injury, and the prime cause of our present labor and financial troubles.

This traffic in alcoholic poisons, by its exhaustive and damaging effects impedes progress in all industrial and mercantile pursuits, produces a stagnation which affects every vocation, every class, every trade—in fact, all the business interests of the country are suffering from enforced idleness, mills, foundries and workshops closed, mining operations suspended, mercantile enterprises, banks and institutions of trust and responsibility all suffering great loss.

While the present hard times and depression in trade can easily be traced to the liquor traffic and license policy, it can be seen more definitely in the enormous waste of the earnings of labor and the exhaustion of the resources of the people, occasioned by this traffic, amounting to two thousand millions of dollars annually. A recent estimate gives one thousand millions as the sum spent directly for intoxicating liquors, and another thousand millions expenditure necessitated by its awful ravages and criminal consequences. This immense loss becomes more evident when we remember that these two thousand millions represent an annual drain or tax of over one hundred and sixty dollars upon every family in the United States. Crippled and burdened, therefore, by this stupendous waste—being more than four times the cost of running the whole national government—and the vital and moral energies of the people weakened by its crime-producing influence, what else can be expected than general insecurity, widespread monetary disturbance and business depression?

No intelligent observer can fail to see that the liquor traffic thus acts as an insidious but no less terrible incubus on all honest enterprise. Wholesome competition is the most effective power for awakening enterprise, and enterprise is the life of all active and successful business. But as the de-vitalizing gangrene of this poison of alcohol permeates, paralyzes and curses every department of society with its drain and exhaustion of the resources of the people, it must necessarily thwart enterprise, while it also engenders criminal tendencies to still further scourge the nation.

Let the people once know and appreciate the fact that the stupendous amount of two thousand millions, now expended by them to their loss and injury, would under prohibition be used in the regular and productive channels of trade, and go into the hands of the two or three millions of now unemployed men, and it would give such a stimulus in monetary affairs and so enliven the industries of the nation as to make all other interests sink into insignificance when compared to it. These desirable results are not predicted on problematic conjecture, they are not the chimeras of a perfervid enthusiasm, but are natural effects of natural causes—as inevitable as any cause and effect in science or philosophy.

The stimulating effects of this change, with the money left in the hands of the people to be disbursed in a way to awaken enterprise and trade, and the community relieved from the burden of crime caused by the liquor traffic, a more hopeful feeling would immediately manifest itself in all business relations, reviving confidence, setting the wheels of industry revolving, to stimulate trade and commerce, until the whole community, with its labor, capital, machinery and enterprise, would be employed in a healthy rivalry, multiplying the needs and supplying the demands of a successful, prosperous and virtuous people.

The legitimate expenditure of these two thousand millions would also en-

courage consideration of other economic and moral questions, however remote their bearing on the material interests of this country, and other problems of a social and economic character would find speedy and just adjudication.

The crime and injury produced by the liquor traffic is also largely due to the fact that a combined and powerful despotism, operated by liquor dealers, unparalleled for its duplicity and audacity, now rules the land for the protection of this monster curse. Although comprising but a small fraction of the people, this cabal of liquor dealers now controls the mercenary leaders of politics, and violating every principle of justice, governs them, and through them the country, with a rod of iron, in the interests of this, the most terrible and damaging evil ever known. To this injurious class legislation can be clearly traced most of the present financial distress, and the fearful amount of crime now prevalent in the country. To secure any permanent relief, therefore, the immediate suppression of this incubus on enterprise, labor, and capital must be the demand of an injured, exasperated and determined people.

Since the rights of labor, the claims of humanity, our homes, our industries, and all our moral and material interests are so deeply involved by this uncertainty and depression in business, and justly demand immediate relief, our moral and political warfare on this terrible crime and injury of liquor-selling, and demand for constitutional law, must be based on an intelligent conviction of its cruel and crushing influence on enterprise, with its depressing effects on labor and capital, together with an absolute abhorrence of its anarchical and crime-producing character generally.

But this active and determined conviction must be vitalized into enthusiastic political action, before we can hope for relief from the terrible depression now crushing all our industries, and blighting all our mercantile pursuits.

Already the black clouds of despair have a silver lining. The enterprise and aspirations of the people only await the birth of an intelligent conviction on this question, to be followed by a grand uprising of enthusiastic, determined voters, demanding at the ballot-box the overthrow of the liquor oligarchy.

Opposition to the fraudulent and unconstitutional license of this poisonous traffic will awaken a moral cyclone of determined energy among the people, intelligent conviction will overcome apathy, and apply practical common sense morality to this question; and this will prove the essential feature of a successful industrial revolution. Just as soon as voters are aroused, and determined to refuse any further indulgence or toleration by liquor license, and combine to utterly destroy this monster of viciousness by entire prohibition, almost instantly would we see a revival of trade everywhere.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST.
New York City.

The *Western Trail* is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor *Western Trail*, Chicago," and receive it one year free. John Sebastian, G. P. A.

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Swing of the Medical Pendulum.

(Continued from last week.)

Among the earliest records of the human race, we find traces of the healing art in its rudest form. From old Egypt and India, from Greece and Rome we get hints and suggestions of healing the sick and wounded. The Bible gives some very early suggestions in the same direction. Medicine had already acquired a history and a standing in the world when Homer wrote his poems. The art of healing had already then been divided into medicine and surgery. But even long before that division was made men had developed great zeal in their wild rush for experimentation with all kinds of substances in the hope of finding something that would cure disease. The known minerals and plants of the earth were given in various quantities to the sick, hoping to find the universal panacea that men dreamed of, just as the alchemists dreamed of finding some chemical combination that would transmute baser metals into gold. But, alas, neither dream has ever been realized directly, though indirectly both have approximately come true. The iron, copper, tin and zinc smelter transforms his products into that which he exchanges for gold, and the healer exchanges his drugs for the same yellow medium of exchange. But no panacea has been found, no cure-all.

By some strange fatality, the early heal-

still retain great curative virtues and potentialities. And on his theory a school of practice was founded which has gone steadily on, increasing its votaries and making converts, until now thousands of men are found in its ranks who formerly were listed among the big dosers. But the leaven of little doses has permeated the whole medical body until now the whole lump is being leavened with the philosophy of small doses being efficient and sufficient. The school of Hippocrates and Galen, Aurelius and Avicenna, which at one time prided itself on shotgun doses, consisting of mixtures of twenty-five to 100 remedies in one grand compound, now contents itself with two or three to half a dozen drugs in one prescription, and many of them have gone over to the Hahnemannian doctrine of one drug at a time and that in small quantity, being better than whole jugfuls of mixtures. And in proportion as the whole profession swings away from the old extreme of bulky doses, so the longevity of the race creeps up from twenty-five years to thirty-five and forty. And now the medical press is teeming with the doctrine that every man is entitled to live 100 years at least, and rules are given for living that long. And in those rules the old cauldrons of deadly poisons are totally omitted.

At present the mind curers, the faith healers, the Christian Scientists and hypnotists are endeavoring to establish schools of practice wherein no drugs of any kind shall be administered. What the outcome of this tremendous swing away from ponderous doses will be we shall only know by waiting its evolution.

But one thing is now certain, and that is, that with all doctors giving greatly reduced doses, in connection with the advance of sanitary science, people are living much



HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.
Editor of the Family Doctor Department.

ers conceived the idea that in order to have drugs do any good they must be given in as large quantities as possible without actually killing the patient; that in order to build up the sick man, he must be torn down to the foundations and racked to the verge of physical ruin. And that insane fallacy and stupid folly followed mankind through all the centuries and even curses the race to-day; and while men in all ages have been found who saw the evil of that practice and cried out valiantly against it, yet it could not be shaken off. And the crazy philosophy, "if a little is good, more is better," has clung to the race like a nightmare all these years. And few have been found to proclaim the real truth that all drugs are poisonous, and therefore dangerous, except in very small quantities. Lord Bacon was the first great man to proclaim in such stentorian tones that men gave heed to the proclamation that "more is vain and pernicious where less will serve." Then the great Mason Good raised his trumpet and shouted in the dull ears of humanity that "drugs have destroyed more lives than war, pestilence and famine combined." Then others took up the cry of "too much medicine," and sent it and kept it ringing through the land until the slaughter of the innocents began to diminish. Under the regime of the heavy druggers, the duration of human life dwindled from 969 years in Methuselah's case to an average of about twenty-five years something over a hundred years ago. But the great pendulum had already begun its return sweep from the extreme of heavy and deadly dosage, and in the last hundred years it has gone crashing through the old apothecary shops until now the enlightened portion of the medical profession are adopting Bacon's theory, that where less will serve, more is really vain and pernicious. Over a hundred years ago Dr. Hahnemann, one of the ablest and most scholarly men of his day and generation, hurled the great pendulum clear across the arc of its radius and proclaimed that drugs might be greatly subdivided and reduced to a mere speck and

better and longer than at any time since the craze for drugging took possession of the world.

Answers to Correspondents.

Mrs. L. B. C., La Crosse, Kas.:—Get mercurius sol., third trituration, and let the child use that as a snuff three or four times a day.

A. A., Valley Falls, Kas.:—Take an ounce of distilled water and put enough tincture of aconite in it to give it just the least tinge of color, and use that for an eye-wash four to six times a day.

High Five or Enchore Parties

should send at once to John Sebastian, G. T. A. C., R. I. & P. railroad, Chicago. Ten cents, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For \$1 you will receive free by express ten packs.

Florida.

"Beauties of the East Coast" is the title of a magnificently illustrated book giving desirable information relative to the famous winter resorts of Florida. It is the most attractive description of Florida resorts and scenery ever published. Copies of the book may be had by calling at the Grand Junction ticket office, Kansas City, or will be mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent Memphis Route, Kansas City, Mo.

State Forestry Notice.

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

Gossip About Stock.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the advertisement of J. B. Vancleave & Bro., of Lake City, Mo., importers and breeders of jacks and jennets. Their importation of 1893 consists of the best money could buy in Spain. Among others are the tops of Kentucky and Missouri. They respectfully ask a visit for comparison as to prices and individual merit. Go and see their collection.

Among the new advertisers to enter the KANSAS FARMER columns this year is Robert L. Irvine, of Bowling Green, Mo., importer and breeder of jacks and jennets. His years of experience in handling the best that America produced has been largely reinforced by an importation from Spain of the best that Spanish breeders raise. He invites the careful inspection of the public and guarantees every animal sold to be just as represented. See his advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Sven O. Thompson, of McPherson, Kas., has patented a most excellent device for feeding cattle at the stack in the field without waste of fodder. Mr. Thompson has sent us the right to use one in Shawnee county, which will be tested on the farm of our Mr. McAfee, near Topeka. In order to introduce his patent, Mr. Thompson offers to give the right and plans for construction to one farmer in each county in Kansas, who will use it and exhibit it to his neighbors. Write Mr. Thompson for particulars.

All who are interested in the improvement of their flocks of sheep will read with interest Mr. J. T. McFee's sale notice. It is on Wednesday, January 10, 1894, that he sells at his farm near Lenox, Taylor county, Ia., 200 head of his imported and home-bred Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Mr. McFee's sheep have for several years, by reason of their superior merit, forced their way to the front rank at the best fairs of the country. Mr. McFee is an expert judge, and when importing his breeding stock was not afraid to get good ones, it mattered not the cost. The last importation was selected from among the royal prize-winners of England, with the intention of showing them at the World's Fair, which was prevented by Mr. McFee's getting the pedigrees too late to file for entry. The farm has been rented for a term of years, and this has necessitated the dispersion of the flocks. There has not before been such an offering of fine sheep as this in the West. They are in fine condition, and gilt-edged in every respect. They are not likely to bring near their full value, still what will be the seller's loss will surely be the buyer's profit, therefore, we call your attention to the closing-out sale advertisement for full particulars, and suggest that this will be a great chance to get some choice sheep at your own figures.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

It is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. For a week at a time I could not see. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head.—Mrs. George S. Judson, Hartford, Ct.

HAY-FEVER

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

HARRINGTON'S MOST PRACTICAL MACHINE MADE

ONE MAN CAN RUN IT

BENNETT'S IMPROVED STUMP PULLER.

Sent anywhere in the U. S. ON THREE DAYS' TRIAL

Screw, cable & hand power

LIFT 15 TO 150 TONS

3 styles 9 sizes, \$25 to \$150

Cat. with 1000 Rec. Free

H. L. Bennett & Co.

WESTERVILLE, O.

CALIFORNIA!

California possesses a delightful winter climate. Almost every day is balmy and full of sunshine. To live in such air a few months may save you a big doctor's bill. It doesn't cost much to try. The Santa Fe Route will carry you to Los Angeles, San Diego or San Francisco any day, on fast vestibuled express train, in Pullman or tourist sleeper, without change of cars. The journey is through New Mexico and Arizona, where heavy snow-falls rarely come. It is short, quick and comfortable—straight across, not round-about. Once a week personally-conducted excursions are run to Pacific Coast in tourist sleepers. Competent porters and agents in charge. Second-class tickets honored, and good care taken of ladies and children without escort. Very cheap rates, for one way or round trip, now in effect. Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, G. P. A., A. T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., for copy of California excursion leaflet and a handsomely illustrated book, entitled "To California and Back." Nearest local agent of Santa Fe Route will be glad to name ticket rates and furnish desired information about the trip. Don't be afraid to ask questions.

Santa Fe Route.

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.

Her Picture.

So long—a hundred years ago!
The orchard stood all white,
Because her face has caught the glow
Of summer, just in sight,
And she looked beyond its boughs, I know,
For her eyes hold heaven's light.

"My Cicely," the letters old
Seem written through a tear;
How tenderly the story's told
Of him who put them here!
The pining of her hair's young gold
Took light from all the year.

"My Cicely,"—'twere easily said
To such a one as she;
Methinks the leaves they whispered,
The blossoms bent to see,
When on God's world her smile it shed
As she doth smile at me!

"My Cicely," somewhere to-day
The grass blows at your feet;
Yet these old letters plainly say
How one spring was complete,
Because that time you passed this way
Earth found a thing so sweet!
—Virginia Woodward Cloud, in *Ladies' Home Journal*.

Twilight Town.

Beyond the shadows lies Twilight Town,
Where wee heads nod and lids shut down
Over black eyes, blue eyes, gray and brown;
And through a gap in the city wall
Is a beautiful spot where sunbeams fall
And dance for aye, through tree-tops tall.

Hush, baby! Soft and slow,
Soft and slow, let us go
Through the shadows to Twilight Town.

Soft as the wind through rippling wheat,
When the sun's last rays and the shadows meet,
Sounds the patter of thousands of little feet;
Through the gap in the wall, on their dimpled knees,

The babes creep under the waving trees,
On the grass of the kingdom "Do-as-you-please."
Hush, baby! Soft and slow,
Soft and slow, let us go

Through the gap in the wall to the Twilight Town.

In Twilight Town all things are fair,
The music of waterfalls in the air,
And bright wings flying here and there;
And through the wall is the Dream Hill, bright
With the thoughts that please we ones at night,
Dancing in rings of cobwebs bright.

Hush, dearie! Mother knows—
Hush, dearie! Mother knows—
Soft, slow, baby goes
To fair Dream Hill in Twilight Town.

FUR DRESSING.

The art of fur-dressing has been well nigh brought to perfection, and to understand how from the rough, hard hide is produced the soft, fur skin, one must know the process of the fur-dresser. It is to him that the rough hides of the animal are brought and he reduces them to the silken flexibility which still leaves them strong and makes it possible to sew them into garments. The skins are first shaven of any remnants of flesh and rough inner layers, until the proper depth of pelt is reached, then are vigorously and thoroughly rubbed with good butter. It is not possible to use rancid butter in this process, for the odor of rancid butter will remain in the fur, even after all the oily substance of the butter has been removed. An expert in furs examines furs as much by the sense of smell as by the sense of touch, and detects the odor of rancid butter at once. The butter is beaten into the coarser furs by machinery, but into the finer furs by the tramping of bare human feet. No method has yet been devised that will take the place of the primitive process of treading the furs under the bare feet. The tramping room of the fur-dresser's establishment presents a singular appearance. Great hogheads are arranged around the side, each containing a man, who is kept constantly treading a few fine furs under his feet. His head alone is visible, and with the singular motions it takes on with the movements of his body, it reminds one more of the pictures of the Inferno than any earthly scene. Yet these men are engaged in a very useful and practical business. Stout German laborers are usually employed for this purpose. After twelve hours' tramping, the furs are taken from the hogheads and the pelts are again shaved and then transferred to three or four successive drums of sawdust, in which they are thoroughly shaken until the last vestige of the oil of butter is removed. The fur dresser tests them to see if they are ready by blowing the fur lightly near the tail of the skin, where it is thickest. If the hairs cling together in the slightest degree, he knows that his work is not complete and he returns the skin to a drum of fresh sawdust, to be done over.

Thus we have another test which every shopper should heed. Not only must the odor of the fur be fresh and pure to show that no rancid butter has been used, but the fur must be lightly blown apart in various places to show that all traces of the oil of the butter have been removed. A shopper who has been offered a remarkable bargain in furs, will do well to use these tests, for it is quite likely that the dealer

may have some substantial reason for disposing of his goods at an apparently ruinous price.

There is a great difference in the prices of sealskins in different shops. This is not due to the extortion of tradesmen, but to the actual difference in the skins. There is more choice in sealskins than in almost any article. The seals caught far south have a poor, thin coat with no depth of pelt. Such skins can be bought at a very low price, and when dressed and prepared, they make a very presentable appearance, but they do not wear, and when placed beside a heavy Alaskan sealskin with more than double the depth of pelt, they show their poorer quality even while they are new. A great many other water animal skins have been dyed to imitate sealskin, and have been sold as that fur. The Nutria, a South American animal of the rodent species, and even the common muskrat of our country brooks, stripped of its long, stiff hairs, have both helped to swell the sale of cheap sealskins. A good sealskin is an expensive article and it is doubtful whether the garment really pays, beautiful as the fur is. It has become so vulgarized by cheap imitation that fastidious people hardly care to invest in it.

Genuine Russian crown sable is the most costly fur known to the shops. There is an immense choice in the skins of the sable and the darkest and the richest sables bring enormous fancy prices, a single garment being sometimes valued at several thousand dollars. The Hudson bay sable, and other sables of an inferior quality in a tawny reddish brown shade, are not at all desirable and can be bought at a low price. A genuine "black" mink, which is nearly as dark as Russian sable, is much more desirable and a much handsomer fur, and brings but a little more. Light shades of mink are to be avoided. There are many other furs which are much more desirable and can be purchased at a lower price. Alaska "sable," the fur of the deodorized skunk, is a much more beautiful fur, and when properly treated, there is no suspicion of an odor remaining, but when this has not been properly done, the odor is most offensive if the wearer sits for any length of time in a warm room. This is a matter to be carefully considered in purchasing this beautiful fur, because of the trouble and expense of deodorizing it. Russian sable, as every one knows who has seen it, is not a jet black fur, but a black brown. "Black" mink is the same color. One of the most costly, and yet one of the most frail of all furs of commerce, is the silver gray fox. Black fox, which comes chiefly from Russia, is the single strip of black fur found down the back of the silver and is one of the court furs of Russia, commanding a fabulous price. The natural black fox of commerce is the dyed fur of our forest foxes and is not very expensive. Besides being dyed, fox fur is often bleached to imitate the natural white fox of the Arctic regions. In the intense cold and darkness of the Arctic night, the fur of all animals bleaches to a snowy whiteness, and all the finest snow-white furs come from the far north. It seems to be the design of nature for the protection of all animals that they should turn as near the color of their background as possible. The little ermine is a yellowish-brown in summer, when it is known as the stoat. It is pure white in winter, like the white fox, the color of the snow, retaining only the black tip of its tail. The little gray squirrel is the color of the lichen bough on which it climbs, and numberless other instances might be named of this tendency of nature to adapt the creature to the color of its habitation. Certainly in the Arctic circle, the color of all animals and even of most of the birds is the color of the snow.—*Helena Rowe, in Good Housekeeping*.

A High Tide.

Swinging myself in the halliards my companions pulled me to the masthead and I was able to see the bore coming about five miles distant. It looked like a huge wall of water and foam about twenty miles in length and fifteen feet in height. As the bay at low tide was only about four miles in width, it came rolling in over the dry land on either side almost as far as I could see with the glasses, while behind it the rollers were fully twenty feet high.

There we were high and dry, but not high enough to save us, and with no way to get off till it rolled over us. There was nothing else to do but place our anchor as well as possible, pack everything snugly in the boat, and retreat to a pile of driftwood half a mile away where there was some chance of our holding our own against the waves. We regretted very much to leave the boat and supplies, but we preferred to risk the 250-mile walk, through desert and Indians, back to civilization, to the almost certain chance of being drowned in a deluge.

About the time we climbed upon the drift the bore struck the boat, and though our distance from the low tide of the bay made the water only about four feet deep, it struck it with such force that it swung around, cutting the foam like a knife with the eighty-foot chain, and began dragging the anchor directly toward us. Though

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the boat filled half full of water she righted, and with swimming and wading we succeeded in reaching her, and drifted into the slough that we had been trying to reach.

After this, we took care to take refuge behind some island just before the coming of the tide, though we saw no more bores like this during the month. That tide was thirty-eight feet in height, and by measuring on the drift we found that there had been others four feet higher, making the tides at the mouth of the Colorado, without doubt, the third highest in the world.—*California*.

Book of Life.

Another leaf in the Book of Life
Has been turned, hiding toil and strife.
Joy and sorrow, distress and death—
They are past; but memories left
Of dear ones laid 'neath the silent sod,
Whose names are written in the Book of God.
To the youth its pages were only half filled
With all the pleasure his mind had willed.
To the gay young bride its pages were spread
With orange flowers for her youthful head.
Naught on its pages does she find
But of hope, guide star of all mankind.
Our country's history will mark page 98
As one of distress and great poverty—
Not for the want of silver or gold—
Our banks are filled to their utmost hold.
Great grain houses, with bushels in store,
Have gold as a bolt to keep out the poor.
Many rich mines of silver ore
Are shut while famine guards the door,
And want, his brother, with downcast head,
Tramps o'er the land and begs his bread.
Oh! The Book of Life, so very, very old,
Where things are written that never are told—
How thousands of poor are being oppressed
That a favored few may more possess.
Ere another leaf from Life's Book is torn
Some will be called to the great white throne,
And in that Book by the angels sealed,
All life secrets will be revealed.
But there is a place in the Bible where
'Tis said, "The rich cannot enter there."
Should the book of life be closed to-day
How many would enter the narrow way?
—Lincoln, Kas. Mrs. EMMA RYAN.

A Witty New Version of an Old Story.

In an exceedingly modern and characteristically witty version of "Puss in Boots," Agnes Repplier, in the December *New Peterson*, thus accounts for the fate of the faithful cat:

"All was going charmingly when the Princess caught sight of the cat holding his tail like a flag-staff and grinning from ear to ear.

"My dear," she said, softly, to her lover, 'I have a horror of cats, and cannot bear to have one about my establishment. Besides, there are my canaries to consider, and my parrot and my darling little lap-dog. Suppose the dreadful beast should hurt some of these precious pets?'

"Elsmere-Grieve looked thoughtful for a moment.

"He has been a faithful creature," he said, 'and devoted to what he ignorantly supposed were my best interests. Nevertheless he has proved himself to be a cat devoid of truthfulness or integrity. His example would be pernicious to our upright and self-respecting household. Therefore, I think with you, my love, that he had better depart.'

"When Puss heard this sentence pronounced, his tail dropped, he ceased grinning and looked dejectedly around to see who would befriend him. The courtiers all pretended not to notice, but the King laughed kindly and patted his smooth head.

"I will take the cat," he said, 'if he does not fear the vicious and enervating atmosphere of a court. He is hardly good enough for you young people, but he will do well enough for an old-fashioned monarch like myself.'

"So Puss went to the palace of the King and lived there very happily for the rest of his long life. And he grew so exceedingly clever that, when the royal records were being compiled, the task of writing them was assigned to him, which is the reason we have always heard the story so differently told. It is the fashion of court historians to relate their histories in the manner the King likes best."

For hoarseness, loss of voice, and all affections of the vocal organs, the favorite remedy with many clergymen, singers, actors, auctioneers and public speakers, is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. As an anodyne-expectorant, its beneficial effects are promptly realized.

Isn't It True?

That the progressive farmer, the prosperous market gardener, and those who grow flowers successfully, are those who have either started out aright, or else learned from experience that cheapness in price is not the best recommendation for seeds. They look rather for merit. To these people we have only to say that the Plant Seed Co. continues to keep their seeds up to the old high standard. Those who have decided to quit buying bargain seeds and want only first-class goods should write us. We know we can do them good service by making and saving them money. To everybody that uses seeds, we would give this advice: Before buying elsewhere send for our free catalogue and see what we can do for you. Plant Seed Co., 814 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Mothers, Save Your Children!

and read what a mother says of Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer. Mrs. R. J. Ellis, of Hood River, Ore. "Mr. Steketee: Please find 25 cents for a package of your Pin Worm Destroyer. It has cured our little boy of having fits. We tried three different doctors and none of them could help him. Your medicine has been worth thousands of dollars to us; we will not be without it. One trial of this medicine will convince any one that it cannot be praised too highly." This advertisement will appear but a few times; as it is only 25 cents, I cannot afford to advertise it. Each bottle ought to sell for \$1. If your druggist has it not for sale, then send 25 cents in United States postage and I will send by mail. Take nothing else. Cut this out and take it to your druggist. Address Geo. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich.

California.

Ever been there?
It is an ocean of ozone for invalids.
A sea of sunshine for strangers.
A world of wealth for workers.
The Mid-Winter Fair (World's Fair, Jr.) ought to attract you to San Francisco in 1894.

Those who marveled at the displays in the California building, Jackson Park, should investigate further, by taking a trip to the Pacific coast.

It will be found that the half has not been told; the reality exceeds the promise.

You can go quickly, cheaply and comfortably over the Santa Fe route. A solid train all the way, running south of snow blockades, through picturesque New Mexico and Arizona.

Personally conducted parties every week, in tourist sleepers on fast express trains. Thousands have patronized them.

Very low round-trip rates now effective, good any day and on any train.

If you write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A., T. & S. F. R. R., Topeka, Kas., he will mail, free of charge, an entertaining book, "To California and Back," profusely illustrated.

It will inevitably confirm the latent desire to see California face to face.

For 2 cents (a stamp) any reader of KANSAS FARMER can have a sample copy of the *New England Magazine* by dropping a card to its publisher at 5 Park Square, Boston, and can obtain a club rate on the magazine and this paper by addressing the publishers of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

Six Novels Free!

We will mail you six splendid and complete novels ABSOLUTELY FREE, if you will send us only 10 cents (stamps or silver) for six months trial subscription to our great agricultural and family paper, FARM FOLKS. It is a large, 8 page, 48 column monthly publication, crowded with choice reading matter for the farm and the rural home, and you get it six months, with six large books of fiction by first-class authors, for only 10 cents. Don't miss this chance! We make this offer because we believe that if you take FARM FOLKS six months you will like it so well you will never stop taking it. Remember, the 10 cents is for FARM FOLKS for six months; we give you the six novels and mail them immediately. Address FARM FOLKS, P. O. Box 1597 Springfield, Mass.

\$12 TO \$35 PER WEEK Can be made by working for us. Parties preferred who have a horse and can give their whole time to our business. Even spare time will pay splendidly. This announcement is of special interest to farmers and farmers' sons, and others residing in the rural districts. A few vacancies also in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., No. 5 South 11th St., Richmond, Va.

The Young Folks.

The New Year.

The heavens are weeping, yes weeping to-night,
For the year that has vanished fore'er with the
light,
And time, like a dragon, sweeps onward and on,
Furiously seeking the coming of dawn.

To-morrow in weariness he'll step o'er
The landscape's glimmering icy floor,
Seeking the New Year's death just so
When the curtains are down and the lights burn
low.
JOHN E. COWGILL,
Princeton, Kas.

The Bull Team.

The sturdy bull, with stately tread,
Sublimely, silent bows his head
And feels the yoke; the creaking wain
Rolls leisurely across the plain;
Across the trackless, treeless land,
And undulating sea of sand.
Where mocking, sylvan rivers run,
With swollen tongue and bloodshot eye,
Still on to where the shadows lie,
And onward toward the setting sun.

With fearful eyes he looks away
To where his free-born brothers play
Upon the prairie wild and wide;
He turns his head from side to side;
He feels the bull-whip's cruel stroke;
Again he leans against the yoke.
At last his weary walk is done,
He pauses at the river's brink,
And drinks the while his drivers drink,
Almost beside the setting sun.

—McClure's Magazine.

THE FROG-CATCHER'S STORY.

"Yes," said Mr. Bayard, "I make a business of catching and selling frogs. I have been in the business for twenty years. No, I have no frog farm of my own, but several other men who follow the same calling catch my frogs on the marsh lands on the Girard estate down on the Neck.

"I have never heard of but one frog farm in the country," continued Mr. Bayard. "That is located at Danville, Ill., and is owned and conducted by Colonel Phocion Howard.

"Of course I've heard the snake story. It's all nonsense. I've just returned from a day's frog-catching. The meadows were crowded with boys after snakes and the alleged reward. Now, water snakes eat frogs, and, for that matter, catfish as well, but they do not eat a large enough number of them to cause a scarcity of frogs. Yes, the green or bullfrogs, which are the largest and command the largest prices, are scarce in this part of the country. That is due to the fact that they have been thinned out by the frog-catchers, and, as it takes them four or five years to develop from the tadpole state, few come to take the place of those caught. Most of the bullfrogs now sold in the Philadelphia market come from Salem, Port Penn, Bridgeton and Bridgeport, N. J.

"There are still plenty of spring and yellow-throated frogs in the Neck marshes. Both of these varieties spawn in April and mature in four or five months and are ready for the market by September 1. They are not as large as the green species, but their flesh is equally dainty. In summer or early fall I can catch from ten to twenty dozen in a day. To catch them during those seasons I use what we call a 'hurdy-gurdy'—that is, a long pole with a scoop-net at the end. In the winter, when there is a thin ice over the ditches, and the frogs are torpid, I use a wooden garden rake with a scoop-net covering, and catch from twenty-five to forty dozen per day.

"In catching them in the winter, which is really the frog season, I walk along the edges of the ditches and watch for bunches of bubbles under the thin ice. The bubbles, as a general thing, indicate the presence of either frogs, catfish or terrapin. Having located them in this way I plunge the rake down through the ice to the muddy bottom and then haul it up the bank of the ditch, bringing mud, frogs, etc., with it. The net over the back of the rake prevents lively frogs from getting away. Then I take the catch out of the rake and net and put them in a sack and proceed as before.

"Yes, the small boys catch and sell a good many frogs, but they do not interfere seriously with the professional frog-catcher. They switch for them; that is, they take a broad barrel stave with one end whittled into a handle, and whenever a frog hops out into the meadow grass they whack him with the stave and that kills the frog. Of course, the commission and the restaurant men, for that matter, want their frogs alive, so that they will keep.

"After I've made my day's catch I carry my bag of frogs home and empty them into barrels of water. In that way I can keep them alive indefinitely, and can watch the weather and market and sell when prices are up. Why, I have had as many as 3,000 dozen of live frogs right in this house at one time in the winter waiting for a northwest wind and a good solid freeze-up. You see when the ice freezes good and solid it not only kills a good many frogs, but also stops us from catching them. Then up goes the price and I market my stock.

"I get on an average about 25 cents per dozen for small, 35 cents for medium and 50

cents for large frogs. Green or bullfrogs bring \$1 to \$1.75 per dozen in the winter and 60 to 70 cents per dozen in the spring.

"During the breeding season in April and May the frogs gather in big bunches in shallow water where the sun shines and are easily caught. The young frogs in the early fall live in the tall meadow grass, where they feed on mosquitoes and other insects. During the winter they hide under the grass along the edges of the ditches. Although last winter was a severe one I am confident that frogs will be plentiful this winter.

"You can say for me that the snake story is a myth. The most dangerous snakes that we have in the Neck are discovered in the boots of amateur frog-catchers who bring too much bottled bait on their trips. It is getting to be quite a fad among young sports to come down here on Sundays, slip on a pair of rubber boots and go frog-catching with me, just as they go fishing or hunting. Before the water got cold I had several parties with young ladies along. They donned big hip boots and stumped around in the tall grass and deep mud as nonchalantly as their brothers. But, my, weren't they hungry and tired when they got home! It did them good, though, and they'd be healthier and happier if they came oftener."—Philadelphia Times.

The Smithsonian Institution.

About 1825 there died in England a wealthy man by the name of Smithson, who left but one heir—a nephew. His property was bequeathed to this nephew with the proviso that should the legatee die without issue it should go to the United States of America for the purpose of founding an educational institution. The nephew lived but a short time after his uncle, and after his death the wealth he had inherited, which amounted to more than half a million of dollars, came into the possession of our government, which soon proceeded to carry out the wishes of the elder Smithson, and the great Smithsonian Institution at Washington was the result. It is one of the duties of the officers of that institution to collect old coins, ancient instruments of war and peace, and, in fact, all articles that can give us of to-day an insight into the ways of living of those who existed from 100 to 5,000 years ago. And every arrow-head, fish-hook, battle-axe, hatchet, pipe, piece of pottery, or other article once used by the American Indians, that is sent them, the senders may be sure will be welcomed. Nor do they confine their exertions to this continent. They reach out to all quarters of the globe, civilized or uncivilized, in search of these mementos of far-off ages.

While traveling near Cynthiaana, in Pike county, O., more than twenty years ago, I met a man who showed me a helmet made of copper. It was large enough to cover a man's head from the forehead to the neck and his back to below the shoulders, and was made of metal scales, overlapping each other like the scales on a fish, and a fine piece of workmanship it was, too. The person who owned it told me it had been taken from a mound on Paint creek, not far from Chillicothe, in Ross county, O. If so, it was probably 4,000 years old. There are a great many mounds in Ohio, from the source of the Scioto river, which is ninety miles in length, to its mouth. Chillicothe is situated midway on that river. There are also many mounds on Paint creek, which empties into the Scioto near Chillicothe.

The officers of the Smithsonian Institution would be highly pleased if they could obtain the above-mentioned helmet. One of them writes to me:

"Mr. W. K. Moorehead has a similar object to that described by you, which was found in the Hopewell mound, on Paint creek, an account of which is given in his book entitled, 'Primitive Man in Ohio,' with an illustration. It is in the shape of a helmet, from the front part of which spring two horns, apparently representing those of a deer or elk, extending to a height of eighteen inches and a breadth of about sixteen, and formed of wood, neatly covered with plates of copper."

Now, boy "Merry Timers," some of you may become sailors, and some of you great travelers, and thereby find chances to add to the Smithsonian collection. And even before you start as sailors or travelers it is possible that you might pick up something of interest near your own homes, and so might the girls, for Eitrym, of Ostend, Mich., tells us in her letter, which appeared in the "Household" of August 24, that she has found a number of old coins and Indian arrows, and Sharlot M. Hall, of Prescott, Ariz., a "Merry Timer" as well as "Householder," has collected a great many relics of the aborigines of that wonderful State.

The officers of the Smithsonian Institution, as I have said before, are always glad to make additions to their collections, and any sent to "Superintendent, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.," will receive attention.—J. S. W., in Detroit Free Press.

For hoarseness, sore throat and cough, take Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the specific for affections of the throat and chest.

The Jerusalem of To-day.

The present population of Jerusalem is not far from 40,000, and more than half are Jews. They live in a separate quarter of their own, as do also the various divisions of Christians, as the Armenians, the Greeks and the Protestants. All these quarters are densely built, with narrow and irregular lanes for streets, but the prevailing prosperity does not seem to reach the abodes of the Hebrews. The indications are all of extreme poverty. A synagogue was pointed out bearing an inscription showing that it was the gift of a Paris Rothschild; but its mean appearance and unattractive surroundings bore no suggestion of critical refinement in the congregation. The articles of food set for sale in the petty little shops were often squalid and repulsive. We came so often upon spoiled salt fish among the stores exposed by the vendors, that we concluded it must form a regular element of diet in the quarter. There was no visible sign of industry by which the people might earn their living; and no one need be surprised to learn that in various parts of the world the well-to-do and charitable Jews are regularly called upon to contribute to the support of their pauper brethren in Jerusalem.

As we leave the ravine and turn toward the east, the lofty wall of Jerusalem and the massive towers of the citadel are immediately before us. We are on the outer slope of Mount Zion, the sanctuary and the abode of David! The ponderous blocks which form the lower strata of the wall might have been shaped and put in place by some prehistoric race of giants. More than almost anything else to be found around Jerusalem, or within, this wall bears an appearance of great antiquity. We can easily believe that its foundations were laid in the time of David, though its upper portions are unquestionably modern. The books vary. One says it was the work of Sultan Suleiman in the sixteenth century; another, that it was erected much earlier; and my guide, a most intelligent and well-informed Jew of Hungarian origin, told me that it was built by the Crusaders after they got possession, for the purpose of protecting the inhabitants against the rascally Arabs, who would ride up in small parties, rob some rich family, and be off with their plunder before anything could be done to stop them. But, however this may be, the wall, from sixteen to twenty feet in height, fully encloses the town, and, although it could soon be knocked to pieces by a ten-pounder cannon, it stands in good order, solid enough for all peaceful purposes, and perfectly separates the city from the country about it.—Charles A. Dana, in McClure's Magazine.

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Only the Scars Remain.

"Among the many testimonials which I see in regard to certain medicines performing cures, cleansing the blood, etc.," writes HENRY HUDSON, of the James Smith



Woolen Machinery Co., Philadelphia, Pa., "none impress me more than my own case. Twenty years ago, at the age of 18 years, I had swellings come on my legs, which broke and became running sores. Our family physician could do me no good, and it was feared that the bones would be affected. At last, my good old mother urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I took three bottles, the sores healed, and I have not been troubled since. Only the scars remain, and the memory of the past, to remind me of the good

Ayer's Sarsaparilla has done me. I now weigh two hundred and twenty pounds, and am in the best of health. I have been on the road for the past twelve years, have noticed Ayer's Sarsaparilla advertised in all parts of the United States, and always take pleasure in telling what good it did for me."

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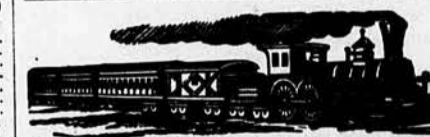
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KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

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

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

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

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

A happy new year to all.

Suggest to your neighbor that he send postal card for free sample copy of KANSAS FARMER with supplement of benefits to subscribers.

Our best wishes to old and new subscribers. We propose to make the KANSAS FARMER during 1894 second to no other farm journal published.

This week we run a twenty-page paper, which contains most of our special premium offers. Subscribers will observe that we make unusual benefit offers to those who send us only one new subscriber and \$1. No other publishers ever before offered such inducements.

One of the most important meetings ever held in Kansas will be that of the State Board of Agriculture, which, as previously announced, will meet on January 10. The program is immense and the papers read and the discussions which will be had will constitute a school of instruction which every farmer who finds himself able to attend will find most valuable as an aid in his business.

The KANSAS FARMER will next week present a table of unusual interest to stockmen. It will exhibit the highest prices of cattle and hogs on the Kansas City market for each month of the years 1880 to 1893, inclusive, and the highest prices of cattle and hogs for each of these years. This table has been prepared for the Kansas City Daily Drovers' Telegram, which is a sufficient guarantee of its accuracy.

The KANSAS FARMER published last week a statement in detail of all awards to Kansans for exhibits at the World's Fair, so far as they could be obtained by the Board of Kansas Managers. In addition to these, however, a considerable number of awards were won by Kansas exhibitors who made private entries direct, instead of through the State board. The list of these is not yet obtainable, but will appear as soon as available.

Any one receiving a copy of KANSAS FARMER with red pencil mark across this item will know that it is sent as a sample copy and is intended as an invitation to become a regular subscriber. In sending your subscription, it is just as safe to inclose us a dollar bill in an envelope, with name and address, as to send a postal note. A postal note can be cashed by anybody at any postal money order office, and is no more secure from misappropriation than a dollar bill. If you wish to avail yourself of any of our clubbing offers, and the amount to be sent is less than \$2, send us one dollar bill and the balance in 2-cent postage stamps. Direct to Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

CONGRATULATION—CRITICISM.

A good friend of the KANSAS FARMER in New York city writes the editor a letter commending our attention to "farming, fruit-raising, stock-growing, irrigation, etc.," and discouraging discussions on "money or the tariff," and finally urging us to "use the KANSAS FARMER'S influence to get Secretary Morton to put in an irrigation plant at Medicine Lodge to demonstrate the success of the sorghum sugar industry."

These suggestions open up a rather large subject—several large subjects. Our correspondent's appreciation of the KANSAS FARMER in its departments devoted to consideration of practical work on the farm is in accord with thousands of other letters received at this office and is an added testimonial from a man of wide experience and observation, to the success of the KANSAS FARMER management in bringing these departments to the front rank, making them so valuable, indeed, that no Kansas farmer can afford to be without them.

But when it comes to the discussion of questions affecting the distribution of the products of the farmer's industry and the remuneration received by the producer for these products, questions affecting the general welfare, our correspondent, himself an able writer on economic questions, suggests—almost demands—that this paper, which is the direct representative of the industry, the interests, the prosperity, of two-thirds of the people of Kansas, shall keep silent. That such a paper may well avoid partisan politics; keep out of political entanglements; confine its policies to the philosophical discussion of economic problems, is the view of the KANSAS FARMER management. But that it or its patrons should neglect the considerations, of questions, the determination of which so vitally affects, not only the general interests of all citizens of which the farmers are so large an element, but also the personal interests and prosperity of every farmer, is a demand not unfrequently made by persons who attempt to arrogate to themselves the prerogative of determining all questions and dictating all policies. It is notoriously true that the agricultural producers of the country have taken less part in directing the economic policies of this and other nations than any other like proportion of the population. The cries of distress, now going up from the unemployed of all lands, may well be interpreted as a condemnation of the failure of systems in the shaping of which the farmer's wisdom has been conspicuously absent, and into a demand that the broad-minded, broad-hearted, thoughtful, conservative farmer give to the race the benefit of his wisdom and his humanity in the discussion of the great questions affecting the weal and woe of mankind. That this work, which the farmer, the practical economist, has left all too largely to the financiers, to professional statesmen, to theoretical economists, has been selfishly done—so selfishly that selfishness has overdone itself, and the selfish interests of the manipulators is suffering in the general ruin wrought by greed, should suggest to thoughtful persons like our correspondent rather to call for, than to demand the cessation of, the help of those the absence of whose counsels, the want of whose wisdom, the lack of whose humanity in public affairs has resulted in so great a catastrophe.

But the last of our correspondent's suggestions is also a surprising one. Our friend's published writings place him unmistakably among those who deprecate the idea of governmental paternalism. How the antipathy to paternalism is to be reconciled with the demand that the government erect an irrigation plant at Medicine Lodge, or elsewhere, is a problem more impossible of solution than the money question. Our correspondent may be interested to know, however, that several hundred acres are to be irrigated this year in the vicinity of Medicine Lodge. Miss Mary Best has given orders for the construction of the necessary plant to irrigate 150 acres, Mr. Curry is preparing to irrigate seventy acres and Mr. W. H. Revis

will irrigate eighty acres. Others whose names are not now recalled will also irrigate varying amounts in the locality named by our correspondent. Some of this land will be devoted to the cultivation of sorghum, so that there appears to be very little reason for the suggested effort to induce Secretary Morton to spend government money to show what can be done with sorghum by irrigation. That there is a great deal of information, as to irrigation, to be developed; that there are unsolved problems of water supply and methods of obtaining it—problems too large, too general and too much the concern of all to be solved by anything short of such a survey as only the government can make, is fully believed by many thoughtful persons who have investigated the subject. Very few, however, have thought it worth while to ask the government to erect irrigating plants and demonstrate the advantages of the artificial application of water to a specific crop.

Again, should the KANSAS FARMER use its influence, as our correspondent suggests, "to get Secretary Morton" to enter upon certain work it would become liable to much more criticism than for taking a non-partisan part in current discussions of economic questions, the right solution of which affects the prosperity of every one of its patrons.

It may as well be understood now and forever that the farmers of Kansas realize that they sprung from the best blood, the most intelligent stock of the older States; that they have erected the school house by the side of the church; that they will read, ponder and discuss matters in which they are interested; that they cannot be relegated to the position of mere hewers of wood and drawers of water while others, who have got the country into its present deplorable condition, assume to possess all the wisdom and command them to attend to their farming and let public questions alone. The farmers of Kansas are divided as to their political affiliations, some believing the country's interests most likely to be promoted through the instrumentality of one party and others through that of another, but they are a unit in their belief that there is wisdom west of New York city and that their interest in the solution of public questions, their humanity in dealing with them and their ability to comprehend the necessities of the case require them as a part of their duty to God and man to let their voice be heard on the money and tariff questions as well as others affecting the general welfare. In this view the KANSAS FARMER fully concurs and is not to be silenced in its non-partisan discussion of public questions.

This is the more important from the fact that party spirit now runs so high that the demands of party managers compel the political press to distort and discolor, not only their inferences, but also the facts on which deductions are based. A fair and honest discussion for the purpose only of arriving at correct, instead of ready-made conclusions, becomes, therefore, a duty of the representative paper of a part of the community which seeks only the truth and demands the promotion of the best interests of humanity rather than the schemes of schemers for the promotion of special interests.

The reports of bank clearings for the last week of the old year show a decrease of 26.8 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week on 'year ago.

Arrangements have been made for the continuance of the Apiary department of the KANSAS FARMER under the able direction of E. T. Abbott, who, besides being a fine writer, is a practical worker and a high authority, as recognized in his recent election to the Presidency of the American Bee-Keepers' Association.

In another column will be found tables of comparative prices at St. Louis for some of the principal staple products of the farm on each Friday for the year 1893—for hogs the table extends over two years. These tables constitute a standard for reference, and every farmer should file this paper away so as to preserve them as guides in the study of the important problems of marketing products.

FARM PRODUCTS SOLD AT KANSAS CITY DURING 1893.

The receipts of stock at Kansas City during 1893 were: Cattle, 1,660,635; calves, 86,057; hogs, 1,956,150; sheep, 570,766; horses and mules, 34,850. For the year 1892 the receipts were: Cattle, 1,479,078; calves, 92,077; hogs, 2,397,477; sheep, 438,268; horses and mules, 32,505. Increase is shown in every item except hogs, the receipts of which have steadily declined since 1890, when the receipts were 2,899,109. The greatest hog year of the record was 1887, when 3,423,262 were received at this market.

The packing business at Kansas City has grown to great dimensions. The record for 1893 is 916,595 cattle, 1,416,580 hogs, 281,769 sheep. This has grown from the small beginning of 4,200 cattle and 13,000 hogs in 1868. The total business of the packing houses in the twenty-six years is something immense, and figures 4,756,164 cattle, 21,915,315 hogs and 1,829,771 sheep.

The total value of stock shipped to Kansas City during the year just closed is \$92,135,488.

The receipts of the four principal grains in Kansas City by months during 1893 were as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.
	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.	Bu.
January...	2,170,600	1,026,900	237,000	45,000
February...	1,732,800	1,279,600	309,000	33,000
March...	1,142,200	1,082,900	385,000	27,600
April...	638,200	642,600	168,000	11,400
May...	67,000	835,200	824,000	7,800
June...	323,400	667,100	289,000	3,600
July...	654,400	961,800	165,000	5,400
August...	1,387,800	1,229,900	272,000	13,800
September...	3,160,200	1,537,200	414,000	29,400
October...	2,272,200	1,245,300	629,000	18,000
November...	1,884,800	1,366,400	294,000	18,000
December...	1,494,200	2,496,900	339,000	27,000
Total.....	17,067,800	14,471,800	3,925,000	296,400

A Tonic for Stock Breeders.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I want to say to the Fine Stock Breeders all over the State, wake up and shake the wrinkles out of your clothes and come up to the meeting of our association, at Topeka, next week. It will do you good to get away from home and rub up against real live men who are in the same line of business. These fellows who believe in and support organizations will do you a heap of good if you will just let them. It will not do you any harm if Jones, your despised competitor, is there. We know that your constitutions are somewhat deranged by an over-dose of competition and that the financial stringency and maturing bills have given you a torpid liver, but all you need is to bathe yourself frequently with a strong solution of new method, sufficiently tintured with prudence, applying same with energy and common sense; rub yourself down with hot applications of business courtesy, and, when thoroughly dry, take a few doses of the double extract of confidence in your business and in your fellow men; then attend the meeting of the association and you will be astonished at the improvement in your feelings and the good effects upon your business. M. S. BARCOCK.

Alfalfa Clover.

Of all the forage plants, this is the most valuable to the average Kansas farmer, and its cultivation should deeply interest every man who owns an acre of bottom land, or land which he thinks will produce alfalfa. Does it pay? There is no crop which will produce so great and sure a return for the investment as alfalfa. It does pay, and pays well, when two crops of hay and one of seed, or four crops of hay, can be cut from the same piece of land the same season. "Once sown, always sown," is the history of alfalfa; and when a good stand is secured you have a perpetual source of income, easy of culture, and as a sure return for the investment it has no equal. Farmers desiring pure seed and the instructions how to successfully sow the same should correspond with McBeth & Kinison, of Garden City, Kas.—whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper—as they live in the center of the alfalfa seed producing district of Kansas and have had several years experience in its cultivation.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

Color of Short-horn Winners.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual American Fat Stock Show was held recently in Chicago, the honors being about evenly divided between the Short-horns and Herefords. In two-year-old Short-horn class, the red steer Viceroy came to the front, weighing 1,750 pounds. He is, however, far from being the typical "solid red" that is demanded by the adherents of that color, having a wide splash of white extending from top of shoulder to fore-flank, which is also white, with a white switch and other white marks. The roan Rex was second, weighing 1,610 pounds, and "carrying a wonderfully long and furry coat of hair," a general characteristic of the roans, which is one of the best indications of good feeding qualities. The third ticket was drawn by a red, and fourth ditto.

In yearling class, the roan steer Whiskers was first, weight 1,435 pounds; the red Dinsmore, second, (1,220).

The red calf Bon Ton was first among the calves.

In sweepstakes, breeds by ages, the Short-horn Viceroy won the blue ribbon for two-year-olds, with an Aberdeen-Angus second and a Hereford third.

The Hereford Percy was the best yearling, followed by the roan Whiskers (Short-horn), with a Hereford third.

A grade Hereford calf won the blue, with a "doddie" second and Hereford third.

As an indication of which way the wind is blowing, I will remark that a Colorado firm is inquiring where they can obtain a car-load of pure-bred red-roan Short-horn bulls.

A KANSAS BREEDER.

Poultry Association of Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The fourth annual exhibition of the society will be held in Topeka, commencing January 8th and closing the 13th. It will be one of the best exhibitions of poultry and pet stock that has been held by the association.

The main premiums will consist of the entry fees in each variety, 50 per cent. to first, 25 per cent. to second, and diploma to third.

The association has not made any large promises in cash, which is frequently offered by poultry societies and rarely paid. What they do offer will be promptly met.

The judging of the show will be on the score-card plan, and to please the Kansas exhibitors, the management have selected Mr. F. W. Hitchcock for his known familiarity with the classes on which he is invited to award premiums.

The Western Pigeon Club will make a display of 100 cages of pigeons, which will be the most complete collection ever shown in the West. The judging in this class will be done by Mr. John Hamen.

All entries should be in place by Tuesday, January 6.

We cordially invite all fanciers to show with us, and will promise you the best of care for both yourselves and stock, a good week's entertainment, and send you home with only pleasant memories of the Topeka show.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER who want premium lists will be supplied by addressing

C. H. RHODES, Secretary,
North Topeka, Kas.

A Great Seed Emporium.

This office is in receipt of the annual illustrated catalogue of the Kansas Seed House of Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas., which should be in the hands of every one who desires to purchase fresh and reliable field, garden and flower seeds of every description. It will be sent free to those who request it and mention this paper.

This "old reliable" seed house is one of the best and most extensive in this country. Their annual business is simply enormous—the result of many years' growth from honest dealing with their patrons.

Besides their trade in the United States, they have a large trade in Europe and other foreign countries. The

writer of this recently saw a letter from Peter McLean, the Under Secretary of Agriculture, of Queensland, Australia, from which we quote: "The seeds arrived in excellent condition, well packed, and to my mind reflect credit on those in your employ who carried out the work. I am well satisfied with the consignment."

All field seeds are, before shipment, thoroughly cleaned by a series of fanning mills, so that no foreign seeds or substance appears. No seed firm anywhere enjoys a larger trade in field seeds than Barteldes & Co. Car lot orders are of daily occurrence, yet the smallest mail order receives as careful and prompt attention.

This great seed emporium is a creditable institution of the State of which all Kansans especially can refer with pride. Owing to their tremendous mail business Lawrence is enabled to have the benefit of the free delivery of mail to all of her citizens.

Get Some Sheep.

The day has gone by when tariff tinkering can ruin sheep husbandry in the United States. Yet the minds of many sheep-owners are needlessly panicky at the present time, and shrewd buyers are taking advantage to stock up or get a small start with sheep at less than they are worth.

For the average farmer in a series of years the best profit will be realized by growing a variety of crops and feeding out on the farm to a variety of stock. This not only lessens the risk of loss, but affords a better opportunity of feeding out the various farm products to the best advantage, while the variety of feed secures the best growth with the stock at the lowest cost.

In this a small flock of sheep can always be made to fit nicely in with the economy of the farm, and will not only furnish their own share of the income, but in a majority of cases do more in proportion to maintain the fertility of the soil and keep the farm clean than any other class of stock. On all farms there is more or less feed that will always be secured in growing a variety of crops that can be used to better advantage in feeding cattle and sheep than any other classes of stock. In using these to the best advantage it is not always safe to depend upon cattle alone for profit. The better plan is to keep a few of both. Both of these classes of stock, if given comfortable shelter, can be kept in a good growing condition with little or no grain, less in nearly all cases than either hogs or horses. In raising grain, corn, oats, wheat and rye, the roughness necessary is secured at a comparatively low cost. It is possible to feed the horses and hogs the better part of the grain and use the roughness largely for the sheep and cattle. One of the principal advantages with sheep is that they, with good management, can afford two marketable products, early lambs and wool, at a season when with a majority of the farmers there is but little to sell, so that these products prove very helpful to their owners.

It is only in exceptional cases that the making of a specialty will prove the most profitable plan to be followed. With any specialty the conditions must be favorable if the best results are realized, and sheep is no exception to the general rule.

At the same time, if proper care is given there are few if any farms where a variety of crops are grown but that a few sheep can be made fully as profitable in proportion to the amount of capital invested as any class of stock.

Of course, to make profitable sheep you must have good management. Under present conditions of farming no class of stock will pay anything like a fair profit unless good feed and good care are given. It is an item to have a good breeding stock, but breed alone will not answer. A good class of stock, given good treatment, will give a much better return than scrubs, but if they are expected to look out for themselves the better plan is to get the scrubs at the start. With good sheep good treatment is necessary, and to make sheep-keeping most profitable good sheep and good feed and care are essential.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

THE BOOK OF THE FAIR.—No. 9, of "The Book of the Fair," has been issued by the Bancroft Company, Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill. It contains pictures of the cold storage building, before the fire, and several views taken during the progress of the flames. This work is an excellent thing for agents to handle, and any one desiring to test it can learn full particulars by addressing the above firm.

Improvements in knitting machines have been made from time to time until the dream of inventors appears to have been fulfilled in the High Speed Knitting Machine manufactured by J. E. Gearhart, Clearfield, Pa. It is so simple in mechanism, durable in construction, easy of operation, and thoroughly cheap in price that it will become a necessity in every household, as much so as the sewing machine. The reader is referred to their advertisement.

The second edition of the December World's Fair Cosmopolitan brings the total up to the extraordinary figure of 400,000 copies, an unprecedented result in the history of magazines. Four hundred thousand copies—200 tons—94,000,000 pages—enough to fill 200 wagons with 2,000 pounds each—in a single line, in close order, this would be a file of wagons more than a mile and a half long. This means not less than 2,000,000 readers, scattered throughout every town and village in the United States. The course of the Cosmopolitan for the past twelve months may be compared to that of a rolling snowball; more subscribers mean more money spent in buying the best articles and best illustrations in the world; better illustrations and better articles mean more subscribers. This excellent magazine and the FARMER is supplied by us to every one for only \$2.25.

The old establishment of D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich. Established in 1856, this firm has been for years the best-known seed house in the world. In 1898 over 100,000 dealers handled Ferry's seeds, and the number of people who planted them runs far into the millions. For 1894 this firm has made preparation to supply at least 50,000 bushels of garden beans alone. Something more than shrewd business methods is required to place and keep such a business in the lead. Every year D. M. Ferry & Co. issue an annual for the convenience and instruction of those who plant seeds. It is prepared by the most competent authors, and is rightly looked upon as a standard authority on the most profitable things to plant, and the best way to cultivate them. This book is sent free of charge to all who send their name and address to the above mentioned firm.

Send postal card for free sample copy of KANSAS FARMER and our premium supplement.

Burpee's Farm Annual for 1894 is up to the usually high standard of his publications; artistic, of course, and surprisingly full of information and useful suggestions. KANSAS FARMER readers know the value of Burpee's seeds. Everybody should have this annual.

The production of flaxseed in the Northwest, or at least the shipment of flaxseed to Chicago, has not held its own during the last three years. The receipts at that place were, in 1891, 13,229,150 bushels, in 1892, 9,046,650 bushels, in 1893, 7,912,300 bushels, as reported by the official inspector.

"It is a long period since the old year has closed under such serious conditions as now everywhere prevail. Every country in Europe has its troubles, worse than our own; and they are of a character so radical that it will require time to heal them," says Henry Clews' financial circular of December 30, 1893.

Mr. L. A. Davis, lately engaged in the cold storage, butter and egg business at Topeka, has bought the Holland and Gypsum creameries in Dickinson county, and will henceforth devote his time and capital to the development of the creamery business. He has engaged Mr. R. L. Wright, who had charge of the Kansas dairy exhibit at the World's Fair, to develop and further his interests in connection with the above creameries, and also to locate skimming stations at suitable places. Mr. Wright will take charge this week.

California and Return \$65.50.

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

CATARRH TWENTY YEARS.

Three Hundred Dollars Spent for Treatment in Vain.

Cured at Last by Dr. Hartman's Free Course of Treatment.

This is what Dr. Hartman's free course of treatment did for me: I was sick for eighteen or twenty years and did not know what was the matter with me. I had a rolling in the stomach, and often would get pains in it; had no appetite, a restless sleep, and palpitation of the heart. I was nervous, and after eating, my stomach would bloat; I had pains in my stomach. I expectorated a gray, sticky, mucous from the throat. Every time I took cold my throat got sore, and I would have fever. I had catarrh in my head and it commenced to affect my eyes. My nose was stopped up, and every morning I had coughing spells. I consulted several physicians, one of whom said he could cure me in six months. I had to pay him \$80 for his services, but at the end of six months I was no better. He doctored me for my blood. Another physician said I had dyspepsia.

I kept on doctoring until I spent \$300, and was not any better, but kept gradually growing worse until I was confined to the bed. Another physician was then called to treat me, who said I had catarrh of the bowels. I became constipated and took medicine all the time, but it did me no good. I wrote to Dr. Hartman for his advice. I soon got some Per-na and took it three times a day before each meal, in tablespoonful doses. I also took Man-a-lin to regulate my bowels, which entirely cured my constipation. The Per-na cured the catarrh in my head and my eyes are better. I don't have any more dizzy spells, my head feels clear, I can breathe through my nose, and my throat is cured. My voice is clear, and I do not have the rolling in my stomach. My appetite is good and I sleep well. I can eat almost anything now. My nerves are much stronger. When I began taking Per-na I weighed only 121 pounds, but now I weigh 135. I wish I could tell every one about Per-na, so that thousands more would be cured. OTTO F. LOSENSKY.

44 West street, Newark, New Jersey.

FREE MEDICAL BOOKS

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

Economy for the Sake of an Education.

Better is economy and a good home-made education than extravagance and its concomitant ignorance.

This proverb is home-made, but it will stand the test of analysis.

Economize with the purpose of educating yourself. You could even stand being called mean for a few years, if that were necessary, but with the plan we suggest to you, no self-sacrifice whatever is necessary, and not even the semblance of meanness entailed. By having in your home that library of libraries, the great Revised Encyclopedia Britannica, the only complete American edition of the unexampled work, the gates of knowledge will be opened to you; and if you apply yourself with system and diligence for a few years, there is not a college-bred man in all the land who can put you to shame.

It pays to be economical.

It pays better when that economy is for the purpose of educating yourself.

It pays best when the means to that self-education is the revised edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica, for that can be brought into your home and made your ever-ready, ever-helpful teacher for ten cents a day for only a short period.

Remember our remarkable offer to send the entire twenty volumes on receipt of but \$1, and giving you ninety days time, or at the rate of only ten cents a day, to pay the balance. You can remit the money monthly by draft, check, money order, postal note or express money order.

Remember also that we send a dime savings bank with each order wherein you can deposit the dime each day. Notice the advertisement with coupon.

Superior Train Service to Pittsburg.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad offers the public the most convenient train service between Chicago and Pittsburg. The route is via Akron, Ravenna, Warren and Youngstown, Ohio. Two solid trains are run every day, both carrying day coaches and new vestibuled sleeping cars through without change.

The Pittsburg express leaves Chicago at 3 p. m., and arrives at Pittsburg the next morning at 7:05. The vestibule limited leaves Chicago at 7:30 p. m. and arrives at Pittsburg the next morning at 11:10. The vestibule limited also carries a Pullman sleeper to Cleveland, via Akron, arriving at Cleveland at 8 a. m.

All B. & O. trains depart from the Grand Central passenger station, corner Fifth avenue and Harrison street, Chicago, the finest and most commodious station in America.

The Poultry Yard.

COLD WEATHER CARE.

"It is a well-known fact that animal heat must be kept up by some means," writes George Enty, in *Fanciers' Gazette*. "It remains with each owner of flock to say whether this shall be by the consumption of food equal to the task at hand, or by his making the fowl house properly warm. The latter is the humane, economical and sensible way, and I trust every reader of this article will see to it personally that his hen houses are comfortable. Just put yourself, in imagination, in the flock's place. Think of being chilled to the marrow of your bones during the long, cheerless winter night! Think of with the morning comes only a storm of sleet and snow drifting in through cracks in the wall and broken windows, until perches and floors alike are covered! Think of this and say whether you should not kill and eat or put on the market every fowl and chick than keep to so unmercifully torture by your neglect.

"Make the house warm and snug. Batten all the cracks, put in all necessary glass, stop every leak in the roof (for nothing is more productive of disease than a damp, wet house), clean up the floor and cover well with dry earth or sand, so that all droppings may be readily cleaned when necessary. This done the house is fit for the fowls.

"The next point is to have the fowls themselves in good condition. They should not be fat, especially the laying hens and pullets, but they should be in good flesh. The bright, red comb is a good index to the fowl's condition. With comb, face and wattles a cherry red, your hens are in condition to produce eggs.

"Feed properly and let them lay. Hatch the chicks if you must, and try your hand at producing broilers for April and May. This strikes you with horror, but it is good common sense, just the same.

FEEDING.

"The generally accepted plan in feeding is to give a warm mash for breakfast, and I agree with the majority here. I know everything is cold after a period of inactivity. The sluggish movement of the blood and cessation of all or nearly all physical exertion causes a great decrease of animal heat. Thus we shiver with cold in the morning, and although the evening wind may be much keener we do not feel much discomfort from it. It is the same with our fowls. And just as we relish a cup of warm coffee or tea and biscuits or muffins just from the stove on these cold winter mornings, so our fowls need and relish a breakfast of like nature. They are cold, stiff and lifeless unless houses are very warm and close or are heated by artificial means, and a warm breakfast at once starts new life through their veins and they become comfortable and are ready to begin the day's work.

"And right here let me say that keeping the fowls active during the whole day is one of the best means to keep them warm, contented, free from vices and make them profitable as egg producers. This can be attained in a number of ways; among the best are scattering wheat, oats or barley among the litter that should be liberally scattered on the floor, and hanging up a cabbage, turnips, apples or other green food to be picked off by the fowls. Hanging it high enough to make them jump to reach it is a good device to increase the amount of muscular exertion.

"At noon we do not need so warm a meal, neither do our fowls. For them we now wish something to keep them busily picking and scratching for an hour or two without getting too much rich nutriment. Three full meals of rich food, experience has shown to be too much for the good of the fowls. They would soon become too fat under such treatment. And as it is essential that the last meal be of some rich, hard-digesting grain, we have no alternative but to give the fowls such grains and vegetables as will occupy their time as long as possible in eating and

contain as little fattening matter as possible.

"Winter nights are long, and as the last meal of the day must furnish life-fuel for at least fourteen hours, it is very evident that what is needed is something that contains a very large amount of heat and nutriment. For this season corn and barley, with occasionally buckwheat and strong boiled food, are the commonly recognized evening foodstuffs.

"It will not be necessary to go over our bill of fare or the bill of fare of any breeder in particular. If the facts as stated above are understood and the nature of each meal based upon them, it will make very little real difference whether exactly the same grains or meals are used or not. So that the principle is understood and not violated, is the essential element of success in feeding.

WHEN TO FEED.

"It is obvious, that as at best the fowls must fast more than half of each twenty-four hours, the first feed should be very early, as early as fowls can see to eat and leave the perches themselves. People are up early in winter, if we take the sun as a standard to judge by, and it is no inconvenience to have the food for the fowls mixed and ready to be given as soon as it is light enough. We usually have the food for our fowls in large pans and placed in the oven of the stove, if the women folks do not object, and then, after eating ourselves, we are ready to give the partly cooked and nicely warmed food to our fowls. Where one has a cook and feed house he would not need to bother about the kitchen stove. However, where all the ladies of the household love fowls and own some of the varieties kept, as do mothers and sisters, we assure all that they will not object to being inconvenienced a little that the fowls may have a comfortable breakfast.

"If the first feed should be early, for the same reason the last feed should be late. Not so late, however, that the fowls, tired of waiting and cold, have gone to roost and have to be called out again, but just as late as possible, so that their long fast may be as short as possible. The second meal of the day should be in the middle of the day. Some persons, and not a few, too, do not feed their fowls at noon. Yet, from our experience, we believe in feeding often, even if the quantity has to be diminished for each meal.

"Whenever the state of the weather permits, give the fowls a run outside the house. In fact, they should not be confined exclusively to the house except in the coldest weather—during the two or three days of a blizzard or 'norther.' But one must keep his eye upon his thermometer. I once let my S. L. Wyandottes out in their yard on a nice, snowy winter day that did not seem cold to me. The hens stood around on a pile of ashes of soft coal, apparently comfortable. Yet when I went to feed and put them in at 4 o'clock I found one hen's feet and toes frozen as stiff as icicles.

"It is hardly necessary to mention that eggs must be gathered in often; that a good meat and bone meal is a necessity, now that the fowls can obtain no insect life; that draughts upon the fowls produce colds, colds turn to roup and produce bowel trouble and a long train of calamities; that it is better to make your house tight and trust to obtain enough pure air through the cracks that the best houses have about the door, windows, etc., etc., and that just in proportion as you use your best efforts will you be making your fowls a success in winter."

A January thaw is always more productive of colds and coughs than a January freeze. Then is the time Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is needed and proves so extremely efficacious. Ask your druggist for it, and also for Ayer's almanac, which is free to all.

A Splendid Free Offer.

We have the best and surest remedy in all the world for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliaryness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and even Consumption in its early stages. We will gladly send a valuable free trial package postpaid to any reader of this paper who will send us his or her name and address. If it does not do what we claim the loss is ours not yours. Write to-day. Address EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, New York.

Horticulture.

Orchard Experience.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have read some very good advice on planting fruit trees. They say that a man never gets too old to learn. We learn something every day of our lives. So I will give you some good advice for those who will take it. I have been planting fruit trees for many years and have nearly two thousand now growing on my farm. My land has a sandy soil. In such soil, whatever width one wants to plant the trees it is best to take a lister and mark off the ground both ways, then it will be straight. Dig a hole in the cross-mark, just as though you were going to set a post, and when you have the hole as deep as you want to plant the tree, undermine the hole all around for six or eight inches to give room for all the roots. Leave a mound of loose dirt in the hole to set the tree on, and if the tree has a tap-root, take your spade and make a hole in the center of the loose dirt for the tap-root. But before planting the trees, see that all broken roots are cut off and cut the points off of all long roots, for it gives a chance for new roots to start where the new cut is made. Now, in setting the tree on this mound in the bottom of the hole, it throws the roots down at an angle. I always set a tree from four to six inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. In setting the trees, always, with your hands, place the roots in proper shape, putting in surface soil first on the roots. When the roots are covered two inches with dirt put one pint of water to each tree. That is water enough to make the dirt stick to the roots. Then take your spade handle and tamp the dirt as solid as if you were setting a post. If the tree is not dead when you get it, and you follow my instructions, you may consider that you have insured every tree. I am not bothered with surface roots from my apple trees yet. I can plow with in two feet of my trees and not cut any roots.

I never put straw or manure on top of the ground near the tree. I plow a furrow on each side, fill that with straw and chaff, then turn another furrow on the straw and it holds the moisture all summer. Straw or manure put on top of the ground will draw the heat from the sun and kill the tree nine chances out of ten. I keep my trees wrapped during summer and winter with rags.

I have a fine orchard. It is only three years last spring since I set out my first apple trees, and I have trees four and five inches in diameter, and I can show three-foot growths on some of the limbs. A year ago I did a good deal of trimming. I cut them back every spring half of the new growth, and by doing that a tree will grow faster and not get stunted. If a tree gets stunted once it will be hard to start it again, and young trees must be well cared for and cultivated. No small grain should ever be sown in an orchard and allowed to get ripe, for ripe grain is sure to kill the trees. Young trees should be wrapped with rags or wire screen during the winter. Any kind of blood put on in November or December will keep the rabbits from gnawing the trees. When a hog or beef is killed, catch the blood in a pail. If you don't have time to use the blood right away it will get solid, even by standing over night, but by pouring boiling water over it and stirring it up it will get thin again. Wrap a rag around a stick and swab the trees. The rabbits will not bother a tree where blood has been put.

ISAIAH ROGERS.

Raymond, Kas.

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

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

It will equal if not surpass the great Centennial.

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

Send 2 cents for our California Sights and Scenes.

A. M. FULLER,
City Agent, Topeka.
E. L. LOMAX,
Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

A CINCINNATI MIRACLE.

WHY MR. CHARLES B. NOBLE IS BEING CONGRATULATED.

A Remarkable Case of Being Completely Cured of Paralysis After Nearly Three Years of Suffering and Eminent Physicians Had Declared Their Best Efforts Baffled.

Newspaper men as a rule place little credence in patent medicine stories and seldom bother to even read them. This is not to be wondered at when it is taken into consideration how often they are called upon by unscrupulous persons to fabricate and publish stories of remarkable cures and perhaps print a picture of the mythical man or woman supposed to have been cured. That all medicine advertisements are not mere "fakes," and that all newspaper men are not equally prejudiced is proven by a story published in the Cincinnati *Times-Star* of a well-known newspaper man whose life was saved by reading an advertisement. So remarkable and interesting is the story that it is here reproduced as published in the *Times-Star*.

Mr. Charles B. Noble, the well-known litterateur, who has been suffering for nearly three years with paralysis, was upon the street to-day, cheerful and active and the recipient of congratulations from his many friends. There is a bond of unity between all newspaper men, so that Mr. Noble's case appeals to every member of the craft as well as to every one afflicted as he was. Mr. Noble has spent the last three years in traveling from city to city seeking skilled physicians, to whom he has appealed in vain for relief. Knowing this, a reporter expressed surprise at the remarkable cure, but Mr. Noble, after executing a jig to show that he was as sound as he looked, let the reporter into the secret of his cure.

"It was a hard time I had of it," said he, "but the last medicine we take is always the one that cures, and I have taken the last. I was paralyzed on March 9, 1890, while in the employ of the David Williams Publishing Company, of New York city, as their traveling representative from Cincinnati. I found the traveling a great help to me, both in a financial and a literary way, but suddenly stricken down as I was at Somerset, O., 150 miles from Cincinnati, I was incapacitated for both writing and money-making. Luckily my literary productions had been remunerative, and I had a snug bank account laid up, but these three years have made a drain on it.

"I sought a score of physicians, going to the best specialists in Cincinnati, Chattanooga and Pittsburg. Twelve Cincinnati doctors pronounced my case incurable, but I would not give up, and after seeking in vain for relief in Pittsburg and Chattanooga, consulted the best medical talent in Chicago. Up to January 17, 1893, I had spent \$2,500 for doctors and medicine and was about to give up in despair when I got hold of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, through reading the advertisements.

"From the first week of using the remedy I made a steady improvement, and on April 12 I put up my cane after using it thirty months. I certainly believe this medicine is all the proprietors claim for it, and that it will do all they say it will. I take pleasure in recommending it to all similarly afflicted. Like many who have tried medicine in vain I was doubtful of its value at first, and only used it when I grew desperate. Now I cannot praise it too highly. It has restored me to health and strength and I feel grateful accordingly. Dr. Whittaker pronounced it a hopeless case of locomotor ataxia.

"Yes, I know there are many who will fancy anything you say about my case is an advertisement, but if they want any corroboration, let them address me at the Y. M. C. A. building, and I will cheerfully answer all inquiries if stamps are enclosed."

Pink Pills, while advertised and handled by the drug trade as a proprietary article, are not considered a patent medicine in the sense that name implies. For many years previous to their general manufacture they were used as a prescription. At first their great restorative powers were not fully recognized and they were chiefly prescribed for impure blood and general weakness. Their remarkable success in such cases, and the fact that there was nothing in the formula that could do any harm, even if they did not do any good, led to their being tried in cases where the skill of the physician and the power of medicine had entirely failed. Their power of restoration seemed to border on the marvelous. They proved to be a never-failing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of La Grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, and all diseases of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc.

They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

Pink Pills are sold in boxes (never in loose form, by the dozen or hundred, and the public is cautioned against the 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, Schenectady, N. Y., or Brockville, Ont. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

In the Dairy.

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

DAIRY PROSPECTUS FOR 1894.

Important Announcement.

The editor of this department of the KANSAS FARMER is pleased to announce to our readers for 1894 that the dairy interests will be kept fully abreast of the times, and will receive special attention during the new year. Every item of interest bearing on this industry will receive special notice by original and selected articles from week to week, in the belief that Kansas has a bright future in the field of dairy-work.

Many important subjects are being thrust forward and must be given a hearing in the next fifteen months. The manufacture and sale of oleo, which is reducing the price of butter from 3 to 5 cents a pound, should receive what it deserves, and the friends of honest dairying should instruct their representatives, throughout the State to give them some wholesome legislation against this giant evil. In the meantime, a dairy school should be established in connection with the State Agricultural college, and a Dairy and Food Commissioner selected to look after the enforcement of the law and the adulteration of foods.

In the future, as in the past, butter-making and food for dairy stock will receive a good share of attention, and, in fact, any improvement along this line will receive due attention. The matter of dairy cattle will receive special mention from time to time, in order that our State may be classed among the best in this particular.

The editor, after reviewing the work of the year just closed, takes this opportunity to congratulate the dairymen throughout the State upon the increased interest that has been shown in this line of work, and for their untiring efforts in making the dairy display at the World's Fair, whereby our standing outranked many of the older States, leading us to hope that, with the same degree of co-operation and push in the future, our State will be enabled to occupy as proud a position in dairying as she now does in nearly all other branches of farming.

Winter Dairying.

The present high price of butter affords unusual inducements to winter dairying. In fact, we know of no more profitable use to which the present corn crop can be put than the production of first-class butter at present prices, ranging on the farm from 20 to 30 cents per pound, according to the location and quality of the butter. A profitable winter dairy, however, cannot be secured in a day. To make winter dairying profitable, cows should come in in September or October. Having recruited on grass, with an abundance of fall pasture, the cow is ready to do her best at the period when butter sells at the highest price.

The fall calf has at least as many advantages as the spring. The spring calf does finely until fly time, but has to be maintained during the winter largely on grain feed. The winter calf, in the very nature of things, will have shelter and need not be exposed to a degree of cold that will be as injurious to it as the fly time is to the spring calf during the summer months. When spring comes, if the winter calf has not been properly cared for, it has a chance of a full summer's use of grass, so that it is doubtful whether a September calf at a year old has cost as much as the calf that comes in the spring.

To make winter dairying successful the cow must have warmth, such as can only be furnished by good shedding and bedding. It is useless to talk of making a profit on winter dairying in cold stables. When every energy of the body is employed to preserve life by sustaining the animal heat, it is folly to look for a profitable supply of milk. Farmers, therefore, who wish to engage in winter dairying, will need to provide for cows fresh in the fall,

and then give them appropriate shelter and care, and, in addition, food adapted to produce a flow of milk. Without this the experiment in winter dairying will terminate unprofitably and the farmer will be disgusted with the business.

Kansas Dairy Score at the World's Fair.

The following is a tabulated report of the score made at the World's Columbian Exposition by the exhibitors of Kansas dairy products. It is very satisfactory to know that the creamery and dairymen of the State did so well. The extract is made from the report which has been submitted by R. L. Wright, the Superintendent in charge of the exhibit, and as space and opportunity affords other parts of the report will be printed in the Dairy department of this paper. The report will also be incorporated with that of the Kansas Board of Managers:

JUNE EXHIBITS.

Name of Exhibitor.	Score.	Separator class.	Dairy class.
J. E. George, Burlingame.	96	..	96
A. E. Jones, Topeka.	94	..	94
J. P. Dell, Florence.	93	..	93
Geo. Hobine, Florence.	93	..	93
S. Wingert, Florence.	93	..	93
J. Scherenberg, Florence.	94	..	94
L. M. Hoff, Burr Oak (g. cream).	94	94	..
Winchester Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Lyndon Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Enterprise Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Shady Brook Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Woodbine Creamery Co.	92	..	..
C. Armstrong, Clyde (g. cream).	91	91	..
Golden Belt Creamery Co.	91	91	..
Beverly Creamery Co.	87	87	..
Marquette Creamery Co.	92	92	..
Neosho Rapids Creamery Co.	94	94	..
Emporia Creamery Co.	92	..	..
A. L. Goble, Riley (g. cream).	96	96	..
Hope Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Ramona Creamery Co.	93	93	..
Sedgwick Creamery Co.	96	..	..
Peabody Cry. Co. (g. cream).	98	98	..
Abilene Creamery Co.	94	94	..
Talmage Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Bell Springs Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Ellinwood Creamery Co.	90	..	..
Abilene Cry. Co. (prints).	93	93	..
Meriden Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Mound Ridge Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Hillsboro Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Newton Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Halstead Creamery Co.	95	95	..
Whitewater Creamery Co.	96	96	..
Minneapolis Creamery Co.	96	96	..

JULY EXHIBITS.

J. P. Dell, Florence.	93	..	93
Geo. Hobine, Florence.	92	..	92
J. E. George, Burlingame.	90	..	90
J. A. McCurdy, Florence.	90	..	90
J. Scherenberg, Florence.	95	..	95
Meriden Creamery Co.	94 1/2	94 1/2	..
Minneapolis Creamery Co.	90	78	..
Lyndon Creamery Co.	78	94	..
H. R. Dudd, Birmingham.	94	94	..
Newton Creamery Co.	91 1/2	94 1/2	..
Whitewater Creamery Co.	97 1/2	97 1/2	..
Hope Cry. Co. (g. cream).	85	95	..
Peabody Creamery Co.	91	94	..
Hesston Creamery Co.	84	88	..
Sedgwick Creamery Co.	88	93	..
Neosho Rapids Creamery Co.	93 1/2	93 1/2	..
Talmage Creamery Co.	89	89	..
Bell Springs Creamery Co.	89 1/2	89 1/2	..
Abilene Creamery Co.	89 1/2	89 1/2	..
Halstead Creamery Co.	90 1/2	90 1/2	..
Hillsboro Creamery Co.	94	94	..
Enterprise Creamery Co.	89	89	..
Ellinwood Creamery Co.	90	..	..
Ellinwood Cry. Co. (g. cream).	94	..	..
Newton Cry. Co. (prints).	94	..	..
Abilene Cry. Co. (prints).	95 1/2	..	..

Totals..... 2386 1553 463
Averages..... 91.79 91.88 92.30

SEPTEMBER EXHIBITS.

Abilene Creamery (prints).	93 1/2	..	..
Heizer Creamery (prints).	96 1/2	..	..
Dillon Creamery.	88	88	..
J. Gardner, Meriden.	95	..	95
J. E. George, Burlingame.	92 1/2	..	92 1/2
Ellinwood Creamery.	95	95	..
J. Scherenberg, Florence.	83 1/2	..	83 1/2
J. P. Dell, Florence.	84	..	84
Geo. Hobine, Florence.	96 1/2	96 1/2	..
Meriden Creamery.	89	89	..
Hope Creamery.	92	92	..
Sedgwick Creamery.	91	..	..
J. A. McCurdy, Florence.	95	..	95
Ellinwood Creamery.	93	93	..
Talmage Creamery.	95 1/2	95 1/2	..
Bell Springs Creamery.	91	94	..
Enterprise Creamery.	91	91	..
Ramona Creamery (g. cream).	83	..	..
Peabody Creamery (g. cream).	95 1/2	95 1/2	..
Heizer Creamery.	93 1/2	93 1/2	..
Minneapolis Creamery.	96	96	..
Abilene Creamery.	96	96	..

Totals..... 2023 1119 531
Averages..... 91.95 93.25 88.85

OCTOBER EXHIBITS.

Abilene Creamery (prints).	97	..	..
Abilene Creamery.	95	95	..
Enterprise Creamery.	95	95	..
Minneapolis Creamery.	94	94	..
Peabody Creamery (g. cream).	91	..	..
Meriden Creamery.	94 1/2	94 1/2	..
Ramona Creamery.	95	95	..
Hope Creamery.	91 1/2	91 1/2	..
Winchester Creamery.	93	93	..
Winchester Cry (g. cream).	91	..	..
Ellinwood Creamery.	91 1/2	91 1/2	..
Ellinwood (gathered cream).	94	..	..
Talmage Creamery.	94	94	..
Bell Springs.	93 1/2	93 1/2	..
J. E. George, Burlingame.	96 1/2	..	96 1/2
J. Scherenberg, Florence.	93 1/2	..	93 1/2
J. P. Dell, Florence.	90 1/2	..	90 1/2
Geo. Hobine, Florence.	89	..	89
J. A. McCurdy, Florence.	90 1/2	..	90 1/2
A. E. Jones, Topeka.	92	..	92
Sedgwick Creamery.	93 1/2	93 1/2	..

Totals..... 1955 1030 552
Averages..... 93.9 93.88 92.00

The general average of the 104 exhibits is 93.025 points.

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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS WORTH \$1.75 TO YOU.

Special Offer to Readers of this Paper. Two issues per week, 104 issues per year, for less than One-half Price.

The Only Semi-Weekly Agricultural Newspaper in the World. Over thirty years in the field as a champion of the farmers' rights. The foremost reform advocate in the United States, though strictly non-partisan in politics. It was the founder of the Farmers' Alliance fourteen years ago, and has promoted the interests of all other farm societies. THE WESTERN RURAL makes friends wherever it goes. It endears itself to the hearts of the people. It brings sunshine and happiness to every home. Its semi-weekly visits are occasions of family rejoicings in isolated country places. The Thursday edition is a sixteen-page paper and is devoted to farm work and family interests, literature, science, education, and marks out the trend of social and economic conditions. All these are ably discussed in its columns, and the subject of agriculture in all its branches is fully set forth. The Monday edition, the MARKET AND CROP REVIEW, is largely devoted to money, commerce, transportation, crop conditions, prices and the latest news summary by telegraph relating to the above subjects. It has a bureau of reliable information, from which questions are answered upon any subject. It also exposes frauds of all kinds. THE RURAL has been the leader of all as the fraud-bouncer for many years.

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Total.....\$3.00
If you mention this paper and send \$1.25 we will send the picture and both papers for One Year. This offer is good only until February 1. Address all orders to

THE WESTERN RURAL AND AMERICAN STOCKMAN,

[Founded in Detroit, Mich., 1848.]

[Established in Chicago, 1861.]

MILTON GEORGE, Editor, - - - 324 Dearborn St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Resolutions.

The following resolutions were adopted at the recent session of the Kansas State Dairy Association:

WHEREAS, It is with sorrow that we learn of the destruction by fire of the creamery at Sedgwick; therefore be it

Resolved, That this association tender their sympathy to Mr. Ira Stradling for the loss.

WHEREAS, The manufacturers of oleo-margarine and butterine are expending large amounts of capital, brains and energy in pushing their products into the legitimate channels of trade, and

WHEREAS, We, as dairy and creamery men, recognize in this product a giant enemy which is crippling and hindering our industry, therefore be it

Resolved, That we earnestly and persistently urge upon our legislators the necessity of enacting laws that will enable us to place this evil where it belongs; and be it further

Resolved, That we, as members of this association, pledge our earnest support of any such law and do all in our power to aid in its enforcement.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Legislature the necessity of appointing a Dairy and Food Commissioner.

Resolved, That we ask for an appropriation for the establishment of a dairy school in connection with the State Agricultural college.

Resolved, That we diligently and emphatically urge upon the Legislature the necessity of an appropriation to successfully carry on the work of this association.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the President and officers of this association for the efficient and able manner in which they have conducted the business thereof during the year just passed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. L. HOFFMAN.
A. D. CAMPBELL.
R. T. STOKES.

Hardness of Butter.

The New Hampshire experiment station has conducted some experiments as to the effects of different foods upon the hardness of butter, and though the work in this direction is not as yet extensive enough to justify the drawing of conclusions, their experiments thus far indicate: That gluten meal tends to produce a much softer quality of butter than corn meal or cottonseed meal, and other things being equal, tends to lessen the churnability of the butter fat. That with the same cows the hardness depends much more upon the character of the food than upon the nutritive ratio; that ensilage produces a much softer butter than does good hay; but it is also favorable to the flavor and texture of the butter product; that skimmed milk has a very favorable effect upon the churnability and quality of the butter fat, and in a single trial apparently reversed the general rule that the volatile fatty acids decrease as the period of lactation advances; that cottonseed meal tends to produce an unusually hard quality of butter, and that cottonseed meal and gluten meal might be used together with excellent results; that contrary to general belief the melting point of butter fat is not a good index of the commercial hardness of butter; that

while in general a soft butter melts at a lower temperature than a hard butter, there is no definite relation between melting point and actual hardness; that no relation can be traced between foods and volatile fatty acids, except in the case of skim-milk; that usually hardness and volatile acids vary inversely, hardness generally increasing and volatile acids decreasing, as the period of lactation advances.

"What's good for the goose is good for the gander." No farmer would think of feeding his horses poorly during spring or summer plowing. Why not apply the same "horse sense" to dairy cows?

In a rather spirited editorial upon the uses of capitalists in selling butterine, the *Elgin Dairy Report* says: "Do you know where you will end? The specious plea of the poor man's substitute is too thin. Every day those of you who eat at a restaurant or hotel are furnished with butterine when you call for butter, and the owner knows he is cheating you, and you know it. Why do you submit? It is time to do something now. Don't wait for your neighbor creameryman or dealer to start. Get at it yourself. Set the ball in motion. Let every one know on which side you stand, whether for honest dealing or for fraud."

If the hair is falling out and turning gray, the glands of the skin need stimulating and color-food, and the best remedy and stimulant is Hall's Hair Renewer.

PATENTS

Thos. P. Simpson, Washington, D.C.
No attorney's fee until patent is obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide.

SMOKE YOUR MEAT WITH KRAUSER'S LIQUID EXTRACT OF SMOKE
SEND FOR CIRCULARS FREE BY MAIL TO MILTON, PA.

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

Don't Lose Heart.

PLANT FERRY'S SEEDS
this year, and make up for lost time. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1894 will give you many valuable hints about what to raise and how to raise it. It contains information to be had from no other source. Free to all.
D. M. Ferry & Co.,
Detroit, Mich.

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt!
Use **ST. JACOB'S OIL**
You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

The Horse.

Improved Stock Breeders.

On January 9 and 10, the Improved Stock Breeders Association hold their annual meeting, when interesting papers will be read and discussed on various subjects, among others being cattle, hogs, draft and trotting horses, sheep, the dairy, "Breeders Clubs" and "Breeders at Fairs." This association has a large membership, composed of the most prominent stockmen in the State, and their annual meetings have always been not only interesting but profitable to those attending; and we call attention to this meeting again, for fear it may be forgotten by some who would like to be present. The latch-string is out to any and all to be present, and if not already a member, become one, but whether or not you join the association, come, hear, think, talk, and thus lend a hand to the improvement of stock.

Imported Horses.

Notwithstanding the reported overproduction of horses in this country there has been during the last year imported into the United States 11,400 horses at an average cost of \$250 per head, making a sum total of nearly \$3,000,000. There must be something sadly wrong about our horse matters or there would not be annually this amount of money leaving our country. With care we can produce a better class of horses than any country on the globe, and at a much cheaper cost. For years millions of dollars have left our shores for this purpose, and now it is time the tide should change, and instead of this amount going from us doubly the number of dollars should be coming this way. Be more particular as to the proper kind of mating and it will not be long until the breeders of this country will be getting back what has left us for the last thirty years. With selection as regards constitution, size, bone, quality and breeding—and we have the stock from which to make choice—it will only take a few years for us to bring all nationalities, with their dollars to our doors. The sucker at home has been well supplied, and at a great detriment to our home interests, so in the future our aim should be to produce the best possible horse from the best sources. Each State should contribute premiums in good sums to the three best individuals in each class as a stimulation for this great business, the money to be distributed annually at State horse fairs, held some time during the late fall or early winter, thus keeping up this great interest nearly the year round. As an auxiliary to this cause each owner of a stallion should contribute one service fee in cash, which, together with the money given by the State would make handsome premiums for exhibitors. And any owner whose penuriousness is so great that he cannot contribute, or his stallion so poor that he cannot earn the necessary amount, should be excluded from any benefits therefrom. This certainly in a short time would place horse interests on a much better basis every way.

Horse Notes.

The Kansas gelding, Reno 2:23½, is by Boniface 2:22½, son of Altorf, by Almont, dam by Greeve's Mambrino Chief. Instead of being by Boniface, son of Dictator, as has been erroneously reported.

An agricultural paper gives this sound advice to farmers: "There is one way for the farmer with small means to begin breeding trotters. Invest in one or two well-bred brood mares, good individuals, which can generally be useful on the farm. Mate them with a first-class stallion, after a careful study of blood lines and individuality. If you get a trotter you will have a handsome one, and if you don't get a trotter you will have a good useful horse anyway that will sell on his merits aside from speed."

That glanders prevails to an unpleasant degree appears from recent reports of the Illinois Board of Live Stock Commissioners. During the last year outbreaks have occurred in twenty counties, and sixty-two horses and four mules were found affected. These were destroyed, involving an expense of \$2,754.66. No less than 208 horses and twelve mules were quarantined on account of exposure to diseased animals. A press dispatch states that twenty-two horses suffering from glanders were killed near Sioux City, Ia.

A horseman who has just returned from Europe says: "The American trotter is making a great impression upon foreign stock. I have just seen a pedigree of a yearling filly owned in Denmark, of whose speed a very high opinion is entertained. She was sired by Emigrant, a horse now four years old, bred at Palo Alto, a son of Electioneer, dam Theora, by Gooding's Champion. Her dam was Walkure, a horse sired abroad by France's Alexander 2:19, exported to Germany about ten years ago, while on the dam's side Walkure is strictly thoroughbred but in foreign lines. By

breeding in two successive generations to exported American trotters this thoroughbred dam of Walkure has a granddaughter which in Denmark is considered a phenomenon."

The last days of the famous Ethan Allen were spent in Kansas, and among the last of his get was Allen St. Joe, dam Belle of St. Joe, a fast road mare. Although Allen St. Joe has enjoyed poor opportunities to transmit the speed he was capable of, he has at last gained a place in the great table. Pomp, by him, the past season, took a pacing record of 2:17½. Pomp was recently purchased by Johnson & Grimes, Dayton, Ohio. Allen St. Joe was bred in Kansas by Sprague & Akers. Afterward he passed to Hon. Thos. Ryan, late Minister to Mexico, and later to J. J. Gardiner, Valley Falls, Kas., his present owner.

O. P. Updegraff, proprietor of Riverside stock farm, informs us that during the past two months he has sold ten head of trotting-bred horses and colts at very fair prices, considering the times, among them being a weanling filly by Honor 6694, to W. S. Walter for \$300, and a weanling colt by Senator Updegraff 2:27½, to Wallace Smith for \$200. He also states that although he is young in the "swine line," he has sold some twenty-seven head of young boars and gilts of the Berkshire persuasion all over Kansas. These latter sales he attributes to a small advertisement he had in the KANSAS FARMER about a month. He has a few good colts yet to sell, but is "short" on hogs.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"The receipts this week are very light and trade altogether of a holiday character. The demand was mostly for small Southern chunks, but, generally speaking, there was little or no disposition to trade, the desire being rather to close the business of the year. So far as we can gauge the situation next week will start in with considerable life and activity."

KANSAS CITY.

Receipts light, not near up to the demand. Plenty of buyers for good Southern mares and geldings and extra heavy draft and express horses.

Prospects are very good for the coming week. Quotations unchanged.

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

Prices of mules (well broken):

14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	\$50	@80
14½ hands, 4 to 7 years.....	40	@50
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	80	@90
15 hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	70	@80
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, extra.....	100	@150
15½ hands, 4 to 7 years, good.....	90	@100
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	100	@150

The irritation of the skin, so helpful in counteracting the tortures of rheumatism, is promptly produced by Salvation Oil.

Handsome Plymouth Rocks.

Perhaps there are no handsomer chickens in the West than the pure-bred Plymouth Rocks raised this year by Thos. D. Hubbard, on his splendid farm at Kimball, Kas. Mr. Hubbard is a retired wholesale merchant from Columbus, O., who has come to Kansas for his health; he spares no expense or pains to have the best. Breeders or farmers desiring choice Plymouth Rock stock should write to Mr. Hubbard.

FARM RECORD.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations, Owing, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12½ inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or if taken instead of cash commissions, we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of five yearly subscriptions and five dollars (\$5).

Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

LIMITED OFFER.—By special arrangement for a short time we are enabled to supply our readers with the KANSAS FARMER and the Weekly Capital, both one year for only \$1.25. Make remittances to KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.



BOB'S STOCKING.

Susan and Mary, and dear little Rod,
All hung up their stockings, but greedy Bob,
Who was always hungry and dirty, too,
Thought he had a much better plan in view;
The rest went to bed, he lingered behind
With the largest stocking he could find,
And laughed with glee as he thought of the lot
Of things he would get by means of his plot.
When Christmas morn dawned, the children all ran
To the chimney-piece their treasures to scan.
A doll was for Mary, another for Sue,
And in Rod's stocking a horn hung in view,
While all of the three that hung in a row
Were stuffed full of candies from top to toe,
But greedy Bob's held to its utmost scope
Nothing but cakes of pure Ivory Soap.
Santa supposed it was for Bob's mother,
And knew she preferred this soap to all other.

G. 23.

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AN ELEGANT

Gold-Filled Dueber Hunting Case Watch

beautifully engraved, handsome design and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The finest thing ever offered for the money. We will supply you with Elgin, Waltham, Columbus or Hampden movement. Stem wind and Set. All the latest improvements for \$10.00. We can furnish either gentlemen's or lady's watch on this same offer. How do we do it? Why, we are the Farmers and Manufacturers Commercial League and have recently closed a contract with the manufacturers for the above line of watches and give them to the farmers and their families at less than wholesale cost. We are also offering other special sales of Sewing Machines, Organs, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc. Send 6 cts. for illustrated catalogue and ask for the Constitution and By-Laws of League. Charges prepaid.

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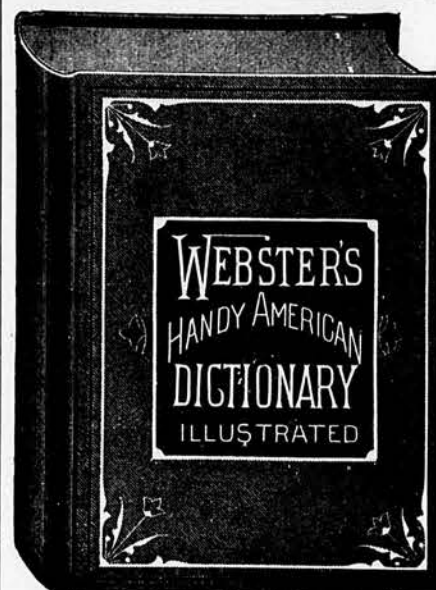
CHICAGO, ILL.



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THE IMPROVED **VICTOR** INCUBATOR
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free. 4 cents. GEO. ERTLE & CO., Quincy, Ill.



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This Dictionary and KANSAS FARMER, together, for

\$1.15.

Address
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

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

DROPPING OF THE PENIS.—About six weeks ago a six-year-old jack had a swelling of the penis, which we reduced by poulticing. He is now able to retract the penis within the sheath but lets it hang down most of the time. What course can be pursued to cause the organ to assume and retain its natural position?
W. P. B.
Lake City, Mo.

Answer.—The swelling has left the retractor muscle of the penis in a weakened condition, and although the animal still has the power to draw the organ up the muscle becomes fatigued and he lets it drop down again. It will be necessary to support the penis by placing a wide loose bandage around the jack's body. Apply cold water or ice along the back part of the penis or urethra from the anus down to the sheath for fifteen minutes, morning and evening; then wipe dry and rub the part gently with a woolen cloth until a warm glow is produced in the skin. Internally give, twice a day, a powder composed of 1 drachm of nitrate of potash and 1 drachm of powdered nux vomica. Feed the jack liberally and give moderate exercise every day.

ULCERATED TOOTH—INDIGESTION.—(1) I have a four-year-old horse that has an ulcerated tooth in the lower jaw; it broke and has been running for nearly a year. I had two veterinarians try to pull it but failed. What can I do to make it heal up? (2) I have a yearling mare colt that seems drowsy and will lie around for half a day at a time. She is running on buffalo grass and fall wheat and has one feed of oats a day. I had one die with the same symptoms and fear this one will go also.
J. E. C.
McCracken, Kas.

Answer.—(1) The sore cannot be permanently cured until the ulcerated tooth is removed; in some cases this can only be done by trephining the jawbone. (2) The symptoms are not definite enough to base a diagnosis upon. Your colt is probably suffering from indigestion. Mix equal parts of powdered charcoal, bicarbonate of soda and gentian root and give the colt half a tablespoonful in bran or oats twice a day. If the bowels are constipated give 12 ounces of raw linseed oil. See that the colt gets all the water it wants to drink twice a day.

SORE LEGS.—I have a Clydesdale stallion whose legs from the knees down are generally very scabby and irritable, but have not been sore until lately; one leg from the hoof ten inches up is a running sore. Please prescribe for it.
T. L.
Dodge City, Kas.

Answer.—Dissolve 4 ounces of chloride of zinc in half a pint of water and, with a swab, make two thorough applications to the leg about twelve hours apart, after clipping the hair off. Then make a poultice of flaxseed meal;

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS IN HORSES

A SURE REMEDY FOR

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

Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address,

GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. It is therefore the cheapest (as well as safest and best) external applicant known for man or beast.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

dust it over with powdered charcoal and apply it to the sore leg. Apply a fresh poultice every day until the sores look healthy, then dissolve 2 drachms of chloride of zinc in one pint of water and apply a little to the sore once a day. Feed the horse on bran and oats, but no corn. It will improve the condition of his blood if you give him a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution of arsenic on his feed twice a day for a couple of weeks. He should have moderate exercise every day but he must not get his legs wet or muddy.

LAME MARE.—(1) I have a mare, 9 years old, that has been lame in the left fore leg for a year. Some days she does not go lame, and others she can hardly walk. She swings the foot around the other, and in running only touches it to the ground about every third step. I think it is in the shoulder, but cannot tell. (2) In July I asked you about a horse that was sweeney. I used the liniment you prescribed but it did no good. I had to work the horse while treating him. The sweeney is small and he is not much lame.
E. E. L.
Newhope, Kas.

Answer.—I am not certain as to the location of the lameness, but your description points to shoulder lameness. Apply to the shoulder joint twice a day till sore the following: Linseed oil, turpentine and aqua ammonia, equal parts, mixed. (2) If you called for a cure for sweeney and did not give me the symptoms of the case I am not sure you had a case of sweeney. You cannot cure sweeney and work a horse at the same time. Lameness in the foot or other parts will often cause the shoulder to waste away. Describe the symptoms and I will try again.

BLINDNESS.—I have a mare that has gone blind during the last year; the sight has got white. I am treating it with nitrate of silver. Please let me know if anything can be done for her.
Delphos, Kas.
D. B.

Answer.—As you have given no symptoms I am unable to determine of what disease the blindness is the result. If the mare is completely blind it is not likely the sight can ever be restored. Four grains of nitrate of silver in one ounce of distilled water, applied to the eye twice a day with a camel's hair brush, is a good stimulant.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

California Excursion.

The great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific are the thing.

Time, trouble and expense saved by joining one of these parties. Passage may be taken at any point between Chicago and Ogden, Utah. For full information call on or address F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago, or your nearest Union Pacific agent.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Grand Closing-Out Sale

IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED SHROPSHIRE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.

At my farm, near Lenox, Iowa, on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1894. Having rented my farm for a term of years, I am compelled to sell my entire flock of prize-winning sheep of the years of 1892 and 1893. I have won at the leading fairs of 1893, in competition with the world, over \$300 in cash prizes. Shropshire ewes all bred to imported Anxlety, which cost me \$300 in England. Flock numbers 200 head, including ram and ewe lambs, 130 of which are Shropshire ewes. All parties will be met by carriage at Kent, nine miles south of Creston, Iowa. For full particulars write to

J. T. McFEE, LENOX, TAYLOR CO., IOWA.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.

Better than Ever for 1894.



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It is intended to aid the planter in selecting the seeds best adapted for his needs and conditions and in getting from them the best possible results. It is not, therefore, highly colored in either sense; and we have taken great care that nothing worthless be put in, or nothing worthy be left out. We invite a trial of our seeds. We know them because we grow them. Every planter of Vegetables or Flowers ought to know about our three warrants; our cash discounts; and our gift of agricultural papers to purchasers of our seeds. All of these are explained in the Catalogue, a copy of which can be yours for the asking.

J. J. H. GREGORY & SON,

Marblehead, Mass.

FARMER'S CALL.

Sixteen pages, weekly. Sample copy free. New Subscribers, 25 cents for one year.

John M. Stahl & A. S. Core, Editors & Props., QUINCY, ILL.

Wheat and Corn.

Comparative cash prices at St. Louis on each Friday for 1893, compiled from St. Louis Weekly Market Reporter:

	Wheat.	Corn.
January 6.....	67 3/4	87 3/4 a38 1/2
13.....	70 1/4	88 a38 1/2
20.....	69 3/4	88 3/4 a38 1/2
27.....	68 1/2	88 3/4
February 3.....	68 a68 1/2	89 1/2
10.....	69 1/2	89 1/2
17.....	68 1/2	89 1/2
24.....	67 1/2 n	87 1/2
March 3.....	68 1/2 a68 1/2	88 1/2
10.....	65 a65 1/2	87 1/2
17.....	65 1/2	87 1/2
24.....	63 1/2 a63 1/2	87 1/2
April 1 (Sat.).....	64 1/2	86 1/2 a38 1/2
7.....	68 1/2 a68 1/2	86 1/2 a38 1/2
14.....	67 1/2	86 1/2 a38 1/2
21.....	64 1/2	86 1/2
28.....	65 1/2	86 1/2 a37 1/2
May 5.....	67 1/2	87 1/2
12.....	70 1/2	89 1/2 a39 1/2
19.....	68 1/2	89 1/2 a39 1/2
26.....	67 1/2 a67 1/2	87 1/2 a38 1/2
June 2.....	65 1/2 a65 1/2	86 1/2 a37 1/2
9.....	62 1/2	86 1/2 a36 1/2
16.....	62 1/2	87 1/2 a36 1/2
23.....	6 1/2 a60 1/2	87 1/2 a38 1/2
30.....	60 1/2	86 1/2 a36 1/2
July 7.....	62 1/2 a62 1/2	87 1/2
14.....	61 1/2	86 1/2
21.....	57 1/2 a58 1/2	86 1/2 a36 1/2
28.....	57 1/2 a57 1/2	84 1/2 a34 1/2
August 4.....	58 1/2 a58 1/2	86 1/2
11.....	57 1/2 a57 1/2	83 1/2 a34 1/2
18.....	58 1/2 a58 1/2	84 a34 1/2
25.....	57 1/2 a57 1/2	83 1/2 a33 1/2
Sept. 1.....	59 1/2 a59 1/2	84 a34 1/2
8.....	61 1/2	87 1/2 a38 1/2
15.....	62 1/2	89 1/2
22.....	61 1/2 a62 1/2	86 1/2 a36 1/2
29.....	62 1/2	86 1/2 a36 1/2
October 6.....	62 1/2	87 a37 1/2
13.....	59 1/2 a59 1/2	87 a38 1/2
20.....	59 1/2 a59 1/2	86 a36 1/2
27.....	60 1/2	84 1/2 a34 1/2
Nov. 3.....	59 1/2	82 1/2 a32 1/2
10.....	58 1/2 a58 1/2	83 a33 1/2
17.....	56 1/2	84 1/2
24.....	57 1/2	84 1/2
Dec. 1.....	59 1/2	84 1/2
8.....	6 1/2	84 1/2 a34 1/2
15.....	58 1/2	82 1/2 a32 1/2
22.....	57 1/2	84 1/2
29.....	57 1/2 n	84 1/2

Hogs—Comparative prices on each Friday for two years, compiled from St. Louis Weekly Market Reporter:

	1893.	1892.
January 6.....	6 90 a7 25	3 25 a4 00
13.....	7 25 a7 75	3 80 a4 25
20.....	7 00 a7 45	4 00 a4 40
27.....	7 25 a7 80	4 30 a4 60
February 3.....	7 40 a8 15	4 25 a4 65
10.....	7 75 a8 55	4 50 a4 90
17.....	7 75 a8 40	4 80 a4 75
24.....	7 60 a8 00	4 50 a4 90
March 3.....	7 60 a8 10	4 50 a4 90
10.....	7 35 a7 85	4 00 a4 85
17.....	8 90 a7 45	3 75 a4 80
24.....	8 90 a7 50	4 00 a4 80
April 1 (Sat.).....	6 00 a6 60	4 10 a4 75
7.....	6 20 a6 70	4 25 a4 60
14.....	6 75 a7 15	4 00 a4 80
21.....	7 00 a7 50	4 40 a4 65
28.....	7 25 a7 80	4 80 a4 65
May 5.....	7 00 a7 45	4 40 a4 65
12.....	7 25 a7 80	4 50 a4 80
19.....	7 00 a7 60	4 25 a4 70
26.....	7 50 a7 10	4 80 a4 80
June 2.....	8 75 a7 25	4 25 a4 80
9.....	8 50 a7 75	4 00 a4 85
16.....	8 75 a7 20	4 50 a4 80
23.....	8 50 a7 25	5 00 a4 90
30.....	8 50 a7 10	5 30 a4 70
July 7.....	8 50 a7 15	5 50 a4 80
14.....	8 50 a7 15	5 50 a4 80
21.....	8 50 a7 15	5 50 a4 80
28.....	8 50 a7 15	5 50 a4 80
August 4.....	8 25 a7 25	5 25 a4 80
11.....	8 00 a7 50	5 00 a4 75
18.....	8 75 a7 85	5 00 a4 75
25.....	8 75 a7 85	4 80 a4 50
Sept. 1.....	8 75 a7 80	4 25 a4 40
8.....	8 75 a7 15	4 25 a4 40
15.....	8 75 a7 15	4 25 a4 40
22.....	8 25 a7 70	4 50 a4 55
29.....	8 30 a7 60	4 75 a4 50
October 6.....	8 00 a7 80	5 00 a4 50
13.....	8 75 a7 80	4 90 a4 50
20.....	8 75 a7 80	4 75 a4 50
27.....	8 75 a7 80	5 25 a4 50
Nov. 3.....	8 75 a7 25	5 10 a4 50
10.....	8 50 a7 7	5 40 a4 70
17.....	8 00 a4 50	5 20 a4 70
24.....	8 00 a4 50	5 50 a4 75
Dec. 1.....	8 00 a4 50	5 50 a4 75
8.....	8 75 a4 50	6 25 a4 70
15.....	8 50 a4 50	6 10 a4 60
22.....	8 75 a4 50	6 30 a4 75
29.....	8 90 a4 25	6 30 a4 75

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

January 1, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,400 cattle; 47 calves. A good market for good corn-fed, common and range rather slow.

The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
61.....	1,425	4 77 1/2	88.....	1,430	4 65
17.....	1,405	4 60	20.....	1,227	4 15
20.....	1,453	4 45	20.....	1,312	4 10
21.....	1,308	4 40	21.....	1,363	4 00
21.....	1,418	4 35	80.....	1,363	3 90
21.....	1,221	4 10	59.....	1,072	3 50
60.....	1,222	4 05	88.....	1,265	3 95
47.....	1,161	3 87 1/2	13 Holst.....	1,375	3 85
43.....	1,040	3 60	69.....	1,152	3 40
4.....	900	3 10	8.....	848	2 40
65.....	1,042	3 30			

TEXAS STEERS.

75 fed.....	1,101	3 33 1/2	200 fed.....	951	3 05
50 fed.....	1,042	3 25	65 fed.....	1,177	3 25

COWS.

2.....	960	1 40	2.....	1,095	1 75
3.....	1,126	2 00	6.....	966	2 00
3.....	1,080	2 25	1.....	1,010	2 30
2.....	860	2 35	3.....	1,140	2 60
22.....	835	2 70	27.....	846	2 85
28.....	979	3 00	18.....	1,135	3 10

HOGS—Receipts, 1,305.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
107.....	120	164	4 90	86.....	40	148	5 02 1/2
95.....	40	175	5 05				

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

%	1	520	4 50	4	80	412	4 55
%	1	190	4 75	101	480	183	4 85
%	35	230	5 00	25	40	290	5 00
%	51	285	5 00	28	80	288	5 00
%	59	230	5 00	68	80	288	5 00
%	47	120	5 05	69	160	190	5 15
%	69	120	5 15	63	220	5 15	
%	33	40	200	5 17 1/2	72	80	250
%	46	211	5 17 1/2	80	188	5 17 1/2	
%	81	211	5 17 1/2	69	49	225	5 20

CALVES.

4.....	@	6 25	2.....	@	7 00
1.....	@	5 50	6.....	@	4 00
2.....	@	6 00	24.....	@	8 00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

4.....	460	2 50	4.....	755	2 50
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SHEEP—Receipts, 920. Good muttons sold readily. Poor stuff dull.

Chicago.

January 1, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,000. Market fairly active. Beef at st. ers, \$3 25 a4 75; sto kers and feeders, \$2 25 a3 50; bulls, \$1 75 a2 50; cows, \$1 50 a3 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 22,000. Mixed, \$5 00 a5 45; heavy, \$5 00 a5 50; light weight a, \$5 00 a5 50.

SHEEP

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

An Offer to Kansas Farmer Readers That No Other Paper Can Duplicate.

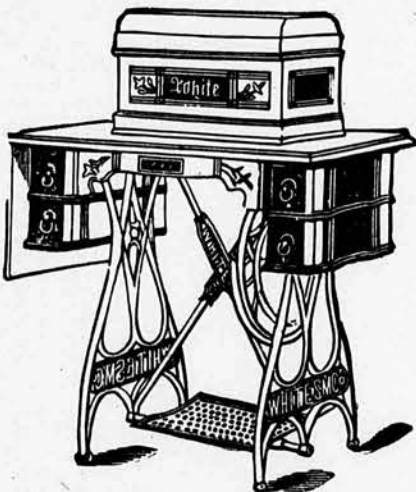
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, for the best family machine.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price. To meet these expenses the old-line sewing machine companies list their machines as follows:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
No. 8—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold. Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screw-driver. The instruction book explains all this by cut and diagram, also how to thread and operate the machine, with the use of every attachment illustrated and explained.



Notice—The slaughter we make on these old-line prices: We will furnish these machines, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, including one year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, at these very low figures:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$32.

No. 8—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$33.

No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$34.

We challenge proof from any one to show where any paper, periodical or advertising agency can offer the White machine for sale at prices below those established for agents.

How can the KANSAS FARMER do this? We will explain:

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines. These machines were bought very low on account of buying in large quantities and for cash. A 6 per cent. discount was allowed to wholesale dealer. The financial stringency and demand for money compelled the sale of these machines for money in hand, which will enable us for the present, and so long as this announcement appears in our paper, to offer to our patrons the White machine at prices never before heard of.

We warrant every machine perfect and new, same as received from factory.

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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INDIAN TERRITORY

AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

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In Running Walk, Fox or Dog Trot or Single-Foot, either gait by using Prof. Whitse's Saddle Gait Methods. No hobbling or anything to injure a horse in the slightest manner. \$50 in case of failure if properly applied. Any one can handle the methods. Not necessarily an expense after you have purchased the method. Methods cheap. Write for particulars and testimonials.

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DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$6.00.
RIFLES \$2.00
WATCHES
GUNS BICYCLES \$15
Powell & Clement Co.
148 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

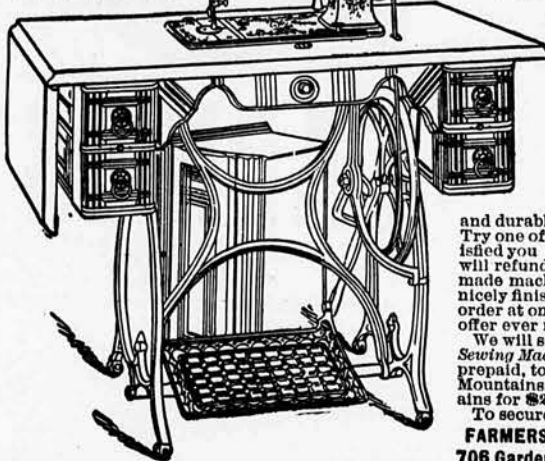
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Your horse is always clean, it keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No rubbing of tail. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

We confine our sales to Jobbers only. BUT, if your harness dealer, we will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the BURLINGTON "STAY-ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price.

Burlington Blanket Co., - Burlington, Wis.

\$19.00 FREIGHT PAID. Sewing Machines "FIRST-HANDS" PRICES.



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Has full set of attachments and is fully warranted for ten years. There is no better machine. It runs light, is easily managed, simple, strong and durable. Woodwork walnut or antique oak. Try one of these machines, and if not fully satisfied you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money. These are no cheap-made machines, but are made of best material, nicely finished and very handsome. Send your order at once and take advantage of the lowest offer ever made by any firm.

We will sell our High Grade F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine for above price, (\$19.00), freight prepaid, to any and all points east of the Rocky Mountains, in and West of the Rocky Mountains for \$21.00.

To secure this price mention this paper.
FARMERS & MFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,
706 Garden City Block, Chicago, Illinois.

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The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer.

The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100 nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get a good watch in your local stores for less than \$25.

In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.

From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty:

"We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD, STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.

These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50. Express charges to any part of the United States, 25 cents, to be paid on receipt of watch.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different post-offices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

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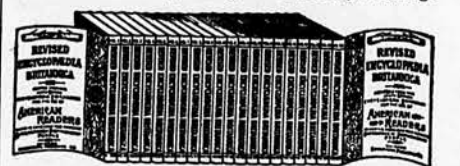
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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	219,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,230	20,078		
Sold to shippers.....	440,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,385,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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FREE A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$3.50 and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you the Free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address **THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO.,** 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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A safe simple home treatment that cured me after years of suffering with uterine troubles, displacements, leucorrhoea, etc., sent free to ladies with full instructions how to use it. Address Mrs. D. L. Orme, South Bend, Ind.

THE STRAY LIST.

(For Additional Stray List see page 20.)

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1894.

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

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by W. E. Beavers, in Perry tp., P. O. Center Ridge, December 9, 1893, one red steer, 2 years old, dehorned, both ears split, branded P on left hip; valued at \$18.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
 GELDING—Taken up by J. P. Simmons, in Wilmington tp., P. O. Eskridge, one light gray gelding, 16 years old, wire cut in right ear; valued at \$15.
 MARE—Taken up by John L. Kraus, in Mill Creek tp., P. O. Eskridge, one bay mare, 3 years old, weight about 700 pounds; valued at \$20.

Barber county—F. A. Lewis, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by T. C. Bridges, P. O. Hazelton, December 1, 1893, one bright bay mare, about 8 years old, white in forehead no brands; valued at \$10.
 COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Jackson Warren, in Summit tp., P. O. Spring Creek, December 13, 1893, one dark bay horse about 7 years old, high star in forehead left hind foot white, snip on nose, branded with double cross; valued at \$20.
 PONY—Taken up by Joel Hopper, in Hendricks tp., P. O. Elgin, November 2, 1893, one sorrel mare pony 3 years old, 14 size face, hind feet white, and a suckling colt; valued at \$15.
 COLT—By same, one bay horse colt, 2 years old; valued at \$10.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans Jr., clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Hiram Messersmith, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Fawn, December 20, 1893, one bay horse 6 years old, white hind feet, blind in left eye.
 HORSE—By same, one black horse, 9 or 10 years old, some white around the eyes; two animals valued at \$33.

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

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by G. W. Holman, in Janesville tp., one black four-year-old Western steer, left ear split, cropped and dorn, brand similar to UP on left hind quarter, indistinct brand on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

MARE AND COLT—Taken up by C. H. Vandemark, in Fall River tp., one black mare, 5 years old, no marks or brands; also one black colt with white strip in face; valued at \$30.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred coach pups. J. E. Ansel, North Topeka, Kas.

HELP WANTED—Wanted, experienced farm hand married man without children preferred. Address Box 341, Ottawa, Kas.

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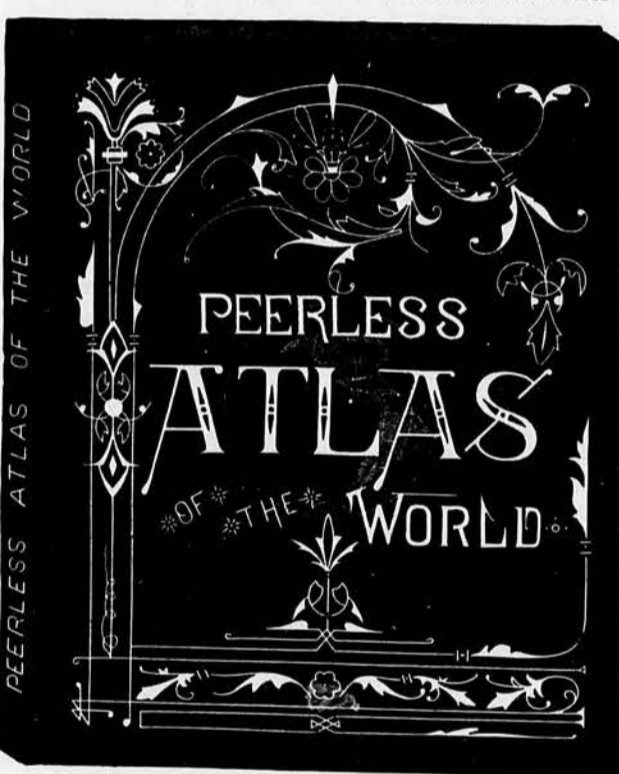
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 20, 1893. Bourbon county—G. H. Requa, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. T. Enloe, in Walnut tp., December 4, 1893, one red cow, 9 or 10 years old, swallow-fork in right ear and under-bit in left ear, branded 2 on right hip.

Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by John Anderson, in Clinton tp., November 30, 1893, one sorrel mare, sixteen hands high, about 15 years old, blaze face, right hind foot and leg white, no brands; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by C. W. Daley, in Sherman tp., P. O. Farlington, December 2, 1893, one red and white steer, white face, red around eyes, notch in under side of left ear.

Wabanssee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by S. S. Smith, in Maple Hill tp., P. O. Maple Hill, one black mare, 5 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
PONY—By same, one dun mare pony, 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
PONY—By same, one dun horse pony, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 15 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.
Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by M. B. Riggs, in Fairplay tp., P. O. Florence, November 18, 1893, one sorrel mare, 4 years old, three white feet, little white in forehead, wire out on right front leg; valued at \$15.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
COW—Taken up by—, one red cow, point off of left ear, silt in right ear, 9 years old; valued at \$17.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
COW—Taken up by T. S. Williams, in Marmaton tp., December 1, 1893, one red and white cow, 3 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—Taken up by H. D. Dugan, in Marmaton tp., one bay mare, 4 or 5 years old, no marks; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same, one black horse, 10 or 12 years old, no marks; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one black horse, 15 or 20 years old, many illegible brands; valued at \$1.
Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.

COW—Taken up by T. L. Anderson, in Fawn Creek tp., November 15, 1893, one white and brown spotted cow, 8 years old, swallow-fork in left ear and crop on right ear, branded with a bar on left hip.

COW—By same, one brown cow, 6 years old, marks and brands same as above; valued at \$22.
Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

COW—Taken up by John Gentner, in Jackson tp., December 1, 1893, one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, recently dehorned; valued at \$12.50.
PONY—Taken up by A. S. Clark, in Center tp., one dark bay pony, 4 or 5 years old, left hind foot white, branded J. E. W. on left hip; valued at \$20.

PONY—By same, one light bay pony, white spot in forehead, right hind foot white, branded J. E. W. on left hip; valued at \$15.
FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 27, 1893. Harper county—Wm. Duffy, clerk.

2 MARES—Taken up by T. D. Richardson, in Eagle tp., November 24, 1893, two mares—one bay and one brown; valued at \$35.
HORSE—Taken up by J. W. Zauch, in Eagle tp., October 31, 1893, one sorrel horse, 8 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$50.

MARE—By same, one iron-gray mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.
MARE—By same, one dark brown mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40.

MARE—By same, one iron-gray mare, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
PONY—By same, one black mare pony, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.
Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by N. W. Becook, of Matfield Green, November 14, 1893, one bay mare, left hind foot white; valued at \$30.
MAKE—Taken up by N. Nowland, of Matfield Green, November 15, 1893, one black mare, white on nose, white on forehead, white on right hind foot and left fore foot; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by H. M. Giger, in Diamond Creek tp., P. O. Elmdale, December 21, 1893, one black muley steer, some white on belly, both ears cropped, branded Y. E. T. on right side; valued at \$18.
Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. H. Vickers, in Spring Valley tp., P. O. Lowell, one bay mare, fifteen hands high, 12 years old, white spot in forehead, blind in left eye; valued at \$15.
Russell county—Ira S. Fleck, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Chris. Knabe, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Russell, December 12, 1893, one iron-gray mare, 3 years old, white face, one white hind foot; valued at \$15.
Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by William Pasho, in Wyandotte tp., one and a half mile west of Armourdale, November 29, 1893, one bay horse, sixteen hands high, white in face and three white feet; valued at \$50.
Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

COW—Taken up by William Sharp, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, December 7, 1893, one red dehorned cow, 7 years old, large mark on left side; valued at \$10.
STEER—By same, one two-year-old dehorned steer, over-bit and under-bit in left ear and under-bit, crop and silt in right ear; valued at \$10.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. S. Coddling, in Union tp., December 8, 1893, one dark red two-year-old steer, some white marks, notch on under side of each ear.

STEER—By same, one light red or yellow two-year-old steer, line-back, hole in right ear and notch in under side of left ear; two animals valued at \$50.
FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 3, 1894. Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. M. Stowell, in Pike tp., November 25, 1893, one black two-year-old steer, mixed with red on back, one tin tag in left ear and two in right ear; valued at \$15.
6 STEERS—Taken up by Jno. A. Williams, in Emporia tp., November 26, 1893, six one and two-year-old steers—five red and white and one black, slight brand; valued at \$15 each.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Shwilt, in Center tp., one three-year-old red steer, white spot in forehead and white spot on rump, square brand on left side, branded on left hip, part of left ear off; valued at \$20.
STEER—Taken up by J. P. McKee, December 14, 1893, in Center tp., one red yearling steer, some white on head, ring in right ear; valued at \$15.

(For Additional Stray List see page 18.)

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