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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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## The Stock Interest.

### STEER FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

Recently we published a review of a bulletin from the Kansas Agricultural college, made by Prof. Georgeson, Professor of Agriculture. In the last issue of the college paper, the *Industrialist*, Prof. Georgeson makes comments, as follows:

"One would suppose that the steer which is fattened at the least cost per pound of gain would in all cases be the most profitable. This is the view that feeders generally take of the case. But is this proposition always and invariably true? Bulletin 34, which details last winter's feeding experiments at this station, brings out some curious facts bearing on this case. Any one can deduce them from the gain and cost of feed of each lot as there recorded, as I have done in the table below. This table shows the gain and cost per pound of gain by periods for each lot of steers, and also the total gain from the beginning of the experiments to the end of each successive period, and the cost per pound of that gain. The feeding began November 30 and closed May 30, covering altogether exactly twenty-six weeks. These twenty-six weeks are divided into seven periods. Periods one to six inclusive cover twenty-eight days each, or four weeks, but the seventh, and last period, covers only fourteen days. Each lot contained five steers, which were fed as follows: Lot 1, 'Balanced Ration,' corn meal, oil meal, shorts and bran. Lot 2, corn meal. Lot 3, ear corn. Lot 4, ear corn. Lot 4 was fed out doors; the other three lots were tied up in the barn. Here are the comparative results:

LOT 1—FEED, "BALANCED RATION."

Number of Period.	Gain during the period—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain—cts.	Gain from beginning of experiment—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain from beginning to date—cts.
1—Nov. 30 to Dec. 25....	388	5.29	388	5.29
2—Dec. 25 to Jan. 25....	490	4.68	878	4.94
3—Jan. 25 to Feb. 23....	335	7.00	1,213	5.51
4—Feb. 23 to Mar. 21....	305	8.04	1,518	6.01
5—Mar. 21 to Apr. 18....	285	9.06	1,803	6.50
6—Apr. 18 to May 16....	332	7.90	2,135	6.72
7—May 16 to May 30....	43	28.18	2,178	7.11

LOT 2—FEED, CORN MEAL.

Number of Period.	Gain during the period—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain—cts.	Gain from beginning of experiment—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain from beginning to date—cts.
1—Nov. 30 to Dec. 25....	68	23.00	68	23.00
2—Dec. 25 to Jan. 25....	403	4.00	471	6.74
3—Jan. 25 to Feb. 23....	243	7.22	714	6.90
4—Feb. 23 to Mar. 21....	210	7.41	924	7.01
5—Mar. 21 to Apr. 18....	137	11.62	1,061	7.61
6—Apr. 18 to May 16....	225	7.28	1,286	7.55
7—May 16 to May 30....	54	15.30	1,340	7.88

LOT 3—FEED, EAR CORN.

Number of Period.	Gain during the period—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain—cts.	Gain from beginning of experiment—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain from beginning to date—cts.
1—Nov. 30 to Dec. 25....	287	6.07	287	6.07
2—Dec. 25 to Jan. 25....	320	4.98	607	5.49
3—Jan. 25 to Feb. 23....	163	10.82	770	6.58
4—Feb. 23 to Mar. 21....	189	7.93	959	6.84
5—Mar. 21 to Apr. 18....	177	8.58	1,136	7.12
6—Apr. 18 to May 16....	267	5.86	1,403	6.88
7—May 16 to May 30....	18	41.66	1,421	7.34

LOT 4—FEED, EAR CORN IN YARD.

Number of Period.	Gain during the period—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain—cts.	Gain from beginning of experiment—lbs.	Cost of feed per lb. of gain from beginning to date—cts.
1—Nov. 30 to Dec. 25....	346	5.71	346	5.71
2—Dec. 25 to Jan. 25....	257	7.61	603	6.52
3—Jan. 25 to Feb. 23....	246	8.64	849	7.12
4—Feb. 23 to Mar. 21....	300	6.13	1,149	6.87
5—Mar. 21 to Apr. 18....	7	259.90	1,156	8.39
6—Apr. 18 to May 16....	167	11.48	1,323	8.78
7—May 16 to May 30....	211	4.57	1,534	8.05

"I would call attention especially to the last two columns, one of which gives the gain from the beginning of the experiment to the end of each period, and the other the cost of that gain per pound in cents and mills. It will be noticed that lot 1 gained more rapidly than any of the others, and that the relative cost of that gain is less than in any of the other cases. In every single instance the gain of lot 1 has been made at a cheaper rate than has the gain of any of the other three lots for the corresponding periods. It would then be reasonable to suppose that that lot would bring the best returns; but the account given on page 90 of the bulletin shows that such is not the case. The explanation is that all the steers were fed at a loss, and that lot 1, having made a greater gain than either of the others, it represented also a greater loss. This is true, moreover, only in comparison with lots 2 and 3. Lot 4, which was fed in the open yard, consumed more food for the gain made than did the others, and the cost per pound of gain was correspondingly higher. Lot 4, therefore, represents the heaviest loss.

"The steers were sold on a very dull market. Lot 1 brought \$4.20 per head. On a market that would allow a profit to the feeder, the heaviest steers, if they were also made the cheapest gain, would, presumably, yield the best profit. This, however, not necessarily true until the

price realized equals the cost of gain, and that is very rarely the case. The profit in feeding does not accrue from the weight put on in the feed lot. It comes from the increased value of the entire carcass, which may thus be raised from 1 to 2 or more cents per pound. It follows that the heavier the steers are when the feeding begins, other things being equal, the greater the likelihood that the operation will leave a margin for the feeding. Suppose this case: Two lots of feeders are bought in the market. One lot averages 1,000 pounds and costs \$3.25 per hundred, or \$32.50 per head; the other averages 1,300 pounds and costs \$3.50 per hundred, or \$45.50 per head. Such sales may be noted any day. Here is a difference of \$13 in the value of each head. If both lots are equally thrifty, it will take about the same amount of feed to produce a given gain, say 300 pounds, and these portions of the account will therefore balance each other. Both are marketed in good condition, the small steers weighing 1,300 pounds, and the large steers 1,600. It is fair to assume that if the small steers bring 5 cents a pound, the large ones will bring 5½¢. At these rates the small steers bring their owner \$65 a head, which allows him \$32.50 for the feed. The large ones bring \$84 a head, allowing \$38.50 for the feed. The difference in profit of \$6 is made on the 300 pounds excess in weight over the small ones at the start. The feeder, therefore, who buys his cattle in the open market will generally do best if he chooses heavy cattle.

"It is different with the man who raises his own steers. He wants to realize on them in the shortest possible time, and it is to his interest to put them in marketable condition as soon as practicable. The point I wish to emphasize is that it is vain to hope to make any profit on the gain made in the feed lot. The cases in which the price per pound obtained equals the cost per pound of that gain are few and far between.

"Another point of interest in the above table is the steadily increasing cost of the gain as the feeding progresses, as seen in the last column. The longer the feeding continues the more expensive the gain is. It follows that there is no profit in contracting the feeding beyond the period when a good marketable condition is reached, unless there is a corresponding increase in price of the steers, which is not always the case.

"Lot 1 brought \$4.20, as stated already. It should have brought \$4.51 in order to cover cost. Lot 2, 3 and 4, which brought \$4.10, should have brought \$4.34, \$4.33 and \$4.61, respectively, to cover cost of feed. The prime condition of lot 1 brought no corresponding increase in their price. They would have sold as well on the same market two months earlier, at a time when the feed had cost nearly a cent less per pound of gain."

### The Draft Horse Interest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Regarding the present status and tendency of the draft horse breeding, it requires but little investigation of the subject to convince the breeders that the industry is looking up all over the country, and the breeders of draft and coach horses are feeling encouraged at the high prices that are now quoted in the Eastern markets. As they are about the only production of the farmer in which he is able to stipulate and realize his own price, while nearly all the other productions of the farm, such as corn, wheat and oats, and even his beef and pork, have their prices more or less regulated by the combines; but not so with the draft and coach horses. The farmer is satisfied if he realizes from \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred for his cattle and hogs, and consoles himself with the idea that he is making money. Where, on the other hand, and at a very little more expense in the beginning, he can purchase a few good brood mares and breed draft and coach horses; and at the same age that his steers are marketable at \$3.50 to \$5 per hundred, the draft or coach horses will sell for \$10 to \$25 per hundred, and at a less cost of production than the steers, leaving a balance in favor of the draft or coach horse of from \$5 to \$18 per hundred. Now this is no fancy hallucination, but a well-established fact, and I am willing to leave the result of the experiment to any intelligent breeder. And, for myself, I feel greatly encouraged at the present outlook for the coming year. From present appearances it promises a greater

number of sales than any of the preceding years.

I have already opened the campaign for the year of 1893, and with flattering prospects. Would respectfully announce that I have sold, to Mr. M. F. Benefiel, of Nashville, Kas., the elegant four-year-old English Shire stallion, Nallstone Butcher 3791 (11932), for the sum of \$2,000. I also sold the grand young Yorkshire Coach stallion, Ingmanthorpe Venture, recently, to a large stock syndicate in Pratt county, Kas., for the sum of \$1,700. Also sold the four-year-old black Percheron stallion, Montespan, to a stock syndicate in McPherson county, Kas., for \$1,250. These sales, together with the large number of inquiries that are rushing in with each mail, convinces me that the draft and coach horse business is not ebbing in the least, but is steadily improving, and that the farmers are fully realizing the necessity of breeding to nothing but the best sires, and letting the "scrub" become a thing of the past.

I have already occupied too much space in your valuable paper, so will leave the subject to some of my brother importers and breeders.

WILLIAM AUSTIN.

Emporia, Kas.

### Report on Cattle Diseases.

A report on "Diseases of Cattle," prepared under the direction of Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, of the United States Department of Agriculture, is about ready to issue from the press. It contains nineteen chapters, and, like the horse book, is made up of articles prepared by the leading members of the veterinary profession in this country, including many of those who contributed to the report on "Diseases of the Horse." Among those contributing to the present volume are Drs. Murray, Harbaugh, Lowe, Law, Trumbower, Salmon and Smith, and Prof. W. A. Henry, of Wisconsin. Among the contributions there are also articles by the late Drs. William Dickson and V. T. Atkinson.

Dr. Law's contributions cover diseases of the urinary organs and the generative organs, also diseases following parturition, and the diseases of young calves. Drs. Salmon and Smith have a report on infectious diseases, while Prof. Henry is represented by an article upon the feeding and management of cattle. Other chapters treat of the administering of medicines, of diseases of the digestive organs, poisons and poisoning, diseases of the heart and blood vessels, non-contagious diseases of the organs of respiration and diseases of the nervous system, bone diseases and accidents, surgical operations, tumors, diseases of the skin, of the foot, and of the eye and ear.

The general design of the work is to fill the same place with reference to cattle that the report on the "Diseases of the Horse" does in regard to horses.

The volume consists of 496 pages and contains forty-four full-page illustrations.

### Live Stock Husbandry Notes.

Horses are sometimes injured by being allowed to drink too much water at once. To avoid this they should be watered often—at least four times a day. As they are fed wholly on dry food, a large amount of water is required to allay the feverishness which this naturally produces, but it must be given in moderate installments.

Sheep must go into winter quarters in good condition if you expect them to winter well. Lock over your flock now, and if they are not all up to the mark, do your best to make them so as speedily as possible. It will pay better to give extra feed and care now, rather than to have an unthrifty flock on your hands through the winter.

Exceedingly fat cattle are going out of fashion, and we are glad of it. They are profitable neither to the grower nor the consumer. The public is now after good, substantial, early matured, lean meat, and that is just what can be produced to the best profit. Do not try to make that steer hog-fat for a Christmas beef. That sort of thing belongs to the past generation.

Most farmers know that young animals grow faster from the food consumed than they do after they pass their second year. With pigs and sheep a shorter time suffices to attain limit of profitable growth. The meat of lambs is higher in price and has cost its owner less to produce. Sheep for breeding may be kept five years. After that they, too, should be fattened, as

## Signs of Health.

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keeping longer will result in more or less dying every year from indigestion, as their teeth become poor. Young hogs that weigh 150 to 200 pounds find ready sale, and at better prices per hundred than the overgrown porkers starved one year, when there is most profit in good feeding, and fattened the next, when there is least.

The colt will learn more easily when 6 months old than when a year old. It can also be controlled more easily. Hence it is wise to handle the colt early. Its early training should not stop with breaking to halter. It should be handled until any part of its body or limbs can be rubbed, until it is accustomed to the bridle, and until it will drive as well as lead. To teach it all this, and to keep it from forgetting what it has learned, is a little trouble, but if the colt is of good stock the trouble is well paid for.

A correspondent of the *North British Agriculturist* states that dandelions in pasture form valuable food for cattle, and especially for dairy cows. Some years ago he had two fields, one with few and the other with a great many dandelions. It was found that when the cows were put on the field with many of these plants their yield of milk was improved, both in quality and quantity. Since then he has planted dandelions in fields laid down in grass in order to improve the pasture, and the effect has been beneficial.

Keep the best stock. It is, of course, always a temptation to sell any animal when an exceptionally good price is offered, but when this occurs farmers should stop to think that what is valuable and desirable for another to own may be equally so to themselves. The best cow, for instance, is something that the farmer can always afford to keep and can rarely afford to sell. The same is true regarding a good breeding animal, and perhaps more true regarding a good draft mare than anything else. They should be retained on the farm, where they can raise high-class and high-priced colts the while they are doing the farm work.

MAKING GOOD LEAN PORK.—The desire for good lean pork instead of so much fat has put many people to considering how the supply may be increased. One says to keep the young pigs as long as possible in pasture on grass and feed skim-milk and bran and no corn. Feed them plenty of vegetables and apples with the bran. When the bodies or frames are grown, give them oat meal or rye, ground entire, mixed with bran, putting in twice as much bran as rye. Keep up the vegetable and apple diet and allow them, during this time, to eat all the grass they will. A little corn may be fed toward the end. Pork made in this way will have more lean, and will be tender and juicy. In this way there have been produced hams 75 per cent. lean. The fat is something more than mere lard. It is meat, with substance and grain of meat. To get such pork is worth trying for, as it is in demand.

"When your heart is bad, and your head is bad, and you are bad clean through, what is needed?" asked a Sunday school teacher of her class. "I know—Ayer's Sarsaparilla," spoke up a little girl, whose mother had recently been restored to health by that medicine.



## Agricultural Matters.

### FARMERS IN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

Further Proceedings of the National Farmers' Congress, at Its Recent Sitting at Lincoln, Neb.

#### IS FARMING A REALIZED ALCHEMY?

Mrs. A. J. Sawyer read an admirably written paper on this subject before the Farmers' Congress.

No synopsis can do the poetic eloquence of her language justice. She spoke of the ancient alchemists, searching in vain for the secrets of transmuting baser metals to gold and to prolong life. Both these things, she said, farming accomplished, and three-fourths of the population of the United States were engaged in "feasible alchemy, transmuting the base elements of the soil into gold and silver, and distilling from the rain, the dews, the frosts and the sunshine an elixir by which health and happiness may be secured." She followed out this simile, and drew the comparison between farming fifty years ago and now, dwelling especially on the progress of inventions, the use of which has made such stupendous advance that the farmer of that day could scarce believe that any power less potent than the philosopher's stone could produce such results.

"But," said Mrs. Sawyer, "there is another basis of comparison, that of ideal wealth, relief from drudgery, fruition of hopes and aspirations, and on this line the outlook is discouraging and disheartening. Machinery extends the range of work. Improved stock is more liable to disease. He sells to those who despise his calling, and buys at other men's figures. The iron horse outstrips the faithful ox, but demands the lion's share of the profits. Taxes exceed ambition and debts outrun aspirations.

"The ancient alchemists mistook what wealth is. An economist says: 'There is no wealth but life, including all its power of love and enjoyment. That man is richest who, having perfected the functions of his own life to the utmost, has also the widest helpful influence over the lives of others.'"

Mrs. Sawyer pointed out that lack of unity of action and partial information were responsible for the seeming inattention of those in power.

She doubted if there is a proper universal appreciation of farming. Only lately has it placed itself on a par with other professions. She said the farmer is now confronted with grave problems. He has, however, in his hands the key to them and should study his grievances and gain knowledge of the principles on which to base a remedy. The outlook is promising. The organizations of farmers are tilling the soil on which the new order of things is to grow.

In closing, Mrs. Sawyer paid a tribute to ex-Governor Furnas and J. Sterling Morton as illustrious examples of those who, while farmers in the strict, practical sense, are yet foremost in every plan to advance prosperity.

"The possession of such citizens guarantees the preservation of our liberty and the perpetuity of our republic. May the next quarter of a century justify the bright promise and verify the predictions of the new day which is dawning. In our arable soil is hoarded that wealth of our country. When we shall have attained this ideal condition, then will the world see a grander transmutation than the ephemeral gleams of which the ancients dreamed, for when the bits of gold shall have glittered in their last ray of sunlight, the jewels of home and mind shall shine on forever."

#### HIGHWAY TRANSPORTATION.

Hon. J. M. Stahl, editor of the *Farmers' Call*, Quincy, Ill., read a paper on "Highway Transportation on Common Roads." He said during his remarks: "Farmers must plead guilty to the charge of trying with the persistence worthy of a good cause to reform railway management, but it is my inclination, perhaps my misfortune, to prefer the every-day things at hand. Illinois roads especially are a disgrace to the alleged civilization of this nineteenth century, and almost as bad as those of Iowa or Missouri. In this country highway transportation of farm products costs twice as much as their transportation by rail or water. Railway transportation costs .922 cents, lake transportation 1.3 mills and river and canal about 2.5 mills per ton per mile. Under favorable conditions wagon transportation costs 15 cents per ton per mile, figuring on a fifteen mile haul. The average railway haul is 108 miles, the lake haul 289 miles and the river

haul 198 miles. The average highway haul is not less than eight miles, therefore the average wagon haul charge is 118 per cent. more than the average rail and water haul. To get our farm products from the farm to the station or landing by wagon costs more than twice as much as to get them from there to the consumer by rail and water.

"A very large part of our agricultural products, grains as well as meats, perhaps more than one-half of our perishable vegetables, small fruits, poultry and dairy products, are brought to the consumer solely by wagon. When highway hauling costs thirty-five times as much per ton per mile as by rail and water, it is safe to say that it will be easier to save \$10 in highway transportation than \$1 in rail or water.

"Wagon transportation of farm products this year will alone cost more than \$400,000,000. Much of this can be saved by reasonable, practicable road improvement. Gravel or macadam everywhere cannot be expected at once. The ideal will follow if we begin with the little that can be done.

"The power that will draw 100 pounds on the average earth road when level will draw only seventy-five pounds on a grade three feet to the 100, only sixty pounds when the grade is six feet, only fifty pounds when nine feet, and thirty-seven pounds when the grade is fifteen feet to the 100. Paring down hill-tops and putting the earth in the valley at small expense would increase the load that could be drawn on our highways. On the earth road, dry and moderately solid, the same power will draw three times as much as on the same road when muddy.

"Economical road improvement would save \$250,000,000 per year in the transportation of farm products."

Mr. Stahl further called attention to other gains. Two million draft animals could be dispensed with, worth \$170,000,000, while to feed them costs \$100,000,000 per year. Land near the railway station and school sells for more per acre than land more distant. Public opinion should be married to road improvement. Let the sentiment be, not a cent for railways but thousands for highways.

School attendance is reduced 25 per cent. by bad roads, and irregular attendance destroys the child's interest. To allow mud to deprive thousands of children of the benefits of our public schools is scarcely less than a crime. Paucity of social opportunities draws youth from the farm. With good roads twelve months in the year the farmer's child will not find it necessary to go to the city for social opportunities. We will then again see women on horseback, the farmer's wife will not grow untimely old. Who will deny that impassable roads keep thousands from church and dwarf the souls?

To secure honesty and economy in public affairs, we need compact, active farmers' organizations. In Peoria county, Illinois, gravel roads were made for \$250 per mile and cost from \$700 to \$1,000 where gravel was not near at hand. National or even State roads are dangerous and vicious expedients.

Of the importance of the farmers' influence in politics, the speaker said:

"We must have farmers' organizations controlled by simon-pure farmers, but the roads we have forbid the regular attendance of the real farmer, and the organization passes under the control of the place-seekers and the glib-tongued, empty-pated fellows too lazy to work and too cowardly to steal, who desire to pry their debts lawfully but not honestly, and disgusted himself, disgraced in the sight of others, the farmer again ceases to be an active political factor, while the forces that nucleate about the saloon, that are in politics for revenue only, can meet readily and organize and again control political affairs."

#### COLONEL DANIEL NEEDHAM.

"Individuality of American Farming," was the subject of an address by Colonel Daniel Needham, President of the New England Agricultural Society, of Boston, Mass. The address was a masterly one, and at the close the venerable speaker was congratulated by delegates on his effort. His remarks were frequently applauded. He prefaced the address by saying: "So much of legend, romance and poetry have entered into the history of agriculture, that it is absolutely impossible to separate fiction from fact, and the dreams of men from their practical realization. However much the growth and development of nations and men are based on the doctrine of evolution, there can be no question but that agriculture, with all its kindred and dependent interests, has plodded its slow pathway for more than 4,000 years in harmony with the principles of this doctrine so universally discussed by intelligent and

highly educated scientists and theologians."

The speaker reviewed early agricultural life in the orient as a starting point across Europe and the great ocean to this vast occident, in the center of which, with rolling prairies and almost limitless fecundity of soil, this meeting is being held.

The next first step higher and grandest in all human history was the super-seeding of nature by artificial production. Greek, Roman, English, Russian, French and German methods were mentioned by the speaker as those which gave the farmer few great opportunities for political, social or intellectual culture. We must cross the broad Atlantic and locate ourselves in the United States of America under the protection of its benign laws before we can fully realize the height, the depth, the breadth and variety embraced in the words, American agriculture.

We have no need of special laws in the prosecution of our agricultural and industrial pursuits. If a man is an imbecile or spendthrift the law provides for a guardian, but the American citizen should stand independent of the trammels of associations and Legislatures so far as they affect his individual judgment and personal interest in his work and occupation.

#### ROAD-BUILDING.

W. S. Delano, of Lee Park, Neb., followed with a paper on road-building, intended to be more suggestive than exhaustive. A severe cold caused him to ask Editor Heath to read it. He told of advancement in road-making.

Passing to material, the speaker favored steel in prairie States for lines of heavy traffic, horse or electricity to be used. Electricity in farm transportation is surely coming. The soil of prairie States is admirably adapted to building fairly good roads. They can be made to permit double the loads now hauled without the use of foreign materials.

If we do not have State or national aid we can better the highways by re-organizing the present system. Make all highways taxable in money, provide competent county and township supervision, and for a day's work have a day's labor rendered. Removing the water and cutting the hills will double the loads without laying steel or stone.

#### THE NATIONAL BOARD.

At the evening session Chairman Purse called for nominations from State delegations for members of the national board of agriculture or an executive committee for the congress. The following were made members:

Colorado—S. W. Swink.  
Illinois—Dennis Kenyon, delegate; D. C. Wagner, alternate.  
Georgia—Major G. M. Eivers, delegate.  
Iowa—Ex Governor John Scott.  
Kansas—W. J. Bailey, delegate; Joshua Wheeler, alternate.  
Maine—D. E. Dunbar, delegate; Walter McKeen, alternate.  
Massachusetts—Daniel Needham.  
Missouri—W. Pope Yeaman.  
Nebraska—Ex-Governor Furnas, delegate; W. S. Delano, alternate.  
Pennsylvania—A. P. Young, delegate; J. B. Smith, alternate.  
Rhode Island—Charles S. Flogg, delegate; O. Brown, alternate.  
Oklahoma—Colonel H. C. St. Clair, delegate.

The chair was empowered to fill vacancies in States not represented in this congress.

#### SCIENCE AND AGRICULTURE.

Prof. M. C. Furnold, President of the State Agricultural College of Maine, took the place of B. Walker McKean, of Maine, and spoke on the "Practical Relation of Science to Agriculture." He gave many instances of great saving to farmers brought about by science. Scientists must outline the work and the farmers must do the administrative work. He believed that this congress ought to suggest that the government scientific corps be not disturbed from any partisan reason by the various administrations.

#### Winter Breaking Best.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Winter breaking of prairie in Kansas is best, and deep breaking is better than shallow. Why? Because the first two or three inches is composed of a mass of roots, and in that dry atmosphere dries out and for a long time remains a mass of dry rubbish, unless covered by some kind of mulch to retard evaporation. And for this purpose a fine pulverized surface of the soil is best. Reason: Observation and experience have proven to me that this difficulty may be easily obviated by deep breaking and thorough harrowing as soon as broken, so as to pulverize the surface and close the

## Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:



"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 35c.

interstices and retard evaporation and retain the moisture to produce fermentation and decomposition of the vegetable matter, and render it soluble and subject to the draft of the plants. And this is better done in the winter, as it has the benefit of the spring rains to accelerate the decomposition and fit it for a full crop the first season. If the tillage is right it will do this. If it is broken as is usually done in spring or summer—merely scalped—it dries out and it takes a long time to subdue it so as to produce a crop. Then it is not decomposed so as to become plant food. It has become exhausted by evaporation and its virtue lost, or at least scattered and wafted to other climes.

Breaking four or five inches deep in the winter and harrowing the surface fine the same day, or before it dries at all, will prevent this loss and produce the good results indicated. This I have proven in southwest Kansas. Buffalo sod, which appeared but little beside a mass of roots, broken five inches deep in December and February, was so decomposed the 4th of July that no appearance of sod could be found except the darker color caused by the decomposition and retention of the vegetable matter. And at that time spinach, onions, radishes, lettuce, peas, beans, potatoes and cucumbers were growing vigorously, giving a good supply, and also sorghum and broomcorn five to six feet high.

Possibly as good results can be produced with late spring breaking, if the ground is quite moist when the breaking is done, and then treated in the same way. It would have the advantage of the green vegetation turned under, but if the pulverizing is neglected all that advantage will be lost, as indicated above.

If the tillage is done in this way, and thoroughly done, whether on new or old land, so as to have a good deep seed-bed and good shallow level cultivation, crops will not suffer much by an ordinary drouth, provided they are put in right, and can get a good start before the drouth comes. But if the drouth comes before the roots get a hold of the soil or the plant large enough for the foliage (leaves) to absorb moisture from the air, a light drouth may be fatal to it. There is so small a portion of moisture contained in or required for making the crop that is supplied by the rain while the crop is growing, especially the summer tilled crops, that it is almost under our control. How few realize the amount of moisture drawn by the plant from the atmospheric air through the leaves and roots, after being absorbed and condensed by the soil. One need only look at the grass in the morning to see the sufficient evidence of what man can do to control the moisture and subject it to his use in the production of crops. See the amount precipitated and deposited in the night—only one-third of the whole time. Then look at the cultivated field and see how dry the surface appears. Why this difference? Simply because the moisture had penetrated the soil and was not retained on the surface, and as the air and moisture in it is in constant circulation there will be three times as much moisture precipitated to the soil and condensed by the soil if it is in good condition for the air to circulate freely through it.

The All Wise Creator has so ordered that it only requires us to cultivate and use our intellectual faculties, with a reasonable amount of physical strength and energy, to control the effect of the elements in the production of crops to our own will. But we must get out of the old ruts and save the plant roots.

D. J. BISSELL.

College Springs, Iowa.



## Alliance Department.

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

DEAR BRETHREN:—We accepted your call to the Presidency of our noble order, because we felt that you called us to do the work. We knew some one must sacrifice for the good of the order. It was not our choice but your own—and that quite unanimously—for which we sincerely thank you. We accepted it in the spirit you gave it. Our meeting was effective and harmonious. The spirit manifested at the State Alliance meeting was that of harmony, true fraternal feeling, and an anxious desire for success; and that our cause should be put on a firm foundation, and that we would all put our shoulders to the wheel and make our principles perpetual. Above all, we desired some financial and business success. Do you fully realize that the order is just what you make it, and that without organization we cannot succeed? All other classes are organized, and our only hope is in maintaining our organization. Shall we be the only class that don't know or care enough to protect themselves? Our enemies have called us the "fool farmers that don't know enough to stick together," and how great has been their surprise to know that we do stick together, as we realize the necessity. Our very friendliness, arising from the fraternal relations brought about by contact in the Alliance, has made us a power. Politicians have long known and dreaded the power of farmers harmonizing together. Why, they say that the farmers constitute over 60 per cent. of the people, and if they stick together they can rule and control this country and have everything their own way; but they are such fools and so jealous of each other that they are continually divided and opposing each other. Thus we have, for years, been butting our heads against each other, and thus became the prey of organized monopoly, who have received the lion's share of the profits, and lived as the lords of the land, while we have been the serfs of labor, eking out a mere existence, single-handed and alone. United we stand, divided we fall. Farmers, organized and united, are a tower of strength; unorganized and divided, they are a rope of sand. The very reason for our existence is founded in the fact that this is an age of organization; an age in which important results are only accomplished by massing forces together upon a basis of similarity of circumstances and a community of common interests. The great magnitude and importance of agriculture demand that we maintain and support an organization that must continually look after the social, political and financial interests that so vitally affect us. Without it, we must lose what we have gained. There is no standstill. We must either advance or retrograde.

The question squarely stares us in the face—shall we go back? Shall we, in the hour of partial victory, lie supinely on our backs—sit on the stool of do-nothing, whilst other classes carry off the fruits of our labor? Shall we retire to our homes, take the lights out of our school houses, retire from our missionary work, desert the Alliance room, and say, "Let some one else do the work; we are tired?" God only helps those who help themselves. The progressive Allianceman knows that our work is only just begun. We trust there are many who are broad minded enough to contemplate the problem, and who recognize that this is a battle not only for our fellow-man, but for our children. That is a false view, that to win a local election is the end of our work, or that any political party can do the work of the Alliance. Those who teach that the political club or partisan organization is to take the place of our organization, are consciously or unconsciously acting as enemies to the grandest society of farmers that the world ever knew, and it is time to demand a halt in this direction, and see if this teaching does not come from the designing politician, whose interests are not our interests any further than to use us to accomplish his selfish purpose—elevation to office.

While we glory in the success of our principles, let us not be led astray or give up the ship that bids fair to land us in the harbor of safety. During the long winter evenings let's revive the work, drill our battalions, enthuse new life into our organization, keep up our dues, and strive by all means in our power to consolidate

the work. As good Alliancemen, let us study up the work of co-operation, insurance, means of buying and selling to better advantage; establish exchanges; support our own agencies; discuss needed legislation, and instruct our Legislature what we want, and continually demand until we get it. The outlook for State and nation is brighter than ever before. The great question only remains, "Will the masses of the farmers continue the struggle for themselves?" Your officers in Kansas are harmonious, energetic and faithful, and are anxious to relieve their people, and ask the hearty support of every subordinate Alliance during the coming year, that we may have success. Without it, we must fail. With it, we can carry forward to success the half-dozen projects now well under way for the relief of our people. We do not expect to attract much public attention; don't believe in newspaper notoriety; shall create no scenes within the order in order to create excitement; but if properly supported by the great mass of honest, true-hearted, genuine Alliance brethren and sisters, to labor for the bettering of the condition of the farmers of Kansas, mentally, morally and financially, to educate ourselves for the work, to become more social, and to bequeath to posterity better conditions, that will enable them as honest, intelligent, industrious producers to cope successfully in the race for life with other classes, ever remembering our motto, "In things essential, unity, and in all things, charity," and that this great organization, now numbering its millions, ever increasing, whose jurisdiction, now extends over thirty-eight States, whose membership and co-workers number millions of American freemen, united by a common interest, opposed by a common enemy, confronted by a common danger, devoted to our common country, working for a common destiny, guarded by an exalted patriotism, children of one common Father, all laboring to receive "equal rights for all and special privileges for none—a government of the people, for the people and by the people."

Your President, W. S. HANNA.

### Co-Operation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The keynote to successful farmer organizations is co-operation—business co-operation, with the object of enhancing the price received for products and lessening the cost of supplies. The invention and application of machinery has wonderfully cheapened production on our farms, and, at the same time, largely increased the yield of crops by extending the acreage possible to be cultivated and harvested. It is within my recollection that corn was planted by hand with a hoe, and cultivated with a single shovel plow. What a revelation to the farmer of those days would have been the modern lister or the check row planter and our improved riding cultivator. Wheat was sown by hand and laboriously cut with a cradle, and threshed with a "chaff-plier," and cleaned up by hand with a fanning mill. A farmer in western Kansas will raise 1,000 bushels of wheat now with less labor than the Eastern farmer of forty years ago would raise 100 bushels.

Now, what is true of farm productions applies with equal force to all productive labor. It would look as if invention had nearly filled the field and there were little room left to cheapen the productive capacity of labor, but when we think that distribution is as expensive and cumbersome as it was a thousand years ago; that it costs as much to get goods and wares from producer to consumer as ever it did, it is apparent that the next step in the social and industrial progress of the world must be in cheapening distribution as production has been cheapened. And this cheapening must come through co-operative selling and buying. It can come in no other way. I care nothing for the opinions of those who point to the numerous failures of co-operative business enterprises, especially among farmers, as evidence that co-operation cannot stand, and if possible, I care less for the opinions of those who sneer at any attempt at united business action by farmers, as the "corner grocery" plan, and who can see no good in organized farmers unless they are the self-constituted exponents and recognized mouth-pieces of the same. The leadership of this class has always proven disastrous to farmer organizations, and their visionary schemes

and sophistries have been exploded by the incontestable logic of events. A thousand specious arguments designed to show that co-operation among laboring people is impracticable are demolished by the fact that it is no untried theory, but an established, existing reality. More than fifty years have passed since the parent society, "The Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers," was organized and its dozen members began business with a capital of \$140. It has ever since been in prosperous existence. It numbers its members by the hundred thousand and its capital by millions. Of the thousands of imitators, many have failed and perished from off the face of the earth—some through incompetency, a few through rascality. Co-operation is no proof against these, as many an insurance company or bank can testify. Very few have achieved such success as the parent society, though quite a number are now in prosperous existence. The chief cause of failure of co-operative business is selling on credit. Cash payment is the essence of co-operation. The concern which gives credit will soon be deserted by its indebted members, who will leave their more thrifty associates to struggle against a flood-tide of adversity, which must ultimately bear them down.

While I by no means advise every farmers' organization to go into business, I say it is absolutely essential to the perpetuity of these organizations that the membership get some pecuniary benefit for dues paid. Compulsory payment of dues with no pecuniary benefit has proven fatal to many secret orders, however worthy their object. The history of the Grange in Kansas is an illustration in point. Seventeen years ago a wave of organization enthusiasm swept over Kansas, and we all "joined" the Grange. But the Grange in this State has passed into history, except in the few localities where successful business enterprises were built up. I am informed that one-half of the members of the order in the State are located in Johnson county, and those who believe in the beneficence of business co-operation for farmers, point with pride to their success. The Patrons of Husbandry of Johnson county have demonstrated that successful business enterprises within the order are the strongest possible ties to hold and strengthen the membership, and the history of the order in the State proves beyond a peradventure that by no other means can a farmers' organization be kept up. The Alliance is passing through the same experience as the Grange. Its history is exactly parallel. Successes and failures are alike instructive. Will we profit by the lesson of the Grange and steer clear of the shoals upon which it foundered, or will we follow in its wake, share its fate and be numbered among those who will learn only in the school of their own disastrous experience?

Kansas City, Kas. EDWIN SNYDER.

The readers of our publications are requested to use Salvation Oil for any and all pains. It is a sure cure. 25 cents.

### Spanish Moss

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—As the merry Christmas days draw near, I receive quite a number of letters asking if I will send them our Florida Spanish moss for Christmas decorations. Certainly, and ye editor, if you care to allow me space in the KANSAS FARMER, where all may see, I will say to one and all who wish, that I will send our moss, or air plant, to all who send stamps to pay the postage. Send at the rate of 16 cents a pound, and I will mail you all you wish. Some ask for flower seed. I can get some pretty varieties. I will put them with the moss. I do not want you to send more than postage; the seed will not weigh with the moss.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.

Jacksonville, Fla.

As a preventive of the grip Hood's Sarsaparilla has grown into great favor. It fortifies the system and purifies the blood.

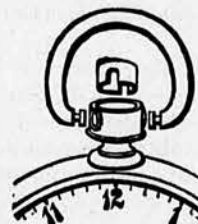
### Memphis Route—Half Rates for the Holidays.

On December 24, 25, 26 and 31, and January 1 and 2, the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis R. R. Co. will sell round trip tickets between all stations on its lines at rate of one fare, with minimum of 50 cents; tickets good until January 3, for return.

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Topeka, Kansas.

## He Painted It Red.

A young man in Chattanooga, Tenn., won an elephant from a circus man on the recent election, and when his towns people celebrated, he painted the elephant red and rode it through the street. Many a person who has attempted to celebrate by painting a town red, has thereby laid the foundation for serious pulmonary trouble. Avoid catching cold, whatever else you do. When you do take cold, get a bottle of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure and take it. It contains nothing deleterious, but it will cure you of any pulmonary trouble. Small bottles are 25 cents, large size 50 cents. Get it of any dealer.

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## A LESSON OF TODAY

—AND—  
A QUESTION OF TOMORROW

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**HENRY W. ROBY, M.D.,**  
**SURGEON**  
118 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kansas.



## The Horse.

### Nebraska's Big Prize-Winners.

The KANSAS FARMER takes pleasure in introducing to its readers the largest importer of draft horses of Nebraska and the only importer of black Percherons and French Draft horses of 1891 and 1892, Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb. He is one of the most successful importers and breeders in the West. He is a practical horseman, having been in the business since boyhood. His large experience, special attention to each horse, and his loyalty to his many customers, is the cause of his success. Mr. Iams visits Europe every year, selects and buys his horses direct from the leading breeders of Europe. As Iams speaks French, he avoids the \$200 expense on each horse paid to an interpreter and gives his customers the benefit of it. Iams' great aim is, better draft horses for the farmer, and with the aim of a model draft horse in view, he selects nothing but the tops from the leading studs of Europe.

His importation of thirty head of black Percherons, French Draft, Clydes and Shires received in 1892 are the most uniform bunch of big, smooth, blocky, flash fellows that Mr. Iams has ever imported. Many of them were prize-winners in Europe and every one that was shown at Nebraska State fair of 1892 received a premium shortly after being landed. Mr. Iams was the largest exhibitor at the largest fair of United States in 1892, that of the great Nebraska State fair. He had on exhibition thirty head of big, smooth fellows, from suckers to four-year-olds, and they were the special attraction of the fair. His horses won more prizes than all real importers in Nebraska, and placed 141 prizes to their credit at Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas and St. Louis State fairs of 1891 and 1892.

In French Draft class at Nebraska State fair, Mr. Iams' horses won every prize in all classes, barring two prizes. His beautiful four-year-old black Vignon II, and that large flash black, Dolman, four-year-old, won first and second prize in four-year-olds and over. Their combined weight is 4,060 pounds, and it was a rare treat to see this big flash pair of jet black horses hitched to a farm wagon, as they are nicely broken and trot off like a pair of coaches.

In Percherons, the great Louis D'Or, four-year-old, black, weight 2,360 pounds, or the largest stallion in the United States, and at the head of Iams' stud, where suckers from this great breeder can be seen that weigh 800 pounds at five months old, and he and his get have been winners at Nebraska State fair. He and three colts won first prize at the great St. Louis fair of 1892. This famous horse and ten others are being fitted for the World's Fair at the Iams' stud. Iams' black three-year-old, weight 2,060, Jacques Coeur, Percheron, winner of first prize at Kansas and Nebraska of 1891 as a two-year-old, and a winner wherever shown in 1892. This is said by horsemen to be the best limbed Percheron horse in America and a show horse, every inch of him. The two-year-old black Percheron, Bacconell, weight 1,810 pounds, was an easy first prize-winner at Nebraska and St. Louis of 1892, and has that dash and form that will cause him to be admired in show rings in the future.

Mr. Iams has a choice lot of brood mares, with great, big, lusty foals by their sides, and among them the champion prize Percheron mare of the United States, the beautiful dapple-gray six-year-old mare, Iris, the largest mare of Nebraska, weight 2,310 pounds. She is perfect in form, with the finish of style and action. She won first prize at Nebraska State fair, grand sweepstakes at Kansas State fair over the Paris Exposition winner, and first prize at the great St. Louis fair for best mare and foal.

In Clydes, Mr. Iams has many winners. His three-year-old, Darnely Boy, stands the peer of any imported stallion of Nebraska as a winner. Having won three first prizes in succession at Nebraska State fair, also first at the great St. Louis fair, and he is the only imported stallion that is barred from the show ring of Nebraska State fair. He must be seen to be appreciated.

Mr. Iams' Shires are a grand lot of big, smooth fellows, with heavy, clean legs, and fine silky feather, and not a cull among them, and they have been winners

here as well as in England. If the readers of this paper want third-class horses, don't go to Iams, as he handles nothing but first-class stock.

Frank Iams is located at St. Paul, Neb., the central part of Nebraska, on B. & M. and U. P. railways. He will take pleasure in showing you barns full of winners, and for sale on from one to three years' time, at 5 per cent. interest, with good breeding guarantees, and Iams pays the freight for all Kansas customers.

It will well pay any horseman to visit Iams' barns and see the horses that are being fitted for the World's Fair of 1893.

### Kansas City Horse Market.

The horse market during the past week showed an increased demand for good smooth blacks and Southern chunks, while the receipts were quite liberal. Still the supply was not up to the demand, and there are several parties not filled out. Prices on this class were firm at quotations. Streeters were rather quiet and from \$5 to \$10 off, except on an extra nice finished horse. The demand still continues strong for extra draft, and the supply cannot be large enough to lower the price on this class; there is also a strong local demand for this class.

There was quite a run of rough, weedy stock, which sold low. Again we say to shippers, do not send this class, as they are money losers.

Not many Western horses are coming in. The offerings were rather inferior and sold low. There is still a good demand for tops.

Prospects for the coming week are fair for top southern and draft.

Draft, extra, 1,500 lbs.	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1,300 lbs.	85@115
Drivers, extra	120@210
Drivers, good	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra	75@175
Southern mares and geldings	35@75
Cavalry	20@100
Western range, unbroken	30@50
Western range, broken	30@50
Matched teams	150@300
Western ponies	10@20

### Feeding Colts.

If the feed of the horse is of importance, the feed of the growing colt needs attention. Certainly it is quite as necessary that a growing colt should be fed right, as that a work horse be kept in good condition. But with many of our farmers all of the attention is given to the work horse and the colt is left to shift for himself. The following suggestions from the *Horse Monthly* will be read with interest:

"There are nearly as many fads and fancies about feeding colts and young horses as there are owners. There is, of course, a danger of their getting over-fat if fed too highly, but there is to my mind a disposition to often cross the border line of danger, by drawing upon a colt's resources of strength, when the resources are too much exhausted. A growing colt needs to be fed heavier than a mature horse, and in some particulars needs to be varied from the bill of fare that is given to older horses. There is a prevailing opinion that clover hay is not fit to feed a horse at all, and, while I would not feed a road or track horse clover when grown, I would feed no other when the same animal is young. The regime I practice is milk, grass, clover, timothy.

"Milk first, because it can digest and assimilate it, and the rest in their regular order for precisely the same reason. If any who read this are skeptical let them test it and see. Feed one colt timothy, another clover, or feed the same one each kind of hay at different times. Then throw out the manure where the rain can fall on it and it washes away the digested portion. You will be surprised to see how completely the clover is digested and how entirely undigested is the timothy.

"I need hardly add that a colt's ration apart from the hay it eats should be more varied than the older horse. No one kind of feed is perfect. Hence the need of variety."

### "Gentle as the Summer's Breeze."

"I'd rather take a thrashing any time than a dose of pills," groaned a patient to whom the doctor had prescribed physic. "I'd as lief be sick with what ails me now, as to be sick with the pills."

"I don't think you've taken any of the pills I prescribe, or you wouldn't dread the prescription so," laughed the doctor. "I never use the old, inside twisters you have in mind. I use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They always make me think of a part of an old hymn—

".....mild and lovely,  
Gentle as the summer breeze."

The best thing of the kind ever invented. No danger of their making you sick. You'll hardly know you've taken them. I wouldn't use any other in my practice."

## A DETROIT MIRACLE.

### A GREAT TRIUMPH FOR MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Particulars of One of the Most Remarkable Cures on Record Described by the Detroit News—A Story Worth a Careful Perusal.

DETROIT, MICH., December 13.—A case has just come to light here, the particulars of which are published in the Evening News, which will be read with considerable interest, as it records the remarkable achievement of a medical discovery, which has already won great and enduring fame. The story is told by the News as follows:

The following paragraph, which appeared in the News a short time ago, furnished the basis of this information—a case that was so wonderfully remarkable that it demanded further explanation. It is of sufficient importance to the News' readers to report it to them fully. It was so important then that it attracted considerable attention at the time. The following is the paragraph in question:

"C. B. Northrop, for twenty-eight years one of the best known merchants on Woodward avenue, who was supposed to be dying last spring of locomotor ataxia, or creeping paralysis, has secured a new lease of life and returned to work at his store. The disease has always been supposed to be incurable, but Mr. Northrop's condition has greatly improved, and it looks now as if the grave would be cheated of its prey."

Since that time Mr. Northrop has steadily improved, not only in looks, but in condition, till he has regained his old-time strength.

It had been hinted to the writer of this article, who was acquainted with Mr. Northrop, that this miraculous change had been wrought by a simple remedy, called Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. When asked about it, Mr. Northrop fully verified the statement, and not only so, but he had taken pains to inform any one who was suffering in a similar manner, when he heard of any such case. Mr. Northrop was enthusiastic at the result in his own case of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was a remedy that he had heard of after he had tried everything he could hope to give him relief. He had been in the care of the best physicians, who did all they could to relieve this terrible malady, but without any avail. He had given up hope, when a friend in Lockport, N. Y., wrote him of the case of a person there who had been cured in similar circumstances by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. The person cured at Lockport had obtained his information respecting Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from an article published in the Hamilton, Ont., Times. The case was called "The Hamilton Miracle," and told the story of a man in that city who, after almost incredible suffering, was pronounced by the most eminent physicians to be incurable and permanently disabled. He had spent hundreds of dollars in all sorts of treatment and appliances, only to be told in the end that there was no hope for him, and that cure was impossible. The person alluded to (Mr. John Marshall, of 25 Little William street, Hamilton, Ont.) was a member of the Royal Templars of Temperance, and after having been pronounced permanently disabled and incurable by the physicians, was paid the \$1,000 insurance disability provided by the order for its members in such cases. For years Mr. Marshall had been utterly helpless, and he was barely able to drag himself around the house with the aid of crutches. His agonies were almost unbearable and life was a burden to him, when at last relief came. Some months after he had been paid the disability claim, he heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and was induced to try them. The result was miraculous. Almost from the outset an improvement was noticed, and in a few months the man whom medical experts had said was incurable, was going about the city healthier and stronger than before. Mr. Marshall was so well known in Hamilton that all the city newspapers wrote up his wonderful recovery in detail, and it was thus, as stated before, that Mr. Northrop came into possession of the information that led to his equally marvelous recovery. One could scarcely conceive a case more hopeless than that of Mr. Northrop. His injury came about in this way: One day, nearly four years

ago, he stumbled and fell the complete length of a steep flight of stairs which were at the rear of his store. His head and spine were severely injured. He was picked up and taken to his home. Creeping paralysis very soon developed itself, and in spite of the most strenuous efforts of friends and physicians, the terrible affliction fastened itself upon him. For nearly two years he was perfectly helpless. He could do nothing to support his strength in the least effort. He had to be wheeled about in an invalid's chair. He was weak, pale, and fast sinking when this timely information came that veritably snatched his life from the jaws of death. Those who at that time saw a feeble old man wheeled into his store on an invalid's chair would not recognize the man now, so great is the change that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have wrought. When Mr. Northrop learned of the remedy that had cured Mr. Marshall, in Hamilton, and the person in Lockport, he secured a supply of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through Messrs. Bassett & L'Hommedieu, 95 Woodward avenue, and from the outset found an improvement. He faithfully adhered to the use of the remedy until now he is completely restored. Mr. Northrop declares that there can be no doubt as to Pink Pills being the cause of his restoration to health, as all other remedies and medical treatment left him in a condition going rapidly from bad to worse, until at last it was declared there was no hope for him and he was pronounced incurable. He was in this terrible condition when he began to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and they have restored him to health.

Mr. Northrop was asked what was claimed for this wonderful remedy, and replied that he understood the proprietors claim it to be a blood builder and nerve restorer, supplying in a condensed form all the elements necessary to enrich the blood, restore the shattered nerves and drive out disease. It is claimed by the proprietors that Pink Pills will cure paralysis, rheumatism, sciatica, palpitation of the heart, headache, and all diseases peculiar to females, loss of appetite, dizziness, sleeplessness, loss of memory, and all diseases arising from overwork, mental worry, loss of vital force, etc.

"I want to say," said Mr. Northrop, "that I don't have much faith in patent medicines, but I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The proprietors, however, claim that they are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is used, but a highly scientific preparation, the result of years of careful study and experiment on the part of the proprietors, and the pills were successfully used in private practice for years before being placed for general sale. Mr. Northrop declares that he is a living example that there is nothing to equal these pills as a cure for nerve diseases. On inquiry the writer found that these pills were manufactured by Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and the pills are sold in boxes (never in bulk by the hundred) at 50 cents a box, and may be had of all druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., from either of above addresses. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment with them comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment. This case is one of the most remarkable on record, and as it is one right here in Detroit, and not a thousand miles away, it can be easily verified. Mr. Northrop is very well known to the people in Detroit, and he says he is only too glad to testify to the marvelous good wrought in his case. He says he considers it his duty to help all who are similarly afflicted by any word he can say in behalf of the wonderful efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. If any of the News' readers want any further information, we feel sure Mr. Northrop would willingly oblige them, as he has the writer in relating these facts to him.

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.



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



## 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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### King Corn.

BY D. E. FULLER.

The brightest of dewy mornings,  
Late autumn's harvest days,  
The glad fields are now adorning  
With rustling golden maize.

The corn within its dainty sheen,  
With tint of topaz stone,  
Is richer far than jewelled queen,  
Bright jasper walls her home.

When cold November's frosts have come,  
The silken husks are white,  
And singing summer birds have flown,  
The golden corn is ripe.

The farmer seeks his precious grain,  
The burly sons assist.  
Its garnered for the waiting train,  
And for the mighty ships.

Then Corn breaks forth in royal tones,  
And speaks with stately nod:  
"I'm the King of all earthly zones,  
The grandest treads the sod."

"Earth's friendly markets I have sought,  
And sought them not in vain;  
My treasures the wide world has bought,  
Her people to sustain.

"I forced the ports of 'Fatherland,'  
Her Chancellor gave way.  
I broke the gates like ropes of sand,  
The Emperor at bay.

"I sought the grand and princely palace,  
Her castles on the Rhine.  
The Yankees with no great malice  
Gave Johnny cakes most fine.

"American ships of commerce  
Go plowing through the main,  
And bearing my food a surcease  
To Russia's famished plains.

"My great realm is still aggressing;  
I'm grasping more domain.  
Where the wealth is fast progressing  
My Kingly hand sustains.

"O'er the world my sway is mighty,  
It reaches great and small,  
And in the nineteenth century  
King Corn will rule them all."

### HOME CIRCLE CHAT.

I would like to ask the sisters of the "Home Circle" what their experience has been in the use of incubators. If failure is the result, to what cause do you attribute it? What kind have you used? etc. We raised 500 chickens this year without any artificial appliances. Let us hear what you have done.

Christmas is near at hand. What are you going to have for the annual feast, and how will you prepare it so it will not only look nice but taste good? Please let us have some practical suggestions that will be useful to all.

I have been a reader of the FARMER for about seventeen years, and to my knowledge but one correspondent of that long ago still remains—that is "Bramble-bush." Ladies of the "Circle," let us all try to make the FARMER for 1893 more interesting than ever before.

### KANSAS HOUSEKEEPER.

#### REMARKS ON "HOME CIRCLE" CHAT.

To wait for replies to "Kansas Housekeeper" might result in a scant Christmas dinner, and the editor of "Home Circle," though a crusty old bachelor, will venture the assertion that every housewife in Kansas knows how to properly bake a turkey, fry a chicken, make an omelet, good coffee, pumpkin and mince pies, and the other dozen or so of palatable dishes suitable for a Christmas dinner. But the "finishing-off" process is usually the most delicate in all manufacturing, and a dinner furnishes no exception. The following from *Good Housekeeping* (an excellent family magazine), will tell us how to make

#### A FEW SIMPLE DESSERTS.

No. 1.—To one-half pint of milk add the same of coffee, sweeten a little. When boiling hot, add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, wet up in cold milk. Stir well and pour off, when it thickens, into shapes. Serve with cream.

No. 2.—One pint of milk, sweeten; one-half cupful of stoned raisins. When hot, add two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. Flavor with lemon. Cook and serve as in No. 1.

No. 3.—One pint of milk, one-half cup-

ful of blanched and pounded almonds, one-quarter cupful of sugar, almond to flavor. Heat and add two even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch. When a little cool, add beaten whites of two eggs. Serve with whipped cream.

No. 4.—One quart of milk, flavoring and one-half package of gelatine. Soak one hour in the milk, then let it get warm (not boiling). Pour into a mould. It makes a very delicate blancmange.

Some may like a plum pudding (it is English, you know), and from the same source can be learned how to make a

### REAL ENGLISH CHRISTMAS PLUM PUDDING.

This is an excellent and reliable recipe: Take one and one-half pounds of suet, the same quantity each of stoned raisins and of the best currants, one pound of chopped apple, half a pound of mixed orange and lemon peel, the grated rind and juice of two lemons and one orange, three-fourths of a pound each of flour and of fine bread-crumbs, twelve ounces of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, one of grated nutmeg, twelve eggs, one glass of brandy and one pint of milk. Chop the suet in as cold a place as possible—stand the bowl on a block of ice in a large pan—until it is as fine as flour. First, mix the dry ingredients thoroughly, then add the eggs (well beaten), the brandy, then the milk, and finally, the juice of the oranges and lemons. Have a large mould, butter the inside well, and pour in the mixture. Fit on the cover of the mould, and make it water-tight with a little paste. Tie the mould in a cloth and put it on to boil. This pudding, to be perfect, requires about twelve or fourteen hours' boiling. It should be cooked seven hours or more the day before Christmas, and finished on Christmas day.

Of course, one ingredient in the above is very objectionable to Kansas palates, generally, but as it will only be used for "mechanical purposes," it will be (perhaps) excusable for those to use it who will not abuse it.

### How to Roast a Turkey.

Select a large, fat, tender turkey, and have it nicely dressed, drawn, washed, wiped dry and well singed. Rub it all over, inside and outside, with pepper and salt. Make stuffing out of the following ingredients: One pound of light bread crumbs, half a pound of butter, a heaping tablespoonful of finely minced onion, salt and pepper, one raw egg and water to mix rather soft. Stuff the body and sew it up, then rub the turkey all over with butter, and dredge well with sifted flour. Lay it in the pan on its breast, and pour in a quart of cold water. Have the oven well heated, but not too hot, as the turkey must cook slowly to be done. Allow a quarter of an hour to each pound. Have some butter in a plate with a larding mop. From time to time baste the turkey with the gravy in the pan, rub over with the larding mop and dredge again with flour. As it browns turn from side to side, and last of all brown the breast. Frequent basting, dredging and turning will insure perfect cooking. When done it should be a rich, dark brown all over, and when a fork is stuck deep into it no red juice should run. Removing it to a hot dish and, the gravy is not quite thick enough, add a teaspoonful of flour creamed smooth with some of the grease skimmed from the gravy. If while cooking the gravy in the pan boils away too much, more water should be added. When the turkey is done there should be about a pint of gravy.—*Ladies' Home Journal*.

### Books for the Farmer's Family.

There is no class of people who need and can enjoy good reading more than the farmer and his family; yet as a rule they have less reading matter than any class of educated, intelligent people. Not long ago the wife and mother in a paperless, bookless home said to me, "Oh, how I dread winter; we can't get out to see any one. It's just like being shut up in a prison." If there was plenty of good reading matter in that house the winters would be more endurable. When Madame de Sevigne was told that her granddaughter had a taste for reading and bade fair to become a student she exclaimed, "What a pleasant, what a fortunate trait; she is beyond reach of tedium or idleness." Have plenty of good reading about the house, use it, teach your children to use it, keep it handy in sight for the hired help, visitor or chance caller. Don't call the papers

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

litter and put them out of sight. A family sitting room without a book or paper in sight is a dreary place.

### Definitions of Home.

The London *Tid Bits* offered a prize for the best definition of home. Here are some of the best of 5,000 answers sent in:

The golden setting, in which the brightest jewel is "mother."

A world of strife shut out, a world of love shut in.

An arbor which shades when the sunshine of prosperity becomes too dazzling; a harbor where the human bark finds shelter in the time of adversity.

Home is the blossom of which heaven is the fruit.

The only spot on earth where the faults and failings of fallen humanity are hidden under the mantle of charity.

An abode in which the inmate, the "superior being called man" can pay back at night with 50 per cent. interest every annoyance that has met him in business during the day.

The place where the great are sometimes small and the small often great.

A popular but paradoxical institution in which woman works in the absence of man and man rests in the presence of woman.

A working model of heaven, with real angels in the form of mothers and wives.

Where you are treated best and you grumble most.

Home is a central telegraph office of human love, into which run innumerable wires of affection, many of which, though extending thousands of miles, are never disconnected from the one great terminus.

The source of comfort which youth does not fully appreciate, which the young men and maidens lovingly desire, which the middle-aged generally possess—which the old rightly value.

A hive in which, like the industrious bee, youth garners the sweets and memories of life for age to meditate and feed upon.

The best place for a married man after business hours.

### Thoughtful Thoughts.

Despair is the gateway to insanity. All things require skill but an appetite. They that are whole need not a physician.

A giving hand, though foul, shall have fair praise.

Good is slow; it climbs. Evil is swift; it descends.

Early genius is like early cabbage—doesn't head well.

By supper more have been killed than Galen ever cured.

The dogs gnaw the bone because he can not swallow it.

Religion is not a dogma, nor an emotion, but a service.

Who hath no more bread than need, must not keep a dog.

Before thou openest thy mouth, think who may be listening.

Write it in your heart that every day is the best in the year.

Before you open your mouth, think what benefit it can produce.

We men, who in the morn of youth defied the elements, must vanish.

Fame, like lightning, generally strikes the man who is not expecting it.

### She's Off!

Who or what? Why the good ship —, and if there is a passenger on board of her unprovided with that grand preventive of sea sickness and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, all we have to say is, he or she is very unthoughtful. There is nothing comparable to this medicine in cases of malarial fever, rheumatism, nervousness and loss of strength.

### New Use for the Papaw.

In the West Indies one of the characteristics of an intelligent cook is the care with which he or she will see to it that a papaw tree is growing within a short distance of the kitchen door.

The fruit of the papaw, says the *Pittsburg Dispatch*, if large and well grown, is not to be despised as a breakfast dish, and its rich, golden flesh is to many much more palatable than that of the popular melon. But the attractiveness of the papaw for the cook consists in its leaves, which possess the remarkable property of rendering meat tender. The toughest beefsteak or the most hopeless old rooster can be made soft and comparatively juicy by being wrapped for an hour or two in the large, dark green papaw leaves.

Dr. Mortimer Granville, who has been for some time studying the properties of the juice which works such wonders, states that he has discovered in it a remedy for cancer, when used with some other preparations. The organized ferment of the papaw is believed to be a bacillus; but Dr. Granville says he has satisfied himself of the therapeutic value of the juice, or certain of its elements, as a solvent of the morbidly indurated tissues in cancer, when administered in combination with certain specified adjuncts.

### It Opens the Eyes.

"My daughter is losing her sight," said an anxious mother, "and just on the eve of marriage, too! What shall I do?" "Let her get married, by all means," responded the doctor; "marriage is a regular eye-opener." A man's eyes are open pretty widely, when he finds his wife's charms disappearing. Health is the best friend of beauty, and the innumerable ills to which women are peculiarly subject, its worst enemies. Experience proves that women who possess the best health, use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

### 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.

### CATARH CURED.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren st., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

### "That Glorious Climate."

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific system at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America.

### Half Rates to Florida and the South.

On December 20, 21 and 22, 1892, the Memphis Route, Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad, will sell round trip tickets at one fare to points in Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern States. Tickets good thirty days for return and good on all passenger trains. On same dates for the especial benefit of sportsmen and home-seekers, half-rate round trip thirty-day tickets will be sold to points on the Memphis line in Missouri and Arkansas east of Springfield. For maps and time table folder, address J. E. Lockwood, Gen. Pass. and Ticket Agent, Kansas City, Mo.



## The Young Folks.

### Sowing Thistles.

I once had a neighbor, named Ellen McCarty, who was pious, and sober, and good to the poor; Her sons were well trained, her cottage as tidy As any on hill-side, or valley, or moor.

One fault had poor Ellen—the truth must be spoken, A tongue that from gossiping never could rest;

And over and over, to her father confessor, This sin of all others she always confessed.

At last he grew weary of warning and chiding, Of penitent promises, penance and prayer, For he felt in his soul, if the woman to heaven Should be taken, dissensions would follow her there.

He gave her one day a thistle-top, bidding As penance, "Go scatter the seeds in the air;"

And when she came back with a smile at his weakness, He bade her, at once, bring them back to him there.

"Nay, nay," cried the woman with tears of vexation,

"'Twould take me from now till the end of my life."

"Amen," said the father confessor, "then gather The seeds you have scattered of scandal and strife."

—Mary Bratbard.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### MURZA.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

#### CHAPTER II.

Half a century had passed away after the conquest of Granada. Brabdel and his few faithful followers were driven out of Spain by the Christians, and settled in Morocco and other Mohammedan countries.

Columbus had been proclaimed the greatest man of the civilized world one day and the next cast in a felon's den.

Cortez had conquered Peru and Mexico and Spain was reveling in the rich harvests she had reaped from those new-found countries.

Another scene now opens upon our view. It is near the city of Rabatt, on the plains of Morocco. A beautiful villa constructed in Spanish style, surrounded by verdant fields of dhoura, teff and millet. The stables are numerous, fine edifices, well filled with pure-blooded Arabian horses. The spacious gardens are overflowing with tropical fruits and edibles, while by the fences are dates and grapes for the poor and needy who chance to pass on that highway. The Mohammedan does not make use of wine nor the money received from the sale of it or grapes. The Koran says this to its readers: "Concerning wine and lots, in both there is a great sin and also something of some use to men, but their sinfulness is greater than their use." Broad walks of tessellated blue and white marble, shaded by palms of luxuriant growth, are winding among beds of rare flowers up to the main entrance of the villa, which faces the southeast, towards Mecca. The outer door is of heavy bronze and stands partially open, revealing a long, wide corridor, its ceiling and walls pure white, the floor of light gray marble, but its frigidness relieved by bright yellow and red Smyrna rugs. At the farther end it opens into a magnificent chamber, its high arched ceiling inlaid with brilliant precious stones, and supported by two shafts or columns of marble, ornamented with festoons of exquisitely wrought flowers of silver and gold. The doors of beautiful sandal wood are richly carved and incased with ivory. The walls of pink alabaster are adorned by a few costly paintings draped with silk draperies of oriental design. Ottomans, divans, costly tables of ebony and rosewood, brackets filled with the most valuable and unique dishes, vases, and salvers, brought from many a foreign country, fill every nook and corner save where the low bed stands. Two copies of the Koran bound in silk and gold lie on silver stands near the center of the room. The floor is of white marble and thickly covered with costly crimson rugs. The effect of the sunlight coming through the beautiful stained windows reminds one of the glorious sunsets on the snow-clad hills of Norway.

The rich damask curtains hanging from the high testers to the floor are drawn back on each side, displaying a bed dressed in white linen embroidered with pink, and lying there as calm and pale as though she was sleeping the sleep of death, is a beautiful aged lady. Her heavy suit of silken white hair has been unfastened and lies in a soft mesh on her pillow. She opens her eyes and looks about her for a

moment and then taps a beautiful silver bell, calling her son, who is resting in another room.

The attendant present retires and leaves them alone. They are the wife and son of Murza. He kneels at her bedside on a rug, and taking her delicate hand in his, she speaks: "My son, I am nearing the better land. I see angels and hear singing. I will soon be at rest. It is now fifty years since your father disappeared. Yes, half a century have I watched and waited for his return, and oh, how much I have suffered. My heart has ached until it seems it is cold and still within my breast. It must be that we suffer physically, too, when the spirit undergoes such lingering and almost unendurable agonies. Why such a kind and affectionate father and loving husband should forsake his family? It must be reason was dethroned from his mind. He has wandered to some far-off land. I surmised he was with Columbus on some of his voyages. They were good friends. Some years before Columbus succeeded in obtaining those ships, he was returning from Lisbon accompanied by his little boy. They had walked all the way and were without money and food. Your father gave him a sum of money and Columbus presented him a fine gold crucifix. He kept it as a memento and talisman, for he so much admired the intelligence and ambitious spirit of Columbus. You have been so kind to me Kakji. I love you, but I must go." She closed her eyes and pressed his hand. A shudder passed over her frame and she was dead. Thus ended the life of a great and good woman—Ayere, the only wife of Murza.

When they left Granada, she took her only child, her son, and settled in a hut on the spot where she died. They went into the leather business and amassed a fortune.

Years passed after his mother's death. Kakji received a letter from Diego Columbo. It contained a phylactery and a gold cross. The letter contained the information that the relics had been found in the dense forests of the new world by some Spanish soldiers, among a tribe of wild Indians, who had been taught something of civilization and of the Mohammedan religion, and those relics went to prove he had lived and died among them.

#### Apples and Good Health.

The apple is composed of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, lime and much water. The German analysts declare that the apple contains a larger percentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicm of the brain and spinal cord. Old Scandinavian legends or traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they found themselves growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit to renew the powers of the mind and body.

Judging from these traditions apples must have been highly thought of in ancient times, and their restorative qualities understood. The acids of the apples are of great use to people of sedentary habits whose livers are sluggish of action; they eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retarded, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring out jaundice or skin eruptions, or other allied troubles. Some such experience must have led to the custom of taking apple-sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The malic acid in ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat.

It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear and the plum, taken when ripe, without sugar, diminish the acidity of the stomach rather than provoke it. A good, ripe raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of digestion being complete in eighty-five minutes. A poultice of rotten apples is said to be an excellent remedy for weak rheumatic eyes. In the French hospitals an apple poultice is applied to inflamed eyes, the apple being roasted and the pulp applied directly to the eyes—that is, without the intervention of any cloth or substance. A modern maxim teaches us that "to eat an apple going to bed, the doctor then will beg his bread."

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The Senate has, as yet, reached no action on the anti-option bill.

It is now pretty generally conceded that the International Monetary Conference will reach no conclusion favorable to bimetallicism.

A reader of the **KANSAS FARMER** desires to hear from those who have raised any kind of beets for feeding purposes, and to know what success has been had.

The Kansas State Swine Breeders' Association will meet in Topeka on Tuesday, January 10, in connection with the annual meeting of the Kansas Stock Breeders' Association.

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.

A meeting of the Kansas Wool-Growers' Association will be held at Topeka during the week of the annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture, in January. It is expected that reduced rates on the railroads will be obtained for those who immediately give notice of attendance to E. D. King, President, Burlington, Kas., or H. A. Heath, Secretary, Topeka.

The final summing up of the fruit crops of 1892, on comparison with an average crop, places grapes at 85 per cent. in the New England States, 75 per cent. in the Western States and 70 per cent. in the Southern States. Apples show an average of 70 per cent. in the Eastern States, 40 per cent. in the Western States, and 55 per cent. in the Southern States. Pears are about the same as apples, except in New Jersey, Delaware and Michigan, where the pear averages were almost double those of apples.

If any one doubts the perfect working of the sugar trust, according to the intention of its projectors and to the expense of both producers of crude sugar and consumers of the refined article, such doubter needs only to read the market quotations to be convinced of the perfection of the device. Thus, on the 9th day of December, 1891, the standard crude sugar, known to the trade as "fair refining," was quoted at 3½ cents per pound, and on the same day granulated sugar was quoted at 4½ cents, leaving a comfortable margin of 1½ cents. On the same day this year, the quotations were, "fair refining" 2 15-16, granulated 5½, leaving the still more comfortable margin of 2 5-16 cents per pound. Nobody has heard that the cost of refining has doubled in the last year, but what the people pay for this service has nearly doubled.

## KANSAS CROPS, OFFICIALLY.

The Kansas State Board of Agriculture has just published its November report, in which Secretary Mohler says:

The final estimate made of the corn crop of Kansas by the correspondents of this board, places the average yield per acre and the total product for the State, by sections, as follows:

Eastern Belt.—Acres, 2,917,359; product, 74,442,928 bushels; average yield per acre, 25.51.

Central Belt.—Acres, 2,329,581; product, 55,845,797 bushels; average yield per acre, 23.97.

Western Belt.—Acres, 356,642; product, 8,369,896 bushels; average yield per acre, 23.46.

The total corn area for the State is 5,603,588 acres; total product, 138,658,621 bushels.

The average yield per acre for the State is 24.74 bushels.

According to our correspondents' reports, the north half of the State this year has made a better showing on corn than the south half.

## ACREAGE AND CONDITION OF WHEAT.

In the eastern belt of Kansas, our correspondents report in many counties an increased acreage sown to wheat over that of last year, and the plant in fairly good condition. In other counties, by reason of dry weather and unfavorable condition of soil, the acreage is reported less.

In the central and western belts, the continued dry weather, during October and the first days of November, has greatly retarded wheat sowing in many counties, and, with the exception of a few counties, there has been no increase over the acreage of last year; and in some counties, by reason of dry weather, the average is less. Wheat sowing, however, our correspondents say, especially in the western belt, is still going on, and how the area sown to wheat this fall may compare with that of last year cannot be known until a later date.

While the dry weather, which has been so general, has retarded wheat sowing and reduced the acreage in some sections, farmers in the western half of Kansas have learned by experience that they need be in no haste about sowing, as late-sown wheat has in many cases produced very satisfactory results.

In many portions of the State the wheat plant is reported in good condition, in some places, very good; but in the western half of the State, in many places the plant has not yet made its appearance above ground, and, unless rains come before winter sets in, the chances for wheat to have good winter quarters are not good.

## CONDITION OF LIVE STOCK.

Live stock of all kinds is reported by our correspondents in good condition and remarkably free from diseases. Only a very few cases of distemper among horses are reported; very few cases of "lumpy-jaw" among cattle; and only one county reports cholera among hogs.

With respect to feed for winter, our correspondents, with but few exceptions, report that while hay is short there is sufficient amount of feed on hand to carry the stock through the winter in good shape.

## The Secretary's remarks on

## THE CORN CROP OF 1892.

The corn crop of Kansas for 1892, as shown by the final estimate of our correspondents, amounts to 138,658,621 bushels, an average yield per acre of 24.74 bushels for the State, which is about five bushels less than the average product per acre for a term of ten years.

The season, in some respects, was very unfavorable for the crop, especially in the south and southwestern portions of the State. The unusually cold, wet weather of the early spring was continued late in the season, and much corn on low, bottom lands was practically ruined. In the north half of the State, however, where corn was planted at a later date, the damage from this cause was less serious. Following this, during the months of June and July, the drouth and extreme heat, long continued, proved to be in a large measure disastrous, where corn had attained that critical stage in its growth when the tassel first makes its appearance.

From this cause the crop was greatly shortened in many counties in the central belt, extending up through a large portion of the Solomon and Republican valleys, and, with some important exceptions, throughout the south half of the State. However, rains coming in time, and being

repeated in many places at desirable intervals, the corn in part recovered, and in many of the eastern and northern counties the crop is a good one, averaging from thirty to thirty-eight bushels per acre, while in other less favored sections the yield is only from ten to twenty bushels per acre.

It is generally conceded that the conditions for corn growing become less favorable as we go west of the 97th meridian, but this year that rule, in the north half of Kansas, is reversed, and corn west of the 100th meridian is better in a general way than much of that grown further east, even east of the 97th meridian.

Corn, this year, has varied very greatly in condition, and therefore in yield, in different sections of the State, and in different localities of the same section, and it is therefore not strange that some persons should think the crop is estimated too high and others too low.

In conclusion, I state a fact of which I have personal knowledge, that in the same neighborhood, and under exactly the same weather and soil conditions, one farmer has a yield of forty bushels of corn per acre, while his neighbor has less than fifteen bushels—the difference in the result being wholly due to a difference in farming. There has not been a time in many years when the diligent and industrious farmer was so amply rewarded for extra care and attention given to the cultivation of his crops as this year.

## THE HOG CROP AND PRICES.

The liberal prices which at present prevail for hogs are doubtless the result of a shortage in the crop of fat hogs. The following table, prepared by Larimer, Smith &amp; Bridgeford, of Kansas City, shows the number of hogs packed during the month of November, 1892, at the principal places in the United States, compared with the same time last year:

	1892.	1891.
Chicago.....	425,000	815,000
Kansas City.....	187,000	285,000
Omaha.....	62,000	120,000
St. Louis.....	61,000	88,000
Indianapolis.....	37,000	99,000
Milwaukee.....	42,300	100,000
Cincinnati.....	60,000	83,000
Cedar Rapids.....	27,600	55,500
Sioux City.....	40,000	42,000
South St. Paul.....	21,000	38,000
St. Joseph, Mo.....	21,500	24,500
Keokuk, Iowa.....	10,200	30,400
Lincoln, Neb.....	6,000	12,000
Hutchinson, Kas.....	4,500	6,500
Oshtemo, Iowa.....	19,000	22,800
Wichita, Kas.....	14,400	22,000
Cleveland, O.....	27,000	27,000
Evansville, Ind.....	3,100	4,900
Total.....	1,073,800	1,875,400

A shortage of nearly 800,000 hogs is shown for November, 1892, as compared with 1891. This shortage is very general, existing in every part of the United States. The usual heavy receipts of November were not realized this year. This is no doubt partly due to the fact that full-feeding was this year deferred until later than usual, and this no doubt resulted from the high price of the great staple, corn, the universal hog-fattener of this country. Since the price of corn is likely to remain firm, there is little prospect of an early decline in the price of fat hogs. On the contrary, prices are likely to go even higher than at present, and it is intimated by the compilers of the above table that they will not be surprised if during the next few months they reach \$7 per hundred weight at Kansas City.

## DEBTS ON ACCOUNT OF LAND GRANT SALES.

Extra Census Bulletin No. 28, dated December 5, 1892, gives statistics of farms, homes and mortgages, State and railroad land sales on credit.

While the public domain is not now sold on credit by the United States, land that has been granted to States by the national government and acquired by Texas by treaty, and the land that has been given to railroad companies by Congress and the States, has been sold on credit by States and railroad companies under agreements permitting purchasers to occupy at once and entitling them to deeds upon payment of the final installment of the purchase price. The debt incurred by purchasers from ten States under such contracts, during the ten years 1880-1889, was \$30,625,270; from fifty-six railroad companies in twenty-six States, \$88,143,769; total, \$118,769,039. This business was represented by 61,009 contracts with States and 186,469 contracts with railroad companies; total, 247,478 contracts.

Under the credit sales of land made by the ten States during the ten years and previously there exists a debt of \$26,-

462,223. Of this, \$9,613,987 is owing to Texas, \$6,409,551 to Minnesota, \$3,886,047 to Nebraska, \$3,877,735 to Kansas, and \$1,000,920 to California. Under the credit sales made by the fifty-six railroad companies there survives a debt of \$31,102,433, and the debt owing to States and railroad companies under these contracts aggregates \$57,564,656. The interest charge for one year on the debt owing to States amounts to \$1,658,198; on the debt owing to railroad companies, \$2,165,355; total, \$3,823,553.

These credit sales have been made mostly to actual settlers and the debt incurred under them was entirely to secure the purchase price of land or a part thereof. When the statistics were obtained from States and railroad companies the attempt was made to avoid the duplication of purchasers, and as far as possible two or more sales made to the same individual were counted as one sale, so that the 247,478 credit sales made during the ten years represent nearly the same number of persons who became farm and home owners through the sale of this land on credit.

## SHIPPING BREEDING STOCK.

On complaint of shippers of breeding stock, the **KANSAS FARMER** recently called the attention of the management of some of the leading railroads to the hardship of their rule, by virtue of which they refuse to accept for shipment any stock without an attendant, and requiring that in all cases of less than a carload the attendant pay full fare both ways. The following replies have been received to our communications to the railroads:

SHIPPING HORSES WITHOUT AN ATTENDANT.

ATOHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE R. R. CO. }  
TOPEKA, KAS., December 1, 1892. }

KANSAS FARMER Co.:—Gentlemen: This will serve to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., advising me of the receipt of complaints from breeders of improved stock, regarding our rules relative to the shipment of individual animals, and in reply thereto, will say that there are many reasons why it is necessary that we have a rule preventing the acceptance of such shipments without an attendant in charge.

In the first place, it is a rule in effect by all lines in Kansas, and I believe all lines west of the Missouri river, as well as east thereof, and is necessary for the protection of the company. If a live animal is accepted by this company for transportation, without an attendant in charge, to any point on its line or a connecting line, it necessitates trainmen giving it the attention that we have a right to expect from the shipper, and as it is very well understood that our trains cannot be operated safely unless the undivided attention of trainmen is given them, and as trainmen cannot look after all live animals and perform their other duties faithfully, it is unfair to require of the company that its servants be requested to do double duty. It is a notorious fact that in operating our trains, live stock are liable to become injured or frightened at passing trains, thereby needing the immediate attention of some one. Especially is our rule necessary and proper for the reason, as stated by you, that in a great many, if not the majority of cases, these animals are thoroughbreds, thereby valuable, and it would seem to me that rather than trust them to the care of trainmen, were the company disposed to accept them without an attendant, it would be desirable that the owner's representative look after and care for them while enroute.

It certainly cannot be denied the company the privilege of protecting itself from loss in such cases by requiring a compliance with this condition. It is unnecessary for me to here recite the numerous instances of damages to and escapes of live stock while being transported by railroad companies, whether in carloads or less. Suffice it to say, that the rule in question was first inaugurated by reason of these experiences.

If there is any further information on this subject that you require before you believe yourself sufficiently acquainted with the situation, I will be pleased to furnish it.

Yours truly,

F. C. GAY,

General Freight Agent.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND &amp; PACIFIC RY. }

TOPEKA, KAS., December 3, 1892. }

H. A. HEATH, Manager KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir: Referring to your favor of the 30th, beg to say that we fully believe that (except for short distances wholly on our own road) all shipments of thoroughbred or valuable live stock should have an attendant in charge to insure the necessary feed and water and proper care in case of accidents or delays, but, under our present rules we do not decline to accept without an attendant in charge, shipments of live stock in less than carloads, when destined to points on our own road.

When such shipments are destined to points on other roads, we decline to accept them unless accompanied by an attendant in charge.

This we think sufficiently protects breeders of thoroughbred stock in our territory, and is as far as we think it safe to go in our efforts to save them trouble and expense without endangering the interests of both the breeder and his customer, and subjecting ourselves to unjust claims for bad treatment of stock while in transit.

Yours truly,

D. ATWOOD,

General Freight Agent.

These letters set forth the situation fully, as viewed by the railroads on whose behalf they were written. The matter may very properly be taken up by the breeders at their annual meeting in January. It is not impossible that by a conference with the railroads an arrangement may be reached which will be mutually satisfactory.



## Convenience of Farm Buildings.

Webster defines convenience as that which promotes ease, comfort, enjoyment, and advantage, which applied to farm buildings should read thus: Ease with which the daily work about the place can be performed, comfort of both man and animals, the enjoyment which can be derived from having everything comfortable, and the advantages to be derived from the same in the economy of time, labor, feed and room. We frequently see posted in places of business the sign "time is money." Is it not just as applicable to farm labor as any other business? And should not the farmer, economize time by having conveniences both inside and out, and in the buildings themselves? The daily labor commonly designated as "chores" takes up considerable time, not in one day to be sure, but in a year, a score of years, or a lifetime, it amounts to more than most people imagine. Suppose a man requires two hours each day to do his chores; it amounts in a year to 730 hours, in twenty years to 14,610 hours, or 1,461 days of ten hours each. Four years of ten hours a day, Sundays included, would be required to perform the labor. Now suppose that through the convenience in the location of buildings, yards, feed-racks, doors, gates, interior arrangements, etc., and by a systematic method in the arrangement of tools and also in using them, he is enabled to save twenty minutes' time each day, he would save in one year something over 121 hours; in twenty years, something over 243 days of ten hours each.

If the above figures are correct, it pays in time alone to have everything so arranged as to do the work in the quickest manner possible. Suppose a man, by putting a door here, a gate there, and by having feed-racks, straw, hay, and fodder stacked or stored where they will be most conveniently handled, may save sixty paces each day. In one year he will save nearly fourteen miles; in twenty years, about 275 miles. This is quite an item to be looked after, and can sometimes be saved just in the location of a strawstack or by the cutting of a door in just the right place. The writer, by putting a door in a convenient place, saved on two trips each day (by actual measurement) sixty steps, or for one year, 21,900 steps, which at two feet per step amounts to about eight miles. When consideration is taken of the fact that these figures are for two trips only, when from four to eight are actually made each day, then the figures assume proportions that are astonishing, especially when enlarged twenty times. These figures are for only one person, when, in many cases, more travel over the same ground every day, thus saving as many more miles of actual travel as the number of miles multiplied by the number of persons.

How many of the intelligent readers of the FARMER have ever given this subject a serious thought from a practical point of view? How many have their corn-crib on one side of the yard and hog-pen on the other? How many have their straw stack on the opposite side of the barn from where it is wanted for bedding, because, perhaps, it was a little handler at threshing time, or because that was the way their father did it? How many go half way round the barn to get in, when a door in the right place would save that trouble?

Of course there are exceptions to all rules, and no one can tell just what will be convenient for another's place, but in locating new buildings or repairing old ones always keep in your mind that handiness saves time, labor, and patience, and that it applies as well to the interior arrangements as to the exterior, as well to the tools which are used, with regard to a proper place for them and to their always being in that place, and of their being the right kind for that place in which they are

used, and in having a set of tools in each place where work is to be done that is suitable for the work to be done. Forks, shovels, scrapers, etc., are certainly cheap enough now, so that these can be afforded for the different places.

Farmers, look this matter up and see if there is not some place where you can, by a half day's work now, save yourselves a great many days in years to come, save many miles walk through storm and cold, many comforts for yourselves and animals, by having things convenient and handy.

## Some Errors, Etc.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been very sick for some weeks, or would have written previously, to point out a serious error in "Peffer's Tariff Manual." I will say at starting, it was one which a stranger to the British fiscal system might easily fall into. It states that soap is taxed in the United Kingdom. Now this is not so, though apparently justified by the letter. The soap that is *indirectly* levied on, is a particular variety of glycerine toilet, and it cannot be made without the use of a certain amount of alcohol. Now it is the estimated amount of alcohol used in that variety of soap that is taxed, like any other alcohol, and not the soap as soap. This is another excellent example of the blunders people fall into by not confining their remarks to their own country, which they understand, but must drag in "awful examples" from countries which they don't. This criticism also especially applies to the comparisons of costs of living given in that manual, which are inaccurate and partisan.

The gentleman who wrote last week's anent sheep, was a little late. The latter part of his "pronouncement" was a not overwise piece of campaign talk. It was full of statements open to dispute, and having a near relationship to buncombe, and one the climax of absurdity. That one stated that our people were the best dressed people on earth. Now the question arises, if they may, not on the contrary, claim to be, among civilized people, the worst. Owing to so-called "protection," the cloth worn by the masses is the meanest, mangiest looking trash I ever cast eyes on, and its wearing qualities are on a par with its looks.

If keepers of sheep for wool were consistent, they would also agitate for a big duty on bristles, so that "another new industry" (?) would spring up—breeding and rearing hogs for bristles only!—for it is on "all-fours" with that abortion, the Merino sheep. I beg the sheep's pardon for applying the term "sheep" to a Merino. I may add, I don't deal in or keep sheep, so my remarks are not interested. Neither have I ever tasted "mutton" since living in the country (nine years), though I have been so foolish as to taste dead sheep a few times! What the writer said of the need of mutton here is true enough; but good mutton is not to be made out of weeds and rubbish, though undoubtedly there are many weeds that stock sheep would help to keep under. But "living on weeds" is another matter. To make good mutton, fresh grass with a little grain, is required, or roots and grain. Rape is also good, and I imagine sorghum pastured would be excellent with a little grain. A poor piece of land would probably bear a heavy crop of wheat after a crop of sorghum pastured by sheep, which were liberally fed, too, with grain and oil cake. This is one of the methods by which such heavy crops of wheat are raised in England on land which has been tilled for centuries. A crop of rape or turnips is grown in the summer, fed on the ground by sheep in the fall or early winter, the resultant manure plowed under and wheat sown close after. The crop is raised off by movable fences, so that the feeding sheep have a fresh piece every day, or other day, the stock sheep coming after eating up the remnants. Hay is also given (in stormy weather), as well as grain and oil cake for the sheep which are fattening. I have sold sheep thus fed which dressed out eighty pounds of mutton at eight months old. Their live weight would be 144 pounds.

I should imagine the greatest profit in the sheep-raising line could be made by selling fat lambs, weighing about fifty pounds live weight, fattened before weaning, I mean. This is a very superior meat to even Mutton (with a capital M). I

tasted some filth once at Kansas City which was tried on me as "lamb." What it was I don't know. I took one mouthful, which was ample. It was a dark, tough material, as unlike lamb as possible—which is light-colored and very tender, the fat not being greasy as in mutton, but so delicate that the most fastidious enjoy it.

I. BROWSE OLDBRIVE.

## Wallace County Farmers' Institute.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Wallace county, Kansas, is probably thought of by a large number of Eastern people, and perhaps some in eastern Kansas, even, as being the home of the howling blizzard, cowboy and coyote, with the farmer coming in as the typical "Kansas sufferer," as a rather poor second to all these. But we farmers would beg to be regarded in a different light, and propose to get together at Sharon Springs, on December 22 and 23, next, and, with the help of Professors Georgeson and Graham, of Manhattan, and Prof. W. J. Quick, of Fort Collins, Colo., to hold a farmers' institute, when we will not only exchange ideas relative to the good of our profession as farmers, but we will each learn from the others what we really have accomplished as farmers in Wallace county in the last five years. We already know that we have accomplished a great deal, and have a country and climate that will back us up in doing a great deal more, and after we have met at our institute and compared notes, we propose to ask for recognition, both for ourselves as farmers and for our country, and we feel that the KANSAS FARMER will willingly help us to "go tell Mary" of what we are and what we have, and we extend a hearty welcome to its representative to attend our institute on the above-named dates to help give us a start, and we will promise to regale him on home-grown edibles that will cause him to know that the western Kansas farmer is not an object of pity.

WM. CARNEY.

Sharon Springs, Kas.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Christmas number of the New York *Ledger* is a thing of beauty. A garland of holly tied with satin and encircling a pretty, home-like view of a mother and her child, forms the principal feature. It is beautifully printed in colored ink on tinted paper. The number contains a charming article entitled "Women and Harems in Morocco," by the famous American *prima-donna*, Miss Minnie Hauk; the opening of a winter serial story, "Transgressing the Law," by a popular author; a choice selection of bright and seasonable Christmas stories and poems; an eloquent sketch of "Columbus and His Great Adventures," by S. P. Cadman, and instructive and readable departments for women and children. Maurice Thompson, Hon. T. D. English, Mrs. N. S. Stowell, Isabella Castelar, Mrs. Southworth and Helen Marshall North are among the contributors. The issue contains twenty-four pages and many illustrations.

Among the many beautiful and always enjoyable productions in periodical Christmas literature there is probably no class journal that has acquired a more substantial and lasting position in the estimation of an appreciative public than has *The Horseman*, of Chicago. The complete fulfillment, in years past, of all promises and assurances made concerning the many valuable features of their Christmas number should leave no questions in the minds of its readers but that the Holiday number for 1892 will be fully in keeping with, and in all probability surpass, all its predecessors. The reasonable expectancy of all who are more or less interested in the care and cultivation of the horse will surely be satisfied. The many supplements it will have, and the timely illustrations that will grace its columns, the tabulation of useful information in the form of tables and statistics, with the immense amount of reading matter, which all team with interest, certainly will gain for it the admiration of the least interested, to say nothing of the rest. Considering the small amount of money for which it can be bought (25 cents a copy, post-paid), it is but fair to presume that many will be disappointed again this year through delay in ordering, and those who arrange at once for their supply will be sure to receive it. We recommend that each of our readers order a copy of this number, remitting 25 cents for the same to *The Horseman* office, 325 Dearborn street, Chicago. The postage will be paid by the publishers.

## A HOST OF WITNESSES.

## A Catarrh Cure That Rests on the Unsolicited Testimony of Thousands.

This is an age when theories have little or no weight on the average mind, but actual demonstration is demanded. The busy people of to-day have neither time or inclination to speculate, and turn with distrust from everything that does not plainly bear the stamp of fact. The reason Pe-ru-na has gained such universal hold of the confidence of the people as a catarrh cure is because all statements concerning it is accompanied by facts. The following are specimens, selected at random, from a cloud of witnesses who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Pe-ru-na:

Mrs. M. J. Tamblin, Kyle, Texas, suffered ten years from chronic catarrh; tried every catarrh cure in vain; took Pe-ru-na and was completely cured. Hon. W. D. Williams, New Vienna, O., had catarrh twenty years, affecting lungs and throat; could find no cure; was entirely cured by Pe-ru-na. W. D. Stokes, Baton Rouge, La., had catarrhal deafness; cured by Pe-ru-na; can hear as well as ever. Rev. J. C. Randall, Sulphur Springs, Texas, was cured of catarrh of the kidneys by Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Thomas Weaver, Lee, Athens county, O., had chronic catarrh since childhood; Pe-ru-na effected a cure. Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, O., box 46, had catarrh of lungs and head, bad cough; physicians failed to cure; completely restored to health by Pe-ru-na. Mrs. Dicy A. Lewis was afflicted fourteen years by chronic catarrh; best physicians failed; took Pe-ru-na and is entirely well.

For further particulars and a multitude of other witnesses write to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O., for a free copy of their illustrated treatise on catarrh. Pe-ru-na is also a sure cure for coughs, colds, bronchitis, la grippe, first stage of consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

## Saved His Arm.

The following appears in the St. John, Kas., *News*:

"Wm. Dixon, accompanied by his son Will, are in Topeka this week consulting Dr. Roby, the eminent surgeon, in regard to Will's arm. Five different surgeons in Hutchinson, after examining the arm, decided that it must be amputated. Mr. Dixon is not satisfied, however, that such is the case, and will not submit to an amputation until he is convinced that there is no possible way of saving the arm. The trouble seems to be caries or necrosis of the bones of the forearm, caused by a bruise or sprain."

## LATER.

"Mr. Dixon returned this morning, bearing the good news that modern surgery has saved Will's arm. Dr. Roby, the noted surgeon, who recently performed several difficult operations in this city, did the work, and is confident that, with nature's help, he will make Will a pretty good arm, after all. When asked by Mr. Dixon if the arm ought to be amputated, Dr. Roby replied: 'Well, that would be the quickest way out of the difficulty, but it is not the right way—the mission of modern surgery is to save—that is what we are here for.' The bone was very badly diseased, and fully two-thirds of it had to be removed, but unless some new difficulty arises, the surgeon is confident that nature will supply the arm with new bone substance to take the place of the portion removed. Will will remain in the hospital under the personal care of Dr. Roby until the arm is out of danger."

## Farmers' Institute Dates.

The following dates for farmers' institutes, which will be attended by representatives from the State Agricultural college and from the KANSAS FARMER, have been arranged:

December 22-23—Sharon Springs, Wallace county.  
January 4-5—Edgerton, Johnson county.  
January 10-11—Oneda, Nemaha county.  
January 19-20—Stockton, Rooks county.  
Other dates will be announced as soon as arranged.

New remedies are constantly being introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still maintains its pre-eminence.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."

Get up a club for the FARMER.



## Horticulture.

## STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Twenty-sixth Annual Meeting, Held at Winfield, December 6, 7 and 8, 1892.

Another of the Kansas Horticultural Society's annual meetings has come and passed. As in twenty-five former years, it has gathered many of the same men to sympathize with each other in their mutual joys and woes, so it has again called them together for a brotherly love feast and a horticultural revival. It would be hard to find another similar organization of men where such a deep fraternal feeling aids such a learning in horticulture.

The meeting this year was different in some particulars from foregoing ones. The location at one side of the State diminished slightly the outside attendance, while the numbers of local horticulturists who would have attended was much decreased by the bad weather. The whole feeling of the meeting, too, was changed from what it was last year. Then horticulturists were happy in an abundant crop. Now they are sober in an almost total failure.

The meeting opened Tuesday morning, according to program, with Judge Houk in the chair. This first session was given to the reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer.

In the afternoon the regular program was opened by the report of the Committee on Orchard Culture, followed by the old-time discussion. Mr. A. J. Holman, of Leavenworth county, in his report said that old orchards in Kansas are unmistakably declining. The cause he is not so certain of, but thinks it may be due to hard winters along in the 70's. The remedy is to plant new orchards, and this view was concurred in by most of the members present, one of them stating it by saying that "a Kansas orchard twenty years old has outlived its usefulness." New, vigorous, undiseased orchards are the ones that pay.

A broad discussion was awakened on the methods of orchard cultivation. Though opinions differed widely, the question was left with the weight of authority favoring deep plowing to begin with and very shallow and very frequent scarification of the surface after trees are growing. Numbers of the members have tried subsoiling, before planting, and even after; and, in spite of the heavy expense, they all are heartily in favor of it. The cost was variously estimated at from \$3 to \$6 per acre. Simply harrowing or disc-harrowing among the growing or bearing trees as often as once a week is the subsequent culture recommended.

A point in orchard planting, not an old one, developed here, is that orchardists in the Arkansas valley prefer low ground, the first bottom, for their orchards. At the same time, planters in other parts of the State industriously avoid low ground for higher hill-sides. The Arkansas valley bottom furnishes a good drainage and a sub-irrigation at the same time. Low grounds in other sections give neither.

The next matter taken up was the report of delegates by counties on the fruit crops of the past year, present condition of plantations and prospects for 1893. We give condensed notes of representative reports:

Clay county.—A few orchards gave good crops of apples. Grapes were nearly a full crop and of the best quality. The prospects for strawberries are not good, the plants being in poor condition.

Geary.—Cherries were half a crop. Small fruits half a crop. Apples have but few fruit buds, and prospects for next year are poor. Grapes were a good crop.

Leavenworth.—Baldwins and Duchesses of Oldenburg bore well, but in general the apple crop was small. Small fruits were good. Snyder blackberry and Souhegan raspberry stood first. Grapes were good, and vineyards are in good condition. Orchards are in poor condition.

Riley.—Gentings bore best. Apple crop a failure, almost. Grapes crop a little light, but extra quality. Peaches killed. Strawberries one-fourth crop. Grape prospects good. Apples only moderate.

Shawnee.—Apple crop failure. Summer and fall sorts bore a little. York Imperial bore. Grape crop good. At present sprayed vineyards are in better condition than those not sprayed during 1892. Small fruits gave only a moderate crop. Condi-

tion of the apple orchard is not promising. Wyandotte.—Early summer apples bore. Others nearly failed. The most profitable fruit crop raised in the county was one of quinces. Grapes extra good. Small fruits good.

Douglas.—Small fruits gave half a crop. Pears failed. Apples the same. Grapes were good—Worden best.

Johnson.—Apples failed. Pumpkins were about the only good crop.

Reno.—Apples a failure generally, though they made a crop in some parts of the county. Peaches failed. Raspberries and blackberries half crop. Strawberries moderate crop. Cherries failed.

Rice.—Gentings bore best. Pears failed. Cherries nearly failed. Small fruits good. Grapes excellent.

Allen.—Fruit almost a total failure—raspberries, blackberries and grapes excepted. Prospects for 1893 are flattering. Bourbon.—Duchess of Oldenburg and White Pippin bore best. Cherries half crop. Strawberries failed. Grapes excellent. Had a little leaf-blight, but no twig-blight.

Butler.—Apples failed. Wealthy did best. Peaches failed. Small fruits good crop. Prospects good for next year.

Cowley.—Small fruits one-fourth crop. Pears, peaches and apples failed. Grapes good.

Labette.—Fruit almost a failure in all lines. English Morello cherries did well; others failed. Grapes very poor.

Neosho.—Pleasant made the best crop. Strawberries were good where vines were in good condition.

Pratt.—Some good apples. Grapes fair. Trees now in fine condition. Strawberries the same.

Sedgwick.—Apples failed. Grapes good. Small fruits fair.

Sumner.—Large fruits were a general failure in the northern part of the county. Grapes were good. Small fruits good.

Wednesday morning Secretary Brackett reported for the Committee on Nomenclature and New Fruits. The report will be given in full in the KANSAS FARMER.

Telegrams of congratulation were received from the Missouri State Horticultural Society, and returned to them and to the Illinois State Horticultural Society, both of which were in session simultaneously with the Kansas society.

Secretary Brackett presented a fine paper on "The Trend of Fruit Culture." This, too, we hope to give more space to a little later.

Interesting reports were received from the different members of the Committee on Small Fruits. B. F. Smith recommends the Robinson raspberry very highly. Many other members prefer still to plant Souhegan.

Under the order of the election of officers, the old and faithful incumbents were all unanimously reinstated. They are: President, L. Houk; Vice President, Martin Allen; Secretary, Geo. C. Brackett; Treasurer, F. Holsinger.

The report of Mr. Holsinger for the Committee on Entomology, was practically the same as made to the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society by him, and published already in the KANSAS FARMER. It is to be noted, on the authority of Judge Wellhouse, that "in the past few years the apple gouger has done six times as much damage as the codling moth. Spraying does not kill it."

The discussion of twig-blight was made a special order by request of Cowley county horticulturists, who seem to have suffered from it worst. The only fact developed was that none of the members understood it.

Prof. J. D. Walters, for the Committee on Landscape Gardening, presented an admirable article at the evening session, his subject being the ultra practical one of remodeling old and poorly planted yards. This paper, too, with illustrations, the KANSAS FARMER will secure for its readers.

On Thursday morning, Judge Wellhouse instructed the society as to the present status of the World's Fair work in Kansas.

The reports of the Committee on Vegetable Gardening were extensive and exceedingly full of good information. E. F. Walters favors irrigation with wind mills. Plow the garden late in the fall. In growing potatoes it is not necessary to "change the seed," if good seed is always used, and it is well kept. Never grow potatoes on the same ground oftener than once in three or four years. The tarnish plant bug, which does great damage to celery,

was successfully combated by spraying with kerosene emulsion and directly washing the plants by spraying with clear water. Asparagus and celery were given special commendation by the members. They have proved very profitable.

Prof. S. C. Mason reported for the Committee on Experimental Horticulture, telling about "second crop" potatoes for seed. The Kansas Experiment Station will soon issue a bulletin on this particular subject.

Wm. Cutter, speaking of the propagation of nursery stock, showed two-year-old trees grown by several methods of grafting, such as whole-root, crown graft, first cut, second, third and fourth cut, long clons and with roots upside down. The point particularly under discussion was the comparative value of whole-root grafts. The unanimous decision of the society favored the latter method.

M. B. Pearsall, of the Committee on Nurseries, said that the present stock of apple trees in the State was very short and of poor quality. The same is true of other States.

Committees were rearranged, various resolutions adopted, and the society adjourned for a year.

Many of the most valuable hints cannot be caught in a report of this sort. Many that are caught have to be omitted for lack of space. The fact of the matter is that hundreds more of those interested ought to attend.

WAUGH.

## Winter Work for the Horticulturist.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It should be the practice of the farmer to so arrange his farm work that his labor may be evenly distributed throughout the year, and as far as possible not be overcrowded with work at any one time. To do this requires some little forethought, and also a little experience. It is well to know what work can be postponed until winter and what not. During the harvest, or "busy season," as it is called, nothing should interfere with the work which at that time is absolutely necessary to be done. If then there is any work that may properly be done in the winter months, it should be attended to. It is the season of the year when the work of the fruit-grower only aids indirectly in his production of wealth. He cannot say at the close of each day, "I have made this or that sum of money." He does much that if obliged to hire done, would very materially affect his average income for the year.

It is certainly the right time to secure the summer's supply of stove-wood. The orchard may furnish much or all of this, but it is best, if one has the land, to have a few acres planted to forest trees for this purpose. A hedge, if allowed to grow, produces good wood in considerable quantities, but it is questionable whether it is best to allow it to monopolize the ground. The owner must decide this for himself. While we are speaking of Osage orange hedges, we might add that this is a good time to trim them down. While a hedge is in many respects a nuisance, it offers a fair protection around a fruit farm—better than most any other—and if properly trimmed, is handsome. I have a strip of hedge that I have expended much time and patience upon; have tried several different methods of cutting it, and have at last hit upon one that is certainly hard to improve upon. It is original with me, I think, but may have been in use for many years elsewhere, for all I know. I first cut the hedge to about three feet in height during the winter, and when the young shoots get up a foot or so in height in the spring, walk along and mow them off with a common grass scythe, and repeat the dose as often as is necessary during the summer. You will be surprised at the amount of labor saved. Do not tell us now we had better not have any hedges. They are there now, and, like the poor, we have them with us always.

The trimmings from the orchard must be disposed of, and that portion not fit for fire-wood should be collected and burned, along with the grape and berry trimmings and other rubbish. And now, if there are any beginners, like myself, in the fruit business, let me caution you how you set out fire. I have had my fingers burned a little, and speak from experience. It will astonish you at the long distance a tree can stand from a burning brush pile and get scorched; how active the fire is when your back is turned; how the surrounding grass can catch afire, and how slow the

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flames are to die out beneath the blows you give them with a water-soaked pair of pants. You undoubtedly have had or will have some experience of this nature, and you will be fortunate if the fire does not hunt out some of your choicest little apple trees and make havoc with them.

The grape and berry vines should be properly trimmed and put in shape for the coming season. During the mild weather, manure can be hauled and spread in the orchard or wherever it will be the most profitable.

Every farmer should have a set of carpenter's tools and be familiar with their use, and at this season of the year place all the farm machinery in good repair. Mend the broken fences, etc. In fact, give the place a general "house-cleaning."

And, now, I want to mention another important work. When you pay for your yearly subscription to the papers and periodicals you are taking, do not fail to subscribe for a few farm magazines. There is much to be learned from them. Do not labor under the impression that you know all about the business. One life-time is too short for that. The long winter evenings may be pleasantly and profitably spent in posting up. W. J. GRIFFING. Manhattan, Kas.

## Eyes and Ears

have we that we may see and hear; brains that we may reason and understand; so there's little excuse for much of the suffering that is tolerated. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is fast becoming the one recognized remedy for all diseases resulting from thin, impure and impoverished blood.

Indigestion and dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, liver and kidney diseases, sores and swellings, catarrh and consumption, are blood affections. With purified, enriched and vitalized blood, they flee as darkness before the light. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the only guaranteed blood purifier and liver invigorator. Sold on trial. Money promptly returned, if it doesn't benefit or cure.

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.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$7.50. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES. BICYCLES \$15. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & COLEMAN CO. 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

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Reliable men in every section of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. \$70 A MONTH. SALARY and EXPENSES Advanced Every 15 Days. FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRIC CO. Cincinnati, O.



## In the Dairy.

### DAIRY ASSOCIATION PROGRAMME.

Following is the programme for the sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, which meets in Representative hall, Topeka, December 15 and 16, 1892:

#### FIRST DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15.

Ten o'clock a. m.  
President's annual address.  
Report of Secretary.  
Appointment of committees.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

"The Value of a Dairy Display at the World's Fair," Ed. F. Davis, Kansas City, Mo.; "The Relation of Patrons to the Creamery," J. L. Hoffman, Newton, Kas.; "Kansas as a Dairy State," R. T. Stokes, Garnett, Kas.; "Small Matters in the Creamery," W. G. Merritt, Helzer, Kas.; "Dairy Foods," J. C. Mayos, Clay Center, Kas.

#### EVENING SESSION.

Music, Modoc club, Topeka, Kas.; "The Relation of the Milch Cow to the Western Farmer," Wm. B. Sutton, Russell, Kas.; "Progress of the Creamery Industry in Kansas," J. E. Nissley, Abilene, Kas.; "Butter-Making on the Farm," H. W. Cheney, Topeka, Kas.; "Dairy School Work," E. S. Brubaker, Abilene, Kas.; "Dairy Institutes," Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan, Kas.

#### SECOND DAY—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16.

"The Centralization of Dairy Work," W. M. Sutton, Table Rock, Neb.; "Oleo and its Effects," H. M. Brandt, Mound Ridge, Kas.; "Dairy Cattle," I. MacDermuth, Kansas City; "The Value of Skim-Milk," J. H. Monrad, Chicago, Ill.; "Influence of Feed on Butter," A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Climatic Influence on Cheese," John Bull, Ravanna, Kas.; "The Dairy Cow and Her Future Relation to the Agriculture of Kansas," R. L. Wright, Topeka, Kas.; "Men Who Have Made Dairying a Success," Prof. I. D. Graham, Manhattan, Kas.; "Dairying for the Common Farmer," Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville, Kas.; reports of committees; election of officers.

#### ASSOCIATION PREMIUMS.

Best lot of separator creamery butter, thirty-pound tub or more, first premium, \$5; second premium, \$2. Best lot of dairy butter, ten-pound tub or more, first premium, \$4; second premium, \$1. Best cheese, \$3; second best, \$1.

#### SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

Creamery Package Manufacturing Company, of Kansas City, Mo., will give the creamery man showing best tub of butter packed in one of their hand-made tubs, \$20 in cash.

Genesee Salt Co., of Pifford, N. Y., will give to the creamery showing the best tub of butter salted with Genesee factory filled dairy salt, five 224-pound sacks of salt, valued at \$14. If highest scored tub of butter is salted with their salt, they will give five additional 224-pound sacks.

Wells, Richardson & Co., of Burlington, Vt., will give to the creamery showing best tub of butter colored with their Improved butter color, five gallons of W. R. & Co's. Improved butter color; also \$5 for butter scoring highest number of points.

The DeLaval Separator Company, of Chicago, Ill., offers \$10 in cash to the creamery showing the best tub of butter made from an Alpha separator, and \$5 for the best tub of butter made from the Baby cream separator.

P. M. Sharples, of Westchester, Pa., offers for the best tub of butter made from a Sharples separator two dozen rope separator belts valued at \$20.

J. H. Monrad, Western representative of Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, offers for the creamery butter scoring the highest number of points, three gallons Hansen's Danish butter color, provided that it has been colored with that color, otherwise three gallons Hansen's Columbian butter color, and two gallons for the second best and one gallon for the third best. For dairy butter he offers: First, six 25-cent bottles of Hansen's Danish butter color; second, four 25-cent bottles of Hansen's Danish butter color; third, two 25-cent bottles of Hansen's Danish butter color. For the best fac-

tory cheese, two gallons of Hansen's Danish cheese color. For the best dairy cheese, one box of Hansen's rennet tablets.

After the awards have been made the butter can be disposed of by the exhibitor, so as not to entail any loss on it.

Kansas creameries, factories and private dairies are eligible to compete for these prizes.

#### An Electric Dairy.

A gentleman of leisure in England has taken up dairy farming as a hobby, and after visiting all the best dairies on the continent of Europe and securing the best advice as to machinery and utensils, has just built a dairy, the like of which has never been seen. The building, which is of Carrara marble, is fitted throughout with electric light, and all the motive power for separators and churns and washing purposes is supplied by electricity. The opening of this palatial edifice was performed with great ceremony by the Lady Mayoress of London, and it is expected to mark the beginning of a considerable extension of scientific dairying.

No better preparation for the hair has ever been invented than Ayer's Hair Vigor. It restores the original color to faded and gray hair, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness, every one so much admires. Its reputation is world-wide.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Selection of Egg Layers.

The desire to secure the breed which lays the most eggs has led to many mistakes in selection. It is doubtful if there are as many as one dozen eggs difference between the leading breeds, in the number laid for a whole year, provided the conditions are the same for all, and it may be stated that even two flocks of the same breed will not produce the same number of eggs. This claim may also extend to the individual members of the flock, for no two hens in the same flock can be depended upon to compete with each other, with the same result from both.

That certain breeds will excel others in egg production may be admitted, but the best egg-producing fowls are subject to conditions; excellence is obtained only when the breed is made to do its best. There are times when the hens, if left to their own resources, will give a larger profit than when they receive assistance from their owners, but this is due to the fact that they were under the best conditions. A farmer may feed his hens heavily, but heavy feeding does not always tend to egg-production. In the summer season the conditions are more favorable than in winter, because the cost of production is lessened, and the cold is not to be combated, but when winter approaches there must be a change.

There are best breeds for summer and best breeds for winter, but the superiority is due more to the adaptation of the breeds to the seasons than to their individual merits as layers. The Leghorn cannot be excelled as a layer in summer, as it delights in the range, and the Brahma excels as a winter layer because it is more contented in confinement. There is nothing to prevent the Leghorn from equaling the Brahma during the winter, however, provided it is given summer conditions during the cold season. When fowls are compelled to expend their energies, and by directing their food simply to keeping themselves warm, and in a state of existence only, they will not prove productive. To secure eggs in winter the hens should be made as comfortable as possible, which means not only warm quarters, but exercise as well. The hen will be compelled to lay, if she has summer conditions in winter, and is provided with all that is required to enable her

## NO BETTER PROOF.



MILROY, MIFFLIN CO., PENNA.  
To the Editor of the New York World:  
"Mrs. John Gemmill, of this place, was thrown from a wagon, sustaining a most serious injury to her spine, and was  
**A HELPLESS CRIPPLE FOR 19 YEARS,**  
unable to walk. Her daughter providentially procured two bottles of

### ST. JACOBS OIL,

which Mrs. Gemmill used. Before the second bottle was exhausted, she was able to walk about, and has been  
**COMPLETELY CURED.**"

Very truly,  
M. THOMPSON, POSTMASTER.

to afford a profit at that season.—*Mirror and Farmer.*

#### Cheap Poultry Houses.

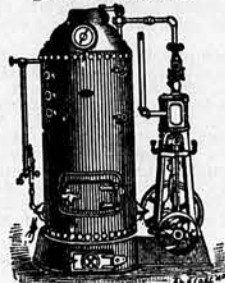
If the poultry-house has a peaked roof, there is no material better than shingles, but for a flat roof tarred paper or roofing felt should be used. The cheapest poultry-house that can be built is one that is square, with the front but little higher than the rear. The nearer to a square in shape the greater the space secured in proportion to the cost. For instance, a house ten feet square, six feet high at the rear, and seven feet high in front, will save the cost of a gable roof and give not only full space on the floor, but also allow sufficient height for the attendant to move freely within it. Such a house may be covered with paper on the roof, and also lined with paper on the inside, while the cost will be but little.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

## "August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used **Relieved in your August Flower** and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-class. I am never **Two Days.** without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system. **Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind.**"

### CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG'G CO., KANSAS CITY.

Our Combined Vertical Engine and Boiler.



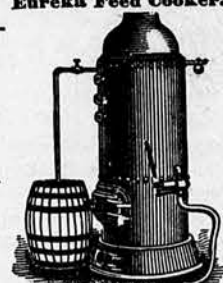
We Carry All Sizes Boilers and Engines From 2 to 75 Horse Power in Stock.

Boilers and Engines and Creamery Supplies.

Send For Catalogues.

2 horse power engine and 2 horse power boiler \$127  
2 " " " " " " " " 133  
2 " " " " " " " " 154

These prices are net, and speak for them- No. 1. Weight, 875 lbs. \$32.00  
No. 2. Weight, 870 lbs. \$36.00



Eureka Feed Cooker.

## OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE

The way to obtain them is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Grain, Potatoes, Hay, Wool, Hides, Broom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables or anything you may have to us. We have a very large trade, and can sell your shipments promptly at the highest market price, and will make quick returns. No waiting for account sales or money after goods are sold. Write us for prices, tags or shipping directions.

**SUMMERS MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants,**  
Reference: Metropolitan Nat'l. Bank, Chicago.  
174 South Water St., CHICAGO.  
Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

## Tutt's Pills

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequalled as an

### ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

### ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM.

I was so much troubled with catarrh it seriously affected my voice. One bottle of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice is fully restored.—B. F. Liesner, A. M., Pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, Phila.



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.

### OLD COINS WANTED.

\$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

### Shot Guns, Revolvers, Rifles, Etc.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$1 AN HOUR. Write quick, as we will only employ a LIMITED NUMBER. Address J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, O. (Established 1872.)

### WASHBURN

Guitars, Mandolins & Zithers in volume and quality of tone are the best in the world. Warranted to wear in any climate. Sold by all leading dealers. Beautifully illustrated souvenir catalogue with portraits of famous artists will be mailed FREE. LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.

### Pinless Clothes Line

WANTED—Salesmen to whom we will give EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY to sell our celebrated PINLESS CLOTHES LINE, the only line ever invented that holds clothes WITHOUT PINS—a wonderful success; or our famous FOUNTAIN INK ERASER which will erase ink instantly, and has NO EQUAL. The success of our salesmen shows the great demand for these articles, many making \$20 to \$50 per day. On receipt of 50c. will mail sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with price-lists and terms. PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 232 Hermon Street, Worcester, Mass.

### Fountain Ink Eraser



## The Veterinarian.

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

**TUMOR ON BOAR.**—I have a pure-bred Poland-China boar, seven months old, that has a lump in front of his sheath that prevents him from doing service. The lump was soft and I stuck a knife into it, but only blood came from it; now it has got hard. Please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do.

Leonardville, Kas.

J. A.

**Answer.**—The lump is either a rupture, a deep abscess, or a tumor. Turn the animal upon his back, and if it is a rupture you can work the intestines back and then feel the opening in the muscular walls of the abdomen. You can then draw up all of the loose skin and wrap it several times with a strong cord close to the body, and let it slough off. If it is not a rupture, insert a sharp knife-blade carefully in the center, and, if it proves to be an abscess, open it up and wash out all the pus, then rub powdered sulphate of copper well into it and let slough out and it will soon heal. If it is a tumor it must be dissected out, and, if the cavity is large, a stitch or two should be put in to hold the flaps of skin together. In dissecting, do not go too deep and cut through the abdominal walls, or you will have trouble.

**EGG-SUCKING DOG.**—I would like to ask a question that does not exactly come under the head of disease, but I will be thankful if you can tell me what to do. I have a valuable dog that has formed a habit of eating eggs. He will lie in wait for the hens to leave their nests and then eat their eggs.

Paxico, Kas.

**Answer.**—The habit of "egg-sucking," when once confirmed, is generally hard to break up; but we will give you a plan that we have heard very highly recommended, although we have never tried it. Divide a heaping teaspoonful of tartar emetic into eight doses. Break the end of an egg and empty out a part of the contents, and, into the balance, stir a dose of the tartar emetic. Have the dog previously tied up and hungry and give him the doctored egg. In an hour or two he will conclude that he didn't want that egg after all, and he will almost turn himself wrong-side-out trying to get rid of it. As soon as the nausea is past give him another dose, and so on as long as he will eat it, and when he refuses to eat the egg, open his mouth and force it down his throat. Do not let him have anything else to eat but the doctored eggs while he is under treatment. An hour or two should elapse between doses to give him plenty of time to recover from the sickness before taking the next dose.

**WIRE CUTS—QUESTIONS.**—(1) I have a five-year-old mare that got both her right feet cut, at the heels, on barbed wire about four months ago and they are not healed yet. The cuts do not lame her but the healing has come to a standstill and the flesh is puffed up and looks raw, and the skin seems to be drawn tight around the sore. Please tell me what to do for it. (2) I have castrated lots of horses, and have never lost one yet, but I have a three-year-old that has neither testicle in sight. Can you, or some reader of the KANSAS FARMER, tell me how to operate on him? His sire was what is called a ridgling, and he has several colts in the neighborhood just like mine. (3) Doctor, as my year is about up, I want to know if you are going to write for the KANSAS FARMER in 1893? If you are, I will renew my subscription.

Syracuse, Kas.

J. W.

**Answer.**—(1) If the flesh is grown out very large on the cuts, it can be removed with a knife, and then seared with a hot iron; but if it is not very prominent, it can be removed by daily applications of powdered sulphate of copper, and then it can be healed by daily applications of alum water. (2) Although we castrate a dozen or so of ridglings each season, yet we could not describe the operation in such a manner as to enable one not versed in the anatomy of the parts to operate successfully. The operation must be seen to be understood. If you value your horse you had better have the work done by an expert. (3) We have made no arrangements with the KANSAS FARMER Company yet for 1893, but the chances are that we will continue to write for it, unless we should

happen to get the "grand bounce" to make room for a handsomer man. You cannot afford to drop the KANSAS FARMER, at any rate.

### 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.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

December 12, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 4,209 cattle; 301 calves. Following are some of the sales made, including the highest and the lowest:

#### DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
19.....	1,386	4 10	14.....	1,531	4 50
55.....	1,297	4 00	18.....	1,217	4 05
16.....	1,298	3 85	33.....	879	3 25
19.....	1,210	3 70	25.....	1,136	3 52 1/2
14.....	1,007	3 30	17.....	1,229	3 77 1/2

#### TEXAS STEERS.

26.....	885	2 40	93.....	920	2 45
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#### TEXAS COWS.

197.....	681	1 60	28.....	636	1 25
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#### TEXAS CALVES.

2.....	8 00	46.....	5 75
2.....	7 60	45.....	5 75
45.....	4 00	156.....	5 00

#### NATIVE COWS.

5.....	890	1 25	2.....	830	1 25
4.....	985	1 50	30.....	824	2 70
6.....	918	1 85	49.....	952	2 90
28.....	970	1 90	25.....	1,133	3 00
5.....	934	2 00	2.....	1,125	3 25
40.....	935	2 25	20.....	961	2 30
22.....	954	2 25	21.....	974	2 50
1.....	1,610	3 60	3.....	1,260	3 25

#### NATIVE CALVES.

6.....	4 75	3.....	6 00
2.....	7 00	2.....	8 00

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

14.....	990	3 10	34.....	1,192	3 67 1/2
37.....	916	3 15	2.....	815	2 50
23.....	1,127	3 50	23.....	1,084	3 60
5.....	690	2 60	58.....	905	2 55
19.....	1,241	3 75	25.....	1,146	3 30
18.....	1,037	3 40	20.....	1,083	3 40

**HOGS**—Receipts, 5,673. Bulk of sales at \$6.00. Following are some of the sales, including the highest and the lowest:

#### PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
37.....	84	5 40	75.....	118	5 00
88.....	152	5 10	81.....	178	5 50
107.....	153	5 60	96.....	165	5 75

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

9.....	204	4 50	67.....	204	5 60
92.....	188	5 75	84.....	234	5 95
81.....	220	5 97 1/2	207.....	215	6 00
75.....	234	6 02 1/2	81.....	220	6 05
77.....	228	6 07 1/2	73.....	279	6 10
69.....	241	6 15	64.....	318	6 17 1/2
49.....	381	6 15	67.....	297	6 20

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 2,327. Good muttons scarce. Stockers dull.

340 atk.....	74	2 65	275 fds.....	88	3 70
96 atk.....	89	3 60			

#### St. Louis.

December 12, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 2,600. No good natives. Texans firm. Some fed Texans sold at \$4, and grass Texans at \$2.55. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25@4.50; Texans, \$2.15@4.00.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 4,000. The market steady. Sales were at \$5.65@6.25.

No sheep.

#### Chicago.

December 12, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 24,000. Market dull. Several loads sold at \$6.25 and three loads, averaging 1,816 pounds, sold at \$7. All were Polled Angus. Beef steers, \$3.10@7.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.50; bulls, \$1.00@2.85; cows, \$1.00@3.85.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 35,000. Market active. Mixed \$5.85@6.30; heavy, \$5.95@6.50; light weights, \$5.75@6.25.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 12,000. Market was steady. Natives \$2.25@5.50; lambs, per cwt., \$4.00@6.15.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

December 12, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 74,000 bushels; shipments, 30,000 bushels. Market sold up 1/4@1/2 early, but closed 1/4@1/2 under Saturday's figures. Cash, 88 1/2c; December, 88 1/2c; January, 89 1/2c; May, 75 1/2c@75 3/4c; July, 75c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 223,000 bushels; shipments, 98,000 bushels. Market closed 1/4 higher than on Saturday. Cash, 39 1/2c; December, 38 1/2c; January, 38 1/2c; February, 39 1/2c; May, 43 1/2c@43 3/4c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 51,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. Market lower. Cash, 32c bid; May, 34 1/2c.

**WOOL**—Receipts, 8,000 pounds; shipments, 74,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 21@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern Territory, 16@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@21c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 12@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 16@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32 1/2c.

#### Chicago.

December 12, 1892.

Cash quotations were as follows:  
**WHEAT**—Receipts, 124,000 bushels; shipments, 49,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 72c; No. 3 spring, 64@67c; No. 2 red, 72c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 125,000 bushels; shipments, 151,000 bushels. No. 2, 42 1/2c; No. 3, 38c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 194,000 bushels; shipments, 180,000 bushels. No. 2, 31c; No. 2, white, 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32 1/2c@33c.

#### Kansas City.

December 12, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 1,846,893 bushels; corn, 176,712 bushels; oats, 123,513 bushels, and rye, 69,917 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 125,000 bushels. An active market was had. The arrivals were light and English cables

firmer and buyers all wanted wheat. Sales of both hard and red active and advance of 1/4c established. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 18 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 65 1/2c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 65 1/2c, 20 cars 60 to 62 pounds at 65 1/2c, 1 car choice 61 pounds at 66c; No. 3 hard, 15 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 64 1/2c, 6 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 65c, 1 car spring at 63c; No. 4 hard, 3 cars at 63c, 4 cars at 63 1/2c, 2 cars at 63 1/2c, and 4 cars at 64c; rejected, 1 car white at 55c; No. 2 red, 3 cars 61 pounds at 70c; No. 3 red, 3 cars 57 pounds at 66c, 1 car 58 pounds at 66c, 2 cars 59 pounds at 68c, 3 cars 59 pounds at 68 1/2c and 1 car choice 60 pounds at 68c.

**CORN**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 28,000 bushels. Firm and in fair demand, the light receipts in other grain encouraging buyers. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 30@30 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 29@29 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 27 1/2@28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; No. 4 white, 29@29 1/2c. Sales: 3 cars No. 2 mixed at 30 1/2c, 1 car special at 30 1/2c, and 1 car No. 3 mixed, special, at 30 1/2c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 8,000 bushels. Firm and in fair demand, the light receipts in other grain encouraging buyers. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 30@30 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 29@29 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 27 1/2@28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30@31c; No. 4 white, 29@29 1/2c. Sales: 3 cars No. 2 mixed at 30 1/2c, 1 car special at 30 1/2c, and 1 car No. 3 mixed, special, at 30 1/2c.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 4,000 bushels. Demand good. No. 2 47 1/2@48c; No. 3, 45@45 1/2c. Sales: 5 cars No. 2 at 47 1/2c; 2 cars No. 3 at 45c.

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

**CASTOR BEANS**—Demand good and prices steady at \$1.43 per bushel in car lots, small lots 10c per bushel less.

**FLAXSEED**—Steady and in good demand at 97 1/2c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 280 tons, shipments 60 tons. Market fairly active. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$6.75@7.50; prime, \$5.25@6.00; common, \$4.50@5.00; timothy, fancy, \$9.50, and choice, \$8.00@9.00.

**BUTTER**—Receipts fair and most of poor quality. Market dull all around and values very weak for everything. Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c per pound; finest gathered cream, 24c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 16c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c. Roll—Fancy, 16c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c.

**EGGS**—Receipts light and market firm. Fresh candied 21c per dozen.

**LIVE POULTRY**—Not much coming and demand for chickens good at strong prices. Turkeys in brisk request and very few on sale. Ducks steady and geese unchanged. Chickens, broilers, 8c per pound; chickens, light, 7c; heavy, 6 1/2c; roosters, each 15c; turkey hens, small, 8c; large, 8c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 6c; spring, 7c; geese, full feathered, 5 1/2@6c; pigeons, per dozen, 75@81.00.

**VEAL**—Choice, 80 to 100 pounds, 4c per pound; extremes, 60 to 120 pounds 3@3 1/2c.

**DRESSED POULTRY**—Offering light and demand good at strong prices. The weather is favorable to this stock now and shippers should take advantage of it. Market cleaned up early in the day. Broilers, 9c per pound; chickens, 7c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, 7c; geese, 4 1/2@5c.

**WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY.** Buy a \$65.00 Improved Oxford Slinger Sewing Machine, perfect working, reliable, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments. FREE. Each machine is guaranteed for 5 years. Buy direct from our factory and save dealer and agent profit. FREE TRIAL and FREE CATALOGUE. OXFORD MFG. CO., DEPT. 8 B. Chicago, Ill.

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## The Family Doctor.

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

### Answers to Correspondents.

HENRY M. ROBY, M.D.—My wife has been suffering with heavy cold for four or five weeks, leaving her with troublesome cough, especially at night, with considerable expectoration, seemingly from throat and bronchia. Has for years been subject to severe catarrh on taking cold, and milder most of the time, also with stitching pains through chest, believed to be neuralgia. Please give treatment in KANSAS FARMER and oblige, C. H. Dwight, Kas., Dec. 10, 1892.

The symptoms, as given, indicate either severe bronchial catarrh or pneumonia complicated with pleurisy, or what is often called pleurodynia, meaning neuralgia of the chest. Only a careful examination of the chest and a study of all the sounds produced in respiration, can determine accurately just which is the real condition. But the treatment would be substantially the same in either case. Bryonia alba in alternation with phosphorus (third attenuation of each), one to two hours apart, will probably cure the case quicker than any other remedies.

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You do not say whether there has been any suppuration or not, so I infer that there has not been. But there is probably a state of chronic inflammation, which, if it has not already done so, is likely to lead to death of a portion of the bone. If it has arrived at that stage, nothing will cure it but an operation which will remove all the dead bone. Such an operation is safe in the hands of a good surgeon, but totally unsafe in unskillful hands. It is an operation of magnitude and needs the best skill for its safe performance. There are many important nerves and other structures in close proximity to this bone, and the ignorant or wanton destruction of any of them would be serious. But the thorough anatomist will know how to do the work and avoid damage to the parts. You should at least be examined by an experienced surgeon at once, and then follow his suggestions and advice.

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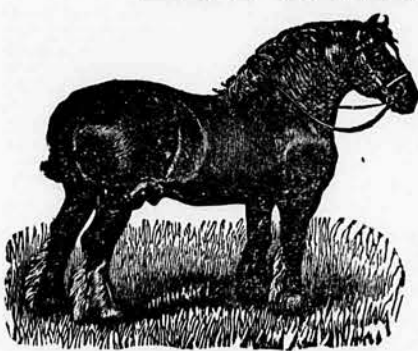
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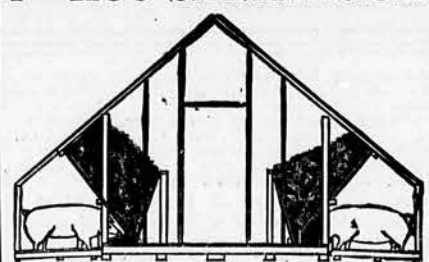
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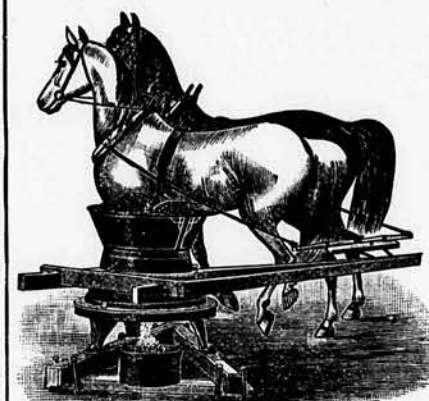
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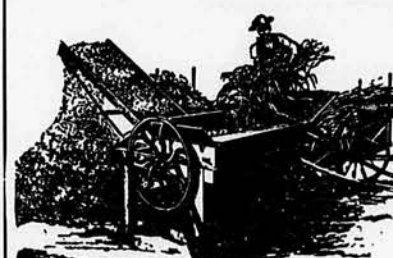
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**STRAYED.**—From the head of Rock creek, about May 1 last, one dark iron-gray filly, 2 years old; small scar on top of the right shoulder. Also one gray horse colt, 1 year old. \$5 reward will be given for information leading to their recovery. Laura Gibby, Eskridge, Kas.

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1892.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Louis Hess, in Crawford tp., P. O. Girard, October 3, 1892, two mare mules—black one 12 years old, 16½ hands high; bay one 20 years old, 16½ hands high, scar on right shoulder.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Robert Cuthbert, in Falls tp., November 16, 1892, one dun steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by George Drummond, in Diamond tp., November 7, 1892, one light red steer, 2 years old, bar on each side of rump and points of both ears cut off; valued at \$10.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. L. McDowell, in Manhattan tp., P. O. Manhattan, November 19, 1892, one red steer, 1½ years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 2½ years old, V out of left ear; valued at \$20.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. R. Mathews, in Richland tp., P. O. Wilmot, November 13, 1892, one light bay mare, 16 hands high, dim spot on right hip, white collar and saddle marks, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, about 10 years old.

STEER—Taken up by L. Corley, P. O. Atlanta, November 14, 1892, one roan steer, weight 700 pounds, crop of left ear and under-bit in each ear, dehorned; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. C. Gafney, in Janesville tp., one roan or spotted three-year-old steer, no brands visible; valued at \$28.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by M. Gorman, in Lincoln tp., one red steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Morris county—June Baxter, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by William Houser, in Elm Creek tp., October 2, 1892, one light-colored mare mule, 16 years old, scar on right fore leg below knee, about 16 hands high; valued at \$50.

MULE—By same, one horse mule, 17 years old, 16 hands high, some harness marks; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Frederick Ostoff, in Ross tp., one red and white spotted heifer with white spot in forehead; valued at \$7.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 7, 1892.

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 20, 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 \$30.

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 on 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, Chautauqua county, one black mare pony, 14½ hands high, mealy 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 26, 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. Mauck, 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.

Lyons county—C. W. Wilbitt, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. C. Brown, in Americus tp., November 8, 1892, one bay mare, 6 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 \$15.

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. Lehnher, 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. Hartwell, 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, P. O. Quinoy,

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