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it they stuff themselves with straw till they are too heavy in the middle and too light at both ends. Good corn fodder contains 2½ per cent. of protein to 35 per cent. of digestible carbohydrates. Clover hay has about 7 per cent. of protein to 37 per cent. carbohydrates. Thus clover hay is of much more value than corn fodder. Oats straw contains 1.4 per cent. protein to 42 per cent. carbohydrates, and so is of little value for feeding stock. Western Indian corn contains 6¼ per cent. of protein and 60 per cent. of carbohydrates. It is better than hay, but cannot be called a rich food for flesh production. Beans contain 23 per cent. of protein and oil cake 27 per cent. of protein; but oil meal has only 34 per cent. of carbohydrates. Theoretically the carbohydrates furnish the fuel which keeps up the animal heat. It is as yet a disputed point if they aid to any extent in building up the tissues, at least in cattle. The term 'balanced ration' simply means a mixture in which the above named nutrients are present in proper proportion. The best guide is the German feeding standard."

To show the results of the use of the balanced ration, Prof. Georgeson gave an account of the experiments in feeding made at the Kansas State Experiment Station last winter in feeding steers. He said:

"We fed twenty grade Short-horn steers from November 30 to May 30. They were divided into four lots of five each, as nearly alike as we could get and divide them. One lot was fed outdoors, where they were provided, however, with an open shed under which they could seek shelter at pleasure. Their feed consisted of corn fodder, whole ear corn and prairie hay, and they had all they would eat. The other three lots were tied up in the barn. One of these lots was fed exactly like the lot out of doors, the object being, if possible, to ascertain the value of shelter. Of the two remaining lots, one was fed on corn meal, corn fodder and prairie hay, and the other was fed on the balanced ration. This ration consisted of a mixture made up in the proportion of ten pounds of corn meal, five pounds of shorts, two pounds of bran, two pounds of oil meal, and corn fodder and tame hay without limit. After the first twelve weeks this ration was increased by the addition of two pounds of oil meal. In all cases the feed was weighed out, and each steer received as much as he would eat up moderately clean. Now for the results. During the twenty-six weeks they were fed the outdoor lot gained 1,564 pounds and ate fifteen and one-half pounds of ear corn and five pounds of fodder for each pound of gain. The lot fed on ear corn indoors gained in the same time 1,421 pounds and ate 14.1 pounds of ear corn and 4.7 pounds of fodder for each pound gained. We see, then, that it requires more food to make a pound of gain when fed out of doors. The lot which was fed on corn meal in the barn gained 1,340 pounds and ate 13.3 pounds of corn meal and 3.5 pounds of fodder to each pound of gain. The lot which received the balanced ration gained in the same time 2,178 pounds and ate ten pounds of mixed grain feed and 3.2 pounds of fodder for each pound of gain. This lot, then, made a gain of 838 pounds more than the lot fed on corn meal tied alongside of it, and 757 pounds more than the lot fed on ear corn in the barn. And what is more, it made the gain at a less cost per

"The Advancement of the American Trotter," O. P. Updegraff, Topeka.

"Something About Sussex Cattle," Wallace Kirkpatrick, Hoge.

"The Farmer's Cow," H. W. Cheney, North Topeka.

"Dairy Institutes," Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan.

"Kansas Sheep Industry," H. A. Heath, Topeka.

"A Talk on the Trotter," Judge W. B. Sutton, Russell.

"Economy and the Balanced Ration," Phil S. Creager, Topeka.

"The Infectious Diseases of Live Stock in the West and Their Practical Prevention," Prof. Billings, Lincoln, Neb.

"The Berkshire," G. W. Berry, Berryton.

Cleveland Bay and Hackneys.

A representative of the FARMER had the pleasure of a visit to the Messrs. Stericker Brothers, of Springfield, Ill., whose ten years' successful business in importing and breeding Cleveland Bay and English Hackneys needs no commendation at the hands of the KANSAS FARMER. On the farm of two hundred acres, fitted up especially for a modern breeding farm, was found between seventy and eighty head of Cleveland Bays, and twenty English Hackneys, that were strongly reinforced by the September importation of 1892, many of the latter being prize-winners in England this year. On looking over the list of prizes awarded to this stud the visitor is very favorably impressed before the individual animals are shown him in the paddock, and then after inspection he fully understands its meaning and import, thoroughly realizing that the firm has a decided advantage in having a member of the firm a permanent resident in England, whose business it is to secure, if possible, without regard to price, the toppest of the tops for the American trade. The many letters from their patrons confirms one in the belief that the firm always aims to make a square deal and sell as good an animal as anybody, and always stay by everything they agree to do, as the best of testimony coming from customers in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado tends to show.

That the Cleveland Bay is a distinct breed, the best English authorities are fully agreed on, and the main characteristics of this horse are its adaptability to almost all kinds of work, wonderful uniformity of size and color, good disposition, great endurance, bold, fine action, making it a very desirable animal to breed to, for getting either a fine carriage or good general-purpose horse; they stand at maturity from sixteen hands to sixteen hands two and one-half inches high and weigh from 1,200 pounds to 1,450 pounds, have good sloping shoulders, short backs, powerful loins, long quarters, head well set on to long arched neck and carried in a style not seen in any other breed. In color always a bay, either light or dark, and have uniformly good action.

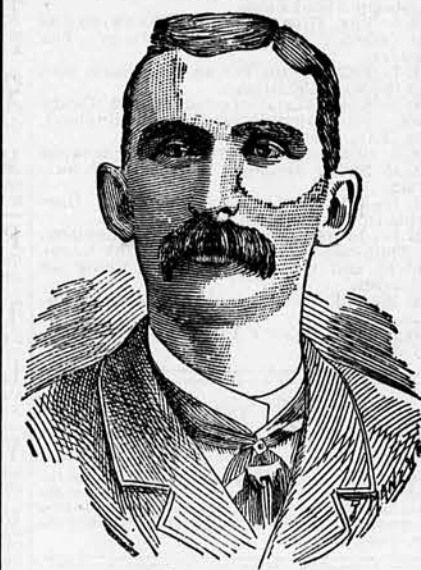
The origin of the modern type of the English Hackney is traced back to Scot's Shales (692), who was by Shales (699), by Blaze, who lived from 1733 to 1756, thus establishing the fact beyond the shadow of a doubt that the Hackney is one of the oldest English breeds. As a sire he is most impressive, always getting his fine style and lofty action from mares of all kinds. Especially is this true of a high

proved Stock Breeders' Association. He took the position that the breeder of improved stock must be an improved man.

"The life of such a man," he said, "is a sharp contrast to that of the man whose natural propensity is for a scrub. Such a man is a scrub himself, and it would be a reflection upon his own breeding to come in too close proximity to a well-bred animal. His life has been a hap-hazard affair, and everything around him struggles to maturity in a hap-hazard way. If it storm, and his cattle are browsing the corn stalks, he toasts his shins at the fire with the sage remark, 'that there will be cattle when he is gone.' His stock will shelter themselves from the north wind by hovering on the south side of a barbed-wire fence. And when he looks at other people's stock, he turns away with the remark that 'they are not hardy, that they have been pampered until they are worthless for the common farmer.' By the common farmer, evidently meaning the farmer who thinks an improved breed should be a breed that needs little food and less care.

"This organization known as the Improved Stock Breeders' Association is but an outgrowth of the ambitions inspired by the business in which its members are engaged. No such a thing as an organization to improve the scrub, as a scrub, was ever yet heard of or suggested. And by the way, it seems but as a day, since an association of improved stock breeders would have been regarded by the great majority of farmers as composed of the heretics in the farming profession—men who were not really fitted for the good fellowship of their neighbors. In these old days it was admitted that in many things we might advance beyond the well-worn footsteps of our fathers and grandfathers. We could have better schools. We could believe a more cheerful theology. We could live in more comfortable houses. We could adorn them with more beautiful pictures; but when we came to talk about improving the method of farming—about applying the principles of an exact science in the rotation of crops—to the breeding and rearing of domestic animals, we were thought to be embarking in an enterprise which was outside the realm of human wisdom. In my own early life such a thing as an agricultural newspaper was as rare a product as was the man who, according to the thought of the period, would waste his time in reading such trash. And such a thing as a book upon the science and methods of farming was a still rarer production of the times. You could not satirize a farmer more effectively than to fix upon him the stigma of being a 'book farmer'—a crank, who would even read agricultural literature. Think of such a thing in that generation as a professional veterinarian, with any of the scholarships acquired at the schools. Just think of such a thing as a department in veterinary science, teaching methods of practice in dentistry as specially applied to domestic animals. If a cow was sick, the largest gimlet in the house was brought into requisition to bore a hole in her horn for the hollow-horn; or her tail was cut off on the supposition that he had the 'wolf-tail.' And one evidence that the improved stock breeder is an improved man, is the fact that these beautiful appendages, long and pendent, with white bushy tips—sometimes even shaved so as to show their shapely taper—indi-

cates that the 'wolf-tail' is a disease which has gone out in this generation of higher civilization; and that even the 'dog-tail' has so far become obsolete as to prove that a common farmer no longer regards a dog as the cheapest fence in the market."



DR. H. W. LEAVITT, V. S.

The above is an outline cut of Dr. H. W. Leavitt, of the Leavitt Manufacturing Co., Hammond, Ill., who is a veterinary surgeon of considerable experience. He is a Yankee by birth and of English-French descent. In his practice he has made dehorning a specialty and has invented the Leavitt Improved Dehorning Clipper, which is considered to be a very excellent clipper, having two shearing knives, and is said to do the work to perfection. In another column will appear Mr. Leavitt's advertisement from time to time. The Leavitt improved dehorning clipper is simple, complete, strong, and easily manipulated. It is manufactured by the patentee, who has entire charge of sales. He is reliable and highly respected by all who know him. Mr. Leavitt shows us testimonials from reliable farmers who have tried the dehorning clipper, and it is not an uncommon thing for him to receive testimonial letters from those who have tried his invention. Write him for fuller information.

Friends calling to see the KANSAS FARMER will now find us at 116 West Sixth street, instead of corner of Fifth and Jackson, as formerly. The Secretary's office is on the ground or basement floor, while the editorial department is on the first floor above, at the end of the hall.

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.

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Agricultural Matters.

LARGE WHEAT YIELDS IN 1892.

[From Secretary Mohler's Report.]

In 1889 Kansas grew an unusually good wheat crop, and, as a matter of interest to the public, I asked the correspondents of this board to give us a few of the largest yields in the different counties of the State, together with the methods of farming which produced such satisfactory results.

In 1891 we had another equally good wheat crop; and again, for the reasons above given, our correspondents were requested to give a few of the largest yields, with the methods of growing them. And in like manner this year, since we have, considering both quantity and quality, probably the best wheat crop ever grown in the history of the State, we have thought it wise again to ask our correspondents to report a few of the largest yields and the kind of farming that produced such results. Accordingly, about the 1st of November we sent out the following circular, which we requested to be filled by the farmer who grew the crop, and to be certified to as correct, the farmer giving his full name and address, so that any one who is disposed to be skeptical can readily ascertain the facts to his entire satisfaction.

THE CROP CIRCULAR.

Wheat.....
Number of acres.....
Number of bushels per acre (machine measure).....
Number of bushels per acre (by weight).....
Was it grown on old or new ground?.....
On bottom land or upland?.....
How was the ground prepared for the seed?.....
If plowed, at what time and how deep?.....
Was the wheat drilled in or sown broadcast?.....
Quantity of seed per acre..... bushels.
Date of seeding.....
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true statement of facts in relation to the average yield per acre of the crop named grown by me, and the method of growing. Name of farmer..... P. O. address..... County.....

Now, before giving the yields, I call attention to the important facts which a careful analysis of these statistics bring out.

First, with but very few exceptions, the ground was plowed quite early, either in July or August, and it was plowed deep. In most cases, the harrow or drag follows close after the plow, to pack the soil before it dries out. This is the first step, and it is fundamental in wheat-growing. Of course it does not apply to new soil.

Again, in cases where wheat was sown in corn stalks, the corn had been thoroughly cultivated and kept clean of weeds, and in this way an excellent seed-bed is made, and the conditions generally for a good wheat crop could not well be improved.

I desire to call particular attention to the reports from Phillips county. Three farmers report, and each one says he summer-fallowed in regular Eastern style. Plowed the ground in April, one says, ten inches deep; another, eight inches; and the third said, plowed in June six inches deep; then each gave it a shallow plowing in August, and all with the same surprising results. The first, from seven-eighths of a bushel seed per acre, gets a yield of 46½ bushels. The second, from three-fourths of a bushel, gets a yield of 41½ bushels. The third, from 1½ bushels seed, gets a yield of 44 bushels per acre. By that method of farming, chances of failure are almost wholly eliminated.

Another thing worthy of note in connection with large wheat yields is the difference in the amount of seed sown per acre in different sections of the State. In the eastern half of the State, the quantity sown per acre is rarely less than 1½ bushels and frequently 1½ bushels; while in the western half it is rarely over 1 bushel and most frequently 3 pecks per acre. In the southwest, 3 pecks per acre is most common. Three pecks are sown, not because farmers want to save seed, but because

they have learned by experience that it is no advantage, and may be a detriment, to sow more.

From this lesson we learn, that no rule as to the quantity of seed which should be sown to the acre can be laid down for all sections of the State. This matter must be determined by the farmers in each section for themselves.

In like manner, it is true that no rule can be laid down as to the time when wheat should be sown. In the eastern half, September is the month usually preferred by farmers, and for the reason that usually they have the best results from sowing at that time. Whether early or late in the month depends largely on the season and on the probability of damage from the Hessian fly. In the western half of our State, most wheat is sown in October, and much of it, in the few years, in November, with very good results. But it is nevertheless true that in nearly all the large wheat yields reported the wheat was sown in September or early part of October. The farmer finds, in all sections of the State, that he must be governed largely in the time of sowing by the weather and soil conditions which exist during the fall. In case the fly is present no one will sow until the last week in September.

Again, the remarkable success in wheat-growing in western Kansas through to the Colorado line in recent years is a new revelation to our people generally. Stevens county, in the extreme southwest, reports a yield of 40 bushels of wheat per acre from 1 bushel of seed; Clark county, 42 bushels from 1 bushel of seed; Wallace county, on Colorado line, 39½ bushels from 1 bushel of seed; Wichita county, 37 3-5 bushels from 1 bushel of seed; Rawlins county, 36 bushels from 1 bushel of seed; Decatur county, 46 bushels from 1 bushel of seed. The crops are grown without irrigation.

Resolutions Passed by the National Farmers' Congress.

Among the more important formal actions taken at the recent meeting of the Farmers' Congress, assembled at Lincoln, Neb., was the adoption of the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is manifest that imperfections in the national statutes creating the Interstate Commerce Commission and its provisions defining the duties thereof are so incomplete and limited in their provisions as to render the commission ineffective in compassing the ends for which it was created, therefore
Resolved, That this National Farmers' Congress instruct its National Board of Agriculture to confer with the Congress of the United States as to the necessity and manner of so amending the interstate commerce law as to remove all obstructions to its full administration, and to enlarge the powers and jurisdiction of the commission so far as the equitable demands of transportation may from time to time require; and that this Farmers' Congress shall confer with the approaching session of the present United States Congress, and report its proceedings to the next annual meeting of this body.

WHEREAS, The universities and experiments in the interest of agriculture conducted by the national department of agriculture have demonstrated their very great value to the country, and

WHEREAS, The efficiency of trained specialists is enhanced by continuity of service, therefore

Resolved, That the National Farmers' Congress in council assembled respectfully urges the importance of maintaining the scientific work of this department on a purely non-partisan basis, to the end that the benefits which science may render to the agriculture of this country may be fully realized.

The resolution was adopted and it was voted that the Secretary of this congress be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble to the Secretary of Agriculture and also a copy on his appointment to his successor in office.

WHEREAS, There has been made by the government surveys and estimates of numerous reservoir sites, many of which are feasible and not expensive, therefore

Resolved, That we request Congress to make sufficient appropriation to build such reservoirs which will hold back the flood waters and can be used in time of low water for irrigation and reclaim hundreds of thousands of acres of arid lands and would enable thousands of settlers to make homes on land that is now a desert.

The next meeting of the Farmers' Congress will be held at Savannah, Ga., on the second Tuesday in December, 1893.

"I am convinced of the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, after having taken but a few doses"—that is what many people say.

Notes for Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Probably the two most important items of work to be done now, is to gather the corn crop and do the necessary fall plowing. Nearly or quite all of the land intended for spring planting will be improved by plowing well this fall, besides in a majority of cases enabling the farmer to get his work done in better season.

The sooner the corn is in the crib the better. Left out there is more or less waste from storms and vermin that is avoided to a considerable extent if it is cribbed early. The fodder should be hauled in convenient places for feeding out during winter. If ricked up there will be less damage, and this will make a better feed than if left standing in the field and hauled out as wanted.

The fattening stock should be pushed along as rapidly as possible, as this is a better time to fatten than later, after the weather gets cold and stormy. It is only by providing very warm quarters that stock can be fattened with profit after winter finally sets in. Under present conditions good management is necessary to make stock pay, and every advantage must be taken to reduce the cost.

Stock that are to be wintered over should be made as comfortable as possible. It is time that they were fed regularly, and generally the ration should be gradually improved until they are on full ration. By making comfortable much less grain will be needed than if they are exposed to cold and storms. And it always pays to keep the stock thrifty during the winter; otherwise the feed given during the winter will in a measure be wasted.

The fruit and vegetables stored in pits will need an additional covering as soon as the ground freezes hard. The garden should be well plowed and good drainage provided in order to have it ready to work early in the spring. A good application of well-rotted manure worked into the soil will be of help, as it is rarely that a garden is made too rich. By plowing well in the fall and supplying good drainage it will be ready to work earlier in the spring than if left without.

Small fruits as well as all newly-set trees should be carefully mulched as soon as the ground is frozen hard.

Trees may be set out until the ground freezes, but care must be taken to do the work well in order to prevent injury during the winter. Pruning can be done at any time that the trees are not frozen and the other work will admit. The prunings should all be gathered up and be burned in order to destroy whatever germs of disease and insect pests with which they may be affected. All young trees should be protected against rabbits in good season as a serious loss may be occasioned.

Make every preparation possible for winter in good season, as there is no certainty when cold, stormy weather may set in, and there is no advantage to the farmer to expose himself, and by getting the work done in good season not only will this be avoided but also much loss that otherwise would be occasioned.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Miller Co., Mo.

More Experience With Second-Growth Sorghum.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether second-growth sorghum is harmful to stock, I will give my experience: In the fall of 1888, I turned my cattle into a field of second-growth sorghum. In twenty minutes they began to lie down. The boys thought there was something wrong and drove out all that could get out. Three of them could not get out. About a dozen were very sick, and one died inside of an hour. The sick ones ate nothing for twenty-four hours. There had been



I Had Colic

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged, aged with the colic and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

frosts on the sorghum, which was still green.

I tasted a leaf of the green sorghum, which was extremely bitter. I concluded this was the effect of the frost. A few years previous to my loss, a neighbor lost two cattle in a sorghum field, which at the time was attributed to overfeeding on the seed, but I now think it was the second-growth sorghum that killed them. I know it killed a valuable Short-horn cow for me, and several more had a narrow escape.

D. P. NORTON.

Council Grove, Kas.

Husking Mittens.

The KANSAS FARMER has received from "Farmer's Wife," of Formosa, Kas., an excellent pattern for a mitten to protect the hands of those who do the work of gathering the golden grain. She sends the following directions:

HUSKING MITTENS.

"To be made of the heaviest white cotton flannel. Keep a can of tar on wagon and keep mittens well tarred. Make with rough or cotton side out. One pair lasts several days. No wearing out of hands; can husk all winter and not wear the hands in the least. Directions.—Fold the cloth double, and have only one seam, and that on the side opposite the thumb; cut thumb same way and have seam on top or long side of thumb. Now sew up thumb flat and baste thumb on; then on the inside cut out thumb hole as large as required; then sew on machine twice round thumb; then sew up mitten. One woman can make enough in a day to last several huskers the entire harvest. It is the only mitten quickly made. Try it; saves time and vexation."

"Fat Doctor Bills Make Lean Wills,"

but Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy costs less than one doctor's visit. Catarrh is a loathsome, dangerous disease, and the time has come when to suffer from it is a disgrace. No person of culture and refinement cares to inflict upon his friends his offensive breath, disgusting hawking and spitting and disagreeable efforts to breathe freely and clear the throat and nose—hence the cultured and refined use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. And no wise and prudent man cares to run the risk of leaving his family without a protector, by letting his "slight catarrh" run into serious or fatal throat and lung troubles, hence the wise and prudent use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this remedy are so confident of its curative properties, that they have made a standing offer of a reward of \$500 for a case they cannot cure.

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.

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, 114 W 8th St., Topeka.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Affiance Department.

The Effects of Demonetization of Silver on the Price of Agricultural Products.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Webster's Dictionary" says: "Price.—(1) The sum or amount of money at which a thing is valued; * * * equivalent in money or other means of exchange. Money.—(1) Coin, stamped metal, pieces of metal, usually gold, silver or copper, stamped by public authority and used as a medium of commerce. (2) Hence any currency usually and lawfully employed in buying and selling as the equivalent of money, as bank notes and the like." "Chamber's Encyclopedia" says: "Money.—What we are familiar with as the most approved form of money—as the thing that will be most certainly received in payment all over the world—is coin of the precious metals. The reason why the claim of these is so universally accepted is, that they do not merely represent value, as we shall find other kinds of money do, but they really are value."

From these we learn that money is primarily metal, (practically silver and gold), coined into pieces of certain weights and fineness, of various names and designs, in different countries, all endowed by the laws of their countries with certain legal qualities, the highest of these being a full legal tender at their face value, when not mutilated or worn beyond certain narrow limits; and that money may be a currency or notes issued by banks, corporations, private persons or governments when authorized by proper laws of the different governments. These are usually endowed with certain legal qualities, varying from a full legal tender to simply the right to circulate or to a transfer of title from the possessor to the one receiving, without any record of the transfer other than possession. This secondary money, consisting of notes of various kinds and powers, may be of a value equal to coin of the same amounts (when at par) or it may be of a depreciated value, according as the nation, private citizen, corporation or bank is able to redeem or exchange the first or primary money for them on presentation by the holder. Checks, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange, bonds, mortgages and other paper evidences of value come under different rules from both primary money or coin and circulating notes or currency, for a record must be kept of their transfer and endorsers, in order that their redemption or payment be not deposited or loss fall on the holder. * * *

All prices in this country are made in our money of account, dollars and cents, and as I have attempted to show, this dollar is a certain amount of silver coined into a piece and called one dollar (to-wit, 412½ grains standard silver), or a certain amount of gold (to-wit, 25 8-10 grains standard gold) coined into pieces of certain specified numbers of dollars, or paper notes of equal value when at par, or when the maker of the notes is able to redeem them. Here, then, we have these two metals measuring all other substances capable of having a money price fixed on them, as houses and lands, cattle and transportation, in fact everything real or imaginary that can be delivered for a price, and at the same time these metals are measured by all these things. That is the state of the problem under bimetalism, or the debtor's choice as to whether he will pay in silver or gold, or under the free coinage of both gold and silver into full legal tender money, at the legally established ratio.

Here, then, we find that in all transactions made in our money of account that on the one side is placed a certain definite amount of coin or primary money or its equivalent in currency, and on the other side the corn or wheat or whatever the other article to the transaction may be, but in all cases, according to the judgment of the two parties to the contract, making a fair and true equation, so much money, equal to so much of the produce, just the same as in the main statement—money (primarily silver and gold, aided by currency or secondary money) measures or equals all things subject to price.

Now where does the effect on the price of agricultural products of the demonetization of silver come in? It is right here: In changing our laws from bimetalism or free coinage of both silver and gold to the single gold standard, we make a complete

change of the equation, or instead of silver and gold measuring or equaling all things to which a price is attached, to gold alone measuring or equaling all things to which a price is attached, silver included, makes such a complete change of the equation, or change in the condition of the world, that it has placed everything connected with price in such a state of chaos or uncertainty that there is but little stability now to the term dollar.

We are now right in the midst of this great change of the equation, which if persisted in by the nations of the earth will in one generation almost, if not quite, take all private property from the hands of individuals and place it in the hands of annuitants, office-holders and those who had written or printed obligations coming to them before the change in the equation was made. If we grant this change of the equation, which none seriously deny—otherwise they would make no objection to a return to free coinage or bimetalism—then it requires no further proof or argument to show that if \$4,500,000,000 of gold is required to do the work formerly done by \$6,000,000,000 of silver and \$4,500,000,000 of gold, that the amount of it we can receive for each item of our product must be greatly lessened, supposing the amount of our product to remain the same.

The obscure or difficult part of this question lies not in the theory that I have just given, but in the practical application to our every-day business. The theory is being carried out just as I have given it to you and as I believe just as was originally planned by the powers and interests that dictated the change of the equation. But we are in the heat, dust and smoke of this great battle. We see our brother farmers, tradesmen, mechanics and laborers fall around us, and we know that there is some unseen power other than the powers of nature and nature's God operating to cause the financial destruction of our comrades. But this unseen power is ever present to throw dust in our eyes, to say this man got too ambitious to make money and went beyond prudence in borrowing; another was shiftless; with another it was overproduction, and so on to the end. Anything under heavens above or in the earth beneath to throw dust in our eyes and to prevent our seeing our true surroundings, for, as I believe did the people of the United States but appreciate their true position, the party or interest working this great evil would be hurled from power at the first legal opportunity.

The detrimental effect of demonetization of silver on the price of agricultural values can be shown in two plain, practical ways—by showing that the average price of products have declined with the gold price of silver bullion, and by showing that prices have remained firm in those countries still on the bimetallic basis.

To show the condition in bimetallic countries with free coinage of silver into standard legal tender money, I make two quotations, the first from an article showing the condition in Mexico, in *Belford's Magazine* for April, 1890: "But the prices of real estate in the capital and wages of laborers along the lines of the railroads and in the principal cities, have increased from 25 to 50 per cent.," and this quotation from "Final Report British Gold and Silver Commission," page 95, taken from "Well's Recent Economic Changes," page 195: "In India, in the opinion of nearly all the witnesses, whom we have examined the purchasing power of the rupee continues unimpaired and the prices of commodities measured in silver remain practically the same." From these two countries, which have not gone into the demonetization of silver, we see that times and prices have not depreciated as they have in those countries now changing to the single gold standard.

The bullion price of silver in gold in London was 59½d. (pence) per ounce in 1873, while for July 26, 1892, its price was but 39 1-16d. (pence) per ounce, or a decline in value measured by gold of 34 per cent.

The "American Almanac" gives the price of corn, oats and wheat for 1873, as follows: Corn 50 to 77, average 63 cents; oats 42 to 48, average 45 cents; wheat \$1.55 to \$2.25, average \$1.90. And the market reports for July 26 gives corn 58 cents, oats 36 cents, and wheat 86 cents. From these prices we have a decline of .08 per cent. in corn, 28 per cent. in oats, and of wheat the almost incredible decline of 54 per cent., and we find by studying the in-

formation readily to be attained, that the general average decline in value of products is between 30 and 40 per cent., or a decline just about in harmony with the decline in value of silver bullion.

I have now gone over my subject, shortly, from three directions: (1) Theory, (2) condition in bimetallic countries, and (3) from actual prices, and they all tend to show and prove the same fact—that the demonetization of silver is the crime of the age, and that it is this more than other causes that is now destroying the prosperity of the agricultural classes, and that with the decline in agriculture comes the downfall of mechanics, tradesmen and laborers.

Let us remember that this is a new question; that scarcely a man in the whole State would have believed it possible in 1873 for this country (at the time using a depreciated currency) to do away with free coinage of both gold and silver. Why, at that time we were all glad to hear of the good success of those who went in search of the precious metals, knowing full well that on their return with their wealth in coin they were the best of customers.

Study and teach this question as you would a question in arithmetic, entirely free from partisan bias, and then the magnitude of the question and the gross injustice done to those in debt and to taxpayers, will stand out in bold relief, and no one who has fully or even partially mastered this subject will ever give up until this great crime is atoned for as far as practicable by a return to our ancient standard of both silver and gold, with free coinage of both at our present ratio, with debtor's choice as to which coin he will pay.

A. C. SHINN.

Ottawa, Kas.

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation; but cause the stomach, liver and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequalled.

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.

St. Louis.

When going to St. Louis, why don't you take the Wabash? It is the shortest (277 miles), quickest, smoothest and best equipped line. The only line running the celebrated vestibuled compartment sleeping cars from Kansas City.

H. N. GARLAND,
Western Passenger Agent,
Kansas City, Mo.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place, either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or
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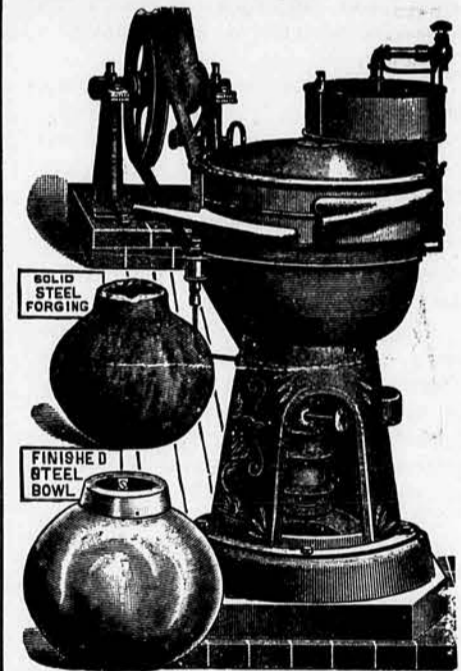
"We are six in family. We live in a place where we are subject to violent Colds and Lung Troubles. I have used German Syrup for six years successfully for Sore Throat, Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Pains in the Chest and Lungs, and spitting-up of Blood. I have tried many different kinds of cough Syrups in my time, but let me say to anyone wanting such a medicine—German Syrup is the best. That has been my experience. If you use it once, you will go back to it whenever you need it. It gives total relief and is a quick cure. My advice to everyone suffering with Lung Troubles is—Try it. You will soon be convinced. In all the families where your German Syrup is used we have no trouble with the Lungs at all. It is the medicine for this country."

John
Franklin
Jones.

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

The Alexandra Jumbo Separator.

The test points in determining the value of a cream separator are: (1) Quality of cream, (2) efficiency of separation, (3) means of regulating thickness of cream, (4) power required per gallon, (5) expense and care of handling, (6) facility for dismantling and cleaning, (7) freedom from froth, both of skim-milk and cream—mechanical construction. In each and all of these points the Alexandra or Jumbo claims to excel. In support of these



claims The Davis & Rankin Building and Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, offer a great mass of most convincing testimony in the form of medals and prizes awarded by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the Fat Stock show at Chicago and others, after the most thorough and exhaustive tests, and of practical creamery men from all parts of America. Intending purchasers should investigate and post themselves as to the merits of this machine before buying elsewhere.

A LESSON OF TODAY

—AND— A QUESTION OF TOMORROW

SPEECH OF COL. PERCY DANIELS,
(Lieutenant Governor-elect),
At Girard, Kas., October 1, 1892, in which vital questions are ably discussed.
Price 10 cents; per dozen 75 cents.
Address WESTERN HERALD, Girard, Kas.

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The Horse.

Horse Market Review.

CHICAGO.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, says:

There is practically no change in the market for the week ending December 14. The buying element, as the holidays approach, is becoming beautifully less, and with the exception of a few good Southern and Northwestern buyers, the market is virtually in the hands of the scalpers. The receipts so far this week have been light and the quality and character of horses of a rubbishy and inferior kind. We offered at auction, Wednesday, 200 head of a superior class of draft and express and chunks, with a few coach and driving teams.

For the season of the year these are selling remarkably well. Streeters are dead, with draft horses dull and heavy. Would not encourage shipments between now and January 1.

KANSAS CITY HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

Draft—Extra, 5 to 7 years, weight 1,500 up.....	\$130@155
Draft—Good, 5 to 7 years, weight 1,300 to 1,500.....	95@120
Saddlers—5 to 7 years.....	100@140
Mares—Extra, 5 to 7 years.....	100@130
Mares—Good, 5 to 7 years.....	75@ 95
Drivers—Extra, 5 to 7 years.....	125@170
Drivers—Good, 5 to 7 years.....	80@100
Streeters—Good, 5 to 7 years.....	80@ 95
Streeters—Extra, 5 to 7 years.....	65@ 75
Oregon, 5 to 7 years.....	40@ 50
Plugs, 5 to 7 years.....	35@ 40
Southern.....	45@ 60

MULES.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	\$ 55@ 70
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	75@ 85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	95@130
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	85@ 95
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	125@150
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	110@115
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	130@165

This is the season when horse-buyers must be on the alert for breeding stock, and, for that reason, we call special attention to the advertisement of F. B. Rix & Co., Topeka, in this issue, who can supply almost any character of horse demanded—draft or roadster, stallions, mares or anything required by farmers in the way of horse stock. Mr. Rix thoroughly understands the business as well as the wants of the farmers. During the week of January 8-14, they cordially invite visiting farmers and breeders, who may be in Topeka, to visit their establishment.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The high-bred colt, "Dabster," standard and registered, No. 21085, arrived at this city this week, the property of G. D. Austin, who purchased him of the famous Jewett farm, of Buffalo, N. Y. He is of the useful sort, will be a 1,200 pound horse of sixteen hands in height, rich dark brown in color, sired by Kansas Wilkes, son of Geo. Wilkes and Almont; his dam by a standard son of Almont; second dam by Belmont, the sire Wedgewood 2:19, Nutwood 2:18½, and forty others in :30 list; third dam is a producer, being the dam of Richard Wilkes, 2:26½, etc. GEE DEE.

Larned, Kas., December 19.

That great racing stallion, Kremlin 2:07½, champion stallion of the oval track, will this year be the subject of the frontispiece of the Christmas number of Kentucky Stock Farm, published at Lexington, Ky. We speak authoritatively when we announce this, and know it to be a fact, rumors and speculations to the contrary notwithstanding. However, the great California-bred stallion, Stamboul, who now holds the champion record 2:07½, will not be slighted. Next to that of Nancy Hanks 2:04, the queen of the turf, Stamboul's picture will be the most prominent feature of the sixteen-page souvenir supplement to be issued in connection with the enlarged Christmas edition. The supplement will contain the pictures and description of the champions of the year; but what pictures the edition proper will contain have not yet been made known to the public, except Kremlin's, as stated, occupying the front page. The coming number of the Stock Farm will doubtless surpass all previous ones.

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.

Gossip About Stock.

Sheepmen of the State, who will attend the meeting of the State Wool Growers' Association, at Topeka, the same week the State Board of Agriculture meets, in January, at which time reduced rates can be had on the railroads, will please drop a card to Secretary H. A. Heath, Topeka, stating they will attend.

T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Kas., requests us to say that he has a few grand show boars and sows of both breeds—Poland-China and Large English Berkshires—about 12 to 13 months old; and about twenty-five or thirty pigs, 5 and 6 months old, strictly first-class. Hogs will have a boom for a few years. Now is the time to "catch on." Nothing pays the farmer as well as a good brood sow.

A partial list of the cash premiums to be given at the second annual meeting of the National Butter and Cheese-Makers' Association, at Dubuque, Ia., February 7, 8, 9 and 10, 1893, aggregates \$370 in cash. These premiums are very liberal, and the Secretary promises to forward us, at an early date, for the benefit of our readers, the premium list in full. We are not far out of the way in prophesying \$1,500 in cash to be distributed among the makers of fine butter and cheese at this meeting. All applications for programs and premium lists should be sent to E. I. Burridge, Secretary, Produce Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

Friend E. D. King, the well-known proprietor of the "Meadow Brook" herd of pure Merino sheep, says that his orders have been good of late. He has sent two rams to South Dakota for \$52 each; one to Arkansas, \$35; one to Maryville, O., \$25; one to Millard, Kas., \$30; three to L. C. Walbridge, of Russell, Kas., \$100; two to A. J. Harter, St. John, Kas., \$120; two to H. Ullow, Painter, Kas., \$150. These were all Kansas-bred. Also several to different points for from \$15 to \$25 each. Mr. King adds that his sheep are doing finely, and that he has the best lambs he ever raised. He weighed a ram lamb on December 1 which tipped the beam at 105 pounds.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association, for the election of officers and directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before it, will be held in the city of Geneseo, Ill., on Tuesday, January 20, 1893. It is requested that there be as many present as possible. Those who will do so are invited to prepare papers on such topics as they deem of interest to the association or to the swine industry in general. If you cannot be present please prepare a paper and forward it to the Secretary, who will read the same at the meeting. Those intending to be present should notify the Secretary at as early a date as practical. A special rate of \$1.50 per day has been secured at the Geneseo house, which will be headquarters.

Mr. W. G. Ross, of Mexia, Tex., in a letter of December 2, to Mr. Dorchester, of Green county, Mo., says: "I tried the Red Polls and Short-horns and White-faces during the last eight years. I find the Red Polls are the cattle for this climate. Would like to have another full-blood bull, as I am satisfied they are the coming cattle for this country. They stand our long dry summers as well as the old-time Spanish cattle, which no other fine cattle have done. Have shipped all my bulls except Red Polls. Mr. J. C. Murray, of Iowa, author of the American Red Polled Herd Book, who formerly made several importations from England, and who has recently spent much time among English breeders, purchased fourteen head of us one year ago, and on the 6th of this month made another purchase of thirteen head and shipped for his Iowa trade. He says that we have the largest American herd, and that he can purchase better cattle of us and at better rates than of English breeders. He says that these cattle are now in great demand for the dairy farms of Iowa. A few Red Polled bulls will soon double the value of the beef herds of the South and the dairy herds of the North."

People who have tried it, say that there is no better medicine for dyspepsia than Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It may not give one the stomach of an ostrich, but it so strengthens the alimentary organs that digestion of ordinary food becomes easy and natural.

Jay Gould.

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Sheriff's Sale.

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

Wilson S. Dodge, Plaintiff,

vs.
The Topeka Sugar Company, A. K. Case No. 13525.
Lee and Robert L. Lee, Defendants.

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

Five acres in the southeast corner of the east half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼) of section 31, in township 11 south of range 15 east, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of said east one-half (½) of the southeast one-fourth (¼); thence 40 rods west; thence 20 rods north; thence 40 rods east; thence 20 rods south to place of beginning. Also a part of lot No. 6 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 south westerly up the said river to its intersection with the said west line of said section; thence south on said west line of said section to the northwest corner of the southwest one-fourth (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 \$325.00.

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

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 15th day of December, 1892. J. M. WILKINSON, Sheriff.

WAGNER, MARTIN AND ORR,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Examine the label on your paper, and if it indicates that your subscription has nearly expired, send at once to us to renew it for another year. It will save us considerable work and cost our friends no more money if they will observe this request. We desire all our old-time friends to stay by us, and, at same time, recommend the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER to their friends and induce them also to become subscribers.

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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 Christmas Peal.

Swinging across the belfry tower
The bells rang backward all the hour;
They rang, they reeled, they rushed, they
roared;
Their tongues tumultuous music poured.
The old walls rocked, the peals outswapt,
Far up the steep their echoes leapt,
Boaring and sparkling till they burst
Like bubbles round the topmost horn
That reddens to the hint of morn
That halts some trembling star the first,
And all the realms of ice and frost
From field to field those joy bells tost.
They answered from their airy height;
They thrilled, they loosed their bands for flight;
They knew that it was Christmas night!

Where awful absences of sound
The gorge in death's dumb rigor bound,
Below, and deep within the wood,
Windless and weird the black pine stood.
The iron boughs slow-swaying rose
And fell, and shook their sifted snows,
And stirred in every stem and branch
To the wild music in the air
From far lone upper regions where
Loose plunged the silver avalanche.
All up and down the valley-side
These iron boughs swayed far and wide;
They heard the cry along the height;
They pulsed in time with that glad flight;
They knew that it was Christmas night!

You who with quickening throbs shall mark
Such swells and falls swim on the dark,
As crisp as if the clustered rout
In starry depths sprang chiming out,
As if the Pleiades should sing,
Lyra should touch her tenderest string,
Aldebaran his spear heads clang,
Great Betelgeuse and Sirius blow
Their mighty horns, and Pomalhaut
With wild sweet breath suspended hang—
Know 'tis your heart-beats, with those bells,
Loosen the snow clouds' vibrant cells,
Stir the vast forest on the height
Your heart-beats answering to the light
Flashed earthward the first Christmas night!
—Harper's Magazine.

A SHAKER CHRISTMAS.

No one probably celebrates the glad Christmas holiday in a more peculiar way than do the Shakers, those strange yet industrious celibates who were brought over from England considerably over a century ago by the good old "Mother Ann Lee." There are several colonies of these queer people in the United States, and all enjoy the same pleasures, if there can be such a thing in their lives, and all believe in the same doctrines. Years ago these honest but misguided people discovered that the Scriptures directed all men and women to live apart. They believe that because the Messiah did not marry it is a sin for them to do so, and consequently there is but one love in their lives, and that a love of religion.

The Shakers have a manner and style peculiarly their own and worship God in every breath. Believing as they do in the Messiah, they think it a duty to celebrate the birth of the Savior, and their service on Christmas day is most beautiful and impressive.

The remark, "still as a Shaker meeting," has often been heard, and those who have attended a meeting of these devout people know that a word is never spoken until the "spirit moves," and so it goes from Sunday to Sunday until Christmas comes, which with them means a day of the greatest devotion. The day to them does not bring the joys, pleasures and dissipations of the world, there is no giving of gifts, no belief in St. Nicholas, no Christmas tree and no pleasures; in fact, nothing but prayer. No preparations are made for the glad festival.

The morning before Christmas the celibates move toward the little church in couples. The men go by themselves and dress in the conventional black, with broad-brimmed hats and gaze straight before them. They never smile, for to smile is a sin in their belief. The women follow the men, and wear Shaker bonnets of yellow straw and gray gowns, and look prim and quaint. A large white handkerchief covers the chest in primitive simplicity. Quietness reigns throughout the day, never a word being spoken. In fact, the spirit does not move, and the people stand there for hours like statues. At sundown they go to the dormitories and retire.

Christmas morning they go to the church again and pass the holiday in prayer, song and religious glorification. They stand perfectly quiet and mute until the "spirit moves," when each one gives his or her experience, for on this day above all they delight in testifying to their great and complete happiness. A Shaker church is entirely different from the

"world's people's" church. Instead of seats or pews, as are usually seen in churches, there is a big open space, and the men and women range themselves on opposite sides of the room. One of the elders makes a short address. Then all is quietness. After about half an hour a dozen or so of the younger people, either male or female, or perhaps both, enter the center of the space and begin a solemn march.

The Shakers sing beautifully and their tunes are remarkably pretty, sprightly and quick in character, and have a wonderfully fascinating air. The rich, deep bass voices harmonize perfectly with the clear, sweet and high tenors and sopranos. Almost irresistibly the feet and hands of all commence keeping time with rhythmic beats. Soon the entire body of Shakers are moving around the singers. As the music increases the men and women circling around become so imbued with the beating of the notes that their bodies swing and rock, their feet dance and shuffle, their hands and arms swing and beat the air, all in perfect keeping with the music. This grows more intense until they all drop from sheer fatigue. Quietness again reigns for nearly an hour, when the same performance is gone over, and then over again, until sundown, when all repair to the dormitories to enjoy the only meal in the year in each other's company, for on every other day the men and women eat by themselves.

The Christmas dinner of the Shaker is not like the Christmas dinner of the world's people. There are no wines, fruits nor delicacies. They have turkeys, ducks, chickens, and plain bread and butter, and vegetables of every kind, well cooked and in the greatest abundance. The women occupy one side of the table, and the men the other. The elder sits at the head and invokes divine blessing, then each man and woman rises alternately and lifting their right hand say, "God is love." They then begin eating, and during the meal not a word is spoken, each one helping himself or herself to what they desire. They drink an enormous quantity of milk during the meal. At the conclusion of the Christmas dinner all rise and sing. The clear voices of the celibates make the banquet room ring with a soft and charming melody. The hands and feet of all keep time.

After the song the elder raises his eyes heavenward and chants a prayer in which all join, after which they move from the room in couples, the men together and the women by themselves, and go to their dormitories. The remainder of the night, while the world outside is enjoying itself in every conceivable dissipation, is given up to song and prayer, and all night long the voices of the Shaker sisters and brothers are heard through the halls.

The Shakers are kind hearted and generous. They are very hospitable, and it is one of their principles to entertain and honor all who come into their little world. For days before Christmas they find great pleasure in sending good things to the poor in the neighborhood, and no matter how poor a man may be, he is sure of a good Christmas dinner if he lives in the neighborhood of a colony of Shakers.—*Buffalo Express.*

The Bambino.

In the old church of Ara Celis, near the top of the capitol steps in the city of Rome, is a little treasury-room where the sacred vestments are kept, and where, in a wonderful little repository, lies a wooden doll called the Sacred Bambino, representing the Holy Child Jesus. So strong is the superstition with regard to this child that in cases of illness it is sent for, and taken in great state by some dignitary of the church to the bedsides of sufferers who believe in its miraculous power to heal and bless. In this old church, around the altars, are the offerings of those who claim to have been healed of their infirmities by the miraculous power of this wonderful child. Here are repetitions in wax of maimed limbs; pictures of people rescued from burning houses; of children who fell from windows, receiving no harm; of men drowning in swollen streams, saved by the sight of this little child appearing on the brink. Before the altar may always be seen a kneeling throng, for the hearts of a great many of the people have opened and taken in a love for and a faith in this wonderful little wooden doll. At times there have been rumors of the Bambino having been

stolen, or, because of its displeasure at the sins of the people, having withdrawn itself from sight.

At the Christmas season grand ceremonies attend its renewed advent. At midnight in the crowded church, while the people kneel, the Christmas chimes ring out, and this image is brought, as from the manger, and held up before the adoring crowd. Into their holiday festivities they carry a new joy, because they believe the Bambino is still among them, and yet in the exercise of its miraculous powers.

We know our readers at this happy Christmas season do not need to have the lesson made clear to them. The belief in the powers of the Bambino has an element of delusion in it, but underneath it is a truth to which all hearts respond. There is a sense in which for every one of us anew a Christ is born. It is true that when He enters into every human heart, He not only comes as a little child, but He makes the heart like that of a little child. "His kingdom is within us," and the child spirit of faith and obedience and love enters therein. We make room for Him in our hearts, and give Him not a manger or a cradle, but set up there for Him a throne. Reigning there, it is true that He has power to keep us from all evil, and to keep all evil away from us. He becomes within us the Emmanuel who saves His people from their sins. Welcoming Him in the child spirit, there enters into our own life the Christ Child Himself. Under his influence and guidance even the body becomes the living temple of God. If we but realize the full significance of this, with what joy we should make ready all our gifts! Not gold and frankincense and myrrh, but far more precious things we have, each one of us, to give Him, and since He has said, "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these, ye have done it unto Me," everything we bestow on the suffering children of men is also a gift brought to His feet. What a glad and choice thing this ought to make our Christmas giving! With what eagerness we ought to hasten to make Him room! We may build for Him no church, we may bring no outward offerings to His altar, but we may and must keep within our hearts a sacred resting place for the spirit of the dear Child Christ. Are the inward places swept and garnished, and are we waiting for Him to come in?—*Harper's Bazar.*

O woman, despairing and wretched,
Dreading, yet longing, to die,
Hear the glad chorus that rises,
Filling the dome of the sky:

"Sisters, be glad, there's help to be had;
No longer be miserable, gloomy and sad;
Lost health regain," rings out the refrain,
"Poor creatures, be healthy and happy again."

How? By taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the world's greatest remedy for all kinds of disease peculiar to women. It brings back tone and vigor to the system weakened by those distressing complaints known only to women, which make life such a burden. It restores relaxed organs to a normal condition. It fortifies the system against the approach of diseases which often terminate in untold misery, if not in death—which is preferable to the pain and torment of living, in many instances. It is the great gift of scientific skill and research to women, and for it she cannot be too grateful. It cures her ill's when nothing else can. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction or price (\$1) returned. Absolutely sold on trial.

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The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
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American Young People.

And now the young men and women of America are to have a magazine of their own, for, early in January, from the office of the magazine in Chicago, will be issued the first number of *American Young People*. To quote from the preliminary announcement, the new venture is designed to meet the widespread and urgent demand for a periodical which shall have for its prime object the education of the youth of this country in the principles of patriotism and true citizenship.

While *American Young People* will be educational in purpose and effect, it will aim to furnish the most entertaining and interesting literature pertaining to the history, government and institutions of America. This will consist of choice original articles on the most important incidents in the history of this country, instructive talks on the various branches of the government, and on the privileges and duties of citizens, serial and short stories treating of American life, articles on home science, hand work, amusements, recreation, and general miscellany. The magazine, it is said, will be illustrated by the best artists, and will be typographically abreast of the times. Copies of the preliminary announcement may be obtained by addressing the office of the magazine, Chicago. The subscription rate will come within the reach of all young people, being but one dollar a year.

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The Young Folks.

For Rich and Poor.

Come, ye lofty, come, ye lowly,
Let your songs of gladness ring;
In a stable lies the Holy,
In a manger rests the King.
See, in Mary's arms reposing,
Christ by highest Heaven adored;
Come, your circle round them closing,
Pious hearts that love the Lord.

Come, ye poor; no pomp of station,
Robes the Child your hearts adore,
He, the Lord of all salvation,
Shares your want, is weak and poor;
Oxen round about, behold them;
Rattlers naked, cold and bare;
See the shepherds; God has told them
That the Prince of Life lies there.

Come, ye children blithe and merry,
This one child your model make;
Christmas holly, leaf and berry,
All be prized for His dear sake;
Come, ye gentle hearts and tender,
Come, ye spirits keen and bold;
All in your homage render,
Weak and mighty, young and old.

High above a star is shining,
And the wise men haste from far;
Come, glad hearts and spirits pining—
For you all has risen the star.
Let us bring our poor oblations,
Thanks and love, and faith and praise;
Come, ye people, come, ye nations,
All in all draw nigh to gaze.

Hark, the Heaven of Heavens is ringing;
Christ the Lord to man is born!
Are not all our hearts, too, singing,
Welcome, welcome, Christmas morn?
Still the Child, all power possessing,
Smiles as through the ages past,
And the song of Christmas blessing
Shall forever sweetly last.

—Archer Guernsey.

CHRISTMAS.

While it is not every boy and girl in this world who are gladdened by presents received and good things to eat on Christmas day, yet it is doubtful if there is any other one day in the whole year when so much happiness prevails from Maine to Oregon, or from the north of Scotland to the Red sea; and in this estimate the Fourth of July and "Kansas Day" are not excepted.

Christmas has not always been celebrated in the manner which usually prevails in this country, but was for several centuries observed only as a very solemn occasion. Pope Telesphorus, about the year 130, first decreed that Christ's birthday should be celebrated by church services, and so, various masses were said on a certain day of the year for this purpose. These masses being in honor of Christ were called Christ masses, and the day on which they were celebrated was called Christ Mass day, and we now call it Christmas. But the early church folks were much divided as to the proper day of the year when they should observe Christmas, and various days throughout the whole year were set at different times for it, but gradually the Eastern church (that is, the portion of the early church which had its headquarters in Asia,) settled down to a choice between two months and appointed a day in the month of April or May for its observance.

But this was not satisfactory to the good bishops and archbishops, and Bishop Cyril, of Jerusalem, so strongly urged Pope Julius to convene a synod of the theologians to determine the exact day of Christ's nativity, that the Pope acquiesced, and the result of the deliberation was to fix the 25th day of December as the official day upon which to celebrate the mass of Christ. This occurred about the year 340, or 210 years after Christmas was first instituted.

This Bishop Cyril was a real good man—so good that he was made a saint, and is still known as St. Cyril, of Jerusalem. He had a good many bad men to deal with while he was bishop—men who disagreed with him on matters of religion—but he prevailed over them, and in his latter years had the satisfaction of ordering the execution of many of them in various ways.

Since the year 500 it has been the custom in the Roman Catholic church to usher in the day by a solemn mass at midnight, one at early dawn, and one soon after daylight; and as the church spread from Rome over the European countries, the common people did not understand the Latin language in which the masses were said, and gradually they lost sight of the full solemnity of the occasion, and to occupy the time between these masses they resorted to merriment and performing "gay, fantastic spectacles of dramatic mysteries, disguised in grotesque masks and singular costumes. The scenery usually represented an infant in a cradle, surrounded by the Virgin Mary and St. Joseph, by bulls' heads, Cherubs, Eastern

Magi and manifold ornaments."—*Appleton's Cyclopedia.*

Pope Nicholas I., who died at Rome in the year 867, has ever since been regarded as the patron saint, whose especial business has been to look after the interests of children on Christmas day. And where is the boy or girl in all America or Europe who does not acknowledge at least a speaking acquaintance with the generous saint? Of course his friends have taken some liberties with his name, and it doesn't always appear the same in the newspapers. Our German cousins across the ocean contracted the habit of calling him Nick-laus, with the accent on the last syllable. As their familiarity with the gentleman grew, they dropped the Nic, using only the Klaus, and as to the first part of his name they called it Santa, instead of Saint, as we do, and 'twas in this manner we obtained the word Santa Klaus.

Down in the Mohawk valley, in New York State, there are a great many Dutch people—that is, their great, great grandmothers came from Holland and brought their great, great grandfathers along with them. These last named folks brought with them the custom of celebrating Christmas with a Pompanickle, and the Mohawk valley has ever since welcomed "Pompanickle" on Christmas eve. What is Pompanickle? Why, it is a St. Nicholas with a Dutch name. It is the same Pope Nicholas whom the Dutch venerate also. They call the Pope "Pape" or "Papa," and all three words mean the same thing—that is, father. We have all heard the Pope of Rome called Holy Father. Well, our Dutch cousins, in their familiarity with Saint Nickolas, also became tired of pronouncing the whole word, but they cut a syllable off from the end of the name and called him Pape Nickle, and gradually they jumbled it into "Pompanickle."

Of Christmas gifts and Christmas trees so much is known by every boy and girl in the land that nothing remains to be told, yet there is an interesting thought with reference to Christmas gifts which should be borne in mind. We have all been taught that Christ was God's great gift to all mankind on that first Christmas morning, 1,898 years ago, and that the gifts we give ought to be considered emblematical of our Heavenly Father's gift to us. It is quite probable, however, that a very few people fail to have this thought in mind in their Christmas giving.

If we could all be in the large cities on Christmas morning and attend the great cathedrals and churches, we could hear the beautiful carols sung by sweet-voiced choirs, in imitation of the heavenly voices which waked the shepherds on Judea's plain, and caused them (we will imagine) to exclaim:

"Hark! what mean those holy voices,
Sweetly sounding through the skies?
Lo! the angelic host rejoices;
Heavenly hallelujahs rise,
Hear them tell the wondrous story,
Hear them chant, in hymns of joy,
'Glory in the highest—glory!
Glory be to God most high!'"

N.

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The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial. B

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KANSAS FARMER.

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

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.

One of Chicago's oldest and best known grain speculators, Dennis E. Sibley, failed last Monday with liabilities about \$200,000 above his assets.

The total number of immigrants to the United States during the eleven months ending November 30, 1892, was 520,768. The number for the corresponding period last year was 562,073.

Subscriptions for the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER are rolling in at a lively rate, but our subscription clerks can take care of a few dozen more names each day. Now is the time to subscribe. Old subscribers will confer a favor and earn a premium by sending a new name in with each renewal.

Friends calling to see the KANSAS FARMER will now find us at 116 West Sixth street, instead of corner of Fifth and Jackson, as formerly. The Secretary's office is on the ground or basement floor, while the editorial department is on the first floor above, at the end of the hall.

Replying to several inquirers, the KANSAS FARMER begs to assure its readers that it will not, unless compelled, dispense with the services of Dr. S. C. Orr as veterinary editor, and since Dr. Orr has signified his satisfaction with his engagement on the FARMER, there is no doubt about our readers having the benefit of his valuable services for a long time in the future. Now is the time to subscribe.

The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture convenes on the 11th day of January next, and will continue in session three days. The program, which is a strong one, will be published next week. The Improved Stock Breeders' Association, as well as the Swine and Poultry Breeders' Associations, will be held the same week. An open rate on all leading railroads in Kansas of one fare or one and one-third fare for the round trip is expected. This is the great annual gathering of Kansas farmers, and no one who aims to keep to the front can afford to miss it.

Tuesday's dispatches state that almost a panic occurred on Wall street last Monday. The "bears" made an attack on what are known as "industrial" stocks to break down the selling price of the shares. These industrials consist of sugar trust and other stocks which have been greatly watered so that they are considered by the banks to be undesirable security for loans. The fact that a little gold is being shipped out of the country was used to produce a scare by those who were in position to profit by others' losses. Secretary Foster spoke the truth, when in commenting on the situation, he said: "If \$200,000,000 [of gold] were to go out it would result in a reduction of the public debt to that extent with the accompanying saving of interest on that amount. I am not at all uneasy regarding the situation," etc.

INTEREST AND USURY LAWS.

Attempts have not infrequently been made to match for a race investment paying 2½ to 4 per cent. with notes and mortgages paying 8 to 10 per cent. While the results of such races are pretty generally in favor of the swiftest team, there are plenty of people always ready to take chances on the investments coming out ahead in their own particular cases. A few years ago, realizing the profits to be realized on high interest bearing securities a craze seems to have possessed Eastern owners of money to secure them throughout the West. The productive farms of Kansas were looked upon as particularly desirable foundations for such loans. The fact does not seem to have entered into the calculations of those placing such loans that a 2½ per cent. investment would not soon overtake an 8 per cent. mortgage, but the impression was fostered by those who made commissions on placing the money, that the peculiarity of Kansas was that her superiority in many respects placed her above and beyond the pale of ordinary limitations of capacity to make profitable use of capital. Persuasions of the same kind were brought to bear to secure borrowers. Eastern lenders were made to believe that the highway to wealth lay through investments in Western high-rate securities, and Western property-owners were assured that great profit was to come of the use of Eastern capital, even at rates which a little arithmetic would show to be greater than the profits from the legitimate use of money.

Strangely enough a large proportion of the borrowers, by dint of undue economy, by paying for excessive interest a portion of their earnings which would otherwise have improved their living, have been able to reduce their indebtedness. But it should not be concluded from this that the usual law of business has been reversed and that the farmers of the West can afford to do business on borrowed money at high rates of interest. It is easily shown that the average profits on the use of capital after paying for the labor necessary to apply it, and after paying taxes and depreciation of property, are represented by percentages which do not require for their expression figures larger than 5. It is probable that 2½ is more nearly accurate. That this is by holders of large amounts of money considered the limit of its earning power, and that they are willing to take 2½ per cent. for it, was shown a few years ago by the rapidity with which several millions of dollars of New York city bonds bearing this rate were sold at par.

An inevitable result of the payment, or an offer of the payment of rates of interest far above the earning power of property, is the destruction of the credit of the man or the community paying or offering to pay the excessive interest. Thus, the usual bank discount in Topeka is 8 to 10 per cent. Suppose that a man applies to the cashier of one of these banks, offering to pay 16 or 20 per cent. and saying that his security is good, how long will it take that man to convince the cashier that he is not either insane or trying to borrow on worthless security? Of one thing he may be sure, and that is, that he will not be able to borrow of any except a pawnbroker or a curbstone operator.

Some years ago the Kansas Legislature in effect advertised that securities in this State were so poor that a rate of 12 per cent. was in many cases necessary to pay for the two items, interest and risk on money loaned to Kansas borrowers. This was done by the law making 12 per cent. a legal contract rate. The effect was much like that in the supposed case above. Every owner of money knew that 12 per cent. was a greater return than investments average; that grave chances of loss must be taken on loans at that rate; that in general the interest would rapidly consume the margin between the amount loaned and the value of the security, and they therefore loaned sparingly and sometimes at two or three times 12 per cent.

Strangely enough, when finally the Legislature considered the proposition to reduce the legal contract rate to 10 per cent. there was manifested great alarm among bankers lest loan money would all be driven out of Kansas, and long, finely written articles appeared in the daily papers deploring the folly of even agitating the subject.

Just now the attention of English capitalists is being attracted to Western land

securities as desirable investments. This results in part from the recent failures of English building associations, some of which were deemed respectable for their age if for no other reason. These were actually paying dividends of 8 per cent. and had been distributing this rate to shareholders for years. It was accomplished by unsound financial methods, and the dividends were far beyond the earnings, so that as soon as exposed by the London Truth their downfall was sudden. When giving his attention to Western loans, John Bull has discovered that Kansas statutes authorize a rate of 10 per cent. Remembering this season's experience with his own building associations and 8 per cent., he immediately suspects that there must be something shaky about our securities; indeed, he knows that 10 per cent. will eat up the margin on an ordinary investment; that borrowers offering undoubted real estate security need not pay an exorbitant rate.

If the legal rate were placed at 8 per cent. our credit would be raised in the estimation of conservative lenders, so that money would doubtless be more abundant than now.

It has been suggested that a reduction of the legal rate to 8 per cent. would, if accompanied by such penalties as to prevent the violation of the law, drive half of the banks out of existence. Without being justly chargeable with making a fight upon banks, the KANSAS FARMER suggests that even this would not be an unmixed evil. As our financial system is organized, banks are useful not more on account of their own money which is available for the use of borrowers than on account of the greater activity which they give to the money of the communities in which they are located by accumulating deposits from their customers, who, for the time being, do not need all their money, and loaning them to other members of the community. It generally happens, among a large number of customers of a bank, that, at times when some are needing more than their own money and, therefore, find it desirable to borrow, others have a surplus of cash, and, by depositing it in the bank enable the bank to loan a large part of it to those whose immediate needs impel them to borrow. In the course of business those who are to-day borrowers, may be the heavy depositors by the time those who furnished to day's deposits need to borrow. The bank's ability to thus loan the surplus money of the community to those who for the time need to borrow, thus becoming the reservoir of financial strength, is both greater and more certain if its customers are many than if they are few. If the banking business of the ordinary country town were concentrated at one institution the financial power of that town and surrounding country would be greater than at present with three or four banks to a town of two thousand inhabitants. Such concentration of business would greatly reduce the expense relative to the amount of money handled so that the net profits on the capital invested in banking would probably be as great with interest at 8 per cent. as they now are with interest at 10 and often higher.

But the majority of the people of Kansas are not bankers, and while they have no desire to do injustice to anybody they very properly look upon banks as institutions which are good to the extent that they are needed under our financial system but burdensome and expensive if indulged in to excess. The plain, working people of Kansas, who on the farms and in the mines, shops and factories, and on transportation lines, develop and make available the resources of the State, do not feel called upon to furnish at the expense of high rates of interest, employment for an unnecessary number of bankers or other servants in comfortable places.

Eight per cent. is a higher rate than industries can afford to pay on any other than short time loans, and is as much as they ought to pay under any circumstances. The KANSAS FARMER is of the opinion that by amending the interest laws so as to put an effectual bar on the collection of a higher rate than 8 per cent. on future contracts the Legislature will strengthen the credit of the people of the State and make a proper reduction in the interest burden.

The proprietors of Salvation Oil will pay a large reward, if any certificate published by them is not found genuine.

Please remember to renew your subscription promptly. It is nearly 1893.

PROTECTION SENTIMENT IN ENGLAND.

Since the time of the abolition of the corn laws of England by the act of 1846, there has been little opposition to the free entry to the markets of that country of breadstuffs from such parts of the world as could produce them at the least expense. England's dense population has been fed with good American wheat bread without addition to its cost other than transportation charges and trade profits. There have been occasional mutterings in favor of the re-imposition of the import duties on grain for the protection of the English farmers.

During the recent political campaign in this country there were various reports of agitation in favor of protection in England. These reports lost nothing in dimensions while crossing the Atlantic. But there is undoubtedly a considerable movement in favor of re-enacting some of the provisions of the old corn laws, as a remedy for the agricultural depression in England. Commenting on this the *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

The voice of protection is now heard in the land, definitely and clamorously. Its breath is the very signal of a storm in the air. The conference is right in saying that foreign competition has injured the farmer, and that without protection it is useless fighting against it, and that otherwise it is only a question of the "survival of the fittest."

Remarking on this *Farm Implement News* observes:

English farmers may not get the remedy they are now so earnestly seeking, viz. protection—duties to be levied on the grain of farmers outside, bars against the entrance of American grain into its only reliable market; but the British people are predisposed to yield to their demands, for the application of this remedy will force us to take some of the bitter medicine that we have so freely administered to them, hence it is among the probabilities that their government will grant the protection demanded. If that should be the result, how would it affect the American grain farmer? Will he want less protection here or much more of it? Will he conclude that a tariff tax on what he buys, for the protection of American manufacturers and a tariff tax on what he sells, for the protection of British farmers is more tariff for the protection of others than he can stand? Or will ingenious politicians make him believe that the English will pay not only the duties on what they send here, but also the duties on what we send there? American statesmen, not mere politicians, may be needed soon.

THE IOWA DAIRY SCHOOL.

The rapid manner in which the dairy industry is growing in Iowa and other Western States is little short of remarkable. The dairy building at the Iowa Agricultural college was completed and opened for students only a year ago, but so rapidly has the number of students increased that the Board of Directors at their recent meeting found it necessary to increase the teaching force and, in addition, expert butter-makers and cheese-makers, secure the services of a specialist who understood both the practical and the scientific sides of dairying, and who could give his whole time to instruction and experimentation in dairy lines. Harry C. Wallace was elected to this position. The Iowa dairy school has an advantage over some of those in other States in that, being located in the midst of a fine farming and dairy country, it can manufacture dairy products on a large scale the year round, thus affording students an opportunity to learn every phase of the creamery business from the weighing in of the milk and testing it to the packing of the products for shipment. As high as seventeen thousand pounds of milk per day were received during the past year and the receipts promise to increase considerably during the coming one. The business being run on a commercial as well as an educational basis and the butter and cheese being sold on the open market, the student meets every problem that would confront him in a creamery under his own management. In addition to this practical work the lectures given in the classroom cover the whole field of scientific dairying and the sciences related to it, so that the young man who graduates from the dairy course has a thoroughly practical working knowledge of the dairy business.

Stop-Over Privileges Discontinued.

To avoid manipulation and illegitimate use of its tickets, the Wabash Railroad Company has found it necessary to discontinue the granting of stop-over privileges on all kinds and classes of tickets, and after January 1, 1893, passengers will be obliged to purchase tickets from point to point. The new arrangement, however, which will be fully explained by any of the company's agents, will be found to be equally as convenient to the traveling public as the old, while the company will be enabled to protect itself from imposition.

PUBLISHERS' PARAGRAPHS.

The Reliable Poultry farm, of Quincy, Ill., have issued their catalogue for 1893. It contains illustrations of the various breeds of the Reliable Poultry farm. Light Brahmas, Partridge Cochins and Plymouth Rocks claim to be the leaders.

The Moline Pump Co., of Moline, Ill., have gotten up a new steel-wheeled wind-mill, and are also making a steel tower. This company is making rapid advances, and they have the reputation of turning out first-class goods. Our Chicago manager informs us that they intend to push the wind-mill to a greater extent the coming season than ever before.

Under the title of "Duties of Man," a book, written in 1844 and addressed to workmen, by Joseph Mazzani, has just been brought out by the Funk & Wagnalls Co., of New York. The treatment of the subject is vigorous, honest and entertaining and seems to be a strong and conservative statement of the philosophy of the more recent economic movements. It is likely to be very popular with reform thinkers, writers and speakers.

Jno. M. Doty & Son, of Charleston, Ill., have a very fine flock of Cotswold sheep. They have some very fine specimens, and can supply a limited number at a reasonable price. They also have a very choice herd of Chester White and Berkshire swine, as well as poultry, etc.; in fact, Jno. M. Doty & Son are breeders of fancy stock in quite a large variety. A local paper, in making comment on their exhibition at a fair recently, stated they had the finest sheep and hogs ever shown in that county, which is a high compliment. Our Chicago manager recently visited them and reports favorably about them.

Kring Bros., of Westerville, O., have made a number of excellent improvements on their stump and rock-extractor. They have a center draft machine, and it is meeting with the most satisfactory appreciation every place tested. A public test was made at Westerville, recently, when a large green stump was drawn, which most every one declared would be utterly impossible for any machine to pull. Our Chicago manager reports an interview with them at their home recently, and we are glad to note that their business is progressing very satisfactorily, and they expect to enlarge their facilities very materially in order to meet the demands of their growing trade.

The Albion Poultry yards, of Albion, Ill., is a company consisting of fifteen persons, who have had years of experience in raising fine poultry, and have formed a co-partnership in order to facilitate advertising and the details of business. Its management is in the hands of one competent man. The stock is bred in different yards—in fact, on different farms, and each man attends to his own special and peculiar breed. Mr. Edw. Craig is the business manager, and is thoroughly competent to rightly conduct the business in the interest of each member of the company, as well as to the satisfaction of his patrons. Mr. Craig is Secretary of the Edwards County Agricultural Society, also Secretary of the poultry show which will be held at Albion this month. Any who are interested in poultry will do well to write Mr. Craig for one of their catalogues.

It is not only young readers who wish, on turning from an entertaining story to the dry details of their school histories, that the useful information as to deeds of the past were placed in as desirable form as the presentations of the novel. This wish has reached at least a partial fulfillment in a new series of American historical novels now in course of publication by the Funk & Wagnalls Co., of New York, under the title "The Columbian Historical Novels." The subjects treated in the volumes thus far published are those of the discovery of America and early settlement of the United States, which every school boy and girl wishes were left out of his school history or could be learned without reading. But by availing himself of the romance as well as the history of the situation, the author has presented not only valuable information but charming stories without departing from historical accuracy. The last volume published is that of Pocahontas, who is represented in her true character of the Indian princess who saved Capt. John Smith, and with such presentation of the details of her life, courtship and marriage, and the various

romantic phases of early Virginia pioneering as to charm readers both young and old.

A CHARMING SOUVENIR.—We have received recently a little souvenir book, illustrated in colors and devoted to the description of the business of the *Youth's Companion*, and especially illustrating the new building, which is just completed and occupied. Every one who is interested in the paper, and we know that the number of families in Kansas who take it increases year by year, will desire to see and read this bit of history concerning a favorite paper. While the *Companion* is one of the oldest papers in the country, having been started in 1827, it is one of the freshest and most vigorous of all our publications and has attained the unequalled circulation of 600,000 copies weekly. Its prospectus, containing the announcements of authors and articles for the year 1893, shows that the coming volume will be, if possible, better than any of its predecessors. Any new subscriber may obtain the souvenir book free by asking for it at the time the subscription is sent. The paper will be sent free to January 1 to all who subscribe now, including the double holiday number. Price \$1.75 a year. Boston, Mass.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE.—You are traveling. You become weary as the hours pass. You want to read that magazine to kill time. You have been trying, but the jarring of the car shakes your hand, and the letters dance till your eyes ache with the effort to follow them. The trouble is you are traveling on the wrong railway. You should have taken the Denver & Rio Grande. Along its rails the coach glides so smoothly you may read with the same ease as when in your own parlor. Further, on this road you have no desire to kill time. You want more time to view the scenery. Traveling southward from Denver, on your right are the magnificent Rockies. What change and charm in that range! You feast on the views. What master artist touched those cliffs with varied colors of not simply the cold grays, but the warm terracottas and creamy white. "Is this the old world?" you think, as the train glides by castle-like rocks standing here and there on the long slope from mountain to plain. What towns and cities for homes and outings! Palmer Lake, Glen Park, Colorado Springs and Manitou. Then the atmosphere here. One lives in it without effort. It lives and fills you with its wonderful life. Then the Denver & Rio Grande through the mountains—well, that journey is indescribable. Take it yourself and you will become an enthusiast.

C., B & Q—"My brother and family," said a gentleman, "took another route than the C., B & Q. from the far West to Chicago this autumn. They did this for sake of variety. They will not care for variety next time. They prefer the perfection of comfort and ease always found on the Burlington trains." The Burlington trip between Chicago and Denver is an inspiration. Of course there are those who would not be aroused by a ride in Elijah's chariot of fire, but the average man or woman will receive added motive power for living from feeling the magnificent protracted speed of a Burlington train through the fine tracts of country along its way. How much of life was lost to people before the era of modern railways. The father of our country would have had more fatherly wisdom for the young nation, and Alexander the Great would have been still greater if each could have journeyed on the modern Burlington train, feeling the thrill of its power and speed moderated by the spirit of gentleness running through the nicely adjusted parts of the entire train. The Burlington has attained a high degree of perfection in the combination of speed with ease, comfort and safety. The matchless road-bed makes this possible. How agreeably to the traveler can the Burlington bear him in the dead of our winter far on his way to the land of flowers and strawberries.

THE NEWCOMB FLY SHUTTLE LOOM.—Our Chicago representative recently visited the factory of Mr. C. N. Newcomb, of Davenport, Iowa. Mr. Newcomb is the patentee and manufacturer of the Newcomb fly shuttle loom for weaving rag carpets. This is indeed an ingenious device and does its work to perfection, as was demonstrated by samples of carpets and rugs which were woven on the New-

comb loom. Mr. Newcomb labored long and earnestly to reach perfection in his business, and he has been rewarded with a wonderful degree of success. The factory is now running at full capacity, turning out looms which are being sent throughout the entire country, and the business is becoming more and more extensive. These looms are used for rag carpet making, largely by unfortunate people, either those who desire a vocation which will remunerate them better than the ordinary manual labor, or some one lame, blind, or deformed, and unable to pursue the ordinary vocations of life. The business is, therefore, in a sense, greatly beneficial to mankind, and the work of rag carpet making is so facilitated by the use of this loom that it may be made greatly profitable, whereas by the old hand method it was laborious and, at best, but an ordinary income could be realized from very hard labor. To get a clear conception of this loom we recommend that any one interested write for an illustrated catalogue, which thoroughly describes the workings of the Newcomb loom.

THE ARENA.—It is only a few years since any publishers of magazines ventured to cater to tastes or wants of other than those of persons of wealth and those removed from the necessity of continual exertion and close application to make a living. Indeed, the opportunity for reaching, with magazines, readers among people in the ordinary walks of life has seemed to be wanting. The spread of intelligence and the general upheaval of thought in this country has had among other noticeable fruits, the effect of calling into being at Boston a magazine of marked ability and sufficient independence to deal with all subjects which interest the people, whether in the ordinary or, what is sometimes termed the "upper" walks of life. Not long since a prominent writer on economic questions prepared an able showing of abuses, its opportunities by capital in a particular line, and offered it to one after another of a large number of the prominent periodicals of the country. This was declined by all except *The Arena*. for the uniform reason that they dared not publish it. Following this lead of bold intelligence and backed by sufficient talent and capital to make its success sure, *The Arena* has pressed forward from the day of its first publication until the present time as the representative of honest thought, careful investigation, genuine culture and the economic progress of the country; and it is to-day without a peer as a representative American magazine. That its value is commensurate with its independence and fearlessness goes without saying. It publishes monthly able and intelligent papers upon the most interesting and important subjects which occupy the attention of the world of thought, and is, withal, under such experienced and able management as to make it a standard of literary breadth and culture.

"A YARD OF SWEET CLOVER"—The publishers of that elegant monthly household magazine, *Food*, have just published a companion piece to "A Yard of Roses" and "A Yard of Pansies," two floral pieces that have been recently issued. "A Yard of Sweet Clover" is a fringed 5 1/2 x 13 1/2 inches long, representing a gracefully blended collection of clover blossoms. This beautiful floral piece is given away to every subscriber of *Food* at the regular subscription price of \$1.00 per year, or it will be sent with the exquisite Christmas number for 25 cents. The Christmas *Food* is a splendid contribution to current holiday literature. Among the contributions in this number are a pretty illustrated Christmas story by Arthur C. Griscom, entitled "The Curate's Cake," "The Olive Tree and Its Fruit" (illustrated), by John A. Paine, Ph. D., Curator, Metropolitan Museum of Art; "Christmas Garbings" (illustrated), by Albert Hardy of *Godey's Magazine*; "Long Island Food Hunters" (illustrated), by Davis A. Curtis; "Decorations for Yuletide" (illustrated), by Mary Preston Adams; "A Chapter on Wedding Cakes" (illustrated), by Helen Comber; "Christmas Confections," by Lina Dalton. These, with beautiful full-page illustrations, and articles of special interest in connection with practical housekeeping, make up a magazine of rare attractiveness. *Food* is taking a foremost place among the standard magazines of the day, and its recent reduction in price from \$2.00 to \$1.00 places it within the reach of every one who has a taste for the good things in literature. Published by The Clover Publishing Company, 71-73 Park Place, New York City.

A COUGH SYRUP.

Directions for Making a Syrup that Cures Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis and Consumption.

Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na of your druggist; get two ounces of pure rock candy and add it to the bottle of Pe-ru-na. It should be shook up occasionally until the candy is all dissolved, when it makes a cough syrup which is simply delicious to the taste, prompt in its results and permanently cures. It should be taken according to the directions on the bottle. This cough syrup is not like so many others which simply quiet a cough temporarily, but it cures radically. Children like it; it agrees with the weakened stomach, and has no disagreeable effect of any kind. This syrup can be relied on to cure catarrh, acute or chronic, coughs, colds, and all chronic diseases of the lungs and throat.

Any who prefer to can use the Pe-ru-na without the addition of rock candy, as it is not very disagreeable to the taste without it. Every one should avail themselves of the holiday gift of The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, who are sending during December and January a free copy of the Illustrated Ills of Life, a treatise on catarrh and winter diseases. Send in your order early and receive a free copy post-paid.

Kansas Swine Breeders.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, Tuesday, January 10, at 1:30 p. m.

Under the present prosperous condition of the swine industry, with a bright future before them, the breeders should make the coming meeting the largest in number in attendance and most enthusiastic in point of interest ever held by the association.

The following are names of breeders who have consented to prepare papers, and others who have been invited and are expected to be present: Address by the President, M. B. Keagy; James Mains, "Elements of Swine Husbandry;" T. A. Hubbard, "Mistakes of Breeders;" W. S. Hanna, "Swineology;" P. A. Pearson, "Advantages and Disadvantages of Showing at Fairs;" W. E. Gresham, "The Score-Card;" R. S. Cook, "Value of Pure bred Boars to Farmers and Feeders;" V. B. Howey, "Poland-China vs. Berkshire;" M. B. McCoy, "Family Swains and Line Breeding;" M. F. Taitman, (subject not given); H. A. Heath, "Business Methods for Breeders."

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders and the State Board of Agriculture hold their annual meetings during the same week, and reduced railroad rates will probably be secured for all who attend the meetings. GEO. W. BERRY, Secretary.

Our State Veterinarian.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We believe that our next Governor will give us a business-like, common-sense administration, and hope he will, in his appointments, select good, solid, sensible men that don't have a dull axe to grind or old scores to pay off.

I do not know how many names are mentioned for the position of State Veterinary Surgeon, but I have heard of but one spoken of in the papers. Dr. S. C. Orr is well-known to your readers as editor of the veterinary department for some time and has made it one of the most valuable departments of the paper. His numerous friends here, of all political parties, are working for his appointment to the position, and I believe he is the man for the place. In an editorial, the *Manhattan Republic* strongly endorses him, and the College Hill Alliance, one of the strongest in the county, endorsed him for the position.

We need a man for that position, as our unflinching People's party paper, the *Republic*, termed Dr. Orr, "a man in close touch with the common people," a man of good "horse sense" and practical knowledge of stock-raising; one that has not that incurable disease that so many of our professional men are afflicted with—the "big head." We think Dr. Orr fills the bill. Whether the Doctor gets the appointment or not, he has reason to be proud of his standing at home, and the endorsement given him here, where he is known the best. The only fault I have heard found is, "he does not dress well enough, and looks like an old plug farmer," and some think he is too familiar with the common people for a professional man, but perhaps that is one of the reasons for his popularity among the farmers.

Manhattan, Kas. J. G. McKEEN.

Horticulture.

VEGETABLE GARDENING IN CENTRAL KANSAS.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at Winfield, Kas., December, 1892, by L. W. Angus.

Gardening on the "Great Plains" is much the same as it is elsewhere, yet modified by some conditions of climate which do not obtain to so great a degree in most other places, and by the multitudes of insect pests which attack almost every plant which we care to cultivate, and seem envious of the short span of life allowed it. The persistent drouth which usually visits us each summer, from the first of July to the middle of September, is, perhaps, the greatest drawback to successful gardening, as it enfeebles, if it does not destroy, plant life. That feebleness invites aggravated insect attacks, to which attacks the plant frequently succumbs. The effect of this drouth may be to some extent obviated by deep plowing or spading and thorough culture. Make your garden like an ash-heap, and not only is evaporation reduced to its minimum, but the soil is rendered permeable to every particle of moisture, no matter whence obtained. Weeds, which act as so many pumps, and are certain destruction to a garden, are to be destroyed or kept at a safe distance.

The failures which so often attend operations in gardening in middle or western Kansas, may in almost every case be traced to a want of care in this one particular—that is, the failure to keep the soil fine and clean.

In order to obtain best results, it is quite necessary to enrich the soil. We hear much of the inexhaustible fertility of Kansas soil. This is a very pleasant fiction, yet it is only fiction, and will never do to garden by. The soil of western Kansas is not only subject to exhaustion, but is, more especially in the sandy portions, now being exhausted at a very rapid rate, and even the newest and best soil is frequently lacking in some of the necessary constituents essential to the most vigorous plant life.

Many persons in our drouthy country have thought that irrigation was the great panacea for all the ills of a garden's life, and relying solely on this truly great aid, have miserably failed. I had much rather trust good care with no irrigation than good irrigation and poor care, or no care at all. While on the subject of irrigation, I remark that it is surprising that so few irrigate, when water is so plenty and so easily obtained. To those who have wind pumps, it is simply a question of a few feet of hose, and the fractional moments required to move the nozzle from place to place, so that all parts may be wet alike, thoroughly drenching the soil each week, if that be possible, meantime keeping the soil fine and free from weeds. But irrigation is not of necessity confined to those who have wind-mills. Even the boy with his little ten-foot-square garden may irrigate with little trouble. One barrel of water on each hundred square feet is equivalent to a shower of rain half an inch in depth. This would many times tide the drooping plants over to the next rain, with a vigor unimpaired, and able to take advantage of every precocious drop.

In addition to our care that our land is thoroughly plowed, enriched and kept clean, we must consider as to what we will plant, how we will plant it, and how obtain the seed.

Of the usual garden plants, we may, with few exceptions, enjoy them all, and it seems to me that on the limitless prairie we have no occasion to limit our varieties for fear that we shall crowd our garden.

An asparagus bed should be our first care. Having once planted good, thrifty plants of Conover's Colossal, or even seedlings from our neighbor's nameless patch, in hills four feet apart each way, we have only to top-dress and keep clean. Nature does the rest. The saline constituent in our soil is very favorable to asparagus, and never in any other place have I seen the plant so successful.

No farmer would omit early potatoes and sweet corn from his list of garden vegetables, and with these, variety has little to do. All are successful. The only point of remark is, that they should go in the ground just as soon as in their respective conditions may be safe.

Of sweet potatoes, the plants of which must be started in a hot-bed and moved

to the ridges only after settled warm weather, Nansemond, perhaps, is best in flavor, but Yellow Jersey is almost as good, much more productive and of better shape. The red ones are usually insipid and watery, and a yam in this country is a disgrace to a garden.

The golden wax bean we must give a place as one of the earliest and most excellent of beans, but any wax or Valentine bean will surely be a satisfactory crop, and the bush Lima is fast becoming a necessity of life. It is as sure as sand burrs and wondrously prolific. A few days ago I gathered sixty-nine well-filled pods from a single plant. One objectionable feature they have—they ripen during the whole fall, and must be picked successively, as they pop soon after ripening. They should be planted late, as July's sun is sure to blast the early blossom.

Of peas, all are successful, and the varieties are so numerous that it is only necessary for me to say that the bush varieties of wrinkled peas have served me best, Climax the best of all.

The summer crook neck is the favorite summer squash, though scallops are fine, and the old reliable Hubbard has never been removed from its head place for winter use. The squash bug is, to us, an unmitigated nuisance, and to him who would enjoy squashes in the garden, it is necessary to sit up all night and get up early in the morning. But they can be beaten. The kerosene emulsion, used in very weak proportions, will save your vines, though it is sometimes easier to plant your Essex, Marblehead or Hubbard on newly-turned sod, where they will usually be successful.

A few hills of Long Green cucumbers planted quite early will furnish all that will be required for table use, fresh; but for pickles, White Spine or Green Cluster, planted in June, are best. Gherkins are excellent for pickles, and being much surer and more prolific than cucumbers, should not be omitted; and martynia, which we consider a noxious weed, is one of the best of plants for pickles. We do not need to cultivate it. Few who have raised corn have failed to properly curse the weed—"devil's claw"—and it is abundant around all old corrals and fields.

Watermelons are considered more as a field crop, and are in such endless variety that each may and must choose the one best suited to his purpose. They should be planted when the weather is thoroughly warm.

Muskmelons are not an entire success. The nutmeg varieties are the best in flavor, while the Banana and Cassaba are the surest and most productive.

Lettuce is a most useful plant and very easily grown, with the one exception that worms are troublesome to some varieties. The Brown Silicia and Curled Simpson are the most free from this pest. Sow seed in fall or winter in central Kansas for earliest, and in succession for later use.

Dewey's Turnip blood beet is a most excellent vegetable, the best for this climate, though some still adhere to the Long Blood. Either planted as early as is safe, and cared for as well as we should care for garden plants, will furnish a great amount of good and nutritious food.

Carrots should be planted same as beets. Long Orange will yield an immense main crop, while Chartres or Scarlet Horn will furnish a delicate flavor for many a summer dish.

The Hollow-Crown parsnip is one of the most delicious vegetables, but is not sufficiently known in central Kansas to be fully appreciated. Plant same as beets or carrots, in a deep, rich soil, and leave when grown until wanted for use. Freezing improves their flavor. They come in use just as other vegetables are gone or from long keeping have lost their flavor, and, coming as they do, fresh from the ground, they fill a very important place. While Hollow-Crown is best in yield and flavor, in some localities where there is a hard and obdurate subsoil, it is very troublesome to dig the roots, as they penetrate the subsoil, and will be broken in the ground. In such localities some of the stump varieties would be preferable.

The culture and keeping of salsify is the same as for parsnip, and to those who succeed in growing salsify it furnishes a most delicious article of food, having much the flavor of stewed oysters, from which fact it receives its popular name. The chief enemy that salsify has, is a white grub in the crown, which destroys the whole plant by a process of decay. I have found no remedy.

Radishes are so well known that it

seems superfluous to mention them. Each person may have his choice. My choice is, for early, French Breakfast in succession, and for general crop Long Scarlet, with a few White Chineses for winter use.

The purple strap-leaf turnip is much used for early sowing, and under favorable circumstances will do well for winter use if planted about the last of July, but Swedes are not only much surer but of better flavor and more productive.

Onions, as a rule, are not satisfactory. Still, by using sets of Silver Skin or Yellow Danvers, a fair crop of excellent roots may be obtained. A few bunches of winter onions are necessary, as they will be in prime condition to use when the snow goes off, having grown all winter. A few rows of black seed planted as soon as safe, may produce plants that will give peculiar zest to your bread and June butter.

Egg plant (New York Purple is the best) and peppers (Cayenne for seasoning and Bull Nose or Mountain Sweet for pickles), may be transplanted from the hot-bed when the weather is suitably warm. They require considerable heat as well as moisture, so that partial irrigation at least should be resorted to.

Celery will prove successful only to him who has facilities for an ample supply of water, and it is advised that it be tried only under such circumstances. Thus far no one has grown celery to any degree of success in central Kansas.

The saline element in our soil makes the growing of cabbage a success in most seasons, especially if well watered during the dry part of the summer. I find it safer to plant seed in hills where it is to grow, thus avoiding transplanting in a dry time. The varieties are numerous, so that much latitude may be used in choosing, although it is safer to use Drumhead or Flat Dutch for general winter crop.

Rhubarb, like asparagus, is a perennial, and after having it once set you have only to keep it clean and richly fed, as it is a voracious feeder.

While attending more strictly to such vegetables as produce for the common wants of a family, we should not omit a place for the children's popcorn and peanuts. Popcorn, like common field corn, is much affected by worms in the tip of the ears, and in naming Pearl as the best to grow, it is entirely in view of the fact that it is less affected in this way than some other kinds.

The peanuts should be the small Spanish, the nuts of which grow in a cluster about the tap-root, thus making them easy to gather. This variety is very productive and with no pops or empty shells.

In addition to the usual garden vegetables already mentioned, there are many used for soups, pickles or seasoning, which may well find a place in our gardens. Among these are dill, thyme, sage, garlic, horseradish, etc., which grow well, and are much more delicate and reliable than can be bought at the stores.

The directions for planting and cultivating a garden are mostly general, applying to all soils and climates alike, the most obvious cause for difference being in the amount of moisture. Central Kansas being essentially a dry climate, it will be seen that an acre of land will not supply a proper amount of water to as many plants as the same amount of land in a more humid atmosphere would bear. It is well, therefore, to plant thinly, and I find three feet to be none too great a distance between the rows to obtain best results. This distance admits of horse cultivating, which reduces the cost of producing to its minimum. Good seed is a prime necessity in the garden as in the field. There are many reliable seed houses in the country, of any of whom good true seed may be procured. But by far the best way is for every one to grow for himself such seed as he may want. By this means you have good new seed, which will be pure and true, and above all, thoroughly acclimated. It is three years since I bought a packet of seed, and in the same time the products of my garden have increased at least 300 per cent., all of which I believe may be attributed to my good new seed.

By a slight error somewhere the report of the State Horticultural Society last week failed to state, as it meant to, that the decision of the society in the matter of whole-root vs. piece-root grafts was enthusiastically in favor of the piece-root system. The superiority of this method is abundantly proven by the extensive ex-

AT HAND

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

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

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

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

Saved My Life

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

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

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perience of such authorities as Nurseryman Wm. Cutter, Nurseryman Pearsall, and Prof. S. C. Mason.

"Your Money or Your Life!"

Such a demand at the mouth of a "six-shooter," sets a man thinking pretty lively! With a little more thinking there would be less suffering.

Think of the terrible results of neglected consumption, which might easily be averted by the timely use of nature's great specific, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

Consumption, which is lung-scurf, is a constitutional disease, and requires just such a thorough and effectual constitutional remedy! Taken in time, before the lung tissues are wasted, it is guaranteed a radical cure. Equally certain in all scrofulous affections and blood disorders. Large bottles, \$1, of any druggist.

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.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

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



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.

CURED OF SICK HEADACHE.

W. D. Edwards, Palmyra, O., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from Costiveness and Sick Headache, and have tried many medicines, but

Tutt's Pills

is the only one that gave me relief. I find that one pill acts better than three of any other kind, and does not weaken or gripe." Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25 cents.

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

Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Guthbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

In the Dairy.

KANSAS DAIRYMEN.

The sixth annual session of the Kansas State Dairy Association convened in Representative hall, Topeka, December 15, and adjourned on the afternoon of the following day. It was the largest and most enthusiastic session ever held by the association, nearly every creameryman in Kansas, as well as several prominent gentlemen in the industry from other States, were present, strongly reinforced by a large number from the smaller dairies and the farm.

After the opening exercises, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, reports of the Secretary and Treasurer, etc., a paper entitled "Climatic Influence on Cheese," by that noted cheese-maker of the West, Mr. John Bull, of Ravenna, Garfield county, Kansas, was read before an appreciative audience. Mr. Bull having demonstrated that first-class cheese can be successfully manufactured in Kansas, his articles giving his experience and mode of making are among the rare treats of the association. As usual, this valuable paper elicited a very interesting discussion.

Mr. E. F. Davis, of Kansas City, followed with a valuable and timely paper on the "Value of a Dairy Display at the World's Fair," the reception of which clearly indicated that the subject was one of the most important before the session.

H. W. Cheney, the well-known dairyman of North Topeka, read a very interesting paper, entitled "Butter-making on the Farm." This is one of the most valuable of the many practical papers read by Mr. Cheney before the association.

Then came Mr. William M. Sutton, proprietor of the famous Table Rock (Nebraska) creamery, with a very valuable paper on "Centralization of Dairy Work." In this paper he favors the plan of having dairy and creamery work done on as extensive a scale as possible, one man or firm operating a number of factories. Mr. Sutton, in this paper, is only preaching what he practices, having successfully worked on this plan himself for a number of years, one of his latest additions being a very fine creamery at Hanover, Washington county, this State. We understand that Mr. Sutton, during the last year, paid out in the city of Table Rock for milk and cream alone the sum of a little over one hundred thousand dollars.

H. M. Brandt, of Moundridge, Kansas, read a very extended and ably written paper on the subject of "Oleo and its Effect." Mr. Brandt, as is well-known by many of our readers, is the proprietor of the Moundridge creameries. His paper consisted principally of facts and figures, secured from official sources, and was one of the most effective articles against oleomargarine dealers and manufacturers that has been presented before the association. The discussion brought forth a great variety of opinions, and various plans were suggested for dealing with the fraudulent substitute. However, the general feeling seemed to prevail that the manufacturer should be prohibited from coloring it the same as butter.

That prince of practical men, J. C. Mayos, of Clay Center, read his most excellent paper entitled "Dairy Food," in which he gave his experience with a large variety of feed, and in which he urged upon the dairymen the great importance of proper attention to this subject. The discussion which followed clearly showed that Mr. Mayos had the unanimous opinion of those present with him.

The evening session was very largely attended, a number of the prominent citizens of Topeka being present, including the famous Modoc club, who favored the meeting with songs and melody such as only they are able to produce. The fact that they were encored three different times proved that they were appreciated. Mr. J. G. Lumbard, of Omaha, a distinguished and noted soloist in Grace church, New York, was then called out, and sang a special selection of his, entitled, "Are You Sleeping Maggie?" His voice was rich and musical. Responding to a hearty encore, Mr. Lumbard, in company with Mr. Dexter, of Chicago, sang, "Larboard Watch, Ahoy."

Then followed the only paper of the evening, by Judge W. B. Sutton, of Russell county, on the "Relation of a Milch Cow to the Western Farmer," which was very highly appreciated.

Thursday was a very busy day with the

association, and the following valuable papers were read previous to the election of officers and the closing exercises: "Dairy Institutes," by Prof. Georgeson, of the Agricultural college; "Dairying for the Common Farmer," by Joshua Wheeler, of Nortonville; "Progress of the Creamery Industry in Kansas," by the Secretary, J. E. Nissley, of Abilene; "The Value of Skim-Milk," by the well-known J. H. Monrad, of Chicago; "The Relation of Patrons to the Creamery," by J. L. Hoffman, of Newton; "Kansas as a Dairy State," by the founder and first President of the association, R. T. Stokes, of Garnett; "Small Matters in the Creamery," by W. G. Merritt, of Helzer; "Influence of Feed on Butter," by A. E. Jones, the well-known Jersey dairyman, of Topeka; "The Dairy Cow and Her Future Relation to the Agriculture of Kansas," by R. L. Wright, of Topeka; "Who Made Dairying a Success?" by Prof. I. D. Graham, of the Agricultural college. As all of these valuable papers will appear in our columns during the next few weeks, we will not make any comment. They are well able to speak for themselves.

Officers—President, J. E. Nissley, of Abilene; Vice Presidents, George Morgan, of Clay Center, G. E. Burnham, of Minneapolis, and H. M. Brandt, of Moundridge; Secretary, G. E. Burnham; Assistant Secretary, J. L. Hoffman, of Newton; Treasurer, H. M. Brandt, of Moundridge.

PREMIUM AWARDS.

Best lot of separator creamery butter. First, Helzer Creamery Company, \$5; second, Ellinwood Creamery Company, \$2.

Best lot of gathered creamery butter. First, A. D. Campbell, \$5; second, Ellinwood Creamery Company, \$2.

Best lot of dairy butter. First, J. E. George, \$3; second, E. G. Terry, \$1.

Best cheese. First, C. B. Merry, \$3; second, John Bull, \$1.

Best tub creamery butter packed in tub manufactured by Creamery Package Manufacturing Company. Premium to Helzer Creamery Company, \$20.

Best tub creamery butter salted with Genesee dairy salt. Premium to Helzer Creamery Company, \$14 50.

Best tub dairy butter salted with Genesee dairy salt. Premium to Mrs. C. M. Hanna, \$4.

Special premium in case highest scored tub of butter was salted with Genesee salt, to Helzer Creamery Company, \$14 50.

Best tub creamery butter, colored with W. R. & Co.'s butter color. Premium to Helzer Creamery Company.

Special premium offered by Wells, Richardson & Co., to maker of butter scoring highest number of points, to butter-maker of Helzer Creamery Company.

Best tub of butter from Alpha separator. Premium to Hesston Creamery Company, \$10.

Best tub of butter from Sharples separator. Premium to Helzer Creamery Company, \$20.

Various premiums offered by J. H. Monrad went to Helzer Creamery Company, E. G. Terry, J. E. George and others.

One Thousand Dollars!

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the purpose of encouraging the makers of fine butter and cheese, we have decided to offer \$1,000 in cash, for premiums at the Dubuque convention in February next, to be divided as follows:

We will give for the best tub of butter exhibited at the Dubuque convention, \$200 in cash, subject to conditions below.

We will give \$400 in cash, to be divided pro rata between all butter scoring above 90 points; subject to same conditions.

We will give \$200 in cash, to be divided equally between all butter scoring not less than 85, or more than 90 points, same conditions.

We will also give \$200 in cash to the cheese-makers, to be divided as follows: Twenty-five dollars in cash, to be awarded for the best cheese on exhibition; \$175 to be divided pro rata among the other exhibitors, subject to conditions below governing cheese entries for these premiums.

The above premiums are subject to the following conditions: The butter competing for these premiums shall be packed in one of our sixty-pound special hand-made tubs, made expressly for this convention, and fastened with Universal tub-fasteners. Every person competing shall, between December 15, 1892, and February 7, 1893, buy of above company one hundred of their sixty-pound Elgin hand-made butter tubs, and specify in

Shoots it on **ST. JACOB'S OIL** is the sworn enemy of Pain. It fights to Kill. It wins its Battles and comes off Conqueror.

their order that they wish to compete for these premiums.

The conditions for these premiums are: That all parties contesting for same must, between December 15, 1892, and February 7, 1893, buy of the above company one hundred cheese boxes, and specify in their order that they are to compete for these premiums.

For the information of our friends and patrons we will state that all orders for these butter tubs or cheese boxes should be sent direct to our Chicago house, and we will consult your interests and ship from our branch house, or factory, nearest you, as follows: Kansas City, Mo.; Mankato, Minn.; Fremont, Neb.; Hortland, Ind.; South Whitley, Ind.; Morrison, Ill., and Elgin, Ill.

In sending your order to the Chicago house be sure and specify that you wish to contest for the above premiums.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG. CO.

Why throw away your money for every new cough syrup, when you can buy that standard remedy Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup?

The Poultry Yard.

Ducks and Geese in Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is not usually best to winter too many of either of these two classes of fowls, and especially of ducks. Geese, when kept largely for the feathers, may be wintered, but usually with ducks no more should be kept than are needed for breeding. Ducks usually commence laying the latter part of January or early in February, if properly fed and sheltered, and will lay very regularly until warm weather. One drake and five or six ducks will usually be all that are necessary to keep on the average farm. If hatched reasonably early and well fed, the young ducks will be ready to market when ten weeks old, and should weigh at least five pounds, while often they will weigh a third more. Geese do not, ordinarily, commence laying until late, and do not lay anything like as large a number of eggs, so that usually the better plan is to sell off all of the younger stock and keep the older at least for several years.

Ducks and geese need a good range. They do not bear close confinement, and if allowed to run out will be able to pick up the greater part of their food unless the weather is cold and stormy. They should have separate quarters from the other fowls. It need not be expensive or high. The principal item is to have dry and warm. In many cases it will be best to

fill with soil on the inside and bank up well on the outside in order to have the floor dry. Then with straw or leaves for bedding they can be kept clean and comfortable. It will be necessary to clean out regularly or the place will soon become too filthy.

Ducks especially are voracious eaters, but should not be fed too much grain. They will thrive better on more bulky foods. Some grain can of course be fed, but bran and vegetables or green food must be given in addition. Potatoes, cabbage that failed to head up, clover cut into small bits and steamed, the refuse from the table or kitchen, will be better than too much corn or oats. Whenever the weather will permit, let them run out, but keep under shelter in bad weather.

Geese will thrive better if they can have a pond or stream of water to bathe in, but with ducks this is not strictly necessary. Unless the quarters are unusually comfortable it is not best to pick the feathers after cold weather sets in in the fall or until the weather gets settled in the spring.

One advantage with both ducks and geese is that they are less liable to disease than either chickens or turkeys and are easier kept within inclosures, and where there is plenty of good pasturage can be kept to a good advantage.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Using an Incubator.

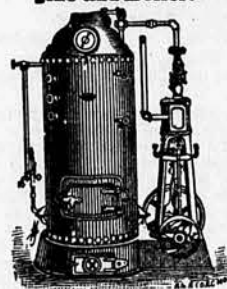
Do not be deceived with the idea that incubators need no care. The best that can be made requires attention, but as an incubator hatches out hundreds of chicks at once the care bestowed is not great considering the vast amount of work performed, as compared with hatching by the aid of hens. An incubator can be made to hatch at any time, but not so with the hens. We are aware that failures may at times occur, but then the hens often fail. They break their eggs, abandon their nests, trample their chicks and do many other things, which places them at a disadvantage also. The incubator is an inanimate machine and requires intelligence in its management, and if the operator is unwilling to devote a portion of his time to supplying the brain work he cannot expect to meet with success. The hen is governed by natural instinct, and yet she needs watching to a certain extent. It is only by intelligent labor that results are to be expected.—Poultry Keeper.

Hall's Hair Renewer renders the hair lustrous and slicken, gives it an even color, and enables women to put it up in a great variety of styles.

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Our Combined Vertical Engine and Boiler.

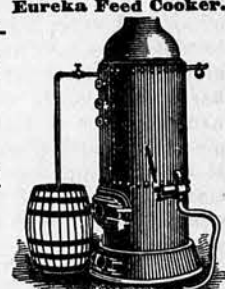
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Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making 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. OAR, Manhattan, Kas.

ENLARGED JOINT.—I have a colt that has a hard swelling on the pastern joint. It has been there for seven or eight weeks and it is a little lame. I have used liniment but it does no good. What can I do?
Stockton, Kas. O. O. Q.

Answer.—Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the joint once a month till the lameness is gone, then let it alone and it will outgrow the enlargement. Sign your name in full when writing to this department.

PERIODIC OPHTHALMIA.—I have a two-year-old filly whose eyes became sore and inflamed while in pasture last August. I thought it was caused by a hurt or by the flies irritating it. I bathed it with a weak solution of sulphate of zinc and it improved it greatly, but after a while it seemed to be watery and inflamed again. Then I bathed it with salt and water, which seemed to allay the inflammation, and the eye appeared stronger and better for several weeks, but now it seems to have returned again and the eye is watery. With the lid somewhat drooping. What is the matter with it, and what shall I do for it? Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.
Arkansas City, Kas. S. G. P.

Answer.—Your mare is afflicted with periodic ophthalmia, a form of inflammation which comes and goes at irregular periods, first attacking the inner structures and later on involving the entire eye, each succeeding attack leaving the eye a little worse until it results in blindness. Treatment can only be palliative. When the attack comes on, shield the eyes from the bright light of the sun and bathe them twice a day for half an hour at a time with water as hot as can be borne without scalding, then apply a wash made of 40 grains each of sulphate of zinc and nitrate of potash, and water, 1 pint. The diet should be oats and bran and hay; corn is too heating. As "like begets like" the mare should not be used for breeding purposes.

HORSES SICK.—Last week I had two mares and a colt sick, as follows: A mare, 12 years old, would lie down with her head on the ground, then raise her head up and put it back to her side, then stretch out again. Sometimes she would roll nearly on her back and try to lie in that position. When made to get up she would go a few steps then drop down and act as before. She was sick three days and then died. There was a sickening smell about her after she was dead. The second mare, aged the same, and her colt, 7 months old, exhibited the same symptoms, while sick, but did not die. The horses have been running on pasture since last spring; this fall they have had some corn, but not much. I gave no medicine, because I did not know what was the matter. Please answer this through your paper and oblige an old subscriber.
Tiffany, Kas. S. E. C.

Answer.—The symptoms given are those of a very severe case of acute indigestion which, probably, continued to grow worse until inflammation took place and then the mare died soon after. We are unable to say what was the cause. It may have been caused by eating worm-eaten or mouldy corn, or it may have been caused by an over-dose of sound corn. A dose composed of sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 1 ounce, and water 12 ounces, given at intervals of one hour until three doses were given, if necessary, might have relieved her at the outstart. She should also have had one ounce of aloes dissolved in one pint of warm water and given as a drench. It will pay you to examine your corn closely. Horses are already dying from something similar to the trouble of two years ago.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 19, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,014 cattle; 28 calves. Eighty-two cars stockers and feeders were shipped to the country Saturday, and all to Missouri and Kansas. Following are some of the sales made, including the highest and lowest:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
62.....	1,419	4 50	24.....	1,384	4 10
17.....	1,100	3 85	13.....	900	2 70
75.....	1,390	4 15	41.....	1,162	3 60
17.....	1,190	3 65	23.....	872	3 06

TEXAS STEERS.

16.....	897	2 80	46.....	1,286	3 85
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TEXAS COWS.

54.....	802	1 80	20.....	705	1 50
59.....	743	1 70	34.....	888	2 10

INDIAN STEERS.

18.....	1,049	2 75	40.....	771	2 00
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COLORADO STOCKERS.

44.....	792	2 35	28.....	1,018	2 40
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NATIVE COWS.

17.....	847	1 40	21.....	1,089	1 85
18.....	956	2 00	12.....	879	1 40
15.....	918	1 65	23.....	1,023	2 10
5.....	868	2 20	10.....	1,041	2 50
5.....	924	2 60	16.....	977	1 55

BULLS.

1.....	1,340	1 40	1.....	1,700	2 25
1.....	1,140	2 35	1.....	1,740	3 05

HEIFERS.

2.....	520	2 00	28.....	1,001	3 00
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STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

33.....	1,008	3 15	29.....	994	3 85
17.....	934	2 20	13.....	627	2 50
12.....	1,232	3 30	20.....	668	2 35

HOGS—Receipts, 4,235. Range of packers' hogs, \$5.00@5.50; bulk of sales at \$6.10@6.25. Following are some of the sales, including the highest and lowest:

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
105.....	118	5 00	83.....	187	5 40
93.....	193	5 70	92.....	211	5 85
62.....	202	6 10	83.....	236	6 20
61.....	204	6 25	68.....	204	6 30
67.....	208	6 32½	58.....	119	5 80
54.....	194	5 55	65.....	224	6 10
66.....	279	6 20	57.....	219	6 20
67.....	259	6 25	62.....	287	6 25
68.....	247	6 32½	70.....	230	6 30
59.....	220	6 30	45.....	288	6 35
40.....	283	6 35	80.....	232	6 40

SHEEP—Receipts 567. Market steady under the influence of light offerings. Fat muttons and lambs in fair request, but all others dull.

St. Louis.

December 19, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400. No good natives. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25@4.50; Texans, \$2.25@2.70.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000. Market \$6.10c lower. Sales were at \$5.85@6.55.

Chicago.

December 19, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 21,000. Market steady. Beef steers, \$3.10@5.90; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.45; bulls, \$1.00@3.00; cows, \$1.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 41,000. Market \$6.10c lower. One load sold fancy at \$6.90; next highest \$6.70. Mixed, \$6.00@6.45; heavy, \$6.00@6.90; light weights, \$5.90@6.40.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market was active and stronger. Natives \$2.75@5.70; lambs, per cwt., \$4.50@5.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

December 19, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 60,000 bushels; shipments 29,000 bushels. Market opened very dull and closed 1-16¢ under Saturday's figures. Cash, 65¢; December, 65½¢; May, 72½¢@72¢.

CORN—Receipts, 256,000 bushels; shipments, 53,000 bushels. Market dull and closed ½¢ lower than Saturday. Cash, 38¢; December, 37¢; January, 37½¢; February, 38½¢; May, 42½¢.

OATS—Receipts, 67,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Market dull. Cash, 38¢ asked; sample lots, 38¢; May, lower, 34¢.

WHEAT—Receipts, 7,000 pounds; shipments, 6,000. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 21¢@23¢; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16¢@20¢; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18¢@20¢; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 18¢@20¢. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18¢@19¢; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢@17¢ for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢@16¢; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13¢@16¢. Fine to good medium wheat, 16¢@20¢. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30¢@32½¢.

Chicago.

December 19, 1892.

Cash quotations were as follows:
WHEAT—Receipts, 147,000 bushels; shipments, 18,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 69¢@69½¢; No. 3 spring, 60¢@65¢; No. 2 red, 69¢@69½¢.

CORN—Receipts 154,000 bushels; shipments, 61,000 bushels. No. 2, 41¢@42¢; No. 3, 37¢@38¢.

OATS—Receipts, 235,000 bushels; shipments, 120,000 bushels. No. 2, 30¢@30½¢; No. 2, white, no sales; No. 3 white, 31¢@32¢.

Kansas City.

December 19, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 1,843,587 bushels; corn, 163,871 bushels; oats, 123,162 bushels, and rye, 67,013 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 130,500 bushels. The market broke under the influence of a big increase in the visible supply and lower cables. Sales slow. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 12 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 83½¢, 5 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 83½¢, 2 cars spring 59 pounds at 62¢. No. 3 hard, 10 cars 58 to 59 pounds at 62½¢, 6 cars 59 pounds at 62½¢, 2 cars 57 pounds at 62¢, 1 car spring at 61¢, 2 cars 53 to 54½ pounds at 60¢, 1 car 55 pounds at 61¢, 1 car choice at 62¢; rejected, 2 cars at 56¢, 1 car smutty at 52¢, 1 car rotten at 49¢, 1 car spring at 53¢; No. 2 red, 4 cars choice at 68¢. No. 3 red, 1 car 57 pounds at 64¢, 1 car at 55¢, 1 car choice 60 pounds at 67¢. No. 4 red, at 61¢@63¢.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 36,500 bushels. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 32¢@33½¢; No. 3 mixed, 32½¢@33½¢; No. 2 white, 34¢@34½¢; No. 3 white, 33¢@33½¢. Sales: 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 33½¢, 3 cars at 33¢; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars at 32½¢ and 2 cars at 32¢; No. 2 white, 4 cars at 34¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 34,000 bushels. Market slow under influence of increased offerings and decline in other grains. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 29¢@30¢; No. 3 mixed, 28¢@29½¢; No. 4 mixed, 27¢

28¢; No. 2 white, 31¢@32¢; No. 3 white, 29½¢@30½¢; No. 4 white, 28½¢@29¢. Sales: 3 cars No. 2 mixed at 29¢, and 1 car No. 2 mixed at 29¢.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 4,500 bushels. Demand fair and prices steady. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 47¢@47½¢; No. 3, 45¢.

MILLET—Steady but dull. German, 35¢@43¢ per bushel, and common 30¢@35¢ per bushel.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady but slow sale at \$1.43 per bushel in car lots, small lots 10¢ per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—Demand fair and prices steady, 97½¢ per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 150 tons, shipments 50 tons. Demand good; firm. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8.25; good to choice, \$7.00@7.75; prime, \$5.50@6.25; common, \$4.50@5.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.50, and choice, \$8.00@9.00.

BUTTER—Market quiet. Best table goods of all makes sell fairly, but medium and common stuff dull and weak. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28¢ per pound; finest gathered cream, 27¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 25¢; fair to good, 24¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18¢; fair to good lines, 16¢@17¢. Country store packed—Fancy, 18¢; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢. Roll—Fancy, 18¢; choice, 15¢; fair to good, 14¢.

EGGS—Receipts light and market firm. Fresh candled 22¢ per dozen.

LIVE POULTRY—Market overstocked and no one buying. Offers are what dealers want, especially on chickens. Ducks steady and turkeys slow and unchanged. Chickens, broilers, 7¢ per pound; chickens, light, 7¢; heavy, 4½¢; roosters, each 15¢; turkey hens, small, 8¢@9¢; large, 8¢; gobblers, 8¢; ducks, old, 5¢; spring, 6¢; geese, full feathered, 4½¢; pigeons, per dozen, 75¢@1.00.

DRESSED POULTRY—All nicely dressed turkeys quick sale and firm, but chickens drag. Ducks and geese in good request. Offering fair. Broilers, 9¢ per pound; chickens, 6¢; turkeys, 9¢; ducks, 7½¢; geese, 6¢@7¢.

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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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YOU FEED BUY STOCK?

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.

The Auditory Nerve.

"He that hath ears to hear let him hear," said the wise man of old, and that command still goes ringing down the ages, not alone for the sake of wisdom or counsel, but for the innate pleasure of hearing. For among all the pleasures of life, hearing is one of the most exquisite and delightful. The temple of the human soul has many doors through which pleasure enters to beguile the ego, the "I am," the "myself."

Imagine yourself a sweet and tender message to the soul and you shall enter that door and learn something of its import and meaning. Here is the great conch, or shell of the external ear, that sits so curiously perched on the side of one's head. Beyond that is a curving canal, at the rear of which is a vibrant membrane or curtain, like a drum-head, stretched clear across the canal, so that nothing corporeal can pass that guard without destroying the gateway. Behind that are the ossicles, three strangely-shaped delicate bones, that act as levers for tightening or loosening the tension of the drum-head; and then comes that marvel of marvels, the labyrinth, whose windings and turnings and tortuosity seem interminable. This is the great audience chamber of the soul, where the auditory nerve, like a king in his palace, sits enthroned, for a reign of a hundred years duration. Beyond the great conch, and its convolutions, beyond the auditory canal, beyond the drum-head and all its vibratory membranes, beyond the ossicles, lies the labyrinth, and into this true auditorium, that complex thing we call sound, passes like an ambassador, endowed with a thousand charms. And there, in that sacred chamber, it touches the countless keys of joy and sorrow through which your soul and mine are thrilled and filled with pleasure or pain, delight or dread, anger or exaltation. Enthroned in that chamber of sublime mysteries, like a king in his palace, the auditory nerve plays the autocrat of a million joys and sorrows. There, all alive with animation, all athrill and all aquiver with intense energy and dexterity, that cunning magician, the auditory nerve, sits and counts the endless vibrations of resonant matter, and at so many vibrations per second (up to 38,000), calls out to the brain what tone or half tone of the musical scale is passing along over the sounding-board of the soul. In that gateway of the soul your faithful servitor, the auditory nerve, stands, and in faultless acclamation proclaims to you, in the darkness as in the light, your mother's tone, your father's voice, your lover's accents or your child's prattle. Through the ministration of this alert servant, though you may be blind, you are apprised of the coming or receding of

the storm, the train, the mob. It brings to your soul the songs of night and of noon, the raven's croak and the stridulation of the cicada, the whir of wings and the tread of armies, the beat of drum and the cannon's roar, the rattle of musketry and the clash of swords and bayonets, the hurrying of shot and the screech of shells, the dying groan and the shouts of victory, the crash and peal of thunder, the roar of hurricane, of cataract and angry waves, the plash and ripple of the wavelet on the beach, the susurrant of the sighing zephyr, and the low diffusive murmur of the pines, the hoarse and mighty ebullition of the seething caldron of Mauna Loa and Vesuvius, the geyser's plash and sibilation, the songs purling of brooks, the rushing of the river, the creak of laden wains, the car that rattles o'er the stony street, the twirling spindle's whish and whir, the ratchet's click, the engine's clank, the thrum and twang of vibrant strings, the swelling notes of orchestra, the organ's peal, the drum and cymbal's clash and roll, the mother's lullaby, the infant's lisp, the prattle of a child, the tender tones of love and osculation, the piping croon of hag and crone, the crunking crane that rises from reedy fen—

The wild geese crying in his flight
Hoarsely honking through the night,
the sparrow's chirp, the twitter of the wren and piping of the quail, the droning of the bees and all the joyful sounds of mirth.

Now, set this sentry in his box and give him touch of life, and he will set the gates ajar, and Cicero, Demosthenes, and Wilberforce, and Pitt, O'Connell, Burke and Pericles, Quintillian, Peel and Fox shall all come marching in and make the walls and dome resound with peals of eloquence, and passion's spell and thrall shall hold you in its chains. Now, put this warder in his place on Sunday morn, and your dull ears shall hear the sweet bell's tolling sound, and from cathedral choir your soul is lifted by a song, and then sweet sacred things are told and prayer intoned by "golden-mouthed" Chrysostom, St. Augustine and Paul, by Fenelon and Massillon, by Bossuet and Knox, by Whitefield, Wesley, Spurgeon, by Beecher, Talmage, Swing, and earth and sea forgotten, and stars and sun and sky go out amid your rapture, and heaven bends above you with a smile, and angel and seraphim descend on tuneful wing and bring you confirmation of the sacredness of life. If music is affection put in motion, then set these portals wide and bid the master hands to charm the lute. Call to your side such loving souls as Mozart, Chopin, Schubert, Wagner, Liszt, Handel, Haydn, Ole Bull, and Remenyi, and let them bind you in their spell and hold you till your heart is close to breaking with joy and ecstasy. Still let this watchful warder of your prison house of sound fling back the portal and uncurtain there the stage, and lo, there comes a goodly throng, and Garrick, Talma, Booth, McReady, Siddons, Rachel Cushman, Bernhardt, Salvini and Forrest call up before your soul the stirring scenes of fierce declamatory art and all the tender wooings of the world. But, let this faithful servitor desert his post, and all

sweet sounds are jangled into chaos, and birds and lutes are dumb, the sea is silent and the storm goes soundless on, and all the world swings out to interstellar space where painful silence broods eternally and all the wheels roll soundless through the trackless void.

But the auditory nerve does vastly more than catch the fleeting sounds of earth, and discriminate vibrations and tones and cadences and convey to the soul the pleasures of harmony and the pains of discord. Paralyze or extirpate that nerve and you lose your equilibrium, and can only keep your poise and balance while at rest. The moment you begin to move you begin to plunge and reel and stagger and lose your balance like a drunken man. Quickened the heart and pump more blood than normal to the head and you are smitten with vertigo, because of the extra pressure on that truly sensitive nerve. Slow up the pumping works and reduce the auditory pressure below the normal, and syncope and fainting and sudden deafness supervene and all the world around you seems to float or swing out and leave you struggling for a resting place. Injure the semi-circular canals, where this nerve terminates, and your poor head will be flung into a tremor of quaking palsy like a reed shaken by the wind in spite of your will, and you cannot restrain it. Is it any wonder that this monarch of equilibrium resides in a strong bony castle seated away deep in the bony frame of the skull, where few accidents befall it and few diseases afflict it? What pleasures, what joys, what ecstasies of existence are blotted out of life with this one nerve effaced!

"How sad 'twould be to see a master hand
Strike glorious notes upon a voiceless lute!"

How sad to turn all speech to pantomime! then sue for love and tenderness with but your empty palm.

When the British garrison was surrounded at Lucknow by crowds of Sepoy demons and life was swiftly going out of the little remnant who refused to surrender to the swift slaughter of those Indian tigers, what an inexpressible joy and benediction was the service rendered by the keen auditory nerve of Jessie Brown, who, amid the rattle and roar and powderstench of relentless war, long before the banner of the rescuing Highlanders could be seen by straining eyes, called out to the imperiled garrison,

"The Highlanders! O dinna ye hear
The slogan far awa?"

The McGregors! Ah! I ken it weel;
It is the grandest of them a'.

God bless the bonny Highlanders,
We're saved! We're saved!" she cried.

And fell on her knees and thanks to God
Poured forth in a full flood-tide.

Amid all the wonders of the world, from the molecule to the macrocosm, what more marvelous thing do you know than the auditory nerve? What thing more cunningly devised or deftly constructed? What thing more complex and yet simple? What more delightful avenue to the external world?—an avenue which neither daylight nor darkness forbids your soul to travel.

There are about a thousand languages spoken by the nations and tribes of the earth, and each language has many sounds

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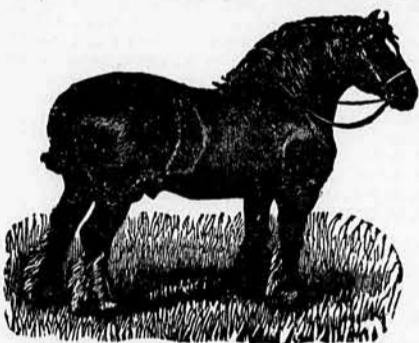
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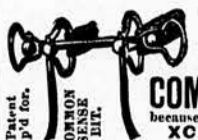
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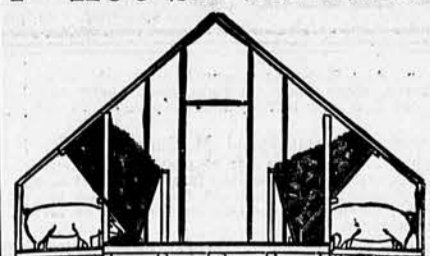
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Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Fred Koch, in Fall River tp., September 5, 1892, one roan speckled steer, about 2½ years old, dehorned, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by G. P. Teagarden, in Bachelor tp., November 23, 1892, one red steer, 2 years old past, split in left ear, no other marks or brands; valued at \$12.

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

HORSE—Taken up by F. W. Spencer, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, November 7, 1892, one roan horse, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

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

MARE—By same, one black mare, 12 years old, brand somewhat similar to V R on left hip; valued at \$10.

PONY—Taken up by S. W. Wood, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, November 7, 1892, one bay mare pony, 3 years old, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

MARE—Taken up by Henry Berning, in Fawn Creek tp., one light bay mare, 14½ hands high, weight about 1,000 pounds, 8 or 10 years old, branded M in left shoulder, spot in forehead, collar mark, heavy mane and tail; valued at \$20.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 14½ hands high, weight about 850 pounds, supposed to be 8 or 10 years old, spot in forehead, lump on back of right front and left hind foot, white collar mark, white tuft of hair under collar top, white spot on right side of back; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by D. H. Rush, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedarvale, Chautauque county, one black mare pony, 14½ hands high, nearly nose, white spot in face, wire cut on left thigh, small white spot on left hind foot near hoof; valued at \$30.

Morris county—June Baxter, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Fred Barkert, in Garfield tp., October 28, 1892, one dun horse, about 11 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Butler county—John T. Evans, clerk.

COW—Taken up by W. J. Barker, in Chelsea tp., one red muley cow, 8 years old; valued at \$12.

Coffey county—O. P. Mueck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. E. Bender, in Rock Creek tp., November 17, 1892, one black and white spotted steer, crop off of left ear; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jesse Smith, in Gordon tp., one red and white (mostly red) steer, no marks or brands, has drooping horns; valued at \$5.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Brown, in Americus tp., November 8, 1892, one bay mare, 5 years old, white in face, scar on left fore foot; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E. Barkley, in Agnes City tp., November 1, 1892, one gray pony mare, 6 years old, branded with a sort of three-pronged brand with crooked, straggly prongs; valued at \$5.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. O. Booth, in Sherman tp., P. O. Arispe, November 7, 1892, one one-year-old red steer with white speckled face; valued at \$14.

4 STEERS—Taken up by J. W. Hays and Mike Floersch, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Myers Valley, November 9, 1892, four two-year-old steers—three red and one white, branded 7 on left hip and three parallel marks on side, ears cropped; valued at \$11 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 14, 1892.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

COW AND CALF—Taken up by A. Lehnerr, in Cottonwood tp., P. O. Clements, December 2, 1892, one light red cow (and small calf), no marks or brands, white under tail and end of tail white; valued at \$13.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. N. Hertwell, in Spring Creek tp., P. O. Blaine, November 1, 1892, one brindle steer, branded R on right hip, 2 years old; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red steer, 3 years old, under-bit out of each ear and upper-bit out of each ear and both ears cropped; valued at \$25.

McPherson county—O. E. Hankinson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Otto Stromquist, in McPherson tp., November 14, 1892, one spotted steer, about 3 years old, branded W on both sides, slit in both ears; valued at \$20.

Woodson county—H. H. McCormick, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. C. Gustin, in P. O. Quinoy, November 15, 1892, one red steer, 2 or 3 years old, crop off left ear, brand something like F with bar under it on left side.

STEER—Taken up by Jim Young, in Perry tp., P. O. Center Ridge, November 4, 1892, one dehorned steer, supposed to be 2 years old, swallow-fork in point of right ear, slit in bottom of right ear, slit in top and one in bottom of left ear.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by D. J. Hook, in Janesville tp., December 3, 1892, one small red yearling steer, small portion of right ear cropped or frozen off; valued at \$12.

Rooks county—Chas. Vanderlip, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John Matheson, in Richland tp., P. O. Nicodemus, November 24, 1892, one dark red steer, marked with two g's on right side, white on left flank; valued at \$10.

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 off 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.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

COW—Taken up by H. F. Meseke, in Washington tp., P. O. Templin, 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. B. St. John, in Wabaun-

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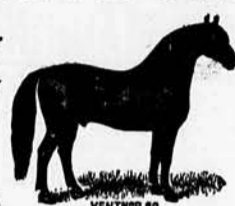
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