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## The Stock Interest.

### STANDARD POLAND-CHINA ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual session of the Standard Poland-China Association convened in the beautiful little city of Maryville, Mo., December 20, and adjourned on the afternoon of the following day. This meeting was well attended by the leading breeders throughout the great West, and proved one of the most enthusiastic and profitable sessions in the history of the Association. As is well known, this organization has successfully established an improved system of recording and tracing pure-bred Poland-China swine. The record is known as the Standard Poland-China Record, and is certainly complete within itself, as it also contains histories of swine herds and such other matters as is necessary to protect the interests of the Poland-China breeders.

Chairman Payne announced, as the first order of business, the roll-call, which resulted in showing the following members present: Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.; Dale V. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.; Arnold Bros., Verdon, Neb.; J. J. Baker, Maryville, Mo.; Dr. B. Baker, Dawson, Mo.; Charles Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; Geo. P. Bellows, Maryville, Mo.; W. E. Biggs, Braddyville, Ia.; J. F. Bishop, Lincoln, Neb.; D. D. Bollinger, Hopkins, Mo.; Elmer E. Carver, Gullford, Mo.; A. T. Clark, Maryville, Mo.; L. W. Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb.; G. W. Cooper, Clearmont, Mo.; S. Cummins, Maryville, Mo.; J. C. Curfman, Maryville, Mo.; John J. Davis, LaHarpe, Ill.; W. T. Doyle, Maryville, Mo.; W. T. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.; Jas. B. Gates, Maryville, Mo.; G. Wash Giles, Wyoming, Neb.; Thos. B. Gill, Maryville, Mo.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo.; W. S. Hanna, Ottawa, Kas.; Marion Hawk, Beattie, Kas.; J. A. Worley, Sabetha, Kas.; J. S. Soule, of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.; A. S. McAuley, Creston, Ia.; John G. Hays, Skidmore, Mo.; Chas. D. Hocker, Gullford, Mo.; A. M. Johnston, Gaynor City, Mo.; J. West Jones, Lenox, Ia.; I. V. LaTourrette, Maryville, Mo.; Thos. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo.; D. C. Miller, Meckling, S. D.; T. J. Hitt, of Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.; Thos. V. Nevins, Mound City, Mo.; Geo. W. Null, Maryville, Mo.; F. R. Payne, Kalo, Ia.; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; J. S. Risk, Weston, Mo.; M. H. Gabbert, Weston, Mo.; Jacob Shamberger, White Cloud, Mo.; J. P. Swinney, Hamburg, Ia.

After reading the minutes, announcement was made of the decease of the following members, to-wit: Dr. P. J. Barron, Graham, Mo., and William Pence, Pittsfield, Ill., and, on motion, the following memorial committee was appointed: W. S. Hanna, J. Shamberger and J. F. Bishop.

The Committee on Credentials, not having yet completed their report, the President called to the chair Vice President J. J. Davis, and presented to the association his annual address, from which we quote:

"Eight years ago this organization was devised and incorporated, and has been moving to and fro, up and down the entire hog-producing States ever since.

"In 1882 a part of the people, or those interested in swine-growing, were discussing the problem of the consolidation of the Poland-China Records, \* \* \* and so far as the breeding of Poland-Chinas is of national interest, so far was the controversy of national importance. But wise men thought out and brought forth the Standard Record system, presenting it to the fraternity, and the subject of consolidation has not been open for debate since.

"I congratulate you upon the \* \* \* rapid growth, usefulness, and success of the association. \* \* \* No good thing has ever come without energetic effort and expense. \* \* \* The Standard Record could not have shown so large and so well filled volumes had not you, the fathers, and we, the younger members of this family, given of our time and talents and our money.

"As Poland-China breeders, we be-

lieve that 'like produces like.' Results are the products of causes. The grand record that we represent and champion here to-day, is the result of a system of recording that is original with ourselves, and one of the proofs of its popularity is the way some of our competitors are following certain features of our system that originated in this very room. Our coming together is more than single-fold. We are here not merely to transact the business of the organization, but that we may catch new enthusiasm for our work and profession. Our annual meetings are not becoming less business meetings, but I would that these annual gatherings of ours might become more distinctly of an institute nature, \* \* \* that special sessions be held in connection with our regular annual business meetings.

"We congratulate our members in that we have been comparatively free from that dreaded calamity, hog cholera, the past season. \* \* \* That the government in time may stamp out the plague is not beyond the stretch of our faith. But till then our only safety is in precautionary measures, for in patented and advertised nostrums is there but little safety.

"How to rid our record pages of that class of animals that are not, and never can be, desirable breeders, is a question that has engaged the attention of many of our members. The question is certainly a vital one, and debatable only as to methods. Several plans have been suggested by others, as readers of our swine periodicals know.

"Their plan to base the eligibility of animals to record upon a certain score, appears to me to be a debatable scheme, for, while the score-card system may be a good basis of judging swine, \* \* \* we hardly think that it is practical, much less feasible, in this case. It is our opinion that our present records will have to devise some other method of purging their pages than that advised by score-card favorites. But in this connection it certainly is not out of place for me to say a word of praise for the various score-card meetings of the States. These annual and semi-annual meetings of the so-called experts, and those that were not so expert, have done very much good. The swine industry has been helped largely, and the score-card has been the medium through which this profit to breeders and breeders have come. However, the influences that have been felt by the personal contact of the breeders have done as much or more than has the card simply. The national and the State organizations have had a special work to perform, and they have succeeded in that work is an especial manner, giving to us a uniform conception of the ideal form or animal such as we could not have gained without the score-card. But we do not believe that it is destined to solve the problem, 'How shall we rid our records of the undesirable animals that have heretofore found their way into our volumes?' This matter is of such importance that we should not fail to give it our careful attention at this time, for I am sure that our already popular association may, and can, take the advanced steps that shall meet the exigencies of the case, and give to our record new and added popularity and usefulness."

On motion of W. S. Hanna, it was ordered that the President furnish his address in manuscript to the Secretary for publication.

The Board of Directors made report of their management as a Board, in writing, accompanied by a reading of the recorded minutes of the proceedings of the board during the past year. It was accepted and approved.

Article 7 of the constitution was amended, by a large majority vote, so as to read as follows: "Officers and How Created.—There shall be a President and one Vice President for each State represented by stockholders, who shall be elected by the annual meeting, whose duties shall be such as are usual to similar officers of associations, or as may be lawfully required of them, and the Board of Directors, as soon as practicable after their election, shall elect, from their number, a President and Vice President of the board, and from among the stockholders a Treasurer

and Secretary, who shall respectively be charged with such duties as may be lawfully required, and the Treasurer and Secretary shall each execute a good and sufficient bond to be approved by the Board of Directors, and they shall be ex-officio members of the board, provided the association may, if deemed advisable, direct that the Secretary may act as ex-officio Treasurer, when he shall perform the duties of both offices."

Article 3 was also amended, which now reads: "Annual Meeting.—The annual meeting, composed of all the stockholders of the association, shall be held in the city of Maryville, Nodaway county, Mo., on the first Wednesday in February, due notice of which shall be given all shareholders at least two weeks before such annual meeting."

All prior amendments to the constitution not conflicting with articles 3 and 7, as amended at this session, were affirmed.

W. S. Hanna, of Kansas, moved that one day be spent at the next annual meeting as a breeders' institute, and supported his motion with a short, eloquent speech on the value of such a meeting.

After a spirited discussion, in which nearly all favored Mr. Hanna's motion, the Tuesday before the first Wednesday in February was almost unanimously agreed upon and adopted.

The election of officers was then taken up, and resulted as follows:

President, Marion Hawk, of Kansas City; Vice Presidents, Missouri, J. S. Risk; Iowa, J. West Jones; Nebraska, Samuel McKelvie; Kansas, W. S. Hanna; Colorado, J. I. Boyer; California, Andrew Smith; Pennsylvania, D. W. Myers; Oregon, David Craig; Ohio, J. B. Bell; Illinois, J. J. Davis; Indiana, Ed. I. Brown; Kentucky, D. B. Garriott; Texas, Mrs. C. H. Higbee; South Dakota, D. C. Miller; New York, Prof. H. H. Wing; Oklahoma, T. A. Vaughn; Directors, L. W. Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb.; J. P. Swinney, Hamburg, Ia.; T. F. Miller, Avenue City, Mo.; J. West Jones, Lenox, Ia.; W. T. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo.; M. H. Gabbert, Weston, Mo.

The following committee was appointed on program for next year: F. R. Payne, W. S. Hanna and Ira K. Alderman.

The chair appointed the following Executive committee for the ensuing year: J. Shamberger, J. C. Curfman and Alex. John.

The Committee on Memorials made their report, offering resolutions in memory of respect to Dr. P. J. Barron, of Graham, Mo., deceased, and Wm. Pence, of Pittsfield, Ill., deceased, which were adopted and ordered published in the forthcoming volume.

Representatives of the press present were unanimously requested to print as much of the proceedings as they consistently could.

Resolutions, complimenting the retiring President, Secretary and the committees, were unanimously carried.

A vote of thanks was extended to the breeders of Nodaway county for the fine banquet given and their cordial greeting.

After adjournment, the Board of Directors-elect immediately assembled and organized by electing J. West Jones, President, and L. W. Leonard, Vice President. Ira K. Alderman was re-elected Secretary at a salary of \$110 per month. T. L. Robinson was re-elected Treasurer. W. T. Garrett, B. F. Gilmore and T. F. Miller, with the Secretary, were appointed a publishing committee to carry out existing contract as to publishing volume seven.

The Board of Directors authorized the closing of volume seven by February 1, 1893.

#### THE BANQUET.

The annual banquet of the association, given by the breeders of Nodaway county at Hotel Linville, was, as heretofore, a most enjoyable affair, and those present did ample justice to the feast of good things, which was followed by the eloquent address of welcome and response. Short, pointed, and interesting addresses were then delivered by a large number of the breeders, who were unanimous in the conviction that we are now entering upon another era of prosperity in the swine industry.

The parlor meeting, just before the

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Get all that's possible of both, if in need of flesh strength and nerve



force. There's need, too, of plenty of fat-food.

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of Cod Liver Oil builds up flesh and strength quicker than any other preparation known to science.

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banquet, was one of the most valuable sessions held during the annual meeting. It was of a conversational character, and brought out a good many points of information, from which we select the following: Single pens are the best for farrowing sows. To secure the ideal pigs, couple well-balanced specimens. In the care and management of pigs from the time they leave the sow, it was agreed that all feed should be sweet, and that sweet milk, wheat and bran, followed with a mixture of oats, to be increased with the age of the pigs until time of fattening, after which corn should be gradually increased until it becomes the principal feed. Farrowing sows and pigs should have good, green pasture, such as rye, clover or alfalfa. Give young pigs plenty of exercise. Just before farrowing feed sows mill-stuff mixed with oat meal. After farrowing give nothing but good, clear water for the first twenty-four hours. Venetian red (red paint) was highly recommended as a sure preventive of cholera.

Diversified live stock husbandry is the key-note of success and prosperity for the general farmer.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism and stiffness soon disappear. Try it.

Sheep, hogs, mules and cattle promise to become more and more profitable for stock men to handle than they have been for several years past.

Consult, confer and exchange ideas and experiences regarding live stock husbandry through these columns. In other words, let your light shine and enhanced prosperity will be yours.

Every Kansas breeder and stockman who expects to make money out of his business during the New Year should not fail to attend the annual meeting of the farmers, stockmen and breeders, to be held in Topeka, as per programs published last week.

During the past half-century—since the discovery of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the average limit of human life in civilized countries has been considerably lengthened. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is everywhere considered the standard blood-purifier, the Superior Medicine.

Every one of our readers interested in cattle should endeavor to secure the government special report on "Diseases of Cattle and Cattle Feeding," recently issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a most valuable report and a desirable companion piece to that popular report on the diseases of the horse. It can be secured on request to your Congressman or Hon. J. M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture.

During the past year you have learned some important facts regarding some breed of stock, or some new or improved method of feeding, breeding or management of stock. Will you stop at once and write it down in exchange for a fact of some other stock-raiser? Do so at once and you will be benefited as you will benefit others. This department of the FARMER will furnish the place and space for this important experience meeting every week.

Get up a club for the FARMER.



## Agricultural Matters.

### ALFALFA.

[From "Clover Culture," by Henry Wallace, editor of the Iowa Homestead.]

Alfalfa has traveled under various names. While its botanical name is *medicago sativa*, it is known in European countries as "lucerne," from the city of Lucerne, in Switzerland, where it is largely cultivated. The Spaniard named it alfalfa, a name said to be of Arabic origin, and this name has naturally followed the plant to the new world. It has some striking peculiarities, one that its stalk is very small in proportion to its root, the former growing under favorable conditions about two feet in length, the latter measured only by the distance to water. It may be anything from five feet to twenty feet.

It has been used for so many ages for the specific purpose of a meadow and forage plant that it does not adapt itself readily to pasturage, and in order to secure the best results, requires to be cut as a hay crop, whether it be long or short, about the time one-fourth of the flowers are in bloom, otherwise the stalk becomes woody and the value is very greatly reduced. It need scarcely be said that a grass cut with such an excess of sap is difficult to cure in a climate of great summer rainfall, and for this and many other reasons is not adapted to the soil and climate where clovers can be grown successfully. This difficulty of curing the hay is not the only obstacle in the way of its adoption by farmers who can grow the other clovers to perfection. It must have room to stretch out its roots, and hence will not succeed on lands where the moisture is near the surface; for the same reason it will not succeed on lands that have a subsoil of heavy, impervious clay or are underlaid with rock. Requiring several years to attain its maximum of usefulness, it does not fit readily into the rotations especially the short ones, which are so essential to diversified agriculture and of which the red and mammoth clovers are so integral and essential a part. It cannot endure cold winters in soils saturated with water or covered with ice during the winter season, and, hence, while having a wider range than the ordinary clovers, it is almost as rigidly excluded from their domain as they are from the domain of alfalfa.

Alfalfa then has two leading uses, one, and the main one as a forage crop in the regions where irrigation is possible, and the other as a substitute for the ordinary clovers where they fail from lack of summer moisture. It is the peculiarity of arid soils and to a certain extent of the semi-arid, that the conditions under which they are deposited prevent the formation of heavy clays, thus removing one of the main obstacles to the growth of alfalfa. These soils have also comparatively rainless summers and therefore provide the conditions for curing with dispatch this clover which seems to have been designed especially for their benefit. The discussion of the growing of alfalfa naturally divides itself into two parts, its culture under irrigation and its culture as a substitute for other clovers, on soils and in climates where irrigation is not practicable and where the latter are not a reliable crop.

When it is remembered that over more than one-third of the United States perennial grasses can be grown only by irrigation the importance of the position sustained by alfalfa will be readily recognized. It will grow steadily in popular favor when irrigated lands lose their virgin fertility, as they will in time, and when therefore it becomes necessary to find some method of restoring the wastes of the soil robber. The farmer on the plains and mountain valleys and on the Pacific coast will then be compelled to call on alfalfa to do for him what red clover does for the farmer in the Eastern States and on the prairies.

In the Pacific States and in the mountain valleys it is possible, by irrigation, to produce, on suitable land, from ten to fifteen tons of alfalfa hay per acre. This alfalfa hay has a higher feeding value than that made from any other known grass grown in the United States. This immense yield is secured

in the southern sections by four or five cuttings during the season; the first crop is taken off early, the land being flooded immediately afterward and soaked to the depth of several feet. The alfalfa then grows with wonderful vigor and in a few weeks is ready to cut again, the extreme dryness of the atmosphere and freedom from summer rains rendering it possible to handle the crop and secure it in the best condition at almost any time during the season. In the more northern sections, fewer cuttings are possible and of course the yield is less per acre. The hay crop is taken when the plant is just coming into bloom and before the stems have been converted to woody fiber, to a great extent indigestible. When a seed crop is desired one of the latter growths is allowed to ripen, the yield sometimes reaching as high as ten bushels per acre.

While alfalfa is in the main a forage crop and its principal use that of a permanent meadow, it can be pastured with safety after it has become well established and its roots have penetrated to great depths. It is largely used in this way in connection with the ranches of the mountain States, furnishing, as it does by its last growth, a means of ripening the vast herds of cattle that have been carried through the summer on the wild grasses of the ranges. It has proven equally valuable on the great plains wherever there are suitable facilities for irrigation, or where, by reason of the nature of the subsoil, the roots can reach down in a year or two to permanent moisture. It is not at all uncommon, in regions where the sheet of water or the underflow of the rivers of the plains, such as the Arkansas or the Platte, is within reach, to find alfalfa flourishing without irrigation after the second or third year, or, in other words, after the roots have reached a permanent supply of water.

In sowing alfalfa for cultivation under irrigation the soil must be well prepared. Alfalfa tolerates no slovenly culture. There being no heavy clays in this region and the under soil being, to a very great depth, as rich as the upper, this is a comparatively easy matter. The seed is usually sown broadcast at the rate of from fifteen to twenty pounds per acre and covered sufficiently to insure germination.

Should weeds threaten to smother the young plants they should be clipped, setting the mower high, and in this way the plants are allowed free access to air and sunlight. In order to prevent weed growth, alfalfa is sometimes sown in drills twelve or fifteen inches apart, and cultivated until permanently established. This is the English method of alfalfa culture.

A stand once secured, it lasts for many years with proper care and management. It must not, however, be either mowed or pastured until it has become well established. Sometimes, under very favorable conditions, one or two crops can be taken the year it is sown and the second season three, but it is better to allow, as in case of other clovers, a good start before making any demands on the crop. While alfalfa, like all the clovers, is a fertilizing crop and increases the supply of nitrogen in the soil, while at the same time producing an enormous quantity in the forage, it is not a suitable crop for poor, worn-out land. It requires good land to start with. Arid and semi-arid soils nearly all have abundant fertility (owing to the fact that they have not been subject to the leaching process, so far as nitrogen is concerned, inseparable from a sufficient annual rainfall,) to secure vigorous plant life, and therefore the main consideration is a proper mechanical condition of the soil and an abundant artificial supply of moisture. In soils that are not capable of irrigation the growth must be rapid in order that the roots may speedily reach permanent moisture, and for this reason the land must be in good heart.

It is easy to see from the above statements what a veritable godsend alfalfa has been to the arid regions of America. When the irrigated wheat lands have lost their virgin fertility, which is only a question of time, its culture will be greatly extended. It will then be used as a rotation grass, as well as a source

of hay and pasture, the rotation being of necessity a long one, on account of the number of years required to secure a crop that will give the best results.

Of late years farmers in the semi-arid regions are beginning to realize the value of alfalfa as a substitute for clovers usually grown in regions of sufficient permanent rainfall. It is not easy to locate on the map what, for the purpose of this work, should be called the semi-arid region, using the term as we do to describe the region west of the Missouri, where the ordinary clovers cannot be grown as a reasonably reliable crop. We have in view that large region east of the Rocky mountains where the methods of farming followed over the greater part of the Mississippi valley, as for instance in the States of Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota and the eastern portions of Kansas and Nebraska, cannot be followed with success. This region may be said to be approximately bounded on the east by a line which, on the southern border of Kansas, begins near the 98th meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and passing thence west of north crosses the Nebraska line near the 100th meridian, and continuing in the same direction some seventy-five miles into that State, it changes a little to the east of north and thence extends into the Dakotas.

### Experience with Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Four years ago I put out three acres of alfalfa, sowing with it a light seeding of oats. After cutting the oats, hot weather set in, leaving the piece with about three-fourths of a good stand. This was objectionable, as where the plants are scattering the stalks are coarse, and the hay is not so good.

Two years later I put out five acres. Sowed the middle of April, on well-plowed ground, harrowed thoroughly before and after seeding. For the purpose of testing which would do the best, the later piece was treated to sixteen pounds of alfalfa seed only to the acre. Being favored with light rains for two or three weeks, millions of shoots were soon in sight, taking firm root and covering the ground before the hot weather of 1890 began. Now, the only plan to be pursued with the last piece was to keep the weeds back and give the young and tender plants plenty of room and sunlight. This was best done by running a mowing machine over the ground a few times until the alfalfa got a good start, then later in the season the cows were turned in a few hours each day, keeping them off when the ground was soft after rains. During the close of September or the first of October, whatever is left growing in the way of weeds and alfalfa had best be cut (not too short) and removed from the surface, leaving the ground clean for a new growth the following spring. The battle is now over and the deep-rooted plants will take care of themselves. Four months after seeding, I dug up roots that had penetrated the earth to the depth of two feet, and the course was still down deeper.

I consider alfalfa the most profitable of all the tame grasses. Cattle can be turned on two weeks earlier in the spring than on any other grass. Besides this, three crops of hay can be gathered and still furnish pasture for several weeks, late in the fall. Care should be taken to cut just at the right time, while well in bloom and before the lower leaves have fallen off. The best way to manage is to cut in the morning after the dew is off, and rake before it is dry enough for the leaves to drop, put in large cocks and let it go through the sweat, and cure sufficiently for the barn or stack without opening. By this method the hay retains its green hue and the leaves are not lost in handling. The only difficulty would be in wet weather, when it would become necessary to open the cocks in order to dry out. If seed is wanted, cut two crops for hay and the last growth can be left to ripen. On our bottom lands the first cutting begins about the 6th of June. The two crops of hay should be hurried through or the third one would not have time to ripen for seed. Have never used it for hog pasture, but there is nothing

## Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help. Mrs. M. E. O'Fallon. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by



Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

NOTHING But fun to pay 25c for Vacuum Leather Oil; and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

better for milch cows. I believe twenty pounds of seed to the acre would be preferable to sixteen. Great care should be taken to have it sowed evenly, as the bare spots will never reseed.

Alfalfa is said to be a powerful fertilizer, as all the nourishment is obtained from a great depth, and the surface is being continually enriched by the cast-off and decaying outer bark. Dry weather has no business with alfalfa after it once takes root. It grows right along and blossoms under the hottest winds, nods its purple top in the zephyrs, and returns a hundred-fold where everything else would fail. Farmers, try a small piece this very spring. A. E. JONES.

Topeka, Kas.

### An Awful Tragedy!

Thousands of lives have been sacrificed, thousands of homes made desolate by the fatal mistake of the "old-school" physicians, still persisted in by some, notwithstanding the light thrown upon the subject by modern research, that Consumption is incurable. It is not. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs, and any remedy which strikes right at the seat of the complaint must and will cure it. Such a remedy is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is a certain specific for all scrofulous complaints. It was never known to fail if given a fair trial, and that is why the manufacturers sell it under a positive guarantee that if it does not benefit or cure, the money paid for it will be refunded. The only lung remedy possessed of such remarkable curative properties as to warrant its makers in selling it on trial!

### Appointments.

Do you wish to keep fully informed of what the new Governor of Kansas does from day to day; of the men he calls about him to form the new administration; of the daily doings in the coming Legislature, which promises to be one of the liveliest and most interesting in history; do you wish to receive bright, accurate, prompt unbiased news, from the capital of Kansas?

Then send at once one dollar in paper, postal or express order, or stamps, and receive the Topeka Daily State Journal from date till April 1. This will give you all the legislative reports and the interesting events before and after the session.

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

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

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

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER



## The Farmers' Forum.

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

### THE ANTI-OPTION BILL.

Congress will be reconvened to-day. It was the understanding in the Senate at the time of the adjournment, December 23, that the anti-option bill should be taken up and its consideration continued until a vote should be reached. Senator Washburn called attention of the Senate to the fact that the bill was passed through the House last June by an overwhelming majority. He further said:

"It is very evident that there is a pronounced majority in this body in favor of it. In my opinion nine-tenths of the people in the country are looking anxiously for the passage of this bill, and ninety-nine one-hundredths of the farmers of the country are praying for it. I feel that an early day should be fixed upon for the final vote, and while I am very much obliged for the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, I shall feel it my duty when we reconvene to ask the Senate to proceed with the consideration of the bill continuously until we reach a vote, even though it is done at the expense of long sessions. After six weeks have been occupied in this chamber in discussing the bill, and when it was so long since passed by the popular branch of Congress, I feel that I should be false to my duty unless I pursued that course after the Senate reconvened."

The last important speech on this bill before the holidays was made by Senator Pepper, who called attention to several important points not before made prominent, among which are the following:

"I took occasion to suggest yesterday that the object of the bill is not to suppress the sale or the purchase of articles to be exchanged in the future, because that is a common and a necessary proceeding, but it is to suppress a fictitious commerce which injuriously affects the commercial industry in the country, or, if you prefer the expression, to eliminate the element of gambling from commerce."

"It has been suggested that the bill has been framed in the interest of a particular class of manufacturers, namely, the millers. If, when the bill becomes operative, it should appear to have the effect of concentrating in the hands of millers the power which is now concentrated in the hands of the traders, the people would immediately proceed against the millers and clip their wings, just as it is proposed now to clip the wings of the traders in the great trade centers."

"It seems to me that the only difference between this form and the ordinary gaming which the law prohibits, and where persons engaged in such habits have the doors of respectable people closed against them, is that one plays dice upon a high plane where all the world sees him, and the stakes are great, not a dollar, nor five dollars, nor ten dollars, but thousands or a hundred thousand or a million dollars, it may be; that one has the protection of the law thrown about him, and the custom of society to approve his conduct, and the plaudits of admiring millions to encourage him, while the other is denounced by the law, his practice is prohibited, and his conviction is duly followed by punishment prescribed in penal enactments."

"It is not expected that this or any other one act of Congress will restore former conditions to business, nor is it expected that this bill will have the beneficent result to wholly do away with the parasitic evil at which it is aimed, for the business of dealing in futures is too strongly entrenched, and it will be difficult to dislodge it by one attack or by a dozen attacks from only one direction. So intimately has this nefarious business become interwoven in our commercial system that boards of trade, stock exchanges and other like bodies, and all the trading marts of the country come to its defense. They remonstrate against the passage of this and all similar bills and they send men of law, learning and social influence here to help them."

"To destroy this business would re-

lieve from responsible duties a considerable number of Christian gentlemen whose solicitations are embarrassing at the business centers; they must be heard and their business defended, though they produce nothing and add not an atom to the wealth of the world or to the comfort or happiness of the people, while the men and women whose toil supplies the arteries of trade with the food on which commerce thrives—farmers, mechanics, wage-workers generally—must be pushed aside as unworthy of thought. To pass this bill is to disturb the harmony of the privileged classes who have so long been petted by our law-makers that they have come to regard their special privileges as of first importance in the economy of the government. The business of dealing in futures and options has defenders in every body of speculators in every great city and in every line of business which is enjoying special advantages by reason of our peculiar legislation. They are all but parts of one stupendous wrong which has grown up under our vicious laws. What affects one of them injuriously arouses the opposition of all the rest. Attack one and the others fly to its rescue. It would be impossible to capture such an enemy by the firing of a single gun or the use of a single battery."

"Take the cereals, for example. The total number of bushels of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye and buckwheat raised in the United States in the year 1867 was 1,329,729,400, of the value of \$1,284,037,300, an average of 96 cents per bushel. That was the value of the cereals in 1867. Coming down twenty years, to 1887, we find the total production of the same crop to have been 2,660,457,000 bushels, of the aggregate value of \$1,204,289,370, being an average value of 46 cents per bushel."

"But this great depreciation was not a steady and regular decline during the whole period of twenty years, and that is a point to which I wish to call the attention of the Senate. There was a period of depression; then again a rising period; and another period of fall. The amount of cereals in 1878 was 2,302,254,950 bushels, and the aggregate value of the crop was \$913,975,920, equal to 40 cents per bushel. The number of bushels produced in 1882 was 2,699,394,496, of the value of \$1,479,693,393, or equal to 54 cents per bushel."

"It appears that the value of the grain had fallen nearly as low in 1878 as it has been at any time since. It appears further that in 1882 the price had risen 33 per cent. above the price in 1878; and that from and after 1882 the price fell to 45 cents a bushel in 1887; and it has been about that ever since."

"Then if we will compare the years 1867 down to 1887 in three-year periods we will find that there were fluctuations in price during those periods. I have a table before me showing the acreage and the total amount of crops with the aggregate price for four separate periods of three years each, which I present in order that the fluctuations during those periods may be seen:

Periods.	Total Production.	Total Area of crops.	Total value of crops.
	Bushels.	Acres.	
Three years, 1867, 1868, 1869.....	4,372,180,500	201,810,132	\$3,496,422,071
Three years, 1876, 1877, 1878.....	5,444,611,696	288,027,165	2,884,555,842
Three years, 1879, 1880, 1881.....	7,221,705,371	346,575,306	4,077,582,623
Three years, 1886, 1887, 1888.....	3,712,778,000	429,961,971	3,686,706,678

"The average price per bushel for the first period, from 1867 to 1869, was 81½ cents per bushel; for the second period, from 1876 to 1878, the average price was 44½ cents per bushel; for the third period, from 1879 to 1881, the price was 56½ cents per bushel; and for the fourth period, from 1886 to 1888, the price was 42½ cents per bushel."

This department has for some time had a scope which was broader than its caption led some to assume for it. The present caption should not be understood to mean that the Alliance is to receive less attention than heretofore, but it is intended to cover the broad field of discussion of economic questions without partisan bias, which has characterized this page. No creed or doctrine is better than the truth. This is recognized by the able writers—chiefly

tillers of the soil—who have contributed the broad-gauged discussion which has given character to this department of the KANSAS FARMER.

### The Money Question.

Why should the American people struggle to have everything plentiful but money? We frequently hear talk of the over-production of the farm and factories, but an over-production of money is a thing that financiers in Congress have not been industrious enough to bring about. In fact they are unable to devise a safe and sound plan by which the country can have enough to stimulate business enterprises. The government of the United States should have a financial policy adapted to the needs of its own people, unless it is the aim of those in authority to reduce the average American citizen to the condition of the serfs of Europe. A policy tending to such a result is a dangerous one. The people of this country are too intelligent to submit long to any policy calculated to undermine and destroy their independent manhood. This intelligence and manhood, strengthened under free institutions for more than a hundred years, demands greater consideration, and it will have it. The sovereignty of the citizen can never be taken away, and divisions will not always exist. Those in authority are to be pitied who have eyes and see not, ears and hear not. The liberal pension policy of the government has had a salutary effect, but it is plain to be seen that it is losing its influence over the masses and largely over those who share directly in its benefits. The struggle now is for a satisfactory financial policy. The party that can establish it will receive the hearty support of the people.—*Emporia Republican.*

### Gossip About Stock.

Among other new advertisements that appear in this week's issue is that of Mr. O. L. Thisher, importer and breeder of Percheron and French Coach horses. An extended article on his stud farm and offerings will appear next week.

W. J. Veale, of the Swissvale stock farm, returned from the West this week, and reports the sale of two Percherons for \$2,000 each, and one for \$1,600. Judging from this one would hardly think that the price of good horses is decreasing.

Brightside stock farm is the name of a new advertiser in our Breeders' Directory this week. The owners, C. C. Gardiner & Co., of Bradford, Wabunsee county, have an extensive horse-breeding establishment and can supply almost any class on demand.

Circle U. Herd Poland-Chinas, owned by W. H. Underwood, of Hutchinson, Kas., is a new breeding establishment. This herd contains Tecumseh and Tom Corwin strain, and Graceful's Index 27089 is at the head of the herd. Mr. U. has spared neither time nor money in collecting his herd. He intends to handle as good a strain as there is anywhere and sell nothing but tops, and especially invites purchasers to call and see his stock before buying.

F. J. Jolidon & Son, of Elvaston, Ill., report that their one hundred and fifty head of stallions and mares, consisting of Percherons, Belgians, Oldenbergs and French Coaches, all doing first-rate. The special draft, that was exhibited at five State fairs in the fall of 1892, winning 272 prizes, all returned home in good condition from the exhibition campaign. They also report more inquiries, sales and a better outlook for business than at any corresponding time for three years.

The FARMER takes pleasure in calling the attention of its readers to the advertisement of Mr. Henry Metz, one of the most successful importers and breeders of Percheron and French Coach horses yet established in the State of Illinois. He began ten years ago to import from France each year a choice draft from the best obtainable, and always careful in his selections, thereby laying a basis for a steady and successful business. At this time he has eighty head to select from, and his Chicago place of business being located at the big three-story brick block, 715, 717, 719 and 721 Root street, but a few blocks from the Stock Yards Exchange building, makes it convenient for visitors in quest of a Percheron or French Coach stallion. Read his advertisement, found elsewhere in this paper, where further information may be gleaned.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, called at the FARMER office and said: "I see that several breeders are giving sales through your paper, and while I am not getting rich all at once or impoverishing my patrons, yet I am making a living and allowing my customers to live. Have sold in the last thirty days twenty-nine head of pigs at an average of \$23.25 per head, ten of the number being English Berks, with a few good ones left. Stock in fine condition, with no disease of any kind. I have made an addition to my Short-horns by the purchase of Cinderella and Hillhurst Belle, both with calves at their sides, sired by Royal Thane. I think our State fair managers could make an improvement by offering a premium for the best litter of pigs under one year instead of under six months. It would shut out so many 8 and 9 months old pigs. And one more thing is a judge that knows a good hog without its being loaded down with fat."

### EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Doctors, Preachers, Druggists, Editors, Poets, Merchants, Teachers and Soldiers, Tell the Same Story.

### Pe-ru-na Cures Catarrh.

Dr. S. B. Hartman, of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, says: For a number of years my professional duties have compelled me to be much on the road, traveling long distances by rail night and day, exposed to all kinds of vicissitudes, sleeping and eating in different hotels continually, and through it all I have preserved myself from any derangement of body resulting from catching cold. This could not have been done without Pe-ru-na. At the slightest evidence of a cold a few doses of Pe-ru-na invariably checked it. If I found myself hawking or frequently blowing my nose, instead of letting it go, as the average man would do, I always took Pe-ru-na for a few days, and at no time in my extensive travels have I been obliged to stop a day on account of my health.

Rev. J. C. Randall, Sulphur Springs, Texas, says: I have used Pe-ru-na in my family first for my wife in lung trouble. She has been greatly benefited; has passed over the winter, so far, with a great deal less trouble than for years. I have also found it of great benefit in two cases of la grippe in my family..... Eldon J. Oliver, of Westborough, Ohio, writes: I have been troubled with chronic catarrh for a number of years, and could obtain nothing that would effect a permanent cure. I was advised by my druggist to try your medicines. I began to use Pe-ru-na, and am pleased to inform you that it has helped me more than any medicine I ever tried. I heartily recommend it to all afflicted with catarrh..... W. T. Powell (editor and publisher Independent), Clarrington, Monroe county, Ohio, says: I was taken sick with bronchitis and catarrhal fever. My head was in a terrible condition—could neither see nor hear scarcely—and my lungs were very badly affected, being so tight and sore I could hardly breathe. I coughed almost constantly. I used three bottles of Pe-ru-na and was completely cured, and have felt better ever since than I had for years..... Mary Gordon Duffee (the authoress and poet), Blount Springs, Ala., writes: It affords me much pleasure to testify to the merits of your Pe-ru-na. I can speak in the highest terms of it—having used it with great benefit to myself—and recommend it to my friends with like results..... James M. Queen, Johnstown, W. Va., says: I have been sorely afflicted for several years. Pe-ru-na cured me. It is the greatest medicine in the world..... Prof. Paul S. Newman, East Farmington, Polk county, Wis., says: I was taken sick last September, 1891, with a severe pain over my chest and a dreadful cough. Being under treatment for more than five months and did not seem to improve, I resolved that I would put myself under the Pe-ru-na treatment. I am considered to be in perfect health now and rid of my bronchial catarrh. Thanks to Pe-ru-na, I owe my whole health to its use..... Andrew Walker, Selma, Iowa, writes: I have been afflicted with catarrh of the head, nose and throat for twelve years. I tried several catarrh remedies, with only temporary relief. I began taking Pe-ru-na as directed on the bottle, and commenced to improve at once, and continued to improve as I continued to use the Pe-ru-na. I am a broken down veteran soldier, fifty-seven years old, and I heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to all catarrh sufferers.

Catarrh cannot be cured by local treatment alone. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, whatever its location. An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio—a complete guide to the prevention and cure of coughs, colds, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

One of the most popular and successful implements claiming public favor, at the present, is Gamble's Celebrated Draft Equalizer, the advertisement of which will be found elsewhere in our columns. This is no experiment, but has stood the test of years, and is recognized generally as the standard device for the work intended. It is claimed that four horses hitched to it can accomplish as much work as six head can in the usual way; just the thing for a binder. They are sold strictly on their merits and reputation, and samples can be seen at the leading implement houses throughout the country.



## The Horse.

### Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, Union Stock Yards, says: "The receipts of horses at the yards for the past ten days have been very light—lighter in fact than any corresponding time in years, and in consequence the barns are cleaned out of everything—the good, bad and indifferent and the accumulated refuse of the year. To this extent, and also to teach buyers that some time or other they must pay the value of horses, the shortage was a special boon. As we go to press everything points to an immediate revival in trade following the first of the new year, and our advice is that many of the old-time buyers will be here very early in the new year. Chunks from 1,000 to 1,450 pounds will be most sought for, with a limited demand for good 1,000 pound draft horses. Shippers should gauge their course of action accordingly."

KANSAS CITY.

Receipts were only fair and demand rather light. The bulk of stock sold went to Southern markets. The holidays kept both buyers and sellers at home and the local buyers held off. Southerners still continue to be the greatest in demand. The prospects are a little better for good streeters or railroaders. There was quite a local demand for good draft and express horses, but the receipts of this class were very light and there are a number of buyers still waiting for these classes and are willing to pay good prices. The complaint among the buyers is that the stock coming in now is too rough and shaggy coated. It pays farmers to blanket their horses a week or so before putting them on the market. The buyers were from Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Georgia, Tennessee, North Carolina and New York. Prospects for the coming week are good for draft, express, street and Southern horses. The buyers all want flesh and quality and are willing to pay for it, but farmers and shippers cannot expect to realize top prices on weedy and leggy stock.

Draft, extra, 1500 lbs.....	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1300 lbs.....	85@115
Drivers, extra.....	120@210
Drivers, good.....	75@ 95
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@ 75
Cavalry.....	6@100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@ 50
Western range, broken.....	30@ 80
Matched teams.....	15@200
Western ponies.....	10@ 20

Private Sales—Seven draft averaged \$120, five drivers averaged \$104, six streeters averaged \$81.50, twenty-three Southern averaged \$50.25.

Auction Sales—Six draft averaged \$108, seven drivers averaged \$105, four chunks averaged \$90, fourteen streeters averaged \$80, twenty-five Southern averaged \$55.

### Horse and Mule Trade for 1892.

Kansas City is to-day the largest horse and mule market in the United States, Chicago alone excepted. The increase in the sales by the horse and mule department of the Stock Yards Company was very large in 1892. This is attributable to several causes, mainly the adoption of the auction system of selling during three days of each week. Another prominent factor has been its extensive advertising throughout the Southern and Eastern States. Kansas City dealers are shipping horses and mules to almost all parts of the United States, and the past season they furnished several carloads to England, France and Germany. They also shipped a large number of mules to the West Indies, and negotiations are now in progress for a shipment of fifteen hand mules for Africa.

Kansas City offers to horse and mule breeders west of the Mississippi river a better market than any other city for the following reasons: Stock is fed cheaper, no yardage is charged, freights are lighter and commissions are \$1 per head less, making a saving of \$75 per car, or nearly \$4 per head. Another advantage is Kansas City's accessibility. Farmers may be present when their stock is sold, and become conversant with the classes which are in best demand without the loss of much time from home. It is evident that in the near future the States tributary to Kansas City will furnish the majority of the horses and mules, not only for the United States, but for the old countries as well. Cheap land, cheap feed and a climate favorable in every way to the proper development of stock in bone, muscle, lungs and hoof—all combine to hold out a great and profitable future for the breeders of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and, in fact, all west of the Mississippi.

When the Kansas City Stock Yards Company established the sale of horses and mules by auction, it not only settled the question of making Kansas City the great horse and mule market of the United States, but also did what was necessary to meet the wants of farmers and stockmen generally who are breeding or dealing in horses and mules. The farmer who is at home on his farm can seldom get a proper idea of just what class the different sections of the United States demand for their trade, or the prices they are paying, or how they are classed—what constitutes a chunk, a streeter, a roadster, an express horse, a draft, carriage or coach horse, or the high knee acting cob—and is therefore entirely

in the dark when asked to price his stock. For this reason he often sells a very valuable horse at a common price, which if up at auction before a number of buyers, would sell for perhaps double the money. This will convince him at once which is the most profitable horse to raise. As the main question with the farmer is, What class of stock pays best to raise for market? We say to every farmer, it will pay you well, if you have horses or mules to sell, to either club together with some of your neighbors, or if you have cattle to ship, to fence off part of your car, and ship what horses and mules you desire to dispose of and have them sold by auction. You can sit and see not only your own, but large numbers of all classes, sold and judge for yourself what kinds bring the most money, and are the most sought after, and who buys them and how they are sold and described. This enables the stock breeder to do away with all middle men and their two or three profits before stock gets to market, but lets them be sold right from the hands of the producer to the Eastern and Southern consumer in open competition among buyers.

### VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS.

There is nothing that can be raised on the farm that will pay as large a profit, when judiciously managed, as the first-class draft horse, weighing 1,500 pounds and upward, or the large, fine roadster and the carriage or coach horse, as well as the No. 1 large draft mule, that can be sold at from \$100 to \$125 a head at 2 years old, if fat and sound and weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. But the farmer asked: "Who can raise these?" We say that every farmer can if he will only take pains, start right, and feed the same as he does his cattle and hogs. Buy a good mare, if you cannot buy more. If she is the right kind and will weigh 1,400 or 1,500 pounds and good shape—in other words, a good individual of her kind (and this is the only kind to have)—breed her to some first-class jack or draft stallion. If she is a fine, large mare, weighing around 1,200 pounds, and is of some quality and good style, breed her to a No. 1 good coach stallion and then feed and keep them fat and growing all the time.

### Horse Breeding—Present and Prospective.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Some twenty years ago I commenced the importation of Cleveland Bay and Shire horses. A few others had already established themselves with other breeds and a general interest had been awakened in improved horse breeding. Even then croakers had begun to throw out their warnings of "The business is being overdone," "Big horses will soon be a drug on the market," "Will have to be sold for beef as they are in France," etc. This alarm has been periodically sounded from that time till now, and the past year the cry has come louder than ever. My answer to the first croaker I met was the same as I make to-day: "Never fear, the market for good horses never has been, and will not be, over-supplied for many generations to come."

Perhaps the conditions just now are more discouraging for many who have large interests in horses than for many years, perhaps more so than ever before to some who are not very heavily loaded, to whom a little setback means a great deal, but to those who have been breeding judiciously the past fifteen or twenty years, I contend that the future is full of promise.

There are three classes of horse breeders who must make a radical change in their system or quit the business or "bust." The first are those who at the commencement accepted the argument that "big horses would always be in demand," and "if only big enough would sell regardless of quality." Another is the man who went blindly into the business, sold his good mares, if he had any, and used those that would not sell, and in the selection of a stallion gave no thought as to whether he was suited to the mare or not, changing from one class to another, and with each failure blaming the stallion for it. The third, who hearing of Mr. Williams' phenomenal success, seeing no reason why any other man might not do as well, has commenced breeding trotters. Taking his mare, having a "guess so" pedigree, to some cross-roads trotter, with ewe neck, knock-knees and curby hocks, paying his \$50 or \$100 fee. If he is so fortunate as to get a foal he goes to a large expense in money and time to raise it well, break and develop it, and having spent the price of several good horses, finds he has got a blank. These three classes of men include the lot who are now "sick of the horse business," and the sickest of the lot are the fellows who have been trying to breed trotters without any practical knowledge of the business. The "jack-legged cross-roads trotters" have done more to impoverish the horse interests of some of the best breeding districts in the West than all other influences combined, and the craze for weight, regardless of quality, the next.

Go where you may throughout the Middle and Western States and you will find that the farmers, who having started with even a poor class of mares, selected a first-class Shire stallion, have made money right along and to-day are content with the prospects, and those who have a good class of roadster mares have selected and used a fine styled and well-bred Cleveland Bay stallion, are more than pleased with the result.

Good heavy grade Shires, whose service fee did not exceed \$20, have made a higher average price in Chicago this fall and winter at auction than have trotting-bred horses for which \$50 and \$100 was paid to sire, and fine large carriage and coach horses have sold higher than either.

Regardless of the fact that good ordinary horses have gone slow at \$60 to \$90, when-

ever a fine large pair of Shires came under the hammer they went off quickly at \$350 to \$400. J. S. Cooper and other reliable dealers are continually sending out calls for more good heavy draft horses with plenty of bone, but the day has passed for draft horses to sell like steers by the hundred pounds. No more 1,600 pound horses on small round spongy legs, for Eastern buyers have learned the difference between a leg of round bone and meat and one of broad, flat, flinty bone and strong sinew.

Those farmers who now take advantage of ruling low prices, watch their chances and supply themselves with a good class of mares, either roadsters or draft, and increase their breeding facilities, will find themselves among the fortunates, for in this country one extreme follows another; a large number of farmers who have been breeding will drop out for a time, a scarcity will follow, and by the time next year's foals are ready for the market good horses will be booming. This must necessarily be the case for all the various business interests are constantly enlarging, new ones being started and all require the use of horses in some capacity, and especially draft horses. The demand for really fine carriage horses always has been in excess of the supply. I always have orders ahead for fine Cleveland Bay carriage and coach teams. This demand will steadily increase, for as people find themselves able to gratify their desire for their own carriage and horses they will have them, and those who have had them are continually wanting better ones.

I speak with confidence of the future of Cleveland Bays and Shires, because they have been uniformly successful wherever tried. In no single instance has a well-bred, good individual, had to stand aside for any other of its class. But, whatever the class, only the very best will pay a profit for breeding and maturing. If it be a trotter, it must have speed to win. The carriage and coach horse must be large, handsome and graceful in movement, with energy and endurance to last to the end of the road. The draft horse must be able to keep his evener up with the best. Walking is the gait for the draft horse, and the Shire can walk away from and break a stronger whiffle tree than any other horse I ever drove. GEO. E. BROWN.

Aurora, Ill.

### IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

To Jack, Jennet and Mule Breeders and Dealers of the World.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The committee appointed by the Board of Directors of the Jack and Jennet Breeders' Association to confer with the management of the Columbian Exposition for the purpose of securing proper recognition of this industry at the World's Fair, have discharged that duty. It is with pleasure and pride we state the appreciation and liberality of the management toward this branch of the live stock industry of our country.

No other class of stock is given better or more valuable prizes, when you consider the mule as part of this enterprise. To jacks and jennets are given fifty-four, first, second, third and fourth prizes, aggregating \$3,220, two diplomas and three grand sweepstakes medals. Mules are given thirty-six, first, second, third and fourth prizes, amounting to \$2,190, making a grand total of \$5,410, besides diplomas and medals.

The committee feel they voice the sentiment of those interested in this industry in extending to the management our hearty appreciation of their liberality, and of the opportunity thus given of making the grandest display the world ever saw, not only of jacks and jennets, but also of mules, the *ne plus ultra* of all labor animals. Breeders, will you avail yourselves of this opportunity? Don't longer wait for the mountain to come to you, but, Mahomet-like, go to it. Go and show the world the animal that can do more work on less feed and attention, and "never dies with disease and seldom with old age." Commence preparation at once and don't let up until the victory is won. Intending exhibitors wishing further information and premium lists, apply to the courteous gentleman, W. I. Buchanan, Chief Department of Agriculture, Chicago, Ill.

Respectfully submitted by the Committee:  
J. L. JONES, Columbus, Tenn.  
W. O. CONVERSE, Springfield, Ill.  
CHAS. E. LEONARD, Bell Air, Mo.  
(Exchanges please copy.)

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

### We Sell Live Stock.

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

### Farm Loans.

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


## "German Syrup"

"I have been a great sufferer from Asthma and severe Colds every Winter, and last Fall my friends as well as myself thought because of my feeble condition, and great distress from constant coughing, and inability to raise any of the accumulated matter from my lungs, that my time was close at hand. When nearly worn out for want of sleep and rest, a friend recommended me to try thy valuable medicine, Boschee's German Syrup. I am confident it saved my life. Almost the first dose gave me great relief and a gentle refreshing sleep, such as I had not had for weeks. My cough began immediately to loosen and pass away, and I found myself rapidly gaining in health and weight. I am pleased to inform thee—unsolicited—that I am in excellent health and do certainly attribute it to thy Boschee's German Syrup. C. B. STICKNEY, Picton, Ontario."

## APOPLEXY & PARALYSIS

If you are subject to dizzy spells, swimming in the head, or blind staggers, fainting spells, or severe Headaches, you are liable at any moment to get a stroke of Apoplexy. If you are subject to cold hands and feet, numbness or creeping sensations, heaviness and dead feeling in the arms and limbs, you are liable at any time to get a stroke of Paralysis. No person ever gets an attack of either without these symptoms. It is strange, but it is a fact, just the same, that the Red Cross Constitutional Medicine is the only preventive, or positive cure for Apoplexy or Paralysis. We will test it in any case and will forfeit one thousand dollars to any person who gets an attack of Apoplexy or Paralysis after using this medicine. The dizzy spells, swimming in the head, or other symptoms, must be relieved by the first dose of medicine. It is an utter impossibility to get an attack of Apoplexy or Paralysis after using this medicine. It is a system restorer and blood purifier for men, women and children, for which there is no substitute. One dose of this medicine will relieve Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, or Headache immediately. Call or address Red Cross Medicine Co., 521 & 523 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**Nerve Tonic**



**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

50c. per box.  
6 for \$2.50.

**Blood Builder**

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

**Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO.,**  
Schenectady, N.Y.  
and Brockville, Ont.

**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED**  
by Peck's Invisible Ear Cautions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. Sold FREE.  
—P. Peck, 233 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of testimonials.

### Sheriff's Sale.

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Wilson S. Dodge, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
The Topeka Sugar Company, A. K. Lee and Robert I. Lee, Defendants.  
Case No. 13525.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, I do hereby direct and deliver, I will, on MONDAY, THE 22D DAY OF JANUARY, 1893, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Five acres in the southeast corner of the east half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼) of section 31, township 11, south of range 15 east, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said east one-half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼); thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods north; thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods south to place of beginning. Also a part of lot No. 5 of section 29, township 11, range 15 east of the sixth principal meridian, and described as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the northeast corner of the northwest one-fourth (¼) of the southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section; thence north parallel to the west line of said section produced to the Kansas river; thence southwesterly up the said river to its intersection with the said west line of said section; thence south on said west line of said section to the northwest corner of the southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section; thence east on the north line of said southwest one-fourth (¼) of said section to place of beginning. Appraised at the sum of \$825.00.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and is appraised as above set forth, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale. The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 15th day of December, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.  
WAGNER, MARTIN and ORR,  
Attorneys for Plaintiff.



## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### The Old Stone Chimney.

To-day I wandered back to a village quaint and small,  
Where in childhood's happy days I often played;  
Down the little shady street,  
Where the pink-topped myrtles meet,  
To find the rainbow's end I oft have strayed;  
For a bag of gold, they said, would hang just o'er my head.

And I might claim it as my own,  
If I reached the bright bow's end—  
Ah, I tried with many a friend,  
But ere we reached the hill the arch was gone.

But to-day I looked around,  
Heard the brook's familiar sound,  
But the little brown thatched cottage now is gone;  
To my eyes there rushed such tears  
As I had not shed for years,  
When I saw the old stone chimney there alone.

Oh, that old stone chimney there! how sweet memories round it throng!  
About its broad hearth sides we used to sit,  
Mother with her soft dark hair,  
Ruddy boys and girls so fair,  
And in the corner dear old grandma sat and knit.

And our father, always kind, delved from out his well-stored mind  
Precious jewels for his children's good or gain;  
We would sing some sweet old song,  
As the hours would glide along,  
Hours that brought sweet breaths of joy, nor wafted pain!

But to-day I looked around,  
Heard the brook's familiar sound,  
But the little brown thatched cottage now is gone;  
To my eyes there rushed such tears,  
As I had not shed for years,  
When I saw the old stone chimney there alone!

—Mary Belle Poole.

### OUTSPOKEN FRANKNESS.

It is generally esteemed a compliment to say of a person that he is outspoken and frank, but something more than these qualities is needed to make him companionable or just. The man who boasts of his frankness is usually very rude and inconsiderate. He thinks it a virtue to speak his mind plainly and develops the bad habit of speaking it too freely on matters that do not concern him. He is sometimes really abusive, and when called to account, as he ought to be, feels impelled, in order to maintain his reputation, to be still more frank, as he terms it, by expressing his opinion of the person addressed. It is of such frank people that common scolds are made, and they are treated by the law itself as public nuisances. They present a very different picture from that usually associated with the description of a person as being frank and outspoken, but they simply represent an unbalanced type. The frank, outspoken man should be considerate, free from spite and envy, generous in thought and action. When frankness is thus combined with other virtues, it is a noble quality. Its foundation is truth. The frank man, who is also considerate, has nothing to conceal. When occasion demands it he is ready to speak, but he keeps control over his tongue and does not go out into the market places to shout his opinion in matters that do not concern him. If he doubts another's statement he does not consider that frankness requires him to pronounce it a lie. He may content himself with silence until he has obtained fuller or more definite information; or, if obliged to dissent, he will do so in a considerate and kindly manner, satisfying the demands of his frank nature without violating the principles of ordinary politeness. It is important that this distinction should be drawn between two different manifestations of frankness, because the obtrusive kind is a vice rather than a virtue, and it is this kind into which one is most likely to be led by an exaggerated idea of the value and importance of frankness. It is essentially only one form of true speaking. As every man should speak the truth, every man should be frank, but the truth is not always to be spoken. No one should deceive, even by silence, but it is not necessary to blurt out the truth on all occasions. Obvious instances are those in which one's unfavorable impression of a stranger should be withheld, at least until called for, or criticism of another's motives be abstained

from until necessity impels an expression of opinion. The man who professes frankness talks a great deal; he becomes a common tattler and he soon learns to use offensive phrases in order to show his independence of the rules that govern polite society. He "speaks his mind," as the saying goes, but it is not a good mind. In the formation of character there is an evident reaction taking place between thought and its expression. A peevish habit, often resulting from illness and to be overcome by an effort, if indulged in too long sours the mind so that the peevishness becomes chronic. Splenetic remarks uttered frequently without much thought, but as an evidence of frankness, react upon the mind and gradually turn it to spitefulness. The quite common habit of contradiction, having its origin in positiveness, also has its evil effect upon character. All of these habits need to be controlled by a good disposition that will seek to excuse faults in others (as well as in one's self), and which will recognize that other people have opinions and feelings that should not be rudely set aside or trampled upon. Positiveness which does not make allowances for positiveness in others, frankness which is not considerate, inevitably develop a disagreeable character, which merely masquerades under the appearance of a respect for truth. In short, the man who has come to regard frankness as a cardinal virtue should learn that it may become, and very often is, a positive vice, and that it will inevitably assume this character if it is not accompanied by a generous spirit and kindly consideration for other people.—*Baltimore Sun.*

### Fine Weather We're Having.

We have a young society man in Detroit we are proud of. He is a society man who can be something else when he wants to be, and he wants to be quite frequently. He is a dry wit and he delights in prodding society people whose capacity is limited to talk. During the first week in October he was in New York and attended a reception, or rather a tea at 5 o'clock.

"It's a charming day," observed the swell young woman he had met shortly after he had entered the room.

"Yes," he admitted, because it was a charming day.

"We have been having very lovely weather for some time," she continued.

"Yes," he responded, with the air of a man who knew what he was talking about and proposed to finish the subject completely before he was done with it, "and the long spell of clear weather in the middle Atlantic States bids fair to last a day or two longer. The high pressure area still covers the States east of the Mississippi, with its center resting on the Atlantic coast, showing no inclination to pass off. This area brought much colder weather into the lake regions and the New England and Middle Atlantic States on Saturday night. In northern New York and New England frosts occurred. In this city yesterday was fair; highest official temperature, 60°; lowest, 43°; average humidity, 50 per cent.; wind, northwest; average velocity, twelve miles an hour."

The girl gave a slight gasp and looked at him appealingly, but he was pitiless.

"I see by the United States signal service forecast," he went on, "that the indications are for New England, generally fair and warm weather, probably followed by showers Monday night in extreme northern portions of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; winds shifting to southeast. For eastern New York, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, fair and warmer, wind shifting to southwest. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, warmer, fair; winds shifting to south. For western New York, western Pennsylvania and Ohio, warmer and fair, probably followed at lake stations by local shower during the afternoon or night; southwest winds increasing in force. Fair weather continues in all districts, except in the upper lake region and in Dakota, where local showers are reported. The area of high pressure has moved almost directly southward from the lake regions and now covers the Atlantic coast from New England to the east Gulf States. The slight depression which was central north of Montana on Saturday evening has moved eastward to Lake Superior, and a second disturbance is apparently advancing from the region north of Montana, the barometer being relatively high over the Rocky mountain districts. It is much cooler in the Middle Atlantic States. The temperature continues low in New England and New York, where frosts occurred this morning, and it is warmer in the upper lake region and in the upper Mississippi valley. Generally fair weather will continue throughout the central valleys and in the districts on the Atlantic coast, with warmer, southwesterly winds from Virginia, northward to New England."

Then he smiled sweetly and would have heard what the girl had to say about it, but she didn't have anything to say—she was speechless, and he passed on to the next one, smiling as before.—*Detroit Free Press.*



Chapping is caused by the removal of the oil which is necessary to keep the skin supple.

The hands of those who suffer from this cause should be in water as little as possible, and the soap used should be as bland as can be procured.

Ivory Soap is quick in action because it is pure, and gentle because it contains no free alkali.

Ivory Soap is 99 $\frac{14}{100}$  per cent pure.

G. 5.

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### Madam Two Centuries.

Or nearly so. Rarely does one hear of such an instance of longevity as the story of Watsuma, an ancient Indian woman, presents. The account comes to the public from the journal of a gentleman who, anxious to become acquainted with the manners and customs of some of the red men of the forest, went among the Moquis Indians, giving special attention to the Wakoyas, a band of them who are not a wandering, tent-dwelling people. Very conservative are these Wakoyas, who, while keeping aloof from others of their kin, give earnest attention to agriculture, and such other industrial pursuits as naturally fall into line with home needs, according to their ideas of household and social comfort and happiness.

A well-shielded valley on the banks of one of the many lovely streams tributary to the Colorado river secures to these simple-hearted busy Indians a secluded position in sympathy with their naturally reticent quality of mind.

To some extent the Wakoyas have learned the use of common implements essential in farming and gardening, and it appears from the traveller's observation that a growing desire has been expressed for better acquaintance with improved methods.

These Wakoyas hold in great respect their aged relatives. Among a population of less than two hundred souls the stranger met fifteen centenarians, Watsuma, the eldest, claiming to be very well on to her 200th year.

As was learned by the stranger, this tribe have from time immemorial kept an effaceless record of birthdays. At the close of each year a smoothly polished horn receives a punch; these horns, duly marked, are kept with vigilant care, and in a manner to be individually recognized. As the chief of the Wakoyas community was courteously presenting points of interest, the stranger was taken into a rudely constructed stone building, larger than the usual village homes, and presently through the dimness a strange-looking figure was discerned kneeling in one corner of the room, breaking up small sticks of wood into still smaller fagots; this person was Watsuma, who, although blind and deaf, still kept to thrifty ways. As the chief placed a hand upon her shoulder she slowly turned, revealing a strangely repulsive countenance; just a living, breathing mummy she seemed.

In some way known only among themselves, she was made to understand that a stranger was among them and desired to see her "age horn." To this the ancient, shriveled piece of humanity at first strongly objected; after a little delay, and the exercise of some private method of communication, she was, however, won over, and in "slow, hoarse speech," desired that it be given into her own hands; then holding it up for inspection, the guest was allowed to count for himself. Though he was not allowed to profane the sacredness of this remarkable ancient relic through personal

touch, he was able slowly and carefully to verify the story of Watsuma's great age; he carefully counted and recounted. Yes, there were absolutely 182 punched holes in her "age-horn."

Having thoroughly satisfied himself, and the number having been corroborated by the headmen of the village accompanying the guest, the wonderful record, older than the Declaration of Independence, was returned to its hiding-place, an inner niche in a recess in the wall, made for such unwritten certificates.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Gingerbread Barometer.

A clever Frenchman who has original ideas on most subjects, employs a kind of barometer which may safely be called unique. It is nothing more or less than the figure of a general made of gingerbread. He buys it every year at the Place du Trone, takes it home and hangs it by a string on a nail.

Gingerbread, as every one knows, is easily affected by changes in the atmosphere. The slightest moisture renders it soft; in dry weather, on the contrary, it grows hard and tough.

Every morning, on going out, the Frenchman asks his servant: "What does the general say?" and the man applies his thumb to the gingerbread figure.

Sometimes he replies: "The general feels flabby about the chest; he would advise your taking an umbrella." On the other hand, when the general's symptoms are "hard and unyielding," the Frenchman sallies forth arrayed in his best, with no fears for his spotless suit or his new hat. He says the general has so far never proved unworthy of the confidence placed in his prognostications.

### On the Threshold.

Standing at womanhood's door is she,  
Clad in her virginal purity,  
A creature fair as the lilies be.  
And, like the lilies, alas, how frail;  
They are borne to earth when the storms prevail,  
And their life goes out in the summer gale.

When we see a frail and lovely creature, standing on the threshold between girlhood and womanhood, we shiver with a fear of what may be, because we have seen so many succumb at this critical period of life. What is needed at this time is a tonic and invigorant—something that will promote proper functional action of the female organs. The only remedy to be depended on is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This unequalled medicine, which cures diseases peculiar to women, is especially valuable at the period when the girl crosses the threshold of womanhood. Used at such a time, it never fails to produce a most beneficial result, and many a fragile girl has been tided over one of life's most trying periods by it.

### Important to Fleshy People.

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



## The Young Folks.

January.

Bluff old Winter Chieftain! How his merry  
forces rally!  
Clash of spears and clink of spurs, and plume  
of flying snow;  
Swift they come from frozen sea and marsh, and  
moor and valley,  
All the bold and mighty winds that blow.

The Sultan of the Northland comes with stiff  
and rattling volleys;  
Not an acorn in the forest can escape his driv-  
ing gale;  
And he even hurls his dagger through the mistle-  
toe and holly,  
And flares about the stoutest cedar's veil.

And the Western wind comes rushing in a white  
and blinding flurry,  
And dances on the hilltops the livelong winter  
day;  
And the tiny, snow-winged fairies, they hustle  
and they hurry  
Till all the earth is snugly tucked away.

The Eastern wind comes up from where the low,  
white bogs are lying;  
And he brings a veil of moisture, and he brings  
the sleety rain;  
We hear him shrilly wailing, and we hear him  
softly sighing,  
And flinging bits of ice against the pane.

Then the Southern wind comes whispering of  
valleys that are sleeping  
Among the orange thickets and groves of palm  
and date,  
And we dream a dream of springtime, and of  
pinks and lark-spur peeping.  
And know that we shall find them if we wait.

But Janus claps his ice-mailed hands, and  
stamps upon the heather;  
Once more his forces rally at mandate of their  
king;  
And all the mad and merry winds clasp hands  
and dance together,  
And flee away the fairy dream of spring.

—Good Housekeeping.

### THREE AGAINST TEN.

It was just sunset when suddenly around  
a bend on the Oklahoma appeared a dug-  
out paddled by two stalwart fellows in a  
sort of homespun uniform, while a boy  
dressed as an officer sat in the stern. Five  
minutes before the crocodiles and cranes,  
water turkeys, bitterns and herons  
had the black, oozy river all to themselves  
as it sluggishly made its way through the  
swampy palmettos and cypress.

The boat bumped along slowly, striking  
against cypress trees and fallen tree trunks.  
The paddlers looked anxious, for the  
chance of finding a comfortable camping  
ground was growing slighter before young  
Will Loring began to be sick of his esca-  
pade. He had left camp eight miles away  
without orders and taken two of his com-  
pany with him to do Indian scouting on his  
own account.

Little more than a year before he had  
been a school boy, playing soldier in the  
streets of St. Augustine with other young-  
sters. When the Seminole war of 1835  
broke out, sweeping with a wave of fire  
and massacre across the State, he ran away  
from home and joined a company of volun-  
teers. His daring and coolness at the bat-  
tles of the Withlacoochee and Alaquia, in  
connection with the social importance of  
his family, had given him his epaulets at  
an age when other boys of the same years  
were still in terror of the schoolmaster's  
birch.

"Wall, lieutenant," drawled one of the  
men as he peered warily into the depths of  
the dark cypress arches, "we're in a 'orrid  
fix, I reckon. If we keep on, we'll run  
plum into a nest of them Injun devils, dead  
shore."

Both the soldiers were crackers, bred in  
the woods and swamps, good shots and  
skillful hunters, though thin, slouching  
figures, were not ornaments to a dress  
parade.

"Keep on paddling," said young Loring  
in low tones, but with an air of sternness,  
which did not set well on his smooth face  
and mischievous black eyes, "and wait my  
orders." Then feeling that he had as-  
serted his authority, he continued, with a  
burst of boyish confidence: "I tell you  
what it is, Scraggs, we'll have to get back  
to that hummock about a mile up the river,  
where we can find pine-knots to cook sup-  
per, don't you think so?"

"Bless you, lieutenant, d'ye hanker to  
lose your skelp? No supper-to-night but a  
drink of swamp water and a chew of raw  
bacon. I'll bet there's a hundred of red  
varmints in two miles on us."

"You're not afraid, Scraggs, are you?"  
said the youngster with a lordly air; "a  
fellow who can bore a potato tossed in the  
air at a hundred yards with a rifle ball  
ought to have plenty of spunk."

"A leetle more skeery than I war forty  
year ago," answered the cracker with a  
twinkle in his eye. "Howsomever as men  
of my inches do I reckon I've got as much  
clar grit as most on 'em."

This talk had gone on in half whispers.  
The darkness was increasing every minute.  
The boyish officer in spite of his air was  
evidently uneasy, for his eye shot continual  
glances ahead and on both sides into the  
swamp, as the dugout glided at a snail's  
pace. They were nearing another bend in  
the stream, when through the tangle of leaf  
and vine there was a red gleam like a huge  
firefly. Without waiting orders Scraggs  
whirled the boat back with a powerful  
paddle, and turned to his officer with eyes  
almost starting from their sockets, shaking  
his head in warning.

"Injuns, Injuns, Lieutenant Will, a dozen  
on 'em," he whispered. "I seed the hind  
ends of two canoes jiss roun' the bend.  
Thar must be a hummock whar they're  
camped. They're jiss got through eatin',

and are stampin' out the embers. Sh—  
don't speak. I'll work the old scow deep  
into the cypress. We'll see what tricks  
they're up to, seein' we're hyar and can't  
get away very easy. But by Jimmy, my  
skelp kinder crawls as if 'twould not be  
thar to-morrow mornin'."

Young Loring nodded, and the paddlers  
cautiously forced the boat about fifty feet  
through the mouth of a black arch into the  
heart of the swamp. Hidden here they  
were nearer the savages than before, and  
could hear their movements.

It soon became clear that the party of  
Seminoles had no purpose of leaving their  
camp that night, and no suspicion of white  
men close at hand. One by one they  
dropped asleep, and their slumber chorus,  
which sounded not unlike the grunting of  
the alligators in the swamp, was music to  
the prisoners squatted in their gloomy  
covert.

Three hours had passed, and the growing  
light that silvered the lagoon outside of  
their retreat proved the moon well up over  
the tops of the trees. "Now is our  
time," whispered Scraggs, "to get out  
this hole and paddle up stream for a safe  
landing place and vamoose back to camp."  
Lieutenant Loring answered not a word.  
His boyish mind was deep in thought—  
daring thought, which filled him with ex-  
citement.

If he returned to camp as he left it there  
was sure to be a sharp reprimand, perhaps  
court-martial for absence without leave.  
The excuse that he was an irresponsible  
lad would alone save him, and at that fancy  
his heart had waxed hot with shame. But  
to go back as conqueror and hero—ah! that  
was worth risking his scalp for.

"Are ye asleep?" whispered Scraggs  
again.

"No," was the reply; "I am going to  
take these redskins back to camp with me.  
So, Scraggs, you two can just tie your hair  
on, for it will soon be in peril."

The men jumped as if they heard the  
whizz of Seminole lead.

"You see it will be a shame to sneak  
back empty handed. We can't exactly  
take their scalps, but we can take them-  
selves as a present to the general," said  
the ingenious youth. "The Indians are  
fast asleep. We'll paddle up and take their  
canoes. Then I'll land on the hummock,  
you know, and pick up their rifles. Then  
in the morning we can order them to sur-  
render on peril of being shot down, for we  
shall have loaded guns, and they'll have  
none."

The two Crackers groaned over the piece  
of youthful strategy, but Scraggs responded:  
"All right, lieutenant, I s'pose we've got to  
die some time."

The dugout left its covert and glided  
silent as a shadow into the open stream.  
A few strokes brought them in full sight of  
the Indian camp. The island where the  
savages lay was well shadowed by the  
trees, but their forms could be dimly seen  
stretched on the earth. Silently the little  
party detached the two canoes, and towed  
them to a secure position, where they fas-  
tened them to a cypress tree fifty yards from  
shore.

As the boat approached the shore on its  
second more dangerous mission, young  
Loring slipped off his boots and stepped  
into the ooze, regardless of moccasins and  
rattlers. Scraggs and his comrade cover-  
ing the advance with leveled guns, felt  
their stout hearts quake as their boy leader  
crept in among those sleeping figures of  
bronze.

A stumble or the snapping of a twig  
might make the difference of life and death.  
The lad moved as if he were a cat. The  
coarse hummock grass, armed with minute  
thorns, cut into his flesh, but he scarcely  
felt them. The sleeping redskins lay partly  
in the moonlight and partly in the shade  
of the trees which rose in the center of the  
hummock, each one with his rifle by his  
side, the fierce copper face chiseled as if in  
metal.

Had the Indians disposed of their guns as  
the whites do, by stacking or resting them  
against a tree, the task of securing them  
would have been less risky. But they had  
kept their arms within reach, and some  
even had their tomahawks loosened from  
the belt, as if for instant use. The Indian  
rarely sets a guard at night, unless in the  
immediate presence of an enemy. Here in  
the depth of a great cypress swamp, im-  
passable to troops, a surprise would seem  
impossible. Yet even now the cunning and  
suspicion of the race had not forsaken  
them.

The nerves of the young officer were  
strung to the highest tension. One by one  
he stealthily lifted the rifles from the earth  
till he had what he could carry. These he  
bore to the low bank and passed to the men  
on guard in the dugout. No word was ex-  
changed. Again he returned to the danger-  
ous sleepers, a distance of about 100 feet  
from shore, for a second load. A brawny  
savage tossing in his dreams gave a fierce  
grunt and threw out a hand, which touched  
the young thief's ankle as if to clutch it.  
The moment thrilled him with all the agony  
of discovery, but he stood stock still wait-  
ing for something further. It was a false  
alarm, but cold sweat poured from his face.  
Another of the savages had his hand on the  
stock of his gun and the piece had to be  
gently slid from under his fingers.

Again, the third time, he went back to  
complete his work. The moon was now  
high up in the sky and poured a flood of  
light on the little island. The recumbent  
Indians were cut out like monstrous sil-  
houettes against the ground. The boy's  
swimming head warned him that his  
strength couldn't last much longer. But he  
resolutely went at his task, though his  
throat felt as if squeezed by an iron grip.  
He had gathered his last armful, when one  
of the red men in his dreams raised him-  
self on his haunches, and sat with chin rest-  
ing on his knees. The moonshine flickered  
on his face through the quivering foliage,

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and his sunken eyes appeared half-open  
and following his white enemy. The watch-  
ful Scraggs, too, observed this movement,  
and his tanned cheeks turned white as  
chalk, as his finger was about to press his  
rifle-trigger. But he waited and the sav-  
age sleeper made no further sign.

At last the work was done. The ten  
minutes had seemed a year. The lad stag-  
gered to the boat, shaking as if with an  
ague. "I must speak," he said, "or I shall  
yell. I thought twice I'd have to whoop or  
go into a faint. But Scraggs, I pulled  
through, didn't I? Help me in."

"Wall!" You've got the guns shore,"  
said Scraggs, "and drat my skin if the  
biggest bully in Jessup's camp would a  
done it. I've heered afore that pups o'  
your breed want a skeered er men or  
devil!"

No time had been lost while Scraggs was  
relieving his mind; the dugout was skim-  
ming out into the stream with lively paddle  
strokes. The plan was boldly executed in  
the morning. With the coming of light the  
Seminoles discovered the robbery of their  
weapons and rushed to the edge of the  
swamp with frantic yells, brandishing their  
tomahawks. But the marauders were far  
beyond the throw of axe or knife, and sat  
with leveled rifles.

Then came a shrill treble voice demand-  
ing in Spanish the instant surrender of the  
little Seminole band, for at that time nearly  
every one in Florida—Indian, negro and  
white—knew something of the language.  
After considerable parley the red men  
agreed to throw their knives and toma-  
hawks into the marsh. They were taken  
aboard in pairs and their right wrists tightly  
fastened together with stout strips of  
Scraggs' homespun shirt. The dugout  
towed the canoes up stream, while the  
young officer sat in the stern and guarded  
the captives with loaded pistols.

So the dare-devil returned to camp the  
same afternoon, and instead of a rowing he  
was covered with praise and honor by Gen-  
eral Jessup and his little army.

This boy afterward became a distin-  
guished general—Major General William  
W. Loring—who led armies in the far dis-  
tant east as a pasha in the service of the  
Egyptian khedive, as well as in this coun-

try. But in his long career he never did  
anything more daring and heroic than the  
feat planned and executed by the boy at 15,  
the substantial facts of which were told me  
by the General himself.—*Detroit Echo.*

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**to Jan.**



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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.

C. F. W. Bluhm, of Canada, Kas., wishes to know from some one who has had experience, which is the best variety of sorghum to sow for fodder.

The type with which this week's KANSAS FARMER is printed is brand new. The reader is invited to notice the beautiful, clear print, which will doubtless be appreciated. The number of papers printed each week is so great that the type is rapidly worn, so that a "new dress" is a frequent necessity.

The new State officers are to take their several positions next Monday, and the Legislature will convene on the following day. A good deal of interest is felt in the organization of the House, a majority of one in that body being claimed by the Republicans, while the Populists claim that by a fair handling of the returns the Republicans would have been in the minority. Exciting times are by some predicted.

The Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association have abandoned the idea of holding an auxiliary meeting at Topeka next week, and President King suggests that as many sheepmen as possible attend the State Board of Agriculture meeting as well as the Improved Stock Breeders' meeting, as the sheep industry is to have a place on the regular program of each, and all can participate in the discussions.

The dairymen of Osage county are to pattern after their brethren in Shawnee by forming a county dairy association, and a meeting for that purpose will be held in Burlingame on Tuesday, January 17. Mr. R. L. Wright, Secretary of the Shawnee County Association, will be present to assist in the organization, and the meeting will be addressed by a number of prominent dairymen. Osage county, especially in the vicinity of Burlingame, is admirably adapted for dairy purposes, and the interest manifested at the county fair and on other occasions indicates that the prospect is good for a strong association.

## NO MARKET QUOTATIONS.

As Monday was a holiday, there were no market quotations, so we omit the market quotations this week, and, in place of the same, give a brief review of the past year's live stock and grain markets, to which we invite the careful attention of our readers, as it is suggestive and useful in many respects as a guide to future action.

## 1892--1893.

The books for the year 1892 are closed, and with them the thirtieth volume of the KANSAS FARMER. The events of the old year have been such as to develop more than the usual amount of thought on industrial questions. The great famine in Europe, producing its untold miseries for millions—while the country in which the famine was sorest was a large exporter of bread stuffs—has presented a combination of circumstances appealing not only to the sympathies of humanity, but also to the thought of humanitarians. And the labor disturbances in this country, while not as universal as was at one time feared they might become, have been followed by consequences which, in their severity to those affected, have started a current of thought, the which, if developed to its fullest extent, means revolution—not necessarily violent revolution, but revolution, nevertheless.

The year 1892 was not, as compared with its predecessors, an unfavorable one for the farmers of Kansas. The wheat crop was immense, and, although the price was low, the great surplus brought a large return. Corn, in a considerable part of the State, was a fair crop, and sold at remunerative prices. Stock enjoyed immunity from disease. The cattle interests suffered low prices during the year, but hogs, during the last part of the year, ruled high. It may be said that Kansas farmers, in general, are holding their own, and, in cases where they have not too much interest to pay, are improving their situation.

The beginning of the year 1893 finds a less acreage of fall grain sown than for the last few years. The abundant snow, which covers the ground, is exceedingly favorable for the considerable acreage which was put in notwithstanding the dry fall. Feed is in good supply, and live stock in good condition, with prospects for better prices than have recently prevailed.

The agitation of the last few years has emphasized the experience of former times, showing the importance of discharging as rapidly as possible all interest-bearing obligations. The farmers of Kansas, assisted by their organizations and taught by them, have applied this lesson to their individual cases, and the disposition to cease being debtors, the determination to accomplish all that industry can to promote individual as well as general prosperity, has become almost universal. It is one of the unfortunate features of the cycles in which the finances of the country run, that debts are usually paid when it is the hardest to pay them, and are more rapidly contracted at times when they ought to be paid. But it is a wise proceeding always to pay debts when it can be done. It is said that money works seven days in the week, and if it is working against you its industry is none the less effective than when for you. There are many indications of the approach of a time of easier credits, and it is not unlikely that as an effect of, or as an antidote to, the agitation which has become so widespread, money will be more abundant in the near future than for several years past. The temptation to go into debt at such times is almost irresistible, but those who become wealthy find these the times in which to secure people's obligations. At least conservatism is the part of wisdom, and it is well to pay when payment is easiest to be made. The KANSAS FARMER believes its patrons are entering upon a year during which by wisely using the opportunities they may enjoy a liberal prosperity, and it will be a part of the business of the FARMER, during the year, to so consider the situation with reference to farmers' interests as to assist the readers to the fullest possible enjoyment of the opportunities which the year presents. With a rapidly increasing circulation, with a substantial business support, and with a new dress which is put on with the beginning of the year, the KANSAS FARMER expects to be more valuable to its patrons than ever before.

## A STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The State of Kansas is now, and has been for several years, giving financial support to five separate, though nearly related, bureaus of information. These are the State Board of Agriculture, the State Horticultural Society, the Forestry Commission, the Silk Station and the Fish Commission.

The usefulness of these is not questioned. But the extravagance and the impolicy of maintaining them separately, instead of as one department, is very apparent.

The appropriation for each for the year ending June 30, 1892, were as follows:

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.	
Salary of Secretary.....	\$2,000.00
Clerk hire.....	2,200.00
Expressage, freight, telegraphing, postage, etc.....	1,800.00
Expenses of members and delegates.....	750.00
Contingent fund.....	500.00
Total.....	\$7,250.00
HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.	
Salary of Secretary.....	\$ 800.00
Freight and express.....	35.00
Expenses of board.....	100.00
Traveling expenses of Secretary.....	100.00
Postage.....	200.00
Total.....	\$1,235.00
COMMISSION OF FISHERIES.	
Salary of Commissioner and expenses.....	\$ 300.00
Traveling expenses.....	200.00
Total.....	\$ 500.00
FORESTRY STATION.	
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$ 600.00
Salary of foreman.....	600.00
Purchase trees, seeds and cuttings.....	500.00
Help, postage, printing and incidental expenses.....	3,000.00
Traveling expenses of Commissioner.....	800.00
Total.....	\$5,000.00
SILK STATION.	
Salary of Commissioner.....	\$ 800.00
Purchase of cocoons.....	1,000.00
Reeler's wages.....	1,000.00
Engineer.....	300.00
Fuel and incidentals.....	500.00
Total.....	\$3,600.00
The amounts expended by each during the fiscal year, were:	
State Board of Agriculture.....	\$ 7,181.47
Horticultural Society.....	1,235.00
Commission of Fisheries.....	500.00
Forestry Station.....	4,912.57
Silk Station.....	2,282.05
Total.....	\$16,111.09

It will be seen that in the case of several of these bureaus less than the amount appropriated was used.

But it must not be assumed that the State had no further expense on account of the several societies and stations which are by it supported. It is meet and right and altogether proper that each should print periodically a report. Through these reports much valuable information has been given to a small part of the public.

The following is a list of the last full reports from these several interests, with the cost of each:

	No.	Cost.
State Board of Agriculture.....	20,000	\$20,000.00
Horticultural Society.....	5,000	3,620.78
Commission of Fisheries.....	2,500	45.25
Silk Station.....	1,000	30.81
Fish Commission.....	2,500	38.35
Total.....		\$23,735.17
Add amounts from above.....		16,111.09
Total.....		\$39,850.26

There are, in round numbers, 200,000 farmers in Kansas. The largest number of reports printed of late by any of these interests, being the biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture, is 20,000. Of these, very many are sent East, they being in great demand for immigration agents, loan companies, etc. Another large proportion is absorbed by county officers, political leaders, etc., so that the number available for the practical farmers is small compared with the number of farmers. It is doubtful if one farmer in twenty-five ever sees this valuable report. This is not the fault of the Secretary or of the board, but it is one of the inherent faults of the system under which the State is having this work done.

It may not be generally known that

the State Board of Agriculture and the State Horticultural Society are, in a measure, private concerns, or societies with whose succession and officers the public has nothing to do. Their Secretaries are their executive officers, and these are chosen by vote of the societies. The good work done by them has benefited the public, but the public has no control of them other than the ability of the Legislature to influence them by means of conditions imposed upon appropriations.

That here are branches of State service for which the State pays, while the governing power in them is not dependent upon the authority of the State, is almost as anomalous as if the choice of the Secretary of State, the Auditor, the Treasurer and the State Superintendent were relegated to societies instead of being elected by the people.

Manifestly, both economy and consistency require that these several related branches of the State government be consolidated into one department, and that the Secretary be elected, as are other State officers, by the people. The incoming Legislature should act favorably upon some well-devised measure elevating the State Agricultural Bureau to a department and bestowing upon the Secretary the dignity of an election by the people and imposing upon him the usual responsibility of an officer of the State, with the care and oversight of all interests properly referable to such department. The measure should also provide some rational and economical plan for placing before the actual farmers of the State the information contained in the valuable reports, and which, under the present system, is secured by every other interested party before it reaches the farmer. The member who formulates a bill embodying the provisions which evidently ought to be enacted, and secures its passage, will be entitled to and will receive the hearty commendation of the farmers of Kansas.

It is understood that Governor-elect Lewelling will recommend some legislation in regard to these bureaus. The new executive, in harmony with the great majority of those who have thought carefully on this subject, recognizes the incongruity of the present cumbersome and expensive, and only partially effective, method of maintaining this department of the State's work, as well as the importance of securing to the actual farmer, and that at as early a date as to those with whom he has to deal, the valuable information collected and published at public expense.

## A GREAT STOCK MARKET.

In summing up the year's live stock business at the Kansas City stock yards, we find that in every branch, except hogs, a remarkable and noteworthy progress has been made.

The receipts of cattle and calves for the year surpass all previous years, with 1,475,000 cattle and 90,000 calves, against 1,270,917 cattle and 76,570 calves in 1891, and 1,472,229 cattle and 76,568 calves in 1890. The small increase over 1890 would in itself be of no importance, but the aggregate of over 1,550,000 cattle and calves is of itself a most striking fact, demonstrating that the growth of the business is of sure stability and endurance.

Of the 200,000 cattle gained over last year, about 60 per cent. were range cattle. It was a legitimate gain, arising from the increased confidence the ranchmen felt in this market. A much larger share of the range cattle arrivals in 1892 were sold here than in 1890, and the gain over 1886, 1887 and 1888, in the percentages of the cattle sold here, were still larger. A ranchman could ship to Kansas City any time the past year and be sure that his cattle would find buyers. Very few



cases of forwarded cattle met with better prices than were offered at Kansas City. The local killers' needs had grown so large, and the dressed beef men and order buyers of Eastern cities wanted so many cattle that the demand during the range season was fully equal to the supply.

The great volume of the feeder business done at this market places it at the top of the list of feeder markets of the country. Being at a convenient point for ranchmen and farmers without corn, to come with young cattle, and equally convenient for the farmers of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas with a surplus of corn, to buy cattle, as a result of this convenience, 250,000 young cattle are exchanged annually. A consistent estimate of the buying side of the cattle market for next year may be placed at about the following figures: Local slaughter 1,000,000, stockers and feeders 300,000, shippers 450,000; total 1,750,000. This signifies that more cattle will be needed than have ever arrived in one year.

No changes of magnitude were had in the hog trade of 1892. The receipts were 2,400,000 in round numbers, which is somewhat below the years of 1891 and 1890. The shortage was due partly to the shortage of the corn crop the past two years, and partly to heavy losses by disease among the spring crop of pigs. Prices of hogs were not high enough to encourage farmers to either feed high-priced corn or take much risk with sickness, as they would have done had prices been uniformly high the past three years. On this account, some farmers almost or quite abandoned hog-raising, while others reduced their numbers. It has been an easy matter the past five years to take care of the 2,500,000 hogs arriving in Kansas City. The buying side of the market needs no growth at present, but the supply of hogs needs to be enlarged to fill the demand, and it would be no tax on the buying side to handle 4,000,000 hogs in 1893. The daily killing capacity now shows the enormous total of 30,500 hogs. Operating to the extent of one-third of the capacity, would consume over 3,000,000 hogs per annum.

Receipts of sheep for 1892, in round numbers, were 440,000, showing a gain of 50,000 over 1891, but falling below the banner year of 1890 by 95,869 head. Although this branch of the live stock business is not nearly so great as cattle and hogs, it is shown to have doubled itself since 1887, raising from 209,000 in that year to 440,000 last year. The most remarkable feature in this branch of the live stock business is the fact that the buying side of the market has increased to that capacity that 600,000 head annually will be easily consumed as soon as receipts permit.

After reviewing the facts of prosperity presenting themselves in the above, it is almost useless to add that the year 1892 presents more record-breakers in almost every branch of the business than any preceding year. The largest receipts on record of cattle in one day were 13,066 on October 10, 1892. Largest receipts on record for one calendar week were 52,451, week of October 1, 1892. In the receipts of cattle and calves for one month, 1892 stands at the top with 200,738 cattle in September, and 19,848 calves in August. Also the total for the year surpasses all previous records in the receipts of cattle and calves, with 1,475,000 cattle and 90,000 calves in round numbers. The receipt of hogs were surpassed by only two years, 1890 and 1891. The largest receipts for one day in 1892, of cattle, were 13,066 head on October 10; of calves, 1,563 on August 1; of hogs, 17,615 on June 3; of sheep, 6,945 on May 16. Largest receipts for one week in 1892 were of cattle, 52,451, October 1; of calves, 5,441, September 10; of hogs, 80,532, January

16; of sheep, 17,889, April 30. Largest receipts for one month of 1892 were of cattle, 200,738, September; of calves, 19,848, August; of hogs, 285,262, January; of sheep, 52,264, April. The largest receipts of cars of live stock in 1892 for one day were 685, July 8; for one week, 2,780, October 15; for one month, 10,847, October.

#### THE KANSAS CITY GRAIN MARKET.

The marvelous growth in the grain trade here, shown by the annual reviews of the morning papers of Sunday, is a matter in which every Kansan should take a just pride, as to them more than to the enterprise of Kansas City's grain men is this grand success due. But for the wonderful crop of Kansas wheat in 1892 and its superior quality, the building of the trade of this great market, as shown below, would not have been possible. Not only was the yield unprecedented—74,539,000 bushels—but the quality very superior, the larger per cent. of this vast quantity of wheat grading No. 2 hard.

The extraordinary increase in wheat-growing in Kansas in the past three years is one of the marvels of agricultural development in the West. From 1,594,000 acres in 1889 the wheat area of Kansas has increased to 4,130,000 acres in 1892. No other State in the Union can now compare with Kansas as a wheat-growing State. The wheat crops of the principal States in 1889 and in 1892 were as follows:

	1889.	1892.
Kansas, bushels.....	74,539,000	30,912,000
Indiana.....	40,438,000	41,187,000
California.....	38,554,000	43,781,000
Minnesota.....	37,520,000	45,456,000
N. and S. Dakota.....	54,902,000	41,652,000
Ohio.....	35,849,000	36,865,000
Illinois.....	28,031,000	38,014,000

And yet, the State was taxed to only a fraction of its full producing capacity. Kansas has not only assumed first place as a wheat-producing State, but there is every reason to believe that it has assumed its new position permanently. Not only was there more wheat raised than the railroads could handle, but it was of the best milling quality. For the first time in many years Kansas City grades were this year accepted in the other markets of the world without question, and many shipments of wheat from this market since the last harvest received unstinted praise from the buyer, both in this country and Europe. The grades were more evenly and satisfactorily sustained than ever before in the history of the trade, and Kansas City grain was given a standing with the commercial world never before enjoyed. And with politics out of the inspection department, buyers took hold with a more confident feeling and soon became satisfied that an honest effort was being made to place all grain where it belonged, upon its merit. The result was increased buying of wheat here, both for domestic trade and export, and not only did the Eastern mills furnish their usual demand, but the orders from east of the Mississippi river were more frequent and for larger shipments. The superior quality of the Kansas wheat also drew many orders from the Northwest for mixing purposes, and a general recognition was given to the Kansas City wheat market never before enjoyed and a standing to Kansas wheat unknown in previous years. To handle this rapidly-growing business new elevator room was demanded. Before harvest it became apparent that the storage and handling room of the city would not be adequate to the demands of the trade, and new elevators commenced to rise up on all hands. Seven were finished during the year, with a combined handling capacity of 265,000 bushels per day and storage capacity of 1,620,000 bushels, making the handling capacity of the city at the end of the year 1,005,000 bushels and storage capacity of 4,804,000 bushels.

At New Orleans the terminal facilities of that city were improved greatly,

encouraging trade in that quarter and enabling much more export business to be done via the Crescent city than ever before. A number of new firms entered the trade during the year and the export business was double any previous year's in the history of the trade.

A new weighing system was adopted during the year which, with the more satisfactory inspection, silenced many hitherto complaints against this market. On the Kansas side all grain received is weighed by Kansas State weighmasters, and on the Missouri side by the Western Railway Weighing Association. As they are disinterested parties and under bond to give correct weights, they gave general satisfaction. But this has not stopped the leakage of cars in transit, due largely to defective rolling stock, and this cannot be stopped until the railroads are made to sign bills of lading for the actual number of bushels of grain received and made to account for every bushel received.

#### RECEIPTS OF GRAIN BY MONTHS FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 30, 1892.

Mo'nth	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total
Jan'y	1,085,870	1,316,380	474,960	102,810	2,980,116
Feb'y	822,970	1,194,160	374,900	50,500	2,442,530
March	967,735	1,102,045	275,000	43,470	2,388,250
April	631,407	73,355	254,560	33,130	1,042,452
May	1,061,235	1,397,480	224,250	165,600	2,848,565
June	2,037,915	1,741,215	362,250	188,800	4,330,180
July	1,641,600	1,062,500	229,900	21,000	2,945,000
Aug.	4,779,000	1,038,900	343,200	106,800	6,267,900
Sept.	4,170,000	1,690,500	322,300	142,800	6,325,600
Oct.	4,423,800	578,300	275,000	118,800	5,395,900
Nov.	2,234,400	482,700	235,400	76,200	3,044,000
Dec.	1,961,800	887,600	219,000	62,400	3,120,800
Total	25,837,317	12,536,035	3,500,400	1,010,500	44,884,457

#### TOTAL RECEIPTS OF GRAIN FOR A SERIES OF YEARS.

Year.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total
1871	697,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,037,000
1872	788,700	301,800	30,000	10,000	1,130,500
1873	760,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,090,000
1874	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1875	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1876	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1877	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1878	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1879	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1880	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1881	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1882	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1883	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1884	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1885	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1886	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1887	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1888	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1889	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1890	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1891	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000
1892	810,000	300,000	30,000	10,000	1,150,000

#### STORAGE, RECEIVING AND DISCHARGING CAPACITY OF KANSAS CITY ELEVATORS FROM 1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Storage capacity, bushels.	Receiving and discharging capacity, bu.
1875	375,000	55,000
1876	422,000	170,000
1877	1,320,000	285,000
1878	1,320,000	285,000
1879	1,495,000	345,000
1880	1,500,000	590,000
1881	1,500,000	590,000
1882	1,500,000	590,000
1883	1,620,000	605,000
1884	1,910,000	655,000
1885	1,890,000	675,000
1886	1,508,000	605,000
1887	1,508,000	605,000
1888	1,775,000	680,000
1889	1,820,000	700,000
1890	2,970,000	845,000
1891	3,745,000	900,000
1892	4,994,000	1,230,000

#### GRAIN INSPECTED.

The report of grain inspected during the year ending December 31, 1892, by the inspection department of Kansas City, Kas., is as follows:

	Cars.
Wheat.....	51,630
Corn.....	13,948
Oats.....	2,397
Rye.....	1,925
Barley.....	147

Total number of cars inspected during the year.....70,017

Kansas City, Mo., by Commercial Exchange:

	Cars.
Wheat.....	17,611
Corn.....	7,321
Oats.....	1,374
Rye.....	875
Barley.....	21

Total number of cars inspected during the year.....26,702

These figures show a trade building never before equalled in this country and tell of a rising supremacy in the grain trade of the Kansas cities that means a reshaping of the cereal business of the West and a building here at the mouth of the Kaw, a grain depot rivaling that of Chicago.

CORN.—The volume of business in this grain, as well as in wheat, was large the past year, though hardly up to that of 1891, when a big Southern

trade was had. During the latter half of 1892, Texas was a free seller of corn, whereas a year ago it was one of the largest buyers in this market. A number of other Southern States also raised good crops in 1892, hence the demand for Western corn was correspondingly reduced. But a big trade was opened up with Mexico in white corn, resulting from a famine in portions of that country and temporary withdrawing of the import duty. But while some 6,000 cars of corn was sent from this market to that republic, the trade was not satisfactory. The prospective heavy profits at first causing a rush of shipments and a railroad blockade at the border and ultimate loss to many, and the commercial honor of the Mexicans is of such a low standard as to require the payment on delivery of everything to prevent ultimate loss. The higher prices also had a tendency to check export business to Europe, though many good shipments were made during the year.

OATS.—The same things operated against the market for this grain the past year as against corn. The Western crops were short and the Southern crops were good, hence a falling off in the volume of trade. Texas, that was one of the largest buyers of this grain in this market in 1891, has so far bought very few Western oats of the crop of 1892, and the Southeastern States ordered less freely, the better crops at home and higher prices here in the West both tending to restrict sales—a loss of business, however, common to all Western cities and resulting from the same influence.

RYE.—A healthy and satisfactory market was had for this grain the past year, and the volume of trade was limited solely by the supply, a steady demand being had at all times for all the receipts, but prices were lower the last half of the year in sympathy with wheat. But if the volume of trade was lighter than in 1891 the market improved distinctively in tone and a more confident feeling as to the future pervaded the trade.

#### Shawnee Dairymen Organize.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Shawnee county dairymen organized on Saturday last by forming a permanent dairy association and electing the following officers: President, H. W. Cheney; Vice President, Peter Heil; Secretary, R. L. Wright; Treasurer, W. E. McCarter.

The meeting was well attended considering the inclemency of the weather. Many farmers from a distance who had been notified were unable to get to town in consequence of the slippery condition of the roads. The meeting adjourned before all of the various committees were ready to report, and will reconvene on Saturday, the 7th inst., at 1:30 p. m., in Lincoln Post hall, on East Sixth street, between Quincy street and Kansas avenue. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws, consisting of A. E. Jones, Peter Heil and R. L. Wright, will then make its report.

It was the sense of the meeting that the fee for annual membership should be fixed at 50 cents, the payment of which should also entitle the wives of members, or any of the daughters who are desirous of becoming better posted on dairy work, to all of the privileges of the association.

One of the principal objects of the association is to improve the quality of dairy butter. It is therefore very desirable that the wives of the members, who are in this case the actual "dairymen," should be brought under the influence of the association. It is proposed to hold dairy institutes at short intervals at different places in the county, at which butter-making according to the most approved methods, will be taught and exemplified by actual practice.

A Committee on Resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Berry, Zinn and McCarter, will also report on Saturday next. It is further expected that some arrangements will be made looking to the exhibit of Shawnee county butter at the World's Fair, and in view thereof W. H. Smith, Secretary of the World's Fair Board for this State, has promised to attend the meeting and explain the proper course to be pursued by intending exhibitors.

The dairy farmers of Shawnee county, and as many from adjoining counties as are conveniently located, are earnestly invited to attend. The wives and daughters of dairymen will be especially welcome.

R. L. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Topeka, Kas.

I heartily recommend Salvation Oil for neuralgia, for it acts like a charm. J. S. McCauley, 538 N. Gay St., Balto., Md.



## Horticulture.

### Tree Planting on the Plains.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having had some experience with tree claims in western Kansas, I will make a few suggestions that may assist your correspondent, Mr. Lewis Williams, in his efforts, and give him an idea of what it will cost to raise ten acres of trees on his claim.

Presuming that there are ten acres of ground broken, and that it has been cultivated a year or two, the next thing to do is to plow it well, using three good horses and a fourteen-inch plow. Follow the plow with a heavy drag. Do this while the earth is moist, thus pulverizing the surface and leaving it smooth and free from clods. This is essential, and will facilitate the planting. The ground should be marked both ways. It is a serious mistake to plant so as to cultivate but one way. Having thus prepared the ground it is ready for the trees. Secure young, nursery-grown trees, say six to ten inches high, rather than older or larger. If trees are to be planted in western Kansas, I would recommend planting 2,720 trees per acre; if in that part of the State in which Ellsworth county is situated, I think I should plant them in rows eight feet apart, and four feet apart in the row. Of course, tree seeds should be planted in blank rows in order to conform with the land. Corn could also be planted in these rows and the stalks left standing to catch and retain snow.

Two thousand seven hundred and twenty trees on an acre is entirely too many if all should live, and cultivation would have to cease before trees are sufficiently established to survive severe drouths when overgrown with weeds.

The trees—a few inches high—should not cost to exceed \$1.25 per thousand. About April 1 is a good time to plant. Plant with a spade. Observe that the soil is firmly tramped to tree. A tin pail is handy in which to carry the little trees, and should contain sufficient "puddle" to cover at all times the roots. If the rows are from sixty to eighty rods long, heel in a few thousand trees in center of field, from which the planter may supply himself.

A good man with a light spade, small trees and on smooth, well plowed grounds, will set 1,500 to 2,000 trees a day.

Success has not attended the planting of a single tree claim in my neighborhood, where other methods than those described above have been employed.

After trees are planted, cultivate often. If small trees have been planted the harrow can be used to check the growth of weeds till the little seedlings leaf out so they can be seen readily. Under no circumstances allow weeds to get the upper hand the first year or two. Harrow twice and cultivate four or five times the first year. The second year, cultivate at least four times. Cultivation after the second year will depend on the variety of trees planted. Cottonwood, locust, box elder and other quick-growing trees, will, in two years, attain to a size that will not admit of much cultivation in future. Ash, catalpa, elm, or slow-growing trees, should be kept clean and the surface loose until three or four years old.

As to varieties recommended, I would place ash at the head of the list for western Kansas, locust (black and honey) next, after which cottonwood, elm, Russian mulberry, black walnut and catalpa, in the order named. If black walnut is planted, I would recommend planting the nuts. Box elder and maple are a failure here, and catalpa seemingly suffers from drouth. The trees should be pruned after the first year.

Below is an estimate of the cost of growing ten acres of trees:

FIRST YEAR.	
Plowing ten acres.....	\$15.00
Dragging and marking.....	5.00
Planting.....	25.00
Cultivating, as recommended for first year.....	15.00
27,000 trees, at \$1.25.....	33.00
SECOND YEAR.	
Cultivation.....	12.00
Pruning.....	5.00
Total.....	\$110.00

After the second year the cost will

be mainly for pruning, and will be light. To this I will only add, that, if ground was plowed deep last spring, and subsequently cultivated, I would not plow again, but simply clean off all trash with a harrow and rake and proceed to mark out and plant.

DEROY DANIELSON,  
Lawn Ridge, Cheyenne Co., Kas.

### Beauties and Benefits of Horticulture.

Read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society by W. T. Jackson.

Although the business of horticulture is as old as man, and was the one that first engaged man's attention, it is but a very few years since it made much progress. And in that time volume upon volume has been written on the subject, until it seems there can be nothing new said of it. We have met here together, now, thirteen or fourteen times, and it would seem as though every phase of the business has been discussed at length, from the layering of a strawberry plant to the shipping of thousands of barrels of apples from a single orchard. And, Mr. President, up to this time, all the discussions, all the papers that have been read have had but the one object in view, namely, profits. I realize that, of course, in this day of supremacy and grasping after wealth, it is but natural and right that we should organize ourselves together in a society with the object in view of realizing as much profit from our labor as possible. And by no means can we accomplish as much in this direction as by a systematic co-operation and well-organized effort. But is there nothing else in the business of horticulture but profits? "O! yes," I hear some one say, "there is lots of hard work, disappointment and no profits."

But is there not still a better phase of this question? I think there is. I think the beauties and benefits a man has in horticulture exceeds all the other points of the business. What is more beautiful to any one than the first flash of light on a bright spring morning as the robin and the "Bob White" carol their lays? The tender shoots of the young grass creep up through the brown turf and the young leaves and blossoms of the peach, cherry and the plum and the apricot burst forth from their buds after their long winter's sleep. What will quicken the pulse and cause man to rejoice in as heartfelt and reverent a manner as he goes forth on a balmy spring morning, as the beauties he beholds in nature on such a morn? As he follows his plow and turns over the light, mellow soil, and the blackbird and crow twitter and "caw" in the furrow close behind, does it not teach him a lesson of kindness begetting confidence? With what rapturous delight he beholds the lovely hyacinth, tulip and lilac and inhales the exquisite fragrance of these early spring flowers. With what faith and hope he watches the blossoms unfold, the young fruit appear and grow to maturity. I claim that the American people are too intensely practical a people. When a young man thinks of entering college or upon a pursuit or calling in life, the matter of beauty or taste is too frequently sacrificed to profit, or dollars and cents. And, consequently, the duties imposed by his calling become arduous tasks instead of pleasures. The Superintendent of Horticulture of the great World's Columbian Exposition, J. D. Reynolds, began life as a civil engineer. Took up vegetable gardening for pastime. Also horticulture, and became so enraptured with it that he gave up engineering and took up the business of gardening and floriculture in a commercial way. Mr. President, methinks that did agriculturists and horticulturists make more of an effort to teach the young and rising generation to look at the beauties of our calling, one-half as much as we do to impress on them the profits, we would not hear so much of this wail that goes up all over our land: "What shall we do to keep the boys on the farm?" Take the florist, for instance, and he seldom has any trouble to keep his boys around him and following his calling. And why? Because, from little children up, they are taught the beauties of nature and it abides with them forever after.

The benefits are manifold. In the

first place, is health and strength. For in no business or calling can such ruddy cheeks, such bright, sparkling eyes, such fair complexions and such long life be found as in horticulture. *American Gardening*, for February, records a case of a German florist who is 101 years old, and still enjoys fairly good health. Peter Henderson, in his investigation among the diseases of florists, said he found nothing but a little rheumatism. And it is my honest belief that there is no remedy as efficacious for one with weak lungs or consumptive as employment in a greenhouse full of flowers. The next benefit is a consciousness the horticulturist has that he is a genuine benefactor to the race. What calling leaves to posterity such rich legacies as his? He not only plants for himself and children, but for generations yet unborn. Besides, his product is of an ennobling and uplifting of mankind. It has no deleterious effect. On the contrary, did people consume more fruits it would be all the better. One writer says: "The character of food eaten by people determines to a great extent their character, and consequently their dispositions, individually and collectively, and those whose principal diet is composed of meat or animal matter have in all ages of the world been a warlike or aggressive, bloodthirsty, quarrelsome people. Instance the American Indian, for example. While *per contra* those nations whose people have made their food of vegetable matter have been peaceful. Instance the Chinese."

### Begin in Time.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A matter of some moment spoken of at the recent annual gathering of the State Horticultural Society will bear consideration in print. It was suggested that the next annual meeting be held as early in 1893 as convenient, and that the society give, in connection with it, a large fruit and flower show.

The practicability of this is evident. A good showing of fruit is made every year when nothing whatever is done to encourage it. The horticulturists of Kansas feel more at home in this society than they do anywhere else away from their own dinner tables; and they would all be glad, if the effort would be made unanimous, to bring out to the annual session and show to their brothers the best products of their year's work. Their wives and daughters could be interested to grow some especially fine chrysanthemums and to meet with the society to show them. The usefulness of the society might here be extended by inducing the florists to unite with it. The offer of even moderate premiums would in this case elicit an exhibition far beyond what could be secured at an ordinary fair, and the money to pay the premiums could be raised at once by local subscriptions and by charging a small admission, if thought expedient.

The good ends to be attained by such an innovation are several. It would be no small good to all concerned if more of the ladies could be brought into this eminently useful society. This would bring them, even though the exhibition were limited to a chrysanthemum show. The attendance and membership would be much increased aside from this. All the good results of an ordinary fair would be experienced in a superlative degree. The bad ones would all be avoided. Is not this so?

The necessary steps are plain. The time of the meeting ought to be set as soon as a decision in favor of such a proceeding can be made; and care

## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce St., San Antonio, Texas.

## Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Riel, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

## Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

ought to be taken to advertise it so that every one would know the facts in time to save fruits and grow flowers for the show. The plan which has sometimes been followed of waiting till the month of the meeting to locate its time and place, is a fatal mistake in any case. The location of the meeting ought to be the one most conveniently reached by railroad, so that the material might be most easily brought. A special committee on arrangements ought to be appointed, or some special encouragement brought to bear upon the Executive Board. But, first, the concurrence of many of the horticulturists in this plan, ought to be attended to.

F. A. WAUGH.

A stimulant is often needed to nourish and strengthen the roots and to keep the hair a natural color. Hall's Hair Renewer is the best tonic for the hair.

## EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—Yes, Yes; all forms and the worst cases. After 30 years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

## Gained 15 Pounds.

"I have been a great sufferer from Torpid Liver and Dyspepsia. Every thing I ate disagreed with me until I began taking

## Tutt's Pills

I can now digest any kind of food; never have a headache, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight."

W. C. SCHULTZE, Columbia, S. C.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

## ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

### SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS,  
June 20, 1888.

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

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

M. J. WALLACE.



### BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA.,  
302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

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

St. Jacobs Oil and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.



These prices are net, and speak for themselves.



## The Veterinarian.

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

**MANGE.**—My calf, a few months old, has its back, sides and neck all covered with scabs and much of the hair gone. It looks like a case of mange. Will the other calves take it? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER. D. P. N.

**Answer.**—You do not say whether the calf rubs or not, but the trouble is very likely mange, and, if so, the others will take it. Take sulphur, 4 ounces; oil of tar, 2 ounces; raw linseed oil, 8 ounces; mix. Rub in well once a week for three weeks after washing with warm water and soap.

**UNTHRIFTY PIGS.**—I have some white pigs, four months old, which have been kept in a small pen on a floor and fed on swill and corn, and given ashes and salt weekly, but this cold weather does not agree with them; they look dirty and mangy and do not thrive like my black pigs of the same age and under the same treatment. What is the best to give them? Montgomery, Mo. A. A.

**Answer.**—Give the pigs a wider range, on a ground floor, with plenty of clean straw for bedding and keep plenty of salt, ashes and charcoal in the pen all the time. Before putting them in new quarters wash them one at a time in a tub of warm water and soap and when dry, if lousy, sponge freely with crude petroleum. Mix in the swill night and morning half a tablespoonful to each pig of the following powder: Fenugreek, 2 pounds; anise seed, gentian and carbonate of soda, of each, 1 pound; mix.

**BULL AILING.**—I have a Red Polled bull, twenty months old, that appears to be stiff, and I think it is in the shoulders, as he acts as if he could hardly get his feet along and does not turn his head to right nor left. His appetite is fair and his hair looks well. He has been used for service very little and none for nearly three months; he has been stiff for three weeks. Any information will be thankfully received. C. F. Eldorado, Kas.

**Answer.**—The few symptoms given do not enable us to make a diagnosis, but the trouble is probably rheumatism. Give the bull half a pound of Glauber's salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water every four days until four doses have been given. Give a tablespoonful of the following powder in feed twice a day for two weeks: Bicarbonate of potash, 8 ounces; muriate of ammonia, 8 ounces; fenugreek seed, gentian root and licorice root, of each, 6 ounces; mix. If he will not eat it in his feed throw it well back on his tongue. Give him a warm, dry stable, with the run of a yard on warm days.

**FILLY OUT OF CONDITION.**—Please inform a subscriber what to do for an eight-months-old filly that has a dull appetite, a rough, shaggy coat and is about as thin in flesh as she can be and live. She runs a little at the nose and is a little lousy; she is also troubled with worms from three to eight inches long. E. P. Topeka, Kas.

**Answer.**—From your own description of the case, we fear we are too late. "Grim death," through its invading army of worms and their allies, the lice, is about to claim its victim. Give a drench of 6 ounces of raw linseed oil and 2 drachms of turpentine every fourth day until four doses have been given, and on the same day inject into the rectum 6 ounces of oil and 1 ounce of turpentine. At the same time give twice a day, in bran, half a tablespoonful of the following: Powdered sulphate of iron, nitrate of potash, wood charcoal, gentian root and licorice root, of each, 4 ounces; mixed. Feed plenty of bran and oats and good hay; stable at night and give the run of a yard through the day. Remove the lice with kerosene 1 part and lard 3 parts.

**WIRE-CUT ON FOOT.**—I have a black mare, seven years old, that got cut on wire just above the hoof so that I could not work her for two months. She is still lame and the foot is swollen and the hoof is wider than the other one. There is a lump on the front of the foot. Some call it a ring-bone, but it don't seem to grow. I have never treated it. G. W. B. Fall Leaf, Kas.

**Answer.**—At her age it is very doubtful whether or not your mare can ever be cured of her lameness. The bony enlargement on the front of the foot is the result of the severe inflammation set up by the cut. Make a blister as follows: Biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix.

Apply a little all over the enlargement, rubbing it in with the hand for ten minutes once a week, for three or four weeks. Each time, after applying the blister, tie her head up for twenty-four hours, then rub on a little clean lard. If this does not relieve her the next resort will be the firing iron. The mare must not work while under treatment.

**LAME MARE.**—Last August my six-year-old mare got her left front foot cut on the wire fence. I put her in the stable and treated her for two weeks, then turned her in the pasture. When I saw her three days afterward she had a fistula and I took her to a "horse doctor," who gave me a pint of liniment to rub on it. The first bottle did no good, so he gave me the second bottle and then lanced the fistula, when it gradually disappeared and then the mare became lame in the back, hip and left hind leg. I took her back to the "doctor" again, but he could not find any injury, but he gave me something to blister her leg; instead of getting better she grows worse every day. Her appetite is good but she is getting poor and cannot stand on her leg. Please answer at once. M. H. S. Rosemont, Kas.

**Answer.**—It seems from your letter that the mare has recovered from both the cut and the fistula, and as you do not give any of the symptoms of her lameness, it is impossible for me to locate it. If you will tell me how she holds the leg, where it is swollen or where it is sunken, whether she bears weight on it in walking, whether she travels straight forward or whether she throws her hind quarters around to one side, we will try to locate the lameness and tell you what to do. If you will read the note at the head of this department, you will see why your letter was not answered by mail.

### Don't Believe It.

No matter what people may say to the contrary, constipation is easily and thoroughly curable. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters gives complete relief. Use it promptly, persistently. Avoid drastic purgatives. They gripe, weaken, necessitate increasing doses, disorder the stomach. Not so the Bitters. This thorough medicine is also a preventive of malaria, and removes biliousness, dyspepsia, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

It will pay to write Frank Ford & Son, Ravenna, Ohio, for their catalogue—giving full description of the best varieties of vegetables, grains and fruits, and costs you nothing. See their advertisement elsewhere in this issue.



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

### Wanted.

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

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

### 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.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

**Horse Owners! Try GOMBAULT'S Caustic Balsam**

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

## THE ONE THING NEEDFUL

A celebrated clergyman says, that love is one of the indispensable qualities of real religion.

True enough.

Another indispensable quality is good health.

A dyspeptic may be a gloomy Christian, but he can never be a hopeful one.

A dyspeptic is a crank.

Avoid dyspepsia.

If you are tormented by indigestion, get a box of the Laxative Gum Drops.

Take them according to directions.

When your stomach is in order,

You will have a better understanding of what vital piety means than you ever did before.

All druggists.

**SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,**  
Peoria, Illinois.

## ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

**EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS**  
This new truss is a pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person's hand is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

**YOUNG MEN** Free book by Dr. Hartman on surgical treatment for excesses. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl., free.

## DO YOU KNOW IT PAYS TO FEED

It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write to us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kas.

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W. G. PETERS.

CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP TO

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.  
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We guarantee you the highest market price. Money furnished at reasonable rates to feeders.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
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MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION.  
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.  
In answering this advertisement please mention the KANSAS FARMER.

**Public Sale of PURE-BRED HORSES**  
February 15, 1893 at DALLAS CENTER, IOWA.

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

**NORTHERN GROWN FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES**  
VINES, SHRUBBERY, BULBS AND ROSES  
at wholesale prices to retail buyers. We give more for the money than any other nursery in America. You cannot afford to do without our Catalogue. It tells the whole story and will be sent FREE TO ALL who apply.  
THE J. W. MILLER CO., Freeport Nursery, Freeport, Ill.

## HORSES.

**AUCTION.**  
Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot.  
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Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday and Wednesday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

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Successors to Hale & Painter,  
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Consignments solicited. Market reports free.  
References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President.

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Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

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## DO RAISE LIVE

YOU FEED BUY STOCK?

If so it will be to your interest to ship to the

**SIEGEL, WELCH & CLAWSON**  
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION CO.,  
Kansas City Stock Yards.

**THEY** give your shipments their personal attention, keep you posted by wire or paper; furnish you money at reduced rates.

**WILL**

## OLD COINS

WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.



## The Family Doctor.

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

### Answers to Correspondents.

B. U., WINFIELD, KAS.—Many cases of gall-stones are curable with remedies, and some are not. If the malady is of recent origin and the stones are not large, they may be sometimes induced to pass whole through the gall duct into the bowel and thence out of the body with the evacuations. There is no sure cure, no specific remedy that will invariably cure. Each case must be made a special study and all the symptoms and conditions of the patient taken into account in choosing the remedy. In some cases the carbonate of lime in small doses will eradicate the disease. Some cases are cured by moderate doses of podophyllum (the mandrake root,) which has acquired the title in some quarters of "Bile persuader." It acts by increasing the secretion and flow of bile behind the stone and forcing it onward in the duct. Chelidonium and nux vomica, have each a good record in that line also. So with taraxacum—the dandelion root. These are the more frequently used remedies. Then there are fifteen or twenty other remedies with some reputation as remedies for gall-stones. A very popular and very useful adjuvant is pure sweet oil taken in quantities of about a teaspoonful at a time, from once a day to once a week. It is not a medicine, but a lubricant of the duct. After taking it the patient should lie half an hour on the right side and allow as much of it as possible to enter the mouth of the gall duct while it is passing along the intestine just below the stomach. It seems sometimes to soften the stone and disintegrate it, so that it comes away as sand in the stools. If the stone is too large to pass through the duct and too hard to be dissolved, then surgery is the proper expedient for its removal. In the hands of a competent surgeon that is not a very serious or dangerous operation. Many successful operations are on record, as well as many failures. Incompetent operators make a bad record in that as well as many other fields of work. Few doctors are surgeons in the proper sense of the word, though their diplomas all read "Doctor of Medicine and Surgery." Diplomas are no guarantee of skill or judgment, though they afford a fair presumption of study and an effort at qualification.

"A Subscriber," writing from nowhere, but some time in the month of December, 1892, and who diagnoses his trouble himself as "cold in the stomach," wants a remedy. From the information given, the remedy seems to be diet more than drugs. Eat less; eat only plain, well cooked food, and eat it warm and at regular intervals. Leave off tea and coffee. Take a cup of hot water a little before eating, then drink nothing either during the meal or for three hours afterwards. Use no tobacco or stimulant of any kind. Retire early and get nine or ten hours good quiet sleep every night. Eat nothing between meals. Give the stomach all the rest possible and only require it to digest the smallest amount possible until it rallies and gains some of its lost strength and vitality. Very small doses of nux vomica just before each meal for a few days will help you out of the present disorder.

ENGLISHWOMAN, PAXICO.—The mode of preparing citric acid makes it more or less dangerous for culinary uses. In preparing the acid from lemons, the lemons are crushed and allowed to ferment, chalk is then added which produces citrate of lime, and that is then subjected to the action of sulphuric acid, which forms the sulphate of lime, so that all the citric acid you use is contaminated with lime and sulphuric acid, the latter a very active poison. Hence commercial citric acid is far from being the pure fruit juice, and can only be used in small quantities without doing damage to the system. It is much safer to buy and use lemons in very moderate quantities.

### Cod Liver Oil.

A correspondent asks our opinion of cod liver oil and the various emulsions of it, and we feel compelled to either ignore the question entirely or to say frankly we think it the very abomination of abominations in medical practice. Like many a silly fad that possessed the doctors and the people

for a time and then went its silent way across the Stygian river to the camping grounds of eternal ignominy, this foul and furious fad is having its day. Any self-respecting man or woman would prefer eating tallow candles, blubber or soap grease. Could you once visit the banks of Newfoundland and see the great piles of putrefying livers of cod, pollock, dorse, ling, hake and haddock rotting and decomposing in sun, rain, heat and cold, sending up to heaven and down to sheol more vile and damnable stenches than any slaughter house in the land, with all its bone mills and glue works and rendering vats combined ever did or can do, then you would begin to be prejudiced against this whole vile business. Skunk's oil is a breath from paradise by the side of the cod stench. A field of rotten cabbage in the spring is roses and lilies in comparison. The most wicked and cruel insult ever offered the gustatory nerve, which toils so patiently to serve you faithfully and well, is the insult of a dose of nauseating, abominable cod liver oil. Discouraged eggs and Chinese stink-pots take second prize in any fair contest between them. Think of the horrible hodge-podge of oleic acid, acetic acid, phosphoric acid, iodine, bromine, chlorine and gandise, all mixed up with glycerine, exuding in a great stream and stench from ship loads of rotting livers piled on the filth-laden and reeking banks and rocks of that desolate and godforsaken coast, where the carrion-eaters only congregate, and then think of offering that worse than dunghill exudate to a delicate stomach as either food or medicine. But it is the fad of the day and the commercial companies are getting rich out of that which should only enrich the most barren and desolate soil on earth, and so the thing goes gaily on. Doctors are bribed to prescribe it, druggists to sell it, and poor, foolish and credulous mortals to swallow it, and so the world wags merrily on, all except the poor dupes who have to hold their noses and gulp it down.

If you want animal fat, eat cream butter, lard, suet. If you want glycerine, take the pure article. If you want iodine, bromine or chlorine, the druggist can furnish you a decent preparation. If you want rotten eggs or baked polecat, people more than a mile away are not likely to object. But if your taste is so perverted that you want the combined exudate—the very quintessence of carrion and the master stench of the world, then take cod liver oil, but for heaven's sake go out to the barn or slaughter house or glue factory to uncork it, and don't come back until you are thoroughly disinfected.

### Health Journals.

One of the very best health journals that has come to our table is *The Doctor of Hygiene*, published at 36 East Fourteenth street, New York city, at \$1 a year. Every reader of the KANSAS FARMER ought to read *The Doctor of Hygiene*. It covers the field of sanitary science, dietetics, care of infants and children, physical education, summer and winter resorts, out and indoor sports and amusements, and the man or woman who cannot get a dollar's worth of good out of each number is a dolt and ought to have a guardian.

Among the useful books recently come to hand, is one by Theron L. Hiles from the Orange Judd Company, New York, on "The Ice Crop," giving practical information on how to harvest, store, ship and use ice. It is especially useful to farmers, dairymen, butchers, fruit dealers, grocers and housekeepers. If you want anything "on ice," from a Christmas turkey to a watermelon, you will find it in this little book, at only one dollar by mail. The knowledge it imparts on how to prolong the fruit and vegetable season from two weeks to several months is worth ten times the cost of the book to anyone with sense enough to prefer good to poor living.

Owing to some misunderstanding the December meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society miscarried. The next regular meeting will be held in G. A. R. hall on Saturday, January 21, at 1:30 p. m. A full attendance is desired, as election of officers will take place. Come one and all.

W. T. JACKSON, Secretary.

The promptness with which Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops a hacking cough and induces refreshing sleep is something marvelous. It never fails to give instant relief, even in the worst cases of throat and lung trouble, and is the best remedy for whooping cough.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER

## The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

### Langstroth.

Modern apiculture probably owes more to Rev. L. L. Langstroth than to any other man living. This being true, a few facts with regard to his life and labors in the field of bee culture cannot be devoid of interest to the readers of this column.

He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 25, 1810. In very early life he showed great interest in all forms of insect life. His parents do not seem to have been in sympathy with his early inclinations, and therefore offered him no encouragement to pursue the bent of his mind. On the contrary they are said to have done all they could to discourage him attempting to learn anything about insects, as they deemed it waste of time. Notwithstanding this he persisted in his studies, and devoted much of the time that most boys of his age waste in idle play to his favorite pursuit.

At the age of 17 he entered Yale college and completed the course in four years, graduating in 1831. After finishing his course of study, he spent about two years as tutor of mathematics in the same institution. Having become impressed with the claims of Christianity, he chose the ministry as his life work, and was ordained pastor of the Congregational church of Andover, Mass., in 1836.

The same year he married Miss Tucker, of New Haven, who aided him greatly in his future work.

Notwithstanding his early interest in insect life, he does not seem to have given much, if any study to the subject during the time he spent in college.

Some honey on the table of a friend attracted his attention to the busy bee sometime in 1837, and he immediately secured two colonies of bees in old box-hives, the best that were known at that time. He had gained most of his previous book knowledge of bees from the writings of Virgil, we are told. While these would seem to furnish but a meager working knowledge of bee culture, viewed in the light of modern investigation, yet as every one knows who has read Virgil's writings, they are full of suggestion, and could not fail to be inspiring and helpful to an enthusiastic searcher after truth and better methods.

Overwork having led to poor health, Mr. Langstroth found it necessary to resign his pastorate, and he removed to Greenfield, Mass. In the meantime he had increased the number of his colonies of bees, and his enthusiasm and interest in the industry kept pace with his growing apiary.

In 1848 we find him in Philadelphia still pursuing his favorite industry and experimenting with different kinds of hives. In this work he was ably seconded by his devoted wife.

The result of his labors was the invention in 1851 of the movable-frame hive which to-day bears his name, and is used by the largest and best bee-keepers of the world. The words by which he described his frame are prophetic: "The use of these frames will, I am persuaded, give a new impetus to the easy and profitable management of bees."

The invention of his hive was followed in 1852 by the publication of his book, "The Hive and the Honey Bee." This work has passed through various editions, enlargements and revisions, the last of which was made by Chas. Dadant & Son, and to-day it is the best work for general use published in any language on the subject of bee culture.

Mr. Langstroth secured a patent on his hive in 1852, but various infringements and expensive law suits robbed him of all the fruits of his hard labor, and to-day he is a poor man, but honored by bee-keepers all over the world.

He has been kept from giving any attention to his favorite industry for years on account of a serious nervous ailment brought on by overwork and worry, which has rendered him unfit for any kind of labor. His home is now at Dayton, O., and, having lately recovered from the distressing malady on account of which he has suffered for years, he has been writing a series of articles for some of the leading papers on the subject of apiculture, and also an account of his early life and experiments with bees.

Mr. Langstroth is a fine scholar and well read on all subjects, and is reputed to have the largest and finest library on the subject of apiculture in the world.

With a calm and abiding trust in the Divine Providence, and with a long life of activity and usefulness behind him, he quietly waits at his home in Dayton for the call of the Master to "come up higher." Let that call come when it may, he will, no doubt, be ready to answer the summons, and will leave behind him an influence that will last through many generations and cause the bee-keepers of after ages to revere and honor him for the work he has done.

## Raw Flesh

of man or horse or other animal (not malignant) begins to scab in a night with Phenol Sodique.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.  
At druggists. Take no substitute.

## ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I was surprised after using Ely's Cream Balm two months to find the right nostril, which was closed for 20 years, was open and free as the other. I feel very thankful.



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

CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA AND CATARRH positively cured by the celebrated specialist, Dr. Bowers, by methods entirely his own. Write for free book containing methods of treatment and certificates of cures. Consultation free.

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of their Self-Feeder 6, 10, 12, 15 and

20-HORSE TRACTION ENGINES.

24x40 to 40x64 SEPARATORS,

Wagon-Loading Elevator and Measure. Automatic Stackers, etc.

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

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SIZE 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 ONE FREE. Write at once as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. THE NATIONAL WATCH & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

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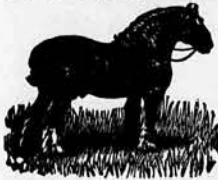
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Winners of more first prizes in the last five years than all our competitors. Two importations already received in 1892. Every horse guaranteed as represented. Terms and prices to suit the times. Correspondence solicited.

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Their breeding is from the best strains of prize-winning blood in England. My imported mares are superior; safely in foal by a Royal Albert sire.

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STALLIONS



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We have a system whereby we can organize companies and insure absolute success. Our stock is all guaranteed. Prices low and terms easy on long time. Visitors always welcome. Write for particulars. Mention this paper. Address: WROUGHTON & CO., CAMBRIDGE, NEB.

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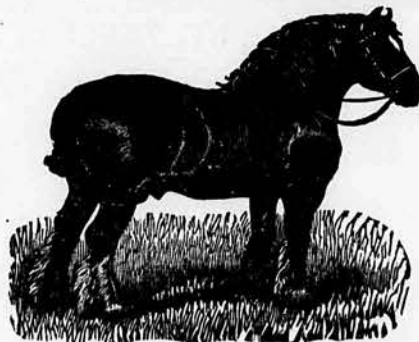
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My horses were selected direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descendants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world. I paid spot cash for all my stock and got the best at great bargains and was not obliged to take the refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to obtain credit, thereby enabling me to sell better animals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of interest than almost any other dealer in America.

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Write me for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

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From us. We have the best of both breeds on sale at low prices and on easy terms. New importation arrived September 24, 1892. Write for catalogue to

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Heisel & Bryant, CARBONDALE, KANSAS,



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ALL REGISTERED. FRENCH AND SPANISH.

SIXTY HEAD TO SELECT FROM.



They range from one to five years of age, stand fourteen to sixteen hands and weigh from 700 to 1,200 pounds. We selected EXTRA HEAVY FLAT BONE ESPECIALLY FOR MEDIUM SIZED WESTERN MARES.

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	227,690	17,672	17,486		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,635	555,390	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,153,946	2,568,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, H. P. CHILD, E. E. RICHARDSON, EUGENE RUST,  
General Manager. Asst. Gen. Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Superintendent.

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FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to  
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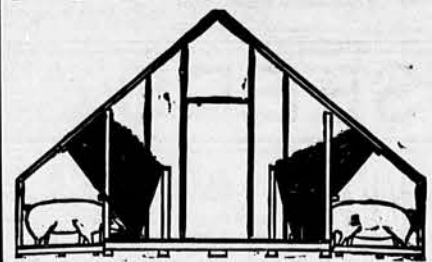
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And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

**HE CANNOT GO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE,** But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will send you Free our **PRICE LIST** of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We Guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day. **CHAS. J. DOLD CO.,** Kansas City, Mo.



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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

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

**STRAYED**—From Lester's pasture, in Agnes City township, Lyon county, Kas., about October 20, 1892, one two-year-old steer (owner thinks with little white), dehorned and branded "No. 57" on left hip. Information as to whereabouts of same will be properly rewarded by the owner. Chas. Wilkinson, Dunlap, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Registered Berkshire boar, 3 years old. Can't use him any more. Bred by Gentry. One 8-month-old Berkshire boar and two sows, registered. Four registered Jersey bulls, all fit for service. Show bulls, solid colors. La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Fine Shire, also road stallion. Will sell, or trade for stock or clear land. H. L. Marshall, Zarah, Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One of the best 160-acre farms in Johnson county, Kansas; joins the city of Spring Hill; will rent for 8 per cent on investment. Box 106, Spring Hill, Johnson Co., Kas.

**ALFALFA AND CLOVER SEED WANTED**—Send samples and will bid. Delano Bros., Lee Park, Neb.

**WANTED**—Farmers and gardeners to send for our new catalogue of choice Northern-grown seeds. Delano Seed Co., Lee Park, Neb.

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

**WANTED**—A married man wants a situation on a farm. Address P. O. Box 156, Topeka, Kas.

**TOWNERSMEN AND MARKET GARDENERS**—For rent for the coming season, my eighty-acre fruit and truck farm, five miles northeast of Topeka. For particulars apply to F. G. Rees, Grantville, Kas.

**WANTED**—Farms, ranches and live stock to exchange for city and other property. List your property with John M. Phillips & Co., 104 E. 9th St., Kansas City, Mo.

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

**WANTED**—A Berkshire boar fit for service. Address, stating particulars, "Berkshire," Ellsworth, Kas.

**FOR FENCE POSTS**—Write Adam Herd & Co., Beligman Mo.

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

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

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

**PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL**—We have a few copies left, which our subscribers can have for 15 cents each in 1 or 2-cent stamps. It gives a history of tariff, and treats the subject in a non-partisan manner. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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### THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 21, 1892.

Barton county—R. P. Typer, clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by Mrs. Phoebe Lamb, in Pawnee Rock tp., December 7, 1892, one red and white spotted cow, 6 years old, slit in right ear; valued at \$15.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by R. J. Allen, in Center tp., P. O. Yates Center, December 5, 1892, one red and white steer, 2 years old, branded R on left side, slit in each ear; valued at \$15.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by D. W. Eastman, in Matfield tp., P. O. Thurman, December 12, 1892, one dark red steer, 2 years old, branded W on left hip; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by Jos. H. Heacock, in Center tp., November 11, 1892, one red dehorned cow, tip of left ear, supposed to be 7 years old.

**STEER**—Taken up by G. W. Richards, in Center tp., November 12, 1892, one dark red two-year-old steer, small fork in right ear.

**STEER**—By same, one dark red one-year-old steer, branded W on right hip.

**MARE**—Taken up by F. M. Weaver, in Waterloo tp., December 1, 1892, one blue-roan three-year-old mare; valued at \$40.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

**COW**—Taken up by H. F. Meseke, in Washington tp., P. O. Temple, one dark roanish red cow with small white spots all over the body, dehorned, brand on right side near back, 3 years old.

**STEER**—Taken up by T. S. St. John, in Wabunsee tp., P. O. Wabunsee, one two-year-old steer, dark red, some white on right side, bushy tail, branded R. O. over left hip above hip bone; valued at \$18.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by N. N. Platt, in Janesville tp., P. O. Hamilton, December 12, 1892, one red and white spotted steer, 2 years old, dim brand on left hip, crop off right ear and swallow-fork out of left ear; valued at \$12.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by Jesse Holt, in Mission tp., November 7, 1892, one dark red or brindle steer, yearling past, hole through left ear.

**STEER**—By same, one light red steer, yearling past, hole in left ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 28, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

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

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

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

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by J. P. Rossillon, in Center tp., December 12, 1892, one two-year-old medium size red steer, no marks or brands.

**STEER**—Taken up by R. J. Rudisill, in Fremont tp., December 10, 1892, one red two-year-old steer, branded on left hip, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING JANUARY 4, 1893.

Finney county—T. C. Laughlin, clerk.

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

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

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

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

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

**STEER**—Taken up by T. J. Bailey, two miles west of Eureka, one red and white speckled steer, 2 years old, indistinct brand on both hips, under-bit in right ear; valued at \$25.

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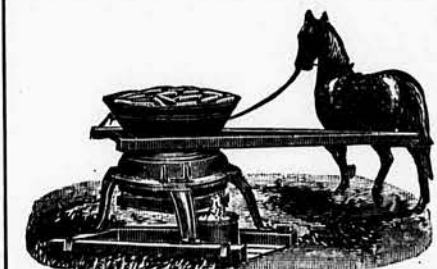
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