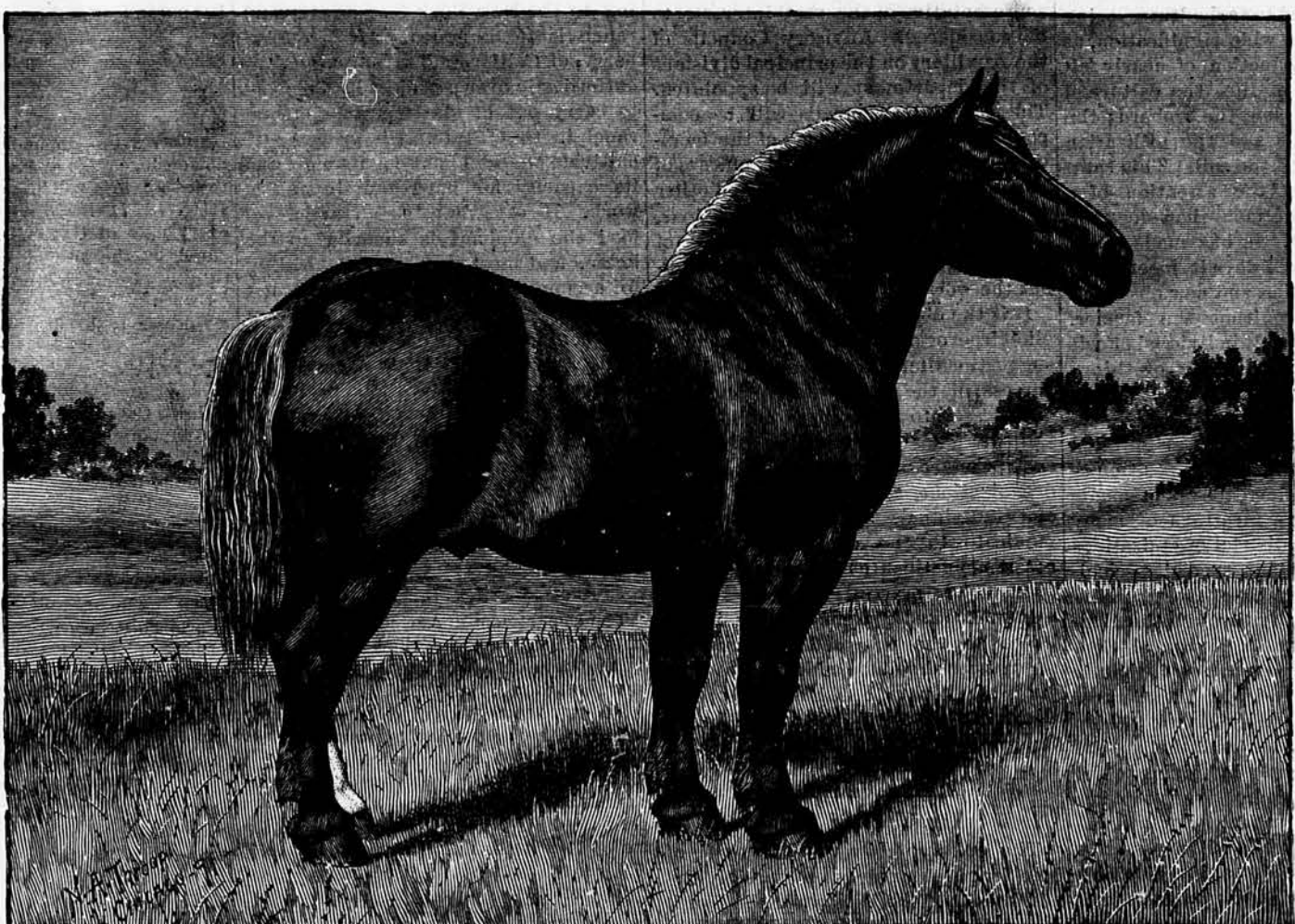


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KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXIX, No. 51. TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1891. SIXTEEN PAGES. \$1.00 A YEAR.



BELGIAN STALLION NOEL 3262, A FIRST-PRIZE WINNER AT KANSAS STATE FAIR, 1891.
OWNED BY HEISEL & BRYANT, CARBONDALE, KAS.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2878 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

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PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

CATTLE.

VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 8d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 82, Empress Josephine 84, 81½ lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2090, Sir Evelyn 9650, Cheerful Boy 20629, Dewabury 211897, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. E. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 24 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

MAPLEDALE HERD.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittlebury 95887 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

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GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also bred Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOHN LEWIS, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswood sheep, Light Brahma chickens, Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

E. L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

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HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Cruickshank bull Imp. Knight Templar 51508 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hulett, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

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HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

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BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

SWINE.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

(Continued on page 16.)

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F. F. JAKES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

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Agricultural Matters.

IMPORTANT FEATURE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

It is intended that the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 shall commemorate the progress of civilization, and be an incentive to further development, not only by displaying the best products of men's thoughts as shown in material things, but also by bringing together for conference in a series of Congresses the leading thinkers and workers of the world. The World's Congress Auxiliary has been organized with the approval and support of the Exposition authorities, and of the Congress of the United States, to have general charge of these Congresses. The Directory of the Exposition will provide suitable audience rooms.

Among these Congresses few, if any, can be of greater interest or importance than that devoted to agriculture—using the word in its wide signification, as including the production of nearly all the necessities of life, the culture of the field, the garden, the orchard; the rearing of animals and the utilization of the products of the soil. This basal industry engages the attention of a larger number of men than does any other occupation. It has made great advances. In these days it meets new conditions, new aids, and new obstacles. New problems confront the farmer, affecting not alone his individual efforts in producing and disposing of things useful to man, but also his relations to his fellow workers, and to those engaged in other pursuits; his rights and duties as a citizen, and his position as a member of society. Arrangements are being made for meetings of many national, State or district organizations devoted to important special agricultural interests. To these meetings the Auxiliary, especially through the General Committee on Agricultural Congresses, will give every aid that is practicable and desired. The Central Agricultural Congress will seek to help the individual farmer and the special agricultural interests by giving chief attention to comprehensive problems affecting most, if not all, persons engaged in agriculture. It will necessarily give more of attention to the principles underlying agricultural progress and reform than to the application of those principles to the special needs of localities or particular interests.

The following topics have been suggested as appropriate to engage the attention of the Agricultural Congresses:

"The Progress and Present Condition of Agriculture," "The Relations of Those Engaged in Agriculture," "Legislation as Affecting Agriculture," "Transportation as Affecting Agriculture," "Technical Agricultural Questions," "Investigation and Experimentation in Agriculture," "Agricultural Education," "Agricultural Organizations," "The Home Life and Social Position of Rural Populations."

It is believed these Agricultural Congresses will be of the highest interest and value. In these times in which—coupled with an increase of intelligence; with inventions for the aid of farmers; with an increase in the agricultural products of many countries, and an equal development of means for distribution of these products—there is a widespread feeling of dissatisfaction and unrest among those engaged in agriculture, the thoughtful discussion of such topics as have been named, by leaders in thought and practice from many lands, cannot fail to set in clearer light the real and the mistaken causes for discontent and its remedy; and to point out what may wisely be done to further lighten the labors and increase the rewards of those who feed the world.

The great department of agriculture as above defined, will be divided into

appropriate divisions, chapters and sections, for the purpose of affording to each important interest involved, an appropriate opportunity for the consideration and promotion of the measures which those engaged in it may deem most deserving. Each sub-division of the department will, in due time, be intrusted to the charge of a special committee, whose duty it will be to arrange for the convention or Congress in which the particular interest involved will be considered.

The active committees in charge of the arrangements for the various meetings contemplated will be composed of persons resident in Chicago, or near enough to the city to enable them conveniently to attend committee meetings. But to give the Auxiliary the benefit of the advice of wise and able agricultural leaders throughout the United States and other countries, and to make the Agricultural Congresses representative of the vast interests to be considered. Advisory Councils of the Auxiliary on the principal divisions of the department will be appointed. These Advisory Councils will be composed of eminent members of the faculties of Agricultural Colleges, officers of Farmers' Alliances, Granges, and other agricultural societies and associations, and distinguished representatives of special agricultural interests throughout the world.

It is the desire of the management to elicit from organizations and individuals suggestions for the promotion of the success of the proposed Agricultural Congresses, to be utilized in forming the final plans in pursuance of which such Congresses will be held; and organizations, agricultural periodicals and individuals are invited to communicate to the chairman all such recommendations as they may deem conducive to the desired end.

Inquiries and communications in relation to the proposed Agricultural Congresses should be addressed to Benjamin Butterworth, Chairman of the General Committee of the World's Congress Auxiliary on Agricultural Congresses, Chicago, Ill.

The West and South.

The *Southern Live Stock Journal*, of Meridan, Miss., points out forcibly the advantages of the West over the South in unmistakable terms while briefly reviewing the year now drawing to a close. It says:

The year 1891 will soon be numbered with the things of the past. Already its lessons—to some sad, to others joyful, to the whole encouraging, are conspicuous for their achievements.

It is true, sorry to say, that our own beloved South, having sowed to the wind, is reaping the whirlwind. But, she has left to her the comforting thought that the great West, whose granaries and smoke-houses are open to her Southern sister, is reaping the benefit of one of the most bountiful yields known to that section.

The partial failure of the West in 1890 came to her as a blessing in disguise. With the South and all the rest of the world besides for a market, the West sold out what was left (after feeding her own) at famine prices to make room for the largest crops of wheat, corn and potatoes, taken as a whole, that ever crowned her industries—a most fortunate event. But for this most wonderful prosperity of the West, upon which she grows and fattens, what would have become of the starving millions of Europe, now being fed from overflowing granaries of the West?

The South was less fortunate. "In sack cloth and ashes," the "architect of her own misfortune," too late, she laments the folly of her own conceit. Had she been more provident she too might have been prosperous. Notice the contrast. The West wonderfully

prosperous, the South, conspicuous for her cotton crops, comparatively poor and debt-ridden.

The lesson rivets the conclusion that the misplaced industry of the South inures to the prosperity of the West in a two-fold manner—it gives to the latter a market for her own products, for which in return she gets the benefit of cotton that, in consequence of over-production, is sold for less than its value.

Let the South continue on in the old rut—raising cotton to the neglect of home supplies; she will continue to become poorer and poorer, while the West will become richer and richer.

Elephant Farming.

A new and novel kind of farming is to be added to those now practiced in California. That State now has an ostrich farm, a black cat ranch, and numerous chicken ranches, but according to the *New York Sun*, an elephant ranch is to be added. "A Mr. Newberry, of California," says the *Sun*, "is enthusiastic over a project he is about to carry out of starting an elephant ranch in that State. He proposes to cultivate the elephant for its meat and its capacity for hard and diversified work. He says that 'as an article of food the elephant is superior to the horse,' and most people will be willing to accept his statement, though not fully appreciating its force. He says that behind a tough exterior it hides a tender steak, and that African explorers are profuse in their praise of elephant cutlets. A full-grown elephant weighs about 7,000 pounds, and Mr. Newberry counts 6,000 of this as good meat. He is going to train the elephants to pick oranges and hire them out to orange-growers."

Average Prices—Crop Prospects.

The Department of Agriculture has statistical reports showing the average value on the farm of the principal crops for the year, as follows:

WASHINGTON, December 11.—The returns of the statistical reporters of the Department of Agriculture for December, make the average farm value of the current crops of the year: Corn 42.2 cents per bushel, wheat 85.3 cents, rye 77.4 cents, barley 74 cents, oats 32.2 cents, buckwheat 97.4 cents, potatoes 37.1 cents, tobacco cigar leaf 14.1 cents per pound, manufacturing and export leaf 7.5 cents, hay \$8.39 per ton. The condition of growing wheat is reported at 85.3 per cent. The price of corn is 2.9 cents per bushel more than the average of ten years from 1880 and only 4-10 cent less than the average for the decade from 1870. In the States of largest productions the prices are as follows: Ohio 41 cents, Indiana 38 cents, Illinois 37 cents, Iowa 30 cents, Missouri 38 cents, Kansas 34 cents, Nebraska 29 cents. The latter State, where corn is cheapest, has reported a higher value only four times in fifteen years. The average value of the whole crop, since 1883, has been higher only in 1887 and 1890, when the yield was only about 20 bushels per acre.

The value of the wheat crop is 2.5 cents per bushel higher than the average of ten years from 1880, and has been exceeded only once (in 1888) since 1883. In the States of the Atlantic coast and those on the Gulf of Mexico, except Texas, the value is from \$1 to \$1.15, in the Ohio valley from 85 cents to 96 cents, beyond the Mississippi from 70 cents in North Dakota to 81 cents in Iowa.

Only once since 1883 has the price of oats been as high as at present—32.2 cents—which is 1.3 cents higher than the average in ten years from 1880.

The prices of all cereals have been remarkably sustained in view of the abundance of production.

Returns showing condition of the coming crops of winter grains are not generally favorable. On the Atlantic coast some injury is reported on early-sown areas from Hessian fly. The season was not favorable for seeding in the South, on account of continued dry weather, and germination was slow there from the same cause. Rains in the late autumn have improved the prospect. In the Western States seeding was late, the seed

bed hard and cloddy, germination slow and growth feeble until November, when material improvement was seen in most fields. In some districts the Hessian fly made its appearance, causing some damage. The average condition of the crop is 85.3. The figures for the principal States of the great wheat belt are: Ohio 90, Michigan 92, Indiana 81, Illinois 80, Iowa 93, Missouri 73, Kansas 75, Nebraska 93, California 97. The average for New York is 97, Pennsylvania 92, Maryland 87, Virginia 86, Georgia 96, Texas 70. The condition of rye is a little higher than that of wheat, making an average of 88.8.

A correspondent asks for a rule for measuring hay in the stack. Rapp's Commercial Calculator gives the following: "The quantity of hay in a mow or stack can only be approximately ascertained by measurement. Good timothy hay, when thoroughly settled, will take about 350 cubic feet to make a ton. If only partly settled, from 400 to 450 cubic feet; while new hay will take 500 cubic feet and over."

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 9th day of December, A. D. 1890.

[SEAL] A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75 cents.

The Way to Go.

You have seen California frequently mentioned in newspapers and magazines. Perhaps a friend has been there, and writes enthusiastic letters back home about the climate and the fruits. It makes you anxious to see the country for yourself.

The time to go is in the Fall and Winter. Then work here is less pressing and California climate is most pleasing. The way to go is via Santa Fe Route, on one of that line's popular, personally conducted parties, leaving Chicago every Saturday evening, and leaving Kansas City every Sunday morning.

Special agents and porters in attendance. Pullman tourist sleepers are used, furnished with bedding, mattresses, toilet articles, etc. Second class tickets honored. Write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. & T. A., Santa Fe Route, Topeka, Kas., for copy of folder describing these excursions.

The Old Reliable.

Go to Denver on the Fast Vestibuled Express of the Union Pacific and partake of the elegant meals served in the Pullman Dining Car running on this train. Spokane is reached by the Union Pacific direct. It is the center of the Palouse country, one of the richest sections of Washington.

Cheyenne, the capital of Wyoming and the center of the cattle industry of the United States, is reached best by the Union Pacific.

Take the Union Pacific and its Oregon Short Line to Portland.

The Union Pacific is the only road running through the famous Alpine Tunnel, 11,596 feet above sea level.

Bear in mind, that the Union Pacific takes second-class passengers through on Fast Express trains.

Through Pullman Palace Sleepers between Denver and New Orleans via the Union Pacific only.

Round trip excursion and tourist tickets on sale to all points west and south.

For further information as to rates, time of trains, etc., apply to A. M. FULLER, City Ticket Agent, 525 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

O'Connor's Business College, three months, \$12. Kansas City, Kas. Write.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

FEBRUARY 17-18, 1892.—Breeders' Combination Sale of Standard-bred horses, Holton, Kas.
FEBRUARY 18, 1892.—Geo. W. Falk, Poland-Chinas, Richmond, Mo.

STANDARD POLAND-CHINA RECORD.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The sixth annual meeting of the Standard Poland-China Record Association convened at Maryville, Mo., December 15. On account of the disagreeable weather, the attendance was unusually small.

The annual banquet of the association was given, as usual, at the Linville hotel, on the evening previous, and was truly a feast of good things. After partaking of the sumptuous repast, Judge Alderman, in his happy manner, as master of ceremonies, introduced James Todd, of the Maryville Democrat, who delivered the address of welcome in a few most appropriate, well-chosen words. The response by Judge J. W. Eaton, of Nebraska, President of the association, was one well befitting the occasion.

As the Maryville Democrat says: "Toasts were then responded to and short speeches made by J. S. Soule, of the KANSAS FARMER, W. P. Brush, of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator, W. M. Lambing, of the Iowa Homestead, F. R. Payne, D. F. Risk, L. W. Leonard, George Bellows and J. P. Swinney.

"The speeches were of the free and easy impromptu sort and were of the most fraternal character. It was an occasion of rare enjoyment long to be remembered by all present."

Tuesday morning the association convened at the court house. After the appointment of usual committees, and reading of the minutes of last annual meeting, President J. W. Eaton delivered his annual address. Among the many encouraging words he said: "Our success has been most signal and our advancement and growth steady, solid and healthy. We are on a firm financial basis. Our record is practical consolidation to our patrons, which means greater benefits to those who record in the Standard than the actual consolidation of all the Records we so long labored for in vain. The time is not far distant when a full set of our volumes will be all but indispensable to every progressive breeder and student of the genealogy of the great American breed it represents."

On motion of J. W. Dean, of Maryville, Mo., a committee appointed to report a list of prizes to be offered by the association, at the World's Fair, submitted the following: (1) That the exhibitor must have been a member of this association in good standing for at least twelve months prior to the exhibit. (2) They shall comply with the rules and regulations of the Board of Directors of said World's Fair. (3) Boar, any age, bred by exhibitor, shall receive from this association \$50; sow, any age, bred by exhibitor, \$50; four swine, the get of the same boar, and bred by the exhibitor, \$50.

On motion, the day of annual meetings was changed to one later in the week, in order that distant delegates may reach it without being compelled to start on or before the previous Sunday.

On motion, the question of long or short pedigree was referred to the Board of Directors.

Officers elected for 1891 and 1892 are as follows: President, F. R. Payne, of Kalo, Iowa. Secretary, Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo. Treasurer, T. L. Robinson, Maryville, Mo. Vice Presidents, B. F. Hamm, Weston, Mo.; J. B. Barnett, Boon, Iowa; W. H. Arnold, Verden, Neb.; Marion Hawk, Beattie, Kas.; Andrew Smith, San Francisco, Cal.; David Craig, Macleay, Oregon; D. W. Myers, Lone Pine, Pa.; John B. Bell, Toledo, Ohio; John J. Davis, La Harpe, Ill.; N. M. Findley, Courtland, Ind.; D. B. Garriott, Kentucky; Mrs. C. H. Higbee, Ft. Worth, Texas; F. L. Nims, Canton, S. D., and H. H. Wing, New York. Board of Directors—L. W. Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb.; H. C. La Tourette, Maryville, Mo.; D. F. Risk, Weston, Mo.; B. F. Gilmore, Gaynor City, Mo.; W. T. Doyle, Maryville, Mo.; Chas. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and J. P. Swinney, Hamburg, Iowa. Executive committee—W. T. Garrett, Maryville, Mo.; Geo. Bellows, Maryville, Mo., and Alex John, Bedford, Iowa.

Preceding the Standard Association,

says the Maryville Democrat, was an association called the Northwest Missouri Poland-China Breeders' Association, organized February 23, 1884. At one of these meetings, December 10, 1886, Ira K. Alderman proposed the formation of a new Poland-China Record, the scheme being at once favorably looked upon and discussed by those present, including Dr. J. W. Dean, W. P. Hayzlett, I. V. La Tourette and Wm. T. Garrett. Action was set on foot directly, committee work begun, which resulted in the formation of the present association at the time set for the next meeting, February 24, 1886. It was made at once co-ordinate in all respects with existing records. The capital stock was made \$3,000, divided into 300 shares of \$10 each. A detailed estimate as to the resources and expenses in publishing Vol. I was predicted to result in a loss of \$537. As early as September 21, 1886, there were sixty-five shareholders in the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Indiana. It was sufficient to point out the direction in which the wind blew. D. F. Risk, of Weston, Mo., was chosen temporary chairman, and Ira K. Alderman, temporary Secretary. A constitution was framed and adopted. The permanent organization resulted in the election of D. F. Risk, President; J. W. Dean, Maryville, Mo., W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind., W. A. Edson, Lancaster, Kas., H. E. Heath, Republican City, Neb., as Vice Presidents; Ira K. Alderman, Secretary; Wm. T. Garrett, Maryville, Mo., Treasurer. The association was incorporated 1887.

At a meeting of this association December 16, 1890, the following details of history of the association were given by the Secretary:

There are 353 members, owning now 380 shares of stock, representing fourteen different States, namely: Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon, California, Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Texas, South Dakota, and Indian Territory, and patrons in several other States. The last eighty shares of stock sold has readily commanded a premium of 50 per cent. on the par value.

It perhaps would not be saying too much to say that its progress is due more to the ability and untiring energy of its efficient Secretary, Judge Alderman, than to any other one man. He has been Secretary from the first. In fact, he is the father of the association—suggested and took a leading part in organizing the Standard. He is thoroughly familiar with all the duties of the office, is a first-class book-keeper, and keeps everything pertaining to the association in first-class shape.

One of the most important subjects that came before this, the sixth annual meeting, was that of the short or long pedigree, and the Board of Directors, to which the matter was referred, disposed of it in a most wise and lucky manner. They propose hereafter to have both the short and long pedigree printed and bound together. The breeder will forward the long pedigree (B) to his customer, and forward the stub, or short pedigree (A) to the Secretary. This is certainly a move in the right direction, and convinces us more than ever that the Standard Poland-China Association is one of the most wide-awake and progressive breeders' associations in America.

Progress of Inoculation Experiments for Hog Cholera.

One of the most important experiments of the year regarding the efficacy of inoculation as a preventive of hog cholera is now being made in La Salle county, Illinois, by the Bureau of Animal Industry, acting in conjunction with a committee of farmers. This test is of especial interest, because it will settle in an authoritative way the practical merits of inoculation and give the public some tangible results as to the practical value of the leading experimenters with inoculation.

The opposing parties on this proposed prevention of hog cholera are Dr. Billings, of the Nebraska Experiment Station, who claims that inoculation has come to stay and that farmers can easily be instructed to prepare their own virus and do their own inoculating; while on the other hand, Dr. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, asserts that the Billings method of inoculation was practically identical with that used by the Bureau of Animal Industry in the spring of 1886, but which was found not to afford sufficient

protection and to have other disadvantages which made it unsatisfactory for general adoption.

A recent bulletin from the Department of Agriculture, giving a history of an outbreak of swine disease in Illinois last summer and referring to the present experimental test says:

"Dr. Salmon did not oppose inoculation, but he pointed out certain disadvantages and dangers connected with it which farmers should understand before they adopt it. In conclusion Dr. Salmon proposed to make an experiment in order to demonstrate to the satisfaction of all whether Mr. Billings' inoculation had any better effect in preventing the disease than that used by the bureau, and to indicate whether either were of practical value as a preventive measure.

"The plan he proposed was to purchase ninety-nine healthy hogs, thirty-three of which should be inoculated by Mr. Billings, thirty-three by himself, and thirty-three to be left without inoculation; the entire ninety-nine to be exposed to disease after a period of thirty days had elapsed, and the whole experiment to be under the supervision of a committee of the farmers themselves, who would report the results.

Mr. Billings promptly declined to have anything to do with such an experiment. The farmers, however, were much interested in the proposition and decided to carry it through, agreeing that Mr. Cadwell should make the inoculations on one-third of the hogs with the virus prepared by Mr. Billings during his lecture. At a meeting held in the evening the farmers decided that twenty hogs in each lot, sixty in all, would be sufficient for the experiment, and appointed a committee of five to superintend it. Dr. Salmon offered to pay half the expense, suggesting that Mr. Billings should pay the other half; but when the latter declined, he stated on behalf of Secretary Rusk that the Department of Agriculture would bear half the expense, if the farmers were sufficiently anxious for the experiment to be made to pay the remainder.

"The hogs were purchased and ready for inoculation Saturday, November 21. The committee, the representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and Mr. Cadwell were on hand, when the latter stated that Mr. Billings had written to him, saying that he did not have confidence in the virus prepared by himself at the lecture and that he would send some virus, which he knew to be all right, from Chicago. This virus, however, he had failed to send, and neither letters nor telegrams had brought any response from him. It was then agreed that Mr. Cadwell should go to Chicago in person to get the virus. This he did, expecting to be back and ready to make the inoculations on Monday, the 23d. Monday came and all parties again met at the farm where the hogs were kept. Mr. Cadwell now reported that Mr. Billings declined to furnish him with any virus, but told him that the proper way was for him to make it at Ottawa. Inasmuch as Mr. Billings has frequently claimed, and repeated his claim at the lecture referred to, that he could teach any farmer in a very short time how to prepare the virus himself and how to inoculate, and inasmuch as Mr. Cadwell had received his instructions personally and had, furthermore, received Billings' assurance that he was competent to do both, it was agreed that the experiment should be carried out; the virus prepared by Mr. Cadwell being used upon one lot, that provided by the bureau on another, the third lot to be left uninoculated. And on the 28th of November these inoculations were so performed.

"In the meantime the report of the committee of farmers now superintending the experiment made at Ottawa will be looked for with interest. It will necessarily not be forthcoming for some time, as a period of thirty days must elapse, as before explained, before the inoculated animals, together with the lot left uninoculated, are exposed to the disease. It is understood that their report will be confined to a statement of facts, and it is hoped that it will indicate whether Mr. Billings has made any improvements on the method of inoculation discovered by the investigations of the Bureau of Animal Industry; whether inoculation in any form gives any material protection from the disease, and, if so, whether this is sufficient to prevent its development, under ordinary circumstances.

"At the same time it must be remembered that this is but one experiment, and that its results should be considered in connection with the results of other carefully conducted experiments which have already been made. If the inoculated animals should fail to show any immunity over that possessed by the uninoculated, this, taken with the failures already recorded, would clearly show that the operation is not sufficiently reliable to make its adoption of benefit to farmers. If, on the other hand, a considerably larger portion of either lot of the inoculated animals should resist exposure to the disease than of those not inoculated, it would be an indication in favor of inoculation, but it would remain for other experiments to determine whether this was accidental, and to what extent such results could be depended upon in general practice."

LA GRIPPE RAGING AGAIN!

Advice and Warning Given in a Public Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

Reported for the Press.

The symptoms of La Grippe, which are slightly different in each case, are: First, a "tired-out" feeling, general lassitude, cold feet and hands; second, aching of the bones, transient, fleeting pains throughout the whole body; third, chilly sensations, from indistinct, creeping rigors in slight cases, to pronounced chills in more severe ones; fourth, fever, with temperature ranging from 102° to 104° Fahrenheit; fifth, congestion of the eyes, lining membrane of the nose—sometimes throat and bronchial tubes; sixth, profuse sweating occurs in some cases, especially after the disease has run a few days; seventh, sneezing, and less frequently coughing, are among the earliest symptoms; eighth, usually an intense frontal headache, which continues more or less during the whole course of the disease; ninth, aching and soreness of the muscles of the whole body.

No other medicinal treatment is necessary than Pe-ru-na. The directions, as they are given on the bottle, are more applicable to chronic diseases, and it is advisable, during the acute stage of the disease, to take smaller doses, but oftener. I would direct a teaspoonful of Pe-ru-na every hour for adults, and a correspondingly less dose for children. During the night, if the patients are restless, Pe-ru-na should be given regularly the whole twenty-four hours. The recovery is generally slow, even in slight cases. For many days the patient will complain of weakness, slight headache, want of appetite, etc. Pe-ru-na should be taken until the recovery is complete, but after the fever has subsided and the acute stage is past it is better to take the Pe-ru-na according to the directions on the bottle, viz., a tablespoonful before each meal. Beef tea, mutton broth and milk should be freely given according to the preference of the patient.

People who have had La Grippe, the acute stage having passed and their recovery has come to a stand-still, as is frequently the case, will find in Pe-ru-na exactly the remedy that is suited to their case. It invigorates the whole system, restores the appetite, and produces natural sleep. Even after pneumonia or consumption has begun to develop it is not too late to expect a perfect cure from Pe-ru-na without any other treatment whatever.

Send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, for a free pamphlet on the treatment of La Grippe, Catarrh, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all the climatic diseases of winter.

Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will meet in Topeka, Wednesday, the 13th of January, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.

In view of the coming World's Columbian Exposition, fresh interest is being awakened among the swine-breeders throughout most of the Western States. Kansas must not be behind.

Looking to the reopening of foreign markets for American meats, the prospects are very encouraging to the pork-producer.

As the meeting occurs in the week during which the State Board of Agriculture meets, and the Improved Stock Breeders' Association is to meet on Tuesday, the 12th, it is hoped the Swine Breeders' meeting will be well attended. All who are interested in swine-raising are cordially invited to be present.

GEO. W. BERRY, Secretary.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

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"THE FARMER'S SIDE."

A FEW OBSERVATIONS ON SENATOR PEFFER'S NEW BOOK.

A Large Amount of Deception Contained in What is Apparently a Smooth Statement of Facts and Figures Regarding Farm Products.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The above are the head-lines of an article (Topeka special) in Kansas City Journal of October 17, for a review of which I would beg space in your valuable paper, and the latter part of the above heading is a most concise and suggestive description of the Topeka special.

The ostensible purpose of the article is to put the unwary public upon their guard before the Senator's book is "absorbed as inspiration and unerring gospel," that "a great deal of falsehood and deception may be found beneath a smooth and attractive surface," to which I need but say "ditto" concerning this "special."

He then cracks the chestnut, that there is "idle money piled in vaults ready for him who has products with which to buy it," and adds: "The Senator wants more money—an issue of \$3 of paper for every dollar in coin—irredeemable money without end." I would ask, was not this same great plenty of money lying "piled in these vaults" during the renowned Wall street "money stringency," for the relief of which the United States treasury was prostituted? and if \$3 in paper to \$1 in coin is "irredeemable money without end," what have you to say of the farce of resumption, where over \$3.50 is carried on \$1 in coin? And your school claim that it is good because redeemable, and if this is likewise "irredeemable without end," then what claim you to have resulted from the resumption, which was attended with such dire disaster to the price of farm products? to which attention will be invited farther along.

Senator Peffer's method of handling farming statistics is not only misleading, but it is absolutely wrong. In giving the value of general products for a series of years (pp. 26-27), instead of striking an average for the whole time, he arbitrarily divides the term into three-year periods, grouping them so as to make averages suit requirements. In showing a decline of grain values (p. 102) he selects those years that are best adapted to his purpose. For instance, the average value of wheat per acre in 1889 was \$12.76 and in 1878 it was \$10.16. Of course this shows what was wanted—a decline. But on page 147 he continues the same table for another purpose and gives himself away. The table begins at 1873, where the other one ended, and shows for the very next year a value of \$15.27, which is far above that of the good old days of '89, when the Republican party had not yet set out upon its career of legislative iniquity. Through the next three years the value is above \$12, as high as that of 1889, and the next year it is above \$10. Down as late as 1888, after whole empires had been put into cultivation, the wheat value per acre is \$10.30. In showing the "decline" in the value of grain products, why did not the Senator include these figures in his table on page 102? Simply because that would have spoiled his nice theory of "decline." Who is so blind as not to be able to see through such juggling as that? This is the "farmer's" side presented!

From this, one not seeing the book would be led to believe that Senator Peffer had arbitrarily taken the price in 1889 vs. 1878; while the facts are, the book gives a table (pp. 26-27) extending through every year from 1867 to 1889, then he compares four three-year periods, viz.: the first three, then three ending in 1878, then three beginning in 1879, then the last three. But the "Special" walls because he was so far unfair as to not strike an average for the whole period, as that was the only way in which a decline could have been disguised; and stands aghast at the juggling manifested by taking 1878 as a date by which to establish comparisons both ways. I would ask the "special" if he has ever perused the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, where 1878 is used as a pivotal date, and which is so striking as to merit incorporation in the annual message of the President of the United States. Save your crocodile tears for perusal of the juggling in this document, which of all should be most unbiased, if making 1878 the pivot for comparisons is juggling. And so far from giving himself away, when continuing his table from 1879, as the "special" says, it only carries conclusive proof of the claims.

President Harrison takes 1878 as the date of low per capita circulation, to prove that it is larger now, and Senator Peffer takes it for a like reason; and I would call "Special's" attention that 1878 is the blossom borne by the bramble resumption, and I would that all would keep 1878 steadily

in view. But this article says that the prices following for three years after 1879 destroys the "nice theory of decline," while if you will but refer to page 118 you will find that this increase is fully accounted for from the increase in the volume of money continuing constantly through those years until 1882, when the downward course again started, and I would invite you to again cast your eye over the table destroying the theory of decline and note the consequences. And again, why do you, who have such a horror of juggling, make particular mention of 1882? Why did you not mention 1884, '85, '86, '87 or '89, as found on this page 147? Would it be unfair in me to quote your reason assigned above: "Simply because that would have spoiled a nice theory." Senator Peffer gives all these years, and not only wheat, but of corn, as well. Why do you steer so clear of prices of corn? Manifestly for same reason.

On page 28 he makes another collection of Arabic numerals to prove that the farmer produces is constantly losing value. According to that table the average price of corn from 1880 to 1889 was 42.9 cents; wheat, 90.6 cents; oats, 35.8 cents. At these prices the farmer should not suffer. On page 7 of the March quarterly for last year Secretary Mohler gives the average cost of raising a bushel of corn as 21 cents, of wheat 49 cents, of oats 25 cents, which would leave a profit of 100 per cent. on corn, nearly 100 per cent. on wheat and 50 per cent. on oats. With his juggled figures on page 12 he was able to show for the railroads a profit of only 4.23 per cent., and on pages 78-9 he gives the profits to the manufacturers of Massachusetts as only 4 per cent. and to those of New York as 7 per cent., while to large manufacturers he gives no more than from 10 to 20 per cent. Thus his own figures reduce his propositions to absurdities and show conclusively that the farmer is really "in it."

The values of farm products, the Senator says [page 42], "have fallen 50 per cent. since the great war." But he gives no data to prove this, nor does he say anything about the decline in the price of all that the farmer has to buy. nor does he carry his prices down to cover the good year 1890. Statistician Dodge, of the Department of Agriculture, gives the following average values for corn and wheat through a period of eleven years. Data earlier than 1880 cannot be reached now:

Years.	Average price per bushel, 1880-1889, cents.	Average price per bushel, 1890-1899, cents.
1880.....	39.6	95.1
1881.....	63.6	119.2
1882.....	48.5	88.2
1883.....	42.4	81.1
1884.....	35.7	64.5
1885.....	32.8	77.1
1886.....	38.6	68.7
1887.....	44.4	62.1
1888.....	34.1	92.6
1889.....	28.3	69.8
1890.....	50.6	83.8

From the American Economist of November 14, 1890, the following table of comparative current values of farm products is taken:

	1816.	1890.	Increase.
	Amt.	Per cent.	
Wheat, per bushel.....	\$ 0 44	\$ 1 06	80 61
Oats, per bushel.....	15	44	29 163
Corn, per bushel.....	20	52	32 160
Butter, per pound.....	12	24	12 100
Cows, per head.....	15 00	40 00	25 100
Hay, per ton.....	5 00	10 00	5 100
Farm labor, per month.....	8 00	20 00	12 150

Now here we have some tables submitted by this apostle of fairness, before I review which, I desire to append another of his tables which, as he says of Senator Peffer, was presented for a different purpose:

To illustrate this clearly, let us introduce a comparative table of the prices paid in farming States and manufacturing States for farm products in December, 1889:

	Farming States.	Manufacturing States.	Per cent. more.
Corn, per bushel.....	\$ 0 24	\$ 0 51	112
Wheat, per bushel.....	36	91	38
Oats, per bushel.....	34	60	76
Barley, per bushel.....	18	35	94
Hay, per ton.....	38.5	80	54
Irish potatoes, per bus.	25.5	58	121
Hay, per bale.....	5 30	11 24	111

This article refers to the table on page 28, where the prices of wheat, corn and oats are given for each year from 1869 to 1889, and taking these he strikes an average for the whole time, as given in above quotation, and then when he refers to the statement on page 42, of the values of farm products having fallen 50 per cent. since the war, he says: "He gives no data to prove this." I would ask, is not the table from which the above average is taken data? And then submits his table from Mr. Dodge, beginning in 1880, and says earlier data cannot be reached now, and this table, with only very few and slight discrepancies, coincides with the same years in Senator Peffer's table, and the Senator reached data back to 1869, but for your purposes you had rather not reach it, and for purposes of comparison I will submit a part of it:

Year.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.
1869.....	\$0 75.3	\$0 84.1	\$0 47.8
1870.....	64.9	1 04.2	43.8
1871.....	48.2	1 25.8	40.1

Compare these figures with "Special's" own figures in above tables, for any year

from 1882 to 1889, and see if there is any data for 50 per cent. decline. And in answer to the average prices he presents, I would say that Senator Peffer, nor any one else, have one word to say against the prices prevailing prior to the reign of so-called "honest money," and when you compare your average price with the cost of production and secure your glowing per cents you consider only cost of production and ignore the investment, while in arriving at the figures of railroads and manufactures, as referred to on page 12, the per cent. is reckoned on the total capitalization of \$60,000 per mile, which, as the Senator says, is clearly half water, which would make the profit 9 per cent. on legitimate capital, and not only this, but there is an army of officers that must be paid their princely salaries over and above this profit. Pay the farmer like salaries and then strike profit on investment, and see how it will appear. But "Special" seems to have a happy faculty for keeping off of data like this. For had he but given the agricultural report, from which he gets his cost of production, a little further perusal, he would have found what Senator Peffer gives on page 28, from same report, viz.: "That if all the corn crop of 1889—the largest ever grown in the State—had been sold at the then market price (15 cents a bushel), the aggregate loss on the crop would have been \$15,000,000." Willful suppression of truth is equally vicious with willful perversion.

But now let us view the true animus of this apostle of fairness from another standpoint. We remember how pathetically he contends for the striking of averages to base conclusions, and what copious tears he sheds over Senator Peffer's marshalling four three-year groups regularly distributed through twenty years; while Senator Peffer says on same page (27) that "Comparisons of particular years show startling results sometimes, but it is not a trustworthy method for general purposes." Contrast with this "Special's" fairness, as he presents his table No. 2, as above, where he selects two single years, one, which he denominates above as "the good year of 1890," and then goes away back to the ante-machinery date of 1816. This not being sufficient, he must manufacture data to carry his point.

First, compare figures in tables 1 and 2 for the year 1890: Corn in first table, 50.6 cents; in second table, 52 cents; wheat in first table, 83.8 cents; in second table, \$1.05. And for a further comparison, take table No. 3, introduced, I will admit, by "Special" for an entirely different purpose. But being by one having so great a horror of anything unfair, I guess it must be good, and will stand the test of comparisons.

In farming States, which price alone has to do with Kansas, corn 4 cents higher than in 1816, oats 3 cents, and hay 30 cents per ton. It seems it depends entirely for what purpose the table is intended, how the increase shall appear, and I would further invite attention to a comparison of these prices in farming States with the above prices of production: Cost of producing a bushel of wheat 49 cents, corn 21 cents, oats 25 cents. Prices in farming States—wheat 66 cents, corn 24 cents, oats 18 cents,—which would make quite a different appearance of per cents, and will it not justify me in quoting his own language: "His own figures reduce his own propositions to absurdities."

Chapter 4 sets forth that money lenders and railroads got the benefits which proceeded from the settlement of the "New West." But the records of the land office show that 1,248,749 acres of the United States got homes in the "New West" under the homestead and the timber culture acts. In Kansas alone 30,204,153 acres, over half of the State, were given in "benefits" to 104,807 men who were not money lenders or railroad operators. If it is a bad thing for the people to have so much land, why does the Senator's party cry out against what is termed "evictions?"

In answer to this objection, I need but ask the reader to look at table No. 3, and the difference in price between farming and manufacturing States is clearly what goes to the railroads, and each may form his own conclusions.

But it is when the Senator touches [page 43] the case of the wage-worker that he for a moment abandons statistics for rhetoric and sounds the deepest depths of pathos: "Starving, starving, starving, all along the way; an endless, unsatisfied hungering and thirsting for something to feed upon, something to sustain the body and the soul." * * * And this is everywhere.

"The wealth of the country is rapidly passing into the hands of a few rich persons," he says [page 29], "while the number of impoverished grows alarmingly each year." Against this unsupported statement of Senator Peffer let us put the figures of census bulletin No. 90:

Paupers in the United States in 1880.....1 to 758
Paupers in the United States in 1890.....1 to 857

"This," says the bulletin, "is a very marked

relative decrease." The question naturally arises here as to where Senator Peffer keeps all his impoverished people. They don't get into the almshouses, apparently.

In answer to the charge of the quoted statement being unsupported, I need but refer to page 29 (as he has done), where the Senator quotes from Mr. T. G. Sherman's *Forum* article, which is quoted oftener than any other current production—quoted by Joseph Cook in his lectures and quoted by the brilliant Ingalls in the United States Senate, and never disputed, but it remained for this strict adherent to accuracy to discover that it is an "unsupported statement."

In answer to the query, "Where Senator Peffer keeps all his impoverished people?" I submit a table from the report of the Secretary of State for Ohio:

Paupers in infirmary and outside of infirmary receiving State aid for the years named:	Cost.	Number.
1870.....	\$ 546,903	5,861
1875.....	546,903	22,700
1880.....	768,898	38,062
1885.....	1,001,223	42,500
1890.....	1,042,070	44,308

If "Special" will scrutinize these figures from the home State of McKinley, he may find an answer to his query.

When the author comes to deal with "the mortgage burden," he endeavors to make the greatest and strongest point upon "the abandoned farms of New England." It is true that many Yankees have had sense enough to quit their native fastnesses and come to Kansas, but that region is not entirely forsaken. The census shows that from 1880 to 1890 New England gained in population 500,000. So it appears that New England has not been wholly "abandoned." Doubtless many farmers there have gone to the cities, as so many Kansas farmers have done. A man who would shoe himself with iron and till the rocky earth of New England when he can go to the city and earn the high wages previously mentioned, or when he can come to Kansas and profitably work the rich alluvial soil, or work the farmer either, has not the good judgment that belongs to the proverbial Yankee. The Senator need not worry about the New England farmer; he knows his business, and he loans money to Kansas borrowers.

From the above, I desire attention be given to three different assertions which I will quote:

First—"It is true that many Yankees have had sense enough to quit their native fastnesses and come to Kansas."

Second—"A man who would shoe himself with iron and till the rocky earth of New England," etc.

Third—"The Senator need not worry about the New England farmer; he knows his business, and he loans money to Kansas borrowers."

Now the only way to harmonize these statements is on the hypothesis of the Republican League, that "debts are wealth;" if not, where is the good sense of the Yankee coming to Kansas with its "rich alluvial soil," and borrowing money from the one who remains to "shoe himself with iron and till the rocky earth of New England," or is the New England farmer loaning money the one who works the farmer through the renowned merits of a protective tariff? But one may readily forego consistency, reason, or aught else, for the sake of indulging such sublime flights of oratory.

In the prospectus of the book is repeated a statement which the Senator made in his speeches throughout Kansas, that the value of property in Massachusetts, a noted manufacturing State, increased during ten years more by \$10,000,000 than did the property of nine agricultural States together, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana and Mississippi. The facts are these, as shown by census bulletin No. 104:

Increase in Massachusetts.....\$569,377,324
Increase in eight States.....618,632,542

But a variation of \$10,000,000 or \$15,000,000 from the truth is not much in these days of multiplication of figures.

When reading the above, I was struck with the figures presented, and even had the Senator been as far wrong as is here claimed, what an arraignment of the system that produces results so widely different. But I wondered why he took the gain in only eight States, when nine are mentioned. It is seemingly a very charitable act, when by giving the gain from all nine the discrepancy might have been the more magnified. One would naturally suppose that so great a stickler for accuracy, and who holds deception through numerical manipulations to be so grievous an offense, would stoop to the same methods of carrying a point, and I will only present the actual figures from census bulletin No. 104, leaving all free to form conclusions, but notice I present all of the nine States named:

	Increase.
Indiana.....	\$ 55,056,966
Iowa.....	79,049,997
Nebraska.....	94,184,523
North Carolina.....	56,597,085
Georgia.....	137,894,185
Alabama.....	74,213,213
Louisiana.....	74,158,341
Mississippi.....	48,890,777

Increase in eight States.....\$618,632,542
Illinois (decrease).....58,204,142
Net increase in nine States.....569,428,374
Increase in Massachusetts.....569,377,324

Excess in Mass. over nine States.....\$ 9,055,050

Verily, a variation of fifteen or thirty

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million dollars and suppression and mutilation of statistics for the purpose of vilifying a man who dares to be honest, is not much in these days of hideous Republican politics.

I will close by saying that the best thing coming from the Ohio joint discussion was Mr. McKinley's assertion that "He is a small man who would sacrifice principle for consistency;" but what must be said of the man who prostitutes both principle and consistency in the headlong rush of willful and malicious abuse of an honest man and a truly valuable and accurate book, every page of which shows a conscientious adherence to established truth? That man is so infinitesimally little as to be unworthy of the name of man, and thus I leave him, fit company only for his own littleness.

H. B. SKIEN.

Padonia, Kas.

Riley County Alliance.

The next regular meeting of Riley County F. A. & I. U. will be held at Randolph, on Wednesday, January 13, at 10 o'clock a. m. Let every sub-Alliance be represented with a full delegation, as business of great importance will come before the meeting.

E. McDONALD, Secretary.

National Labor Conference.

All persons who desire to attend the National Labor Conference at St. Louis, February 22, 1892, are requested to communicate with me at once. I have been selected by the delegates of the F. A. & I. U. of Kansas to arrange for rates, route and hotel accommodations for the Kansas party.

J. B. FRENCH,

Sec'y. F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

Topeka, Kas.

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W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

Farm Loans.

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INTELLIGENT PATRIOTISM—Is what The Youth's Companion is aiming at in its plan for a gigantic chain of debating clubs called the Lyceum League of America. This gives practical direction to the ardor of the school-flag movement, started by the same paper.

Gossip About Stock.

Organize a county breeders' club, and then attend the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Association to be held at Topeka next month.

The Board of Directors of the Standard Poland-China Record Association have instructed to close Volume VI June 15, 1892. Members are hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

Every breeder and stock-grower will have need of the KANSAS FARMER every week of the year 1892. Send in a dollar now and get every copy of the enlarged and improved paper for next year.

Our first page illustration presents a fine specimen of the class of horses to be found at the Towhead stock farm, at Carbondale, Kas., the property of Helsel & Bryant. This firm understand how to handle horses and believe in having the best. Intending purchasers need not have any fears of stock owned or offered for sale by this firm.

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There probably never was a time in the history of the country, says the Chicago *Drovers' Journal*, when there was so much interest being taken in horse matters. Importations are large, home production from former importations are larger, and the breeding stock of the country is being rapidly improved. One result is that common horses are becoming a drug everywhere. After awhile even the high grades will have to take a back seat, and only the best-bred horses will command the attention of buyers.

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(Signed by all day and evening students.)

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Your Neighbor

Read the matter contained in this space last month and took its advice. He insured his property in the Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company, and now sleeps well and soundly, knowing that he is protected against loss by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones and wind storms. He paid cash for his policy, but, if you cannot do so, our agent will accommodate you by giving you such time as you need. Don't be a clam! Sooner or later you will get roasted. Keep your money at home. Patronize the only home company, the

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CONDENSED STATEMENT OF

The Kansas National Bank,

OF TOPEKA,

At Topeka, in the State of Kansas, at the close of business, December 2, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$599,296.35
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages.....	21,766.76
Real estate, furniture and fixtures.....	20,031.43
Current expenses and taxes paid.....	6,801.02
Cash and exchange.....	92,582.78
Redemption fund.....	2,250.00
Total.....	\$792,728.34

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid.....	\$500,000.00
Surplus fund.....	12,328.20
Undivided profits.....	12,491.27
Circulation.....	45,000.00
Deposits.....	204,508.87
Notes and bills re-discounted.....	17,900.00
Total.....	\$792,728.34

STATE OF KANSAS,) ss

COUNTY OF SHAWNEE.)

I, Wm. Wadsworth, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Wm. WADSWORTH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of December, 1891.

[SEAL] GEO. A. HOWE, Notary Public.

My commission expires June 9, 1895.

Correct—Attest: L. L. TURNER,

SAMUEL T. HOWE,

D. W. NELLIS,

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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Distant Carol.

Mark,
Leaning from the casement dark,
How the keen, star-kindled light
Of the pulseless winter night
Glints upon the bosom white
Of the frozen earth.
Drear, ev'n for that wondrous birth,
Lofty, lowly,
Human, holy,
Whereat now all earth rejoices.
Hark! a distant choir of voices
In a Christmas carol blending,
To the sparkling sky ascending.
Hear the far chimes' measured ringing
Faintly blended with the singing:
Sinking, soaring,
Soft, adoring,
Midnight now hath found a tongue,
As though the choired stars that sung
High circling over them
That watched in Bethlehem,
Were echoing, echoing still,
Peace and good-will,
Good-will.

Peace and good-will to men,
The voices wake again,
Soft chimes their tones repeat.
Oh, far-heard message sweet,
So faintly heard as yet
That men forget,
Forget.
Come nearer; louder swell!
Soar, voices! Peal, clear bell!
Wake echoes that shall last
Till all the year be past!
When yuletide comes again,
Still may good-will to men
Be echoing, echoing still,
Peace and good-will,
Good-will!

—Katherine Van Hartingen.

A MOHAWK CHRISTMAS.

Han Jost Herkimer sat in his big arm-chair in front of the old brick fire-place in his comfortable farm-house on his Stone Arabia farm.

Han Jost lighted his old Dutch pipe with a coal from the hearth, poked the fire with the iron tongs, laid some more wood on the andirons, leaned back in his chair and commenced to extract murky pleasure from his old-time friend—the old Dutch tobacco pipe.

Han Jost took a great deal of pride in his home, which had safely sheltered two generations of Herkimers and which had often resounded with merriment created by the young folks. It had long been a very hospitable home, where guests were made welcome and treated to such cheer as was common in the Mohawk valley among the prosperous German farmers—nuts, apples, cider and, especially in winter time, a liberal supply of Jamaica rum or brandy. No ideas of "prohibition" had ever entered the heads of the sturdy Palatines who had made this valley the most beautiful in America.

The old gentleman sat in front of a very cheerful fire, he had, also, a mug of excellent cider on the "stand" at his elbow from which he took frequent draughts, as though he were trying to get at the bottom of some troublesome matter. Although it was Christmas eve, Han Jost was not happy; in fact, he was absolutely angry, and the cause, or one of the causes, of his anger was his daughter Magdalene, his only child, called Laney by the young people of the neighborhood, and "Lanechen" by her father when he felt loving toward her.

But Lanechen sat knitting, apparently unconscious of her father's fretfulness, until he, falling to find comfort in the bottom of the cider mug, and unable to draw pleasant feeling from his favorite tobacco pipe, commenced scolding and complaining. "You make peltave you like your fadder, sometimes. If you like him you would mint him. Hafa't I tolt you I not like dat Yankee shool teacher who come from Boston? When I not like him, why for should you like him? I say he must not come here any more. I wont haf it. He is koot for noting but to teach shool. He has kot noting—no farm, no horses, no cattle—vat for he want a wife? He koom around here and look all over the farm; vat for he want to do dat? I not like him from dat day. He then teach shool and come around here and try to make my girl crazy after him."

Here the old man's anger prevented further speech and made itself manifest in the violent puffs of smoke he drew from the old pipe.

Laney waited patiently, knitting quietly until her father's anger was somewhat subsided, and then tried her powers of persuasion: "Father, don't I try to do all

I can to make you happy? Since mother died haven't I worked hard to keep our house as neat as she always did? and haven't you often told me that no house-keeper could do better than I have done? You know, father, that I love you. I am sorry you do not like Mr. Douglass. But why should it be strange that I should like him, even if you do not? You think he has nothing; but he told me he was the owner of one of the best farms in the Mohawk valley. You seem not to like him because he is a Yankee and comes from Boston. You forget, father, about Col. Brown, who was the friend of your Uncle Nicholas Herkimer before the battle of Oriskany. Col. Brown was a Yankee, and he, too, came from Boston. Don't you often talk about him and tell of his brave fighting at the battle of Stone Arabia, where he was killed? That was just fifty years ago last October. I know that because I often have heard you tell the date—October 19, 1780; and look, father, in the moonlight we can see over in the churchyard the big grave where the brave Colonel and his forty men are buried. And, father, you do not know it, but Mr. Douglass says he is a relative of the brave Col. Brown. And, say, father, you want to give me a Christmas present to-morrow, and there is nothing you could give me that will please me so much as your consent to something Mr. Douglass is coming over here to ask you to-morrow night—he says he will ask you for me, father."

This information did not appease the old man's anger, but increased it. "Vat! he ask for you? If he come I kick him out. No verdant Yankee shall haf my girl. He got no farm. I go ofer to de Corners to-morrow, if it is Christmas, and tell him he not come here any more, or it not be petter for him."

Laney knew that no argument would answer her purpose, so quietly put away her work, and without a word except "good-night" to her father she left the room.

Long after his daughter had retired, the old man sat and smoked, until the fire was burned low on the hearth. He loved his daughter dearly, and would gladly have done anything to please her. He had an aversion to Yankees, and thought none but a descendant of the sturdy Palatines was good enough to marry a daughter of the Herkimer family. To be sure, the Revolutionary soldier his daughter had referred to was a Yankee, and the memory of no one was revered more in that neighborhood than that of Col. John Brown, who had died in trying to protect the homes of the Palatines. Then, too, the morrow would be Christmas, the day of all the year most joyous with the people of the Mohawk valley. His only daughter would not be happy because of his determination to prevent Mr. Douglass from coming to see her, and he could not be happy because he would prevent his daughter from being happy. But Han Jost Herkimer was a Mohawk Dutchman, and that is equivalent to saying he was stubborn, and did not easily concede a point when once he had made his decision. He knocked the ashes out of his pipe, wound the big clock standing in the corner, covered up the coals on the hearth, and went to bed.

At breakfast next morning but little was said between father and daughter. They had greeted each other with "Merry Christmas," but neither one was merry, and the signs in the old man's face did not presage much chance for merriment for that day. After the morning work had been attended to and Han Jost had seen that his men had properly cared for the stock at the barn, he had his team hitched to the old farm sleigh and drove off toward "The Corners," as the little town was called where the country people went to get their letters and to transact whatever legal business they might be interested in.

One of the first people Han Jost met was Sherman Douglass, who was about to enter Judge Cady's office. This was as good an opportunity as any for the old man to speak his mind; so, stopping his team close to the young man, he began: "Mr. Douglass, I haf somedings I will say to you. My Lanechen say you will come to my house to-day to say something to me. I say now, I not want you. You know I not like you, and I say you stay away."

"But, Mr. Herkimer, you ought to be reasonable. I wish to have a talk with you. And I know your daughter will be pleased to see me. But, perhaps if you you will step into Judge Cady's office, he will tell you something which will sur-

prise you, and will show you whether or not I have a right to go to your house."

Han Jost at first seemed inclined to drive on, but finally hitched his team and followed the young man into the office. Mr. Douglass spoke a few words to Judge Cady, who addressed the old man: "Mr. Herkimer, by request of my young friend here, I will tell you of something which will surprise you and will also be sad news to you. In 1777, Col. John Brown bought all the Stone Arabia land owned by your uncle, Gen. Herkimer. A deed was made while both were at Albany, and delivered to Col. Brown. Gen. Herkimer never mentioned the matter to any of his family, as he was mortally wounded a few days later at the battle of Oriskany. Col. Brown was sent to New York on military duty, and was constantly engaged during the war and had no time to look after his new purchase. In September, 1780, he was ordered by Gen. Van Rensselaer to take command of Fort Paris and assist in the defense of the Mohawk valley, which was threatened by Brandt and the Tories under Sir John Johnson. You know how he was killed near this place. While in New York he had made his will, in which he gave his sister Mary all his Stone Arabia land. It seems the deed from Gen. Herkimer was never recorded, and as Col. Brown had never told his family of his purchase, and no deed being found, his sister Mary never knew what land he intended to give her. Recently some old papers were discovered in a desk which had belonged to Col. Brown. Among them was the deed from Gen. Herkimer to Col. Brown for the very land you now call your farm. After your uncle's death, your father bought from his heirs this land and built the house you now live in. As it was then thought, the land belonged to your uncle's estate. But to make a long story short, I will tell you that the heir of the sister of Col. Brown is the legal owner of your farm. Mr. Douglass is the only son of Mary Brown, and therefore is the owner of your farm."

Han Jost was crushed. He could only look in amazement from Judge Cady to Mr. Douglass. He knew that the good Judge spoke the truth, for Judge Cady never spoke otherwise.

Sherman Douglass, sympathizing with the old man in trouble, spoke gently to him: "Mr. Herkimer, I will be over to your house this afternoon, and I think I can arrange this matter to your satisfaction."

Han Jost drove home—his home no longer. He had nothing to say. He did not speak to his daughter, but sat down at the fire-place and tried to smoke out the puzzle which seemed to dull his brain.

He was aroused from his deep study by the voice of his daughter greeting Mr. Douglass at the door, and soon they both stood before him. He looked at them as though dazed and unable to locate his surroundings.

"Mr. Herkimer, I have come to ask you to exchange Christmas presents with me. I want to give you this old deed, which has never been recorded, and in return I want you to give me Laney for my wife."

Han Jost's brain was quickly cleared. He saw the solution of the puzzle which had so bothered him; but he only said: "Lanechen, bring up some cider. Set down, Mr. Douglass. I wish you Merry Christmas."

Propagating Outtings.

Many of our common trees and shrubs may be propagated by cuttings, some much more easily and with greater certainty than others. Among those of the forest varieties easily propagated in this way are poplars, sycamores, willows and cottonwoods, from which cuttings grow with but little care other than sticking them in ground containing the common amount of moisture. Among the fruit bearers the quince, grape, currant and gooseberry may be ranked with those with which this method is usually successful. As a general rule, however, the use of plants with roots is the most trustworthy, and the one to be recommended. The best time for taking off cuttings is in the fall, as soon as the wood has ripened, and they will require careful treatment in a pit or otherwise to preserve them in a cool and moist condition for setting out early in the spring. As a rule, the cuttings should be of the new growth, and should be cut off just beyond a bud, and it is best to keep them through the winter with the buds upward. When set, from one to two buds are enough to



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100 Doses One Dollar

be left above ground. Cuttings should be from five to ten inches long, according to varieties, and the long ones may be set in a slanting direction.

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The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.

EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

Scatter the Germs of the Beautiful.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
By the wayside let them fall,
That the rose may spring by the cottage gate,
And the vine on the garden wall.
Cover the rough and rude of earth
With a veil of leaves and flowers,
And mark with the opening bud and cup
The march of the summer hours.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
In the holy shrine of home,
Let the pure and fair and the graceful there
In the loveliest luster come;
Leave not a trace of deformity
In the temple of thy heart,
But gather about its altar the gems
Of nature and of art.

Scatter the germs of the beautiful!
In the depths of the human soul;
They shall bud and blossom and bear their fruit
While the endless ages roll.
Plant with the flowers of charity
The portals of the tomb,
And the fair and the pure about thy path
In paradise shall bloom. —Amos M. Kellogg.

A Grandma That's Just Splendid.

Grandma's eyes are dim,
And grandma's hair is sprinkled
With threads of white; her cap's set prim
Above a face that's wrinkled.

But grandma's eyes are kind,
And grandma's smile is cheery;
She likes our noise; she doesn't mind;
She calls us "pet" and "deary."

She tells us such a lot
Of stories, with a fairy
And giant in; she knows its what
We like—something scary.

She never scolds at all;
She keeps our playthings mended;
She dresses dolls. She's what we call
A grandma that's just splendid!

—Selected.

A LOAF OF BREAD.

(Continued from last week.)

The grain was taken from the threshers and stored away in the granary until wheat brought a better price, then nine hundred bushels of it were sold to a grain-buyer who shipped it to the nearest grain market.

Millions of bushels of wheat more than are produced in this country are daily bought and sold by speculators in grain in the Eastern cities. Thus a bushel of wheat often is bought and sold dozens of times before it reaches the flour mill, and thence to the consumer.

I had wished much to visit a flour mill and see the new roller process of making flour; so when an opportunity presented itself I quickly grasped it, and one cool, crisp morning we were on the way to Crosby's roller mills, one of the largest mills in the State.

We saw them dumping the grain from the car into immense elevators which carried the grain up to the store-room.

Going into the office and asking permission to inspect the mill, we were politely helped to a chair and asked to wait a few moments, when the head miller would be at leisure to wait on us. In a short time a pleasant-looking gentleman came in, and we were introduced to Mr. Howe, who announced that it would give him much pleasure to conduct us through the building and explain the different processes, if we were not afraid of soiling our clothes. As we did not go with the expectation of keeping our clothes unsoiled, but for information, we accompanied him. It wasn't a very dirty-looking place; indeed, the millers looked quite clean in their garments made white with the flying particles of flour, which soon enveloped us also.

We first were taken into an immense room which resounded to the noise made by the machinery. The endless bands revolving round large and small wheels, and the large number of wooden boxes containing the wheat and flour, at first confuses one, and you feel as though you never could understand the process. But we soon grew used to the great quantity of machinery required to manufacture flour for one loaf or one million loaves. The machinery required is the same.

Our pleasant and affable conductor led the way and began at the first of the process, explaining everything in a highly interesting and entertaining manner. He opened one of the boxes and disclosed to our view the wheat as it came from the elevators. It was being crushed by a large pair of corrugated rollers, which were placed inside the box. The crushed wheat was conducted to another box like the first, containing a similar set of rollers, which, however, were smooth, and these

crushed the wheat finer. On looking at it we discovered a white product not seen after the first crushing. The grain thus passed through six consecutive boxes containing rollers, after which it was ready for separating, which was done by means of large reels covered with cloth. The first were reels covered with wire cloth. The reels, rotating rapidly, sifted the finer particles into a trench arranged below it, and the coarser ones were carried over the ends and sent back to be run through again in order to get all the product it contained. The fine particles were conveyed to other large reels which were covered with silk cloth and contained a beater which beat the flour back and forth and sifted it into a long trench below the reel. The coarser particles were carried over and back each time.

(To be continued.)

About People.

December 17, 1770, Ludwig Von Beethoven, a famous musician, was born at Bonn, in Prussia. When only 5 years old, his father began to teach him music, and when 8 years old he created great astonishment by his performances on the violin. In his 13th year he published a volume of variations on different selections. He went to Vienna as a pupil of Haydn, and the rest of his life was spent there. For many years he was entirely deaf and lived in strict seclusion, finding consolation in his music. He produced many works of art that will never die. His "Fidelio" was the first German music of a dramatic character.

December 26, 1780, Mary Somerville was born. She was famous for her knowledge of mathematics and physical science. Her mother taught her to read, but this was all the instruction she received till she was 9 years old. At 10 she went to school and became so fond of study that when she returned she neglected her sewing for her books, to the disappointment of her relatives. She found an algebraic sum in a stray copy of a fashion magazine, and this was her first acquaintance with a subject that occupied her attention for the rest of her life. But she was 33 before she found time and means to devote herself to study. She is the author of "The Connection of the Physical Sciences" and a "Physical Geography." She died at an advanced age, keeping the use of her faculties until the last.

Stories of Famous Boys.

The poet Whittier began to rhyme almost as soon as he learned to read, but he told no one but his older sister about his gift. He wrote in the barn or the attic, whenever he could hide away. His father thought he was wasting his time, and might turn his attention to something that would pay better. But his sister had faith in the young poet, and unknown to him she sent one of his poems to the village paper. Whittier was working with his father on a stone wall by the roadside, when the carrier rode by and flung a copy of the paper to him. His eyes fell upon some of his own verses, called "The Exile's Departure." Below the poem was a note from the editor, requesting more poems from the same author. The editor was Wm. Lloyd Garrison, and he and Whittier soon became the best of friends.

Frank R. Stockton, when a boy, lived on a farm in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. One of the rooms of the farm-house was called the "gun-room," and here Frank found an old gun without a lock, which had been put away as useless. He thought he could repair it, and he took it into the garden, carrying a hammer with him. Putting a percussion cap on the nipple, he struck the cap with the hammer he had brought with him. Before the blow he had aimed at one of his neighbor's chickens, and as the gun went off, three of the chickens dropped. The operation was not a complete success, however, for the cap flew up and struck the young marksman in the eye, nearly putting it out.

When Alphonse Daudet, the rich and famous French author, was the poor unknown Daudet and first came to Paris from Lyons, he was so poor he wore a pair of rubber boots without slippers or stockings under them, and a ragged suit of summer clothes, while he made his cold journey in a freight car, eating nothing for two days to save expense. By chance the Empress saw a copy of his poems, and directed the Duc de Morny to send for him. With the greatest difficulty the poor fellow persuaded a tailor to trust him for a suit of clothes in which he might answer the duke's summons to the Tuilleries. But when De Morny offered him a secretaryship with a salary of 5,000 francs, his hardships were over forever.

When Abraham Lincoln was a little boy he borrowed a copy of a "Life of Washington." As he read the book he began to wonder if there was not some great place in the world for him to fill. Soon after, when he was playing with some companions and making considerable noise, an old woman asked him, "Now, Abe, what on earth will you ever be good for if you keep a-go'in' on in this way?" Abe thought a moment then replied, "Well, I reckon I'm goin' to be President of the United States one of these days."

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SCIATICA, BURNS.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

Questions--No. 16.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invited to contribute to this department.]

1. What is the only bone in the body which is completely ossified, or hardened at birth?
2. What are the elements that mainly compose the earth's crust?
3. What is the color of the gulf stream?
4. Where is salt found most abundantly in the United States?

ANSWERS NO. 13, GIVEN DECEMBER 9, 1891.

1. Greece and Rome.
2. The most intelligent Mongolians in Asia live in Japan.
3. The atmospheric pressure being increased, the boiling point is reached with less heat.
4. Our common law was derived from England.
5. The steam is seen first, as light travels faster than sound.



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found a dollar worth \$175. A barber in Chester, Pa.,
received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N. J.,
picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came
across a dime worth \$84. A Kansas farmer found in
his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk
got a quarter for which I paid \$39. The above are but a few
of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily.
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Fine lot

Paas Pog solid col pounds in F. C. MII Secret

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Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The **KANSAS FARMER** wishes its many friends a Merry Christmas.

The crank who lost his life and killed some innocent people in blowing up millionaire Sage's office in New York, turns out to be Henry L. Norcross, a note broker from Boston. The money-getting mania seems to have possessed him completely. It is now thoroughly established that he was entirely alone in the plot.

W. R. Macklin, of Haddam, Kas., writes to suggest that in addition to A. Etoe's plan for irrigating the atmosphere, a wide belt of forest trees be planted, running east and west along his line of windmills, to keep the hot winds out. Mr. Macklin is of opinion that tree-planting cannot be overdone in Kansas, provided we take good care of the trees.

During the recent meeting of the State Horticultural Society in Beloit, the Industrial School for Girls was the recipient of beautiful fruits, and also of words of cheer from the society. The ladies of the school tender their sincere thanks for the kind courtesies of the society, hoping that its members may be abundantly blessed in their beneficent efforts to develop the resources of our great State.

Ex-Governor George T. Anthony, now one of Kansas' Railroad Commissioners, was running a good race for the position made vacant on the Inter-State Commerce Commission by the resignation of Judge Cooley, when Congressman Funston, who appears to have an old score to settle with the ex-Governor, appeared before the President and made such representations as entirely spoiled Anthony's chances for the appointment.

Stephen B. Elkins, now of West Virginia, has been appointed to the Cabinet position of Secretary of War. This will, by many, be looked upon as at least a partial surrender of the President to the "machine" element in Republican politics. As viewed from the non-partisan standpoint of the **KANSAS FARMER** the appointment does the President no credit. It may not be proper to conclude from this appointment that the President is scheming for a nomination, but it is just such an act as a schemer would do if he were "laying wires."

OPENING OF THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

On Saturday, the 19th inst., after two years of negotiation, the United States Commission had successfully concluded an agreement with a commission appointed by the Cherokee Council, whereby the sale of the "Strip" for \$8,595,736.12½ is agreed to.

The contract, as soon as ratified by the National Council of Cherokees, now in session, must be sent to the President of the United States, and then must be ratified by Congress before March 4th, 1893, or the agreement is null and void.

SENATOR PLUMB DEAD.

On last Sunday, at a little after noon, the news was flashed over the wires that Senator Preston B. Plumb had died of apoplexy at half-past 11, at his rooms in Washington. The cause was overwork. For several weeks the Senator had found his formerly robust health giving way, and had within a few days been advised by his physician that he must give himself rest or soon die. He had promised to heed this counsel. He had, however, worked on as usual, and was known, between 12 and 1 o'clock the night before his death, to have read, corrected and signed forty letters previously dictated to his stenographer.

Senator Plumb was a worker. His equal in this respect does not exist in the United States. It has been stated that no other six men did as much work as he. He was devoted to the interests of Kansas and Kansas people and willing to help everybody else. He was a practical man and cared little or nothing about theories. He was on the lookout for something to benefit Kansas. He was a vigorous and broad-minded student of practical statesmanship as applied to economic questions. He was scarcely a partisan, using party only as a means of doing things. He often acted contrary to the wishes of the "machine" of his party, refusing to subvert his judgment to partisan dictation, and thereby exposing himself to the ill-will of the politicians. During the campaign of 1890 the party leaders were much inclined to disown him on this account.

No man ever consulted the judgment of the people he represented more carefully than did Senator Plumb. He read with marvelous closeness all of the papers of Kansas. Nothing that occupied the attention of the people in any part of the State ever escaped him. He corresponded with everybody who would write to him, and never let a correspondent stop until he had communicated every idea he possessed on any matter of public interest. He always knew the trend of the people's thoughts as rapidly as it was defined. He considered himself the servant of the people and brought his tremendous energies to the service.

He was not an orator, being awkward in gesture and unimpressive in manner. But he was almost irresistible as a debater, being abundantly fortified with facts and arguments, which he delivered with sledge-hammer energy and force.

He was recognized as the ablest business man in the Senate, and his views on business propositions were sought alike by men of all parties.

His influence in the Senate and in the departments was unsurpassed.

His honesty of purpose was never questioned.

He had a big, warm heart and a genial disposition. He was easily approachable. The humblest citizen was his acknowledged equal, and if a Kansan, had a right to command his services. Whenever he had to deny a request, the person denied ever afterwards felt sure that in the Senator he had a personal friend.

It is impossible to enumerate his characteristics in the space of a brief editorial.

His statesmanship was as broad as the nation; his sympathies were genuine, unselfish and personal. His common sense, his experiences of life from those of a poor printer boy to the exalted position of a leader in the Senate of the United States, his fertility of resource, his thorough knowledge of people and events, his tremendous energy, his attention to duty, his capacity for work, his patriotism, his sympathy, his capacity for business, his interest in promoting the general welfare, his attention to the personal requests of his constituents, his success, have made him a prominent figure and marked him as typical of a kind of men and characteristic of social forces which are the hope of the people in the developments of the present transition period of the world's history.

His death is by the people of Kansas, irrespective of party, felt to be a personal bereavement.

LARGE BALANCE IN OUR FAVOR.

The summary statement by the United States Treasury, of exports and imports of the United States for the year 1890 and for the first ten months of 1891, in which gold and silver are treated as commodities, show that for the year 1890 our people sent abroad merchandise, gold and silver in excess of what they imported of these ar-

ticles, \$42,051,476 worth. During the first ten months of 1891 we sent abroad in excess of what we received from abroad, \$101,154,710 worth, so that during the twenty-two months covered by the report our account with the rest of the world was improved to the amount of \$143,212,186. Whether this has been applied to the payment of foreign indebtedness or is made a part of the open account is not shown by the report. But the fact that gold is not coming to this country in large amounts indicates that at least a part of the above sum is in the open account and is being settled now. In the meantime we are still sending abroad immense quantities of breadstuffs, so that we are adding to the balance in our favor, and are likely to take pay in gold unless the needs of some foreign countries for coin shall be intensified by war, in which case they will return American securities instead of gold.

FOR CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

One of the most important advisory conventions ever held in this country was that which deliberated at Kansas City last week on the subject of the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers.

Careful discussion of the subject resulted in the adoption of the following resolutions:

First—Inasmuch as the constitution confides to the general government the regulation of commerce with foreign nations among the several States, an essential means to which is adequate and economical transportation facilities; gives it exclusive jurisdiction over the navigable waters of the United States, and enjoins upon it the promotion of the public welfare, no exercise of its power is more legitimate, no expenditure of public money more fully authorized, and no duty more imperative than such improvement of waterways of national importance as will secure the most adequate and economical transportation for the products of the people.

Second—The records of the government show that of the commodities entering into the export trade of the United States 70 per cent are of agricultural production, of which 93 per cent is produced in the valleys of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, which fact demonstrates the national importance in foreign trade of the chief industry of these great valleys. It is universally recognized that the manufacturing, mining and forestry industries of the country find the principal consumers of their products in the farmers and planters residing in these great valleys, upon whose prosperity theirs is therefore dependent. In view of these facts the promotion of the agricultural industry of the Missouri and Mississippi valleys is of fundamental national interest, upon which depends alike our foreign commerce and the prosperity of all other great productive industries.

Third—Agriculture in these great valleys has become depressed, and in turn retards other industries, by commercial changes which make it necessary to provide cheaper transportation for its great staple products than has yet been afforded or can be afforded by railroad facilities alone. Transportation is a non-productive industry, and its cost is a tax upon production, which the public welfare demands should be so adjusted by such wise provision of facilities as will secure the minimum charge consistent with the equitable profit of those engaged therein. Experience in both this and other countries has shown that the average cost of water transportation for the products of agriculture, as well as of mining and forestry and the cheaper commodities of manufactures, does not exceed one-fifth that of railroads where water lines are absent; while with co-existing water and rail facilities the water lines take such cheap commodities at such lower rates as indicated, and effect a reduction of fully one-half in the average in the cost of all transportation, thus securing the producers correspondingly extended markets and increased rewards for their labor, and so promoting all productive industries and the general welfare of the people. Experience has likewise demonstrated that where water lines exist, to carry the cheap products of agriculture and other cheap commodities the increased prosperity of the people and the development of correlated industries resulting therefrom, provide for the railroads a greater tonnage and larger net earnings than accrue to roads not so situated. Therefore, while the provision of water transportation for such cheap commodities in these great valleys promotes all productive industry, it is no less in the interest of the railroads than in the interest of the people.

Fourth—The surveys of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers by the officers of the government have shown them to possess an abundant volume of water for the transportation demanded, if properly improved and controlled. Therefore, in view of the facts herein recited the speedy and complete improvement of these streams, so as to fully utilize their value as channels of commerce, is of national significance, demanded alike by our foreign trade, by all productive industries, by the interest of railways and by the general welfare of the entire country.

Fifth—In view of the national importance of the improvement of these waterways, we refer with peculiar gratification to the declaration of President Harrison

that "It is a better policy when a work has once been determined to be of national significance that the appropriation should be sufficient to bring it speedily and without loss to a conclusion," and commend with the highest approval, the enunciation of such policy on the part of the national executive. We commend to Congress a policy of adequate and continuous appropriations, to be placed at the disposal of the officers of the government, for such application as in their scientific judgment will most surely, speedily and permanently open these great waterways to the commerce of the country.

Sixth—The general system adopted for the improvement of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers has been proved by experience to be adequate and effective, and is approved, not only by the highest principles of engineering science, but by experience in other countries and our own. It is therefore entitled to the unqualified approval of this convention and of Congress; and in view of the magnitude of the national interests dependent upon its application, this system should be continued and its greater perfection made possible, by liberal and continuous appropriations.

Seventh—The appropriations for the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers should be separated from the river and harbor bill, the magnitude of the interests dependent thereon, being such as to entitle them to national recognition, and the peculiar fostering attention of the government.

Eighth—We urgently represent that the necessities of the situation demand the annual appropriation by Congress of the sums of \$5,000,000 for the Missouri river and of \$7,000,000 for the Mississippi river, and that such appropriations should be continued until those rivers are made safely navigable from the headwaters of the Missouri to its mouth and from the mouth of the Missouri to the gulf.

Ninth—The efforts for the improvement of the Mississippi river in the past ten years having proven that the control of the flood waters of that stream by means of levees, whereby its waters are kept within the channel and the present location of the river maintained, are essential to the improvement of the river for navigation, no less than for the protection of the lower valley from the enormous damage resulting from inundation, such levees should be recognized by Congress as a part of the necessary improvement of that stream and be adequately provided for in appropriations.

Tenth—The people of the States bordering on and traversed by the Missouri and Mississippi rivers are urged to appeal to the Members of Congress representing their districts and the Senators from their States to make the improvement of these rivers by continuous and adequate appropriations the object of their earnest and united effort.

Eleventh—That the people of the districts along the banks of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers within which levee improvements are to be located, are earnestly requested to form themselves into such organizations as are or may be authorized by law to aid as far as possible in the construction of such improvements within their respective districts.

Twelfth—That in the just, though tardy recognition of the claims of the Hennepin canal, as a means of securing cheaper transportation, we see good cause for hope for the friends of the waterways, both natural and artificial; and we extend to said project our warmest sympathy, and pledge to its promoters our most loyal support.

BRAZEN PARTISAN ASSUMPTION.

In calling attention to this year's income of the farmers of the United States, the **New York Tribune** says:

While Senator Pepper and others are engaged in loading down the Senate and the House with bills for the relief of agricultural distress, it might be well to glance at certain other bills of much more practical value to the farmer, namely, the bills he has presented and been paid, for products sold within a few months.

The **Tribune** continues with the following table of farm products marketed at nine Western cities and the cotton shipping points, from August 1 to December 1:

The People to the Farmer, Dr.		
Farm Prices. Value.		
Wheat, bushels.....	127,375,447 85.3c.	\$108,651,656
Corn, bushels.....	37,512,788 42.2c.	15,830,306
Oats, bushels.....	45,415,076 32.2c.	14,623,354
Barley, bushels.....	15,871,379 54.0c.	8,574,544
Rye, bushels.....	11,179,233 77.4c.	8,652,726
Cotton, bales.....	5,306,614 896.50	\$4,746,976.411
Total value.....		\$353,308,087

Further, the **Tribune** says:

Within four months he [the farmer] has taken in more cash than any other branch of trade in the United States takes in during an entire year, and has received better prices than usual for the best crops ever grown. * * *

But the **Tribune** is not above the policy which leads partisan papers of every persuasion to assume for its party's part in public affairs a large part of the credit of these results of providentially bounteous crops in this country contemporaneously with widespread failures in other countries.

It is a wrong policy for the people to lose sight of the fact that the present crop situation is phenomenal and providential; that failures occur on this side of the water, and that a reversal of the present providential situation would have led to results for which no political party would dare to take the responsibility.

THE KANSAS FARMER ENLARGED.

In view of the constantly increasing circulation of the KANSAS FARMER, it has become quite popular among first-class advertisers, who desire and deserve the patronage of our readers, to insist on securing space in this journal, which they have done to such an extent that the publishers have found it necessary to increase the size of the paper by adding four more pages, making twenty in all, so as not to trench upon the regular departments or the new ones to be added for the new year. Our patrons, subscribers and advertisers, shall have our best attention and get the full worth of their money, and have all the space necessary, even though we have to double the present size to prevent encroachment of reading matter. Last year the length of the pages was extended, giving about five columns increase over the old size, but it proved inadequate to the growing necessities of this journal, so that next week we will have our new folding and binding machinery in place and hereafter issue a twenty-page paper regularly, so long as business keeps up as at present.

This improvement would have been made sooner, but for the long delay in getting the new machinery, ordered three months ago, but which did not come to hand until this week. Our friends who have so kindly borne with us during the temporary infringement upon the reading matter will have ample recompense during 1892 in the choice and valuable matter which will be given our readers, detailed announcement of which will appear next week. Every farmer will be pleased and benefited by reading the KANSAS FARMER next year. No one can afford to miss a single issue. Subscribe now.

THE DISPERSION OF DODDIES.

One of the most remarkable sales of pure-bred stock held this year was the dispersion sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle owned by A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, and sold on the 17th and 18th insts. at his farm at Little Blue, Mo. It was generally considered a risky proceeding at this time of the year to absolutely throw upon the market such a large number of cattle, in view of the low prevailing prices, yet it was done, and the sale was a success, and breeders of Aberdeen-Angus cattle are jubilant over the result, and cattle-breeders generally are greatly encouraged.

The offering included everything, from calves up to aged cows, and everything catalogued sold excepting four head. One was dead, one crippled, and two out of condition. The cattle sold well, everything considered.

The attendance was large and representative, and the bidding was spirited, and especially so for the bulls, which were in lively demand. A number of the females were safe in calf or had calves at foot, so that the buyers of these or even of the old cows were fortunate purchasers, under the skillful salesman of this notable occasion, Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., who took pride in being the master of ceremonies while offering such a lot of grandly-bred cattle to the following list of wise buyers: J. H. Dreisbach, Reno, Kas.; Mr. Williams, Liberty, Mo.; A. Wills, Winchester, Ky.; G. Spencer Merrill, Mine La Motte, Mo.; E. H. White, Fairfax, Mo.; S. Kimmell, Falls City, Neb.; S. W. Munson, Clinton, Mo.; L. A. Willard, Meadville, Mo.; L. H. Kerrick, Bloomington, Ill.; H. W. Elliott, Estill, Mo.; W. H. Coover, Tunnell Hill, Ill.; Wallace Estill, Estill, Mo.; Abner Graves, Dow City, Iowa; Truman Culver, Bolckow, Mo.; S. M. Munson, Mine La Motte, Mo.; James H. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.; Carl Peterman, West Point, Neb.; W. G. Neale, Higginsville, Mo.; S. A. Davis, Greenville, Mo.; Lewis Burris, Warrensburg, Mo.; Col. H. D. Smithson, Kansas City; Jno. Frye, Butler, Mo.; J. H. Rea & Son, Carrollton, Mo.; Harrison Kerrick, Lone Tree, Mo.; E. Rockhill & Son, Conway, Iowa; E. W. Freeman, Huntingdale, Mo.; L. H. Patterson, Keats, Kas.; Geo. Avery, Milford, Kas.; Anderson & Findlay, Lake Forrest, Ill.; Clover Bros., Tunnell Hill, Ill.; Jno. C. Gage, Kansas City; J. K. Woods, Burden,

Kas.; G. F. Baltrade, Kansas City; French Bros., Chapin, Ill.

The heaviest buyers at this sale were James H. Campbell, J. H. Dreisbach, Jno. Frye, A. Wills, E. H. White, L. H. Kerrick, Abner Graves and Carl Peterman.

The top price realized was \$605, for Pride of Verulam 7403, to James H. Campbell. The thirteen-year-old cow, Blackcap 1552, sold for \$405, to S. Kimmell. The plums among the bulls went as follows: Black Jock of Bonnie Blue 13715, the yearling Blackbird bull, went to head the new herd of J. H. Dreisbach, of Leavenworth county, Kansas, for \$400. Procinet 8922, the four-year-old Ericka-topped breeding bull, went to E. Rockhill, of Iowa, for \$255, while Rostel 8920, another four-year-old breeding bull of Matthews', went to French Bros., of Illinois, for \$235.

Thirty-six bulls sold for \$4,830, an average of \$134.15, and ninety-five females sold for \$12,985, an average of \$136.60; or 131 animals catalogued sold for \$17,815, an average of \$136.

While the prices realized cannot be regarded as fancy for cattle so well bred, yet there is cause for encouragement that so large a number of cattle can be so readily disposed of at this season of the year, when public sales have been dragging generally for several years. It is a hopeful indication of better days near at hand for all breeders of improved stock.

CORN IN EUROPE.

Indian corn, or maize, as it is called in Europe, is not produced in that country. On this account its value as an article of food is almost unknown to the people of the old world. Rye has for ages been the chief bread-making grain for the poorer people. The widespread failure of the wheat and rye crops of Europe has suggested to Secretary Rusk, of the United States Department of Agriculture, that it would be an act of kindness to the hungry millions in the famine-stricken districts, as well as a good stroke of business in behalf of American agriculture, to demonstrate in Europe the great value, as well as the cheapness, of corn as a bread-making grain.

Mr. Charles J. Murphy was assigned to the "work of introducing American corn to the people of Europe as human food." The report of Mr. Murphy shows that the work is gradually progressing in the face of long-seated prejudices. The more intelligent people, those who recognize in corn a means of relieving distress, have willingly assisted the special agent. It is probable, however, that the famine itself will supply as much argument as is necessary to secure a large introduction of the cheapest grain produced in the world.

The report of Mr. Murphy is accompanied by a paper from Dr. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, on the "Food Value of Maize." In this he gives the following "comparative statement of the chemical composition of the leading cereals in order to determine, by inspection, their relative value as foods, based upon the proportions of digestible matter they contain:

	Water	Oil or fat	Digestible carbo-hydrates	Crude carbo-hydrates	Albuminoids
Wheat	6.93	10.27	8.67	6.52	10.04
Barley	2.15	1.84	2.09	2.89	1.62
Rye	8.14	2.16	1.94	2.68	5.20
Maize	67.09	71.98	74.52	72.77	70.69
Water	1.38	1.80	1.46	3.80	2.09
Albuminoids	14.31	11.95	11.32	11.33	10.46

Dr. Wiley continues:

From the above data it is possible to form a correct idea of the comparative food value of maize as compared with the other leading cereals, viz., wheat, oats, rye and barley. First of all, it will be seen that in the water content of maize there is a striking resemblance to wheat. It has slightly less water than wheat, and considerably more than hulled oats, rye, or barley. In regard to the ash, it is as low or lower than that of any other cereal. It approaches more nearly that of wheat than that of hulled oats, rye or barley. It is hardly fair, however, to make a comparison with hulled oats alone, inasmuch as when oats are used for food they are ground with the husk on. Especially is this true when used for animal food.

In regard to the oil or fat, maize takes distinctly the first place, with the exception of hulled oats. It contains more than twice as much oil as wheat, three times as much as rye, twice as much as barley, and two-thirds as much as hulled oats. In respect to the digestible carbo-hydrates, meaning by this term sugar, starch, dextrin, and digestible fiber, we find that maize takes its place along with the other cereals. It has more digestible carbo-hydrates than hulled oats, almost the same as wheat, and slightly less than rye or barley. Concerning the quantity of indigestible carbo-hydrates, meaning by this term the indigestible fiber contained in the cereal, it is found that maize occupies a mean position in the list. It has not as large a percentage of indigestible fiber as hulled oats, a slightly larger quantity than wheat or rye, and a considerably less quantity than barley.

In regard to the matters containing nitrogen, which are grouped under the general head of

albuminoids, it is seen by the table that the first place must be awarded to hulled oats. Compared with the other cereals maize has only a slightly lower percentage of these valuable constituents. Concerning the digestible matters in general, indicated in the above table, it may be said that the most important of the list are the digestible carbo-hydrates. Next in importance must be placed the bodies containing nitrogen, viz., the albuminoids. The third class in value will contain the oils or fats. The ash must also not be left out of consideration, since it is from this portion of the plant that the tissues of the bones especially are nourished. Water may be left out of account as of no food value, although it is indispensable to the nourishment of the human body. Its lack of commercial value renders its occurrence in foods in large quantities objectionable when their food value is considered pound for pound.

As indicated by the above analyses maize is fully equal in value as a food to any of the cereals, making up in its content of fat any deficiency which may be noticed in its nitrogenous matters and digestible carbo-hydrates. This conclusion, however, as to the food value of maize, does not rest alone upon the comparison of analytical data. The long years of use of this article by man and beast have shown its high character. Whether to be used as food for producing muscle for labor or as a means of fattening animals, it has been found to be of superior value to any of the other cereals produced in the United States. It feeds a large portion of the laboring men of the country, especially in the South. It is the almost universal food for fattening hogs, but in every function in which it has been used it has been found to bear out equally well the high place accorded to it from a study of its chemical composition.

Another valuable paper published in connection with those of Mr. Murphy and Dr. Wiley is a statistical report by B. W. Snow, Assistant Statistician of the Department of Agriculture. In this he shows that the "farmers' contributions to our foreign commerce have always been large, the results of his labor furnishing 75 per cent. of the total value of our shipments abroad." He finds, however, that corn has never been an important export item, the average annual shipments during the period, 1870 to 1890, inclusive, being but 56,000,000 bushels, and the heaviest shipment in a single year only 103,000,000 bushels. Less than 4 per cent. of the production of the period has been sold abroad and 6.5 per cent. is the largest proportion for any year of the two decades.

In the following table is shown where the greatest cereal crop ever grown in any country, viz., the corn crop of 1889 was produced:

	Bushels	Acres	Value
Maine	1,034,000	28,717	\$ 589,273
New Hampshire	1,811,000	35,024	734,287
Vermont	2,044,000	58,397	1,124,142
Massachusetts	1,997,000	58,209	1,078,147
Rhode Island	863,000	12,558	220,116
Connecticut	1,766,000	56,977	953,795
New York	20,475,000	698,800	10,032,672
New Jersey	10,792,000	357,342	5,395,864
Pennsylvania	41,225,000	1,383,377	18,983,332
Delaware	3,905,000	123,138	1,640,050
Maryland	15,105,000	733,239	6,495,031
Virginia	34,231,000	2,152,911	15,061,765
North Carolina	33,050,000	2,754,127	17,519,248
South Carolina	18,310,000	1,592,152	9,887,264
Georgia	33,730,000	3,011,602	18,561,468
Florida	5,206,000	486,562	3,019,604
Alabama	33,944,000	2,514,370	17,311,437
Mississippi	20,474,000	1,991,481	14,730,060
Louisiana	18,949,000	1,082,826	9,684,222
Texas	53,698,000	4,573,645	29,294,196
Arkansas	42,608,000	2,130,399	18,321,431
Tennessee	80,891,000	3,674,140	29,907,500
West Virginia	15,199,000	678,518	6,079,521
Kentucky	75,382,000	2,844,601	25,629,855
Ohio	88,653,000	3,005,184	27,575,568
Michigan	22,737,000	967,513	8,412,526
Indiana	106,656,000	3,677,808	28,797,237
Illinois	259,125,000	8,022,454	62,190,063
Wisconsin	28,415,000	1,080,414	8,240,318
Minnesota	21,263,000	746,067	5,740,986
Iowa	349,966,000	8,859,898	66,493,534
Missouri	218,841,000	6,796,318	50,333,531
Kansas	240,508,000	6,813,251	43,291,397
Nebraska	149,543,000	4,097,067	25,422,301
California	4,464,000	158,238	2,544,322
Oregon	157,000	7,854	102,102
Colorado	1,092,000	42,993	633,373
Dakota	14,743,000	819,068	4,865,264
New Mexico	1,126,000	56,289	675,468
Utah	644,000	35,175	392,659
Total	2,112,892,000	78,319,651	\$97,918,820

ANNUAL MEETING STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual meeting of the State Board of Agriculture convenes in Representative hall, Topeka, Kas., January 13, 1892, and will continue in session three days.

A programme, to be published in a few days, has been prepared for that occasion, which ought to attract the live, progressive farmers from all portions of the State.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, Chief of Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C., will be present and read a paper on "The Introduction of American Meat Products into European Markets." President Geo. T. Fairchild, of the State Agricultural college, will address the meeting on "The Farmer's Place in the General Production of Wealth." Professors C. C. Georgeson, N. S. Mayo and F. H. White, of the same institution, will read papers on subjects as follows: The first, "Rotation of Crops from a Scientific Standpoint;" second, "Lumpy Jaw in Cattle;" third, "Taxation." Chancellor F. H. Snow, of the State University, will give in full the results of his experiments in exterminating chinch bugs.

All the leading industries of Kansas

agriculture will be ably presented by men of large experience in their respective lines.

The ladies, the farmers' wives of the State, will also be represented on the programme, and it is hoped many will attend and contribute to its success.

All papers read will be open to discussion.

The Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association and the Swine Breeders' Association of the State, also hold their meetings during the same week.

A rate of one and one-third fare has been secured over all leading railroads in Kansas, applicable to all points in the State, including Kansas City and St. Joe, Mo. Those purchasing tickets for the meeting must get a receipt from agents who sell the tickets, showing that full fare was paid over a given road to the meeting. Such receipt signed by the Secretary of the meeting entitles the holder to one-third rate over the same road home. A certificate must be secured from agent of each road traveled over. Tickets may be purchased for the meeting on Monday (the 11th) preceding the meeting, and return tickets will be good on Monday (the 18th) following.

M. MOHLER.

Topeka, Kas.

JOHNSON COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The ninth annual session of the Farmers' Institute of Johnson County was convened at Grange hall, in Gardner, at 8 o'clock p. m., Wednesday, December 16, 1891.

The institute was called to order by the President, C. M. Dickson, and opened by prayer by Rev. J. Endacott, of Gardner.

The President then delivered his annual address, which consisted largely of a historical review of the institute from its organization.

The address of welcome was delivered by Rev. J. Endacott.

Excellent music was furnished by the Gardner choir, Mrs. Grace Snapp presiding at the organ.

Short addresses were made by A. P. Reardon, of McLouth, Thomas White, of Topeka, C. B. Pellett and O. C. Garden, of Lexington township.

At the evening session excellent papers were read and discussed as follows: "Some of Our Insect Foes," by W. S. Dill; "Poultry Breeding," by Mrs. T. W. Dare; "Temperance," by Mrs. M. E. Thomas.

On Thursday, December 17, the institute was called to order at 9 o'clock. The following interesting and valuable papers were read and discussed: "Rotation of Crops," by C. B. Pellett; "Horse Growing," by C. McLain; "Swine Raising," by J. W. Thomas.

At the evening session the program was continued by the following able papers: "Economy in Constructing Farm Buildings," by T. R. Cunningham; "Chrysanthemums and Other Things," by Mrs. McFeaters; "Some Things I Learned in New England Last Summer," by Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture.

On Friday, December 19, the institute was again called to order at 9 o'clock, when Prof. C. C. Georgeson, of the Agricultural college, read a most valuable paper on "Stock Feeding." This was followed by an able paper and discussion on "How May Farming be Made More Successful," by C. M. T. Hulett.

In the afternoon the interest was unabated, while the following papers were read and discussed: "Better Roads," by J. C. Cramer; "Taxation," by Prof. F. H. White, of the Agricultural college; "Milk Dairying," by Frank Breyfogel.

This institute was one of deep interest throughout, and it illustrated the fact that farmers are in earnest in adopting everything that will help them to greater success. It brought together men of learning and men full of thought and purpose. The questions were discussed ably. Much may be learned from these discussions and great profit may be gained by bringing farmers together.

The next meeting will be held at Edgerton, on Wednesday, January 4, 1892. **

STATE DAIRY CONVENTION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held at Clay Center, on Thursday and Friday, December 31 and January 1. When it is known that the creameries in one county in Kansas last year paid out \$200,000 for milk, it is not surprising that a lively interest is felt in the coming meeting, and that a large attendance is expected.

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Horticulture.

BELOIT'S WELCOME.

The following from the address of E. A. Taylor, the leading nurseryman of north-western Kansas, welcoming the State Horticultural Society to Beloit upon the occasion of the late meeting, breathes the hearty spirit of the pioneer and contains information of importance:

I want to tell you, friends, how glad we pioneers of the northwest are to have you come out here to visit us and give us counsel and encouragement. We want you to feel at home and enjoy your brief stay with us while performing your missionary work. We invited you here that you might see what we have done and how we have done it. We have brought these specimens of fruit to prove to you that our soil and climate will repay intelligent and steadfast industry. We knew, gentlemen, who we were inviting, when we asked you to visit us. We knew of your refined tastes and of your pleasant home surroundings. Hence we have brought plants and vines from the conservatory and the less pretentious bay window, and again from the window shelf of the one-roomed home. For, gentlemen, we wanted you to feel at home among us, and knew these would be familiar objects such as enter into your daily associations.

We commenced here on the buffalo sod, as you began before us in the east. We have encountered many hardships and disappointments during these years of labor and anticipation; we have borne the cross, and now ask you to rejoice with us while we are being crowned. Our dwellings, which were built upon the unprotected prairie, are now embowered with choicest vines, surrounded with shady lawns, our orchards contain all the fruits adapted to our climate.

In this (Mitchell) county we have grown this season about 20,000 bushels of apples, 15,000 bushels of peaches, 1,000 bushels of pears, 1,000 bushels of plums, 2,000 bushels of cherries, 500 bushels of apricots, sixty tons of grapes, besides a corresponding amount of small fruits, and this is practically the products from orchards of six to twelve years' planting. We have shipped considerable of our surplus to Montana, successfully competed with Utah, Washington and Oregon fruits. Yes, gentlemen, we are thankful, we are happy, and we ask you to rejoice with us. Are not prayer and gratitude twin attributes of a Christian spirit? Many times did I this summer, while viewing my large apples, luscious pears, rich peaches, fragrant roses, syringas, honeysuckles, exclaim, "Praise the Lord; glory to God in the highest." Yes, brothers, we are being crowned and want to manifest our gratitude. We want you to rejoice with us and to witness that we are carrying the flag inland, and have planted it where it was never seen before.

In conclusion, friends, we welcome you because of your labors to develop and promote one of the most important industries of our beloved commonwealth, an industry that not only increases the wealth and prosperity of its people, but conduces to a higher civilization, a better manhood, and contented happy homes. Through your labors you have won for our State the great honor of being recognized as one of the leading States in the list, having remarkable adaptation to fruit-growing, and pushed her well up to the front. For your many achievements in your noble line of work, we earnestly congratulate you and heartily welcome you to our city and our homes, and in the name of Beloit, I bid you to fully accept our offerings to you on this occasion as an earnest of our hearty appreciation of your labors.

Small Fruits in 1891.

Read before the State Horticultural Society, at Beloit, December 9, 1891, by Miss Anna Bowman, of Leavenworth.

Strawberries came through the winter in fine condition, and indications pointed to an enormous crop. For some time previous to and during the blossoming period, very little rain fell, the ground was dry and hard and much apprehension was felt. When the Crescent was within a week of ripening its first berries, we had rain, and during the rest of the season it fell in quantities, at any and all times, and it was pick in the rain or not at all. As a consequence, the market was glutted with soft fruit, very little being in any condition for shipment. Thousands of

bushels rotted in the field, and whole plantations of Crescents were never picked. Strawberries sold as low as 50 cents a crate, and no buyers. The average price was \$1.

Where the plants were well mulched the berries were much better, but wherever a berry, either in the green or ripe stage, came in contact with the ground it immediately rotted.

The Warfield came into market here this season for the first time, and the result proves it has come to stay. It stood the wet weather better than any other berry and always brought the highest prices. Warfields sold for \$3 a crate, when other berries were going begging at a dollar. I sold Warfields for \$1.75 right along with inferior sorts only bringing 50 and 75 cents.

The Bubach is a grand variety, in spite of its failure to stand a wet season. It rots badly. Given a favorable season and there is no better for the money, especially for home market. Its great size and bright color find it a ready sale. If care is exercised in packing it is valuable for shipment.

The Crescent, so far, is our best early berry.

Michel has not yet been fruited here. Spring-set plantations of this variety show a wonderfully vigorous plant growth.

The Haverland is much praised by those who have fruited it, and it will be extensively planted next season.

Jessie is valuable only as a fertilizer for Warfield, and when we get something better it will not be heard from. One of our fruit-growers has originated a new variety called the Cyclone, which he predicts will supersede the Jessie as a pallenizer for Warfield. We hope he is right, as the Jessie has proved worthless for us, except as a fertilizer.

Capt. Jack is not keeping up its record with us. The blossoms blighted badly this season and yield was very inferior.

Windsor Chief yields a fine crop of handsome berries, large, firm and with a glossy, beautiful color that always attracts attention. If picked before maturity it is quite acid in flavor. Is an excellent shipping berry. It gives best results where not allowed to mat too thickly and fertilized with Glendale.

Glendale is valuable only as a fertilizer for Windsor Chief and Bubach. It makes a splendid fertilizer for Bubach, seeming to impart some of its own firmness to the Bubach. I find hard work to dispose of the Glendale, but will continue using it as a fertilizer, till I can get something better.

The Mt. Vernon is a good late variety, productive, fine flavor, moderately firm, and lengthens out the strawberry season. Sold the last picking of this berry 27th of June, realizing \$2 per crate. Our earliest berries came into market about the 16th of May.

The Gandy has disappointed me very much. It yields a few large, handsome berries, not enough to pay for planting. It may prove valuable in some localities, or where size, not quality, is desired.

The Cloud is valueless in this section, as are Charles Downing, Downer's Prolific, Pineapple, May King, Sharpless and Lady Rusk.

Stayman's No. 1 is well spoken of. Will fruit it next season.

If I could only plant two varieties, would say Warfield and Bubach every time. Plant Warfield three feet apart in rows, well thinned and fertilized with Jessie. Bubach is not such a rank grower as Warfield, seems to thrive on poor soil; fertilize with Glendale or Jessie.

This season was an unfavorable one for the strawberry-grower. Everyone seemed to have developed a taste for horticulture. Every farm wagon, buggy, cart, or vehicle of any description coming into town, held concealed in its recesses one or more crates of strawberries. They were peddled from house to house and traded at the store, more frequently left to be sold at whatever they would bring. Many acres have been plowed under since the unfavorable returns. The grower of the future will have to trim his sails very closely, and be satisfied with small margins.

Raspberries never sold so low as the present season. They averaged \$1.25 per crate, \$1.40 for Greggs. The leading varieties were, Hopkins, Souhegan, Mammoth Cluster and Gregg. When we get a variety which will combine hardness with the size and yield of the Gregg, we will have the ideal raspberry. Our Douglas county friends claim to have originated

FOR SICK HEADACHE,

Ayer's Pills are the most prompt and efficacious remedy. They strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief.

"I have used, with success, Ayer's Pills for headache, to which I am subject, and I find by experience that the action of these Pills is beneficial in giving tone to my body and renewing my strength. In a word, they are refreshing. Ayer's Pills and health go hand in hand, in my case."—Wm. H. Guyer, Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

such a berry, and we are anxiously waiting it. There was a great demand for red raspberries this season, and doubtless many acres will be set to them next spring. The people are fickle, and whenever an article becomes scarce, they want it. A few years ago, it did not pay to raise the reds, as there was no demand for them. Now everything is red raspberries. Turner for early and Cuthbert for medium and late, were the chief varieties planted. Shafer's Colossal does not meet with favor here, winter-kills and its dark color affects the sale.

Blackberries yielded well this season and also came in for low prices. The Snyder forged away ahead as the berry for the money. The early blackberry is the one to tie to. The Snyder, when severely pruned, well cultivated, and given abundance of plant food is the berry for the fruit-grower. Close pruning greatly increases the size, and its wonderful productiveness and hardness places it in the lead. The blackberry is just coming to the front here again. The Kittatiny and Lawton, which used to be planted extensively, proved such failures as to discourage the planting of blackberries. The former rusted so badly and the latter always winter-killed. The merits of the Snyder are now beginning to be appreciated. The Erie bore a fine crop of berries this year, and if it stands our climate, will be a valuable addition. Its only fault is it is not early enough. The Taylor, with but few exceptions, has proved worthless, and does not pay for the ground it occupies. It is a delicious berry, and for the amateur who can coddle and study, its needs I know of no better. Some report favorably on the Early Harvest, claiming that while it was not hardy, its earliness makes it a valuable berry. I think that there is more money in raising blackberries at \$1 a crate, which was the average price paid this season, than in growing raspberries at \$1.50 per crate. I don't want any more raspberries. I have to neglect my strawberries to pick and market them, and that does not pay. There is just enough of a hiatus between the strawberry and blackberry to give the poor grower a chance to "ketch up."

Breathes there a man with heart so rash,
To dream by small fruits to keep in cash?
If such there be, go, mark him well,
A few short years will sound his knell.
For him, no more the rural scene,
The commission man of suspicious mien.
The populous city gathers him in,
And he dreams no more of the fruit-grower's "tin."

The special quality of Ayer's Hair Vigor is that it restores the natural growth, color, and texture of the hair. It vitalizes the roots and follicles, removes dandruff, and heals itching humors in the scalp. In this respect, it surpasses all similar preparations.

Let school-taught pride dissemble all it can,
These little things are great to little man;
And wiser he, whose sympathetic mind
Exults in all the good of all mankind.
—Oliver Goldsmith.

The California Land Co., of 389 Sibley St., St. Paul, Minn., is offering splendid inducements to investors. People of moderate means can invest in Tulare county, California, with good prospects of large returns. Write the California Land Co. for catalogue, giving an interesting bit of information about California.

For Weak Men!

If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Albion, Mich.

Attend the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

What folly! To be without BEECHAM'S PILLS.

The Poultry Yard.

Chickens in a Brooder.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In raising chickens in a brooder, two important items are necessary, and these are warmth and cleanliness. During the day, the little chicks will run about and will need less heat than at night. But when night comes they will huddle together and the colder it gets the closer they will crowd in consequence. More or less will be found dead in the morning. A little care in providing warmth would readily have avoided this loss. They can be looked after during the day, but at night they must of necessity be left to themselves a good portion of the time, and it is very necessary that the heat be arranged to keep them warm all through the night. When heated by hot water a very little additional flame during the night will secure the additional heat required, and a good plan of management is to turn up the light a little before going to bed.

Cleanliness is important in maintaining good health. A good plan of management is to have a supply of dry sand and sprinkle liberally over the floor of the brooder. When this becomes foul it is easy to clean off. It should be dry and kept dry or it will stick to the floor and make the task of cleaning more laborious. When sand cannot be secured conveniently, the next best material to use is wheat bran. Like sand, it should be dry and kept dry. A help in doing this, as well as in keeping clean, is to have shallow vessels for the soft feed and drinking water. Grain, like millet seed or sorghum seed, can be scattered on the floor of the brooder. Corn bread or oat bread are good materials to commence feeding young fowls. Chopped boiled eggs are good, but at this season they are somewhat expensive, and fully as good results can be secured by using baked corn bread and crumbling fine, or taking old wheat bread scraps that are left from the table, soaking them until soft in sweet milk and feeding in shallow vessels of some kind. In a short time they will eat millet seed and then sorghum seed, and they, with bran, corn bread and wheat bread soaked in milk, will make up a good variety. Do not rely upon any one material alone, and especially upon corn meal. Keep warm, clean and dry, and feed often with a good variety, and there is no trouble in keeping brooder chickens healthy and growing so that when ten weeks old they will average two pounds each, the best stage to market.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Cholera.

Cholera is more dreaded than any other disease; is epidemic and very contagious. It is caused, says the *Farmers' Magazine*, by overcrowding, keeping too many in one place, bad sanitary arrangement, unwholesome food and water. The fowl has a dejected, sleepy and drooping appearance; is thirsty, has as low stalking gait, sometimes weak, and falls down. The comb and wattles lose their color, turning pale and dark; discharge is greenish like sulphur and water mixed, afterwards becomes thin and frothy. The crop fills with mucus and wind, and the food is not digested; the breathing heavy and fast with the eyes closed, and in a few hours death. As a preventive, remove all sick fowls, give tonics that will aid digestion, give the fowls more space, keep the house well ventilated, clean and dry; they and places of resort should be thoroughly disinfected with five ounces of sulphuric acid to one gallon of water; space up the yards and runs, give the fowls a preventive that will render inert the poison in their system. There is nothing so effectual as kerosene. It should be given two or three times a week, as follows: Take corn or wheat and let it soak in the oil a few hours; then feed to the fowls, or mix it in soft feed, one tablespoonful to two quarts of corn meal.

In the Dairy.

Co-operative Dairying.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—So many of the essential points to obtaining the best results in butter-making are not attainable in the great proportion of small farm dairies in this State, that it seems as though the co-operative system might come in to great advantage. In many of the States east of us the system has been quite extensively adopted with satisfaction to all concerned.

Where at least a hundred cows can be secured in a radius of four or five miles, the work is possible. The hard work of farm dairying, which, somehow, seems to fall upon the women's shoulders, is shifted to mechanical shoulders that have no soul, neither grow weary. The product, when obtained, finds a ready cash market, instead of reluctant acceptance and store pay from the cross-roads dealer. Patrons change work with each other in the delivery of their milk, so that that part of the labor is greatly lightened. They receive back the skim-milk in the most valuable condition for feeding young stock, enabling them to keep up their herds in full numbers and their farms are not robbed of fertility—a point that will be more appreciated in the future than in the past in our State. Many of these co-operative affairs have a store attachment to the business. They purchase the staple articles of their needs, and so turn another honest penny.

The necessary expense for the plant need not be over \$1,000. A steam engine, extractor or separator with accumulator, is about all the machinery needed, and then with good management at the helm, satisfaction and success will come.

The climate and water sources of this State are such that househo'd dairying, unless you can use a hand-separator, is rather an up-hill business, and a little effort and organization in hundreds of neighborhoods would send us a long way ahead in the development of the industry.

Kansas State Dairy Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association will be held in Clay Center on Thursday and Friday, December 31 and January 1. All delegations from local and county societies, and societies of other States, and all persons who are faithfully working to promote the dairy interests of Kansas, are most cordially invited to this meeting. Special hotel rates on application to the Secretary.

Free space for dairy machinery and appliances, with a practical showing each day by exhibitor; and, also, space for butter and cheese. Kansas creameries, factories and private dairies competing. Butter to be shown in nine-pound pails and one-pound prints, and cheese in market style. All entries close December 30, and each article must be in place by 10 a. m. on first day of session. After premiums are awarded all butter and cheese becomes the property of the association, and will be sold to the highest bidder, proceeds to be used in the payment of premiums, and balance, if any, to go into the treasury for further advancement in dairy work.

J. E. NISSLEY, Secretary.
Abilene, Kas.

How to Get the Most Cream.

To determine this, a series of experiments were made at the Cornell (N. Y.) Experiment Station. The method adopted was that of determining the percentage of cream left in the milk by the several methods.

In eleven trials of milk set in the Cooley creamer with ice water, at 44°, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was .24.

In eleven trials of milk diluted with an equal weight of cold water and set in open air, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was 1.28

In six trials where milk was diluted with 20 and 50 per cent. of cold water, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was 1.24.

In ten trials of milk diluted 10 to 100 per cent. of its weight of hot water, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was 1.11.

In two trials where milk was set in deep cans with, dilution, in running water at 60° to 63°, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was .89.

In two trials of milk set in shallow pans,

at 60° to 64°, the average per cent. of fat in the skim-milk .48.

In one trial where milk was set in shallow pans, and one-third of its weight of water at 120° added, the per cent. of fat in the skim-milk was .75.

Don't work with poor or dull tools. A sharp file and a good grindstone should be at hand at all times, and an occasional purchase of a new one made.

When you are counting out those silver dollars for that ton of bran, with more or less wheat chaff blown in, at the same price, it suggests the thought that a substitute crop ought to be grown upon your own farm. In oats, cow peas and Japanese lentils, etc., perhaps an outlet can be found.

Well, Sarah, what have you been doing, to make you look so young? Oh, nothing much, only been using Hall's Hair Renewer to restore the color of my hair.

"August Flower"

How does he feel?—He feels cranky, and is constantly experimenting, dieting himself, adopting strange notions, and changing the cooking, the dishes, the hours, and manner of his eating—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels at times a gnawing, voracious, insatiable appetite, wholly unaccountable, unnatural and unhealthy.—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels no desire to go to the table and a grumbling, fault-finding, over-nicety about what is set before him when he is there—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He feels after a spell of this abnormal appetite an utter abhorrence, loathing, and detestation of food; as if a mouthful would kill him—August Flower the Remedy.

How does he feel?—He has irregular bowels and peculiar stools—August Flower the Remedy. ©

CANCERS

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Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Plaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. DR. H. C. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.

FULL BEARD AND HAIR, 21 DAYS, ANYBODY. This is the only... Full use Razor, 2 blades, Hair Cutter, Dueson's Razor, Money Making Guide, Unique Pocket Book and Letters Guide to Marriage. All 3, 10c. In stamps, worth 5 times this amount. Smith Med. Co., Palestine, Ill.

CANCER and Tumors CURED! No knife! book free. DR. GRATTON & NORRIS, No. 143 Elm Street Cincinnati, O.

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Why not? You can do so honorably, surely. Have you read our illustrated advertisement in the first number of this paper, this month? Better do so, if you haven't. We can and will, if you please, teach you quickly and without PAY, how to earn from \$5 to \$10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. You can commence at home, in any part of America. We start you. Both sexes. All ages. Easy to learn and manage. All particulars FREE. Better write at once, if you haven't already. Address Stinson & Co., Box 1613, Portland, Maine.

Idleness is a Crime. AGENTS WANTED. Both Sexes, Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Garments, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

How to Make a Fortune

WANTED—Salesmen; who can easily make \$25 to \$75 per week, selling the Celebrated Pinless Clothes Line or the Famous Fountain Ink Eraser—Patents recently issued. Sold ONLY by salesmen, to whom we give Exclusive Territory. The Pinless Clothes Line is the only line ever invented that holds cloth without pins—a perfect success. The Fountain Ink Eraser is entirely new; will erase ink instantly, and is king of all. On receipt of \$50 we will mail you sample of either, or sample of both for \$1, with circulars, price-lists and terms. Secure your territory at once. THE PINLESS CLOTHES LINE CO., No. 200 Hermon St., Worcester, Mass.

AGENT made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Corsets and Specialties. 100 PER CENT. profit and Cash Prizes. Sample free. Dr. Bridgman, B'way, New York.

Shipping Horses.

Always have something to put on wounds. Phenol Sodique arrests inflammation immediately. Natural healing follows. Equally good for all flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmac Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits There is but one genuine Better sent out and have it to refer to.

GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN EYE RESTORER. CATARRH CURE.



The Deaf Hear The Blind See. Catarrh Impossible



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwag to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it, serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one Instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAN., March 12, 1891. Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions. Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,713, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.

Private Parlor for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

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LAST & BEAR like WHOLE ROOT Trees; see "Fruits and Fruit Trees"—Free. Amer. Garden says: Novel, USEFUL, to the point. Orange Judd Farmer: Able written; gives trustworthy INFORMATION. Cal. Fruit Grower: Surprising LOW prices! Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum, PRUNE, Peach, Ap't, Quince, Nut, Or Trees. Grafts, ROSES—everything. No larger stock in U.S. NO BETTER. No cheaper. STARK BROS., 12th St., Louisville, Mo.—Founded 1825; OLDEST. 1000 Acres; LARGEST.

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LOOK HERE. THIS cut shows the New PRINCIPLE of the B. & W. Truss. In effectiveness and comfort superior to all. A Radical Cure Truss for Children. B. & W. Truss Co., OGDENSBURG, NEW YORK.

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—560 BUSHELS PER ACRE.—

You can produce the same yield if you will follow the advice and buy the seed of the "GILT EDGED FARMER." "Secrets of Success" will tell you how. Write for full particulars. H. H. DEWEESE, Piqua, O.

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A. J. CHILD,

No. 209 & 211 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

FLATULENT COLIC.—I lost a six-year-old mare a few days ago with what we supposed to be wind colic. I had nothing to give her but hop tea. I drove her to town (thirteen miles) and back on the same day, and when within two miles of home I noticed she began to swell, and I drove her slowly, but when I got home she was much swollen and continued so for about two hours and then died. When she lay down she wanted to lie on her back. After she had breathed her last you could hear a noise like a distant train. What do you think was the matter, and what should I have done? Can you tell me where I can get a good doctor book that I can depend on? We have no doctor and not even a drug store here.

Answer.—Your mare died of flatulent or wind colic. The drive was, very likely, too much for her under the circumstances. The roaring noise may have been due to gas passing after death had relaxed the muscles or it may have been passing through a rupture in some part of the intestines. A good remedy in such cases is 1½ ounces each of spirits of niter and sulphuric ether, and 2 drachms of essence of peppermint, given in a pint of water as a drench. This can be repeated in from forty to sixty minutes, as the case demands. "Law's Veterinary Adviser" is about as good a work as you can get. Send \$3 to KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, and they will send it to you.

PECULIAR HOG DISEASE.—A year ago I lost quite a number of my hogs with a disease that baffled the skill of our veterinary surgeon. The disease is visible on the side of the neck, generally between the ear and shoulder, where there is often a hole as though shot with a bullet or stabbed with a knife. The sore does not discharge any matter, although it is an ugly gash, sometimes penetrating through the neck. Others had the disease attack their jaws and gums so that their teeth fell out. I have one now showing the same symptoms as those did last year—loss of appetite and sores on the neck. This one was lousy but apparently in good health. When taken with the disease they invariably die. My hogs have the run of the entire farm and have new straw-stacks for a sleeping place. The place where they ran last year is entirely discarded and stock kept off the spot. I treated them for cholera, although our veterinarian said he could not see any symptoms of that disease; but as he had not given the hog much consideration, he said he was not positive about it.

Answer.—We do not deem it prudent to give a positive opinion in your case without first having made a personal examination, but from the history of the case, although some of the symptoms are lacking, we believe your hogs are affected with a malignant form of *Gangrenous Pamphigus*, a disease which in some parts of Europe is erroneously called leprosy. It is contagious, and all carcasses of animals dying with it should be burned at once. Remove all healthy animals to clean, well-ventilated quarters, and give plenty of food, pure water, and good clean bedding. Put the sick ones also in clean quarters, cleanse the skin and sores with warm water and soft soap, and dress the sores with an ointment made as follows: Oil of tar, 1 ounce; flowers of sulphur, 2 ounces; clean lard, 4 ounces; mix. Give each hog a purgative of from 2 to 4 ounces of castor oil, and then give, twice a day in gruel or milk, the following dose: Flowers of sulphur, ½ ounce; nitrate of potash, 1 drachm. If necessary to give medicine by drenching, it can be done by cutting a hole in the end of an old shoe and putting it into the hog's mouth while the medicine is poured slowly into the other end, but do not pour it when the animal is squealing or it will choke. Take care not to have sores on your hands while handling diseased animals. Report your progress in two or three weeks.

W. W. CURDY — W. W. CURDY

WILL UNTIL
JANUARY 2, 1892,

GIVE A BIG DISCOUNT off from regular prices on every garment in Overcoats, Suits of Clothing and Pants. Also in Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. Also in Fur and Wool Caps. After this sale, whatever is left over will be shipped out of the city. If we have your sizes, you will save big money by attending this sale. We will also make

The Lowest Prices Ever Named

On every Seal Plush Sackie and Jacket, every Reefer and Newmarket, and every Cloak of every description. An assorted lot of Cloaks, choice for \$5.00; some were double this price and more. An assorted lot of Cloaks, choice for \$10.00; some were double this price and more.

The figure 9 has always been our mascot in business, and for this sale we are going to make the biggest break in prices that we have ever attempted.

Choice in an assorted lot of Dress Goods for 9c. per yard, nothing worth less than 12 1-2 and 15c. Choice in an assorted lot of Dress Goods for 19c. per yard, some are worth double this price. Choice in an assorted lot of Dress Goods for 29c. per yard, some are worth double this price. Choice in an assorted lot of Dress Goods for 39c. per yard, some are worth double this price. Choice in an assorted lot of Dress Goods, Silks and Plushes, choice for 49c. per yard. Some of these offerings have brought twice this price, all seasonable goods, and after this sale no such low prices can be obtained.

Several lots of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear will be included in this sale. Also choice of any pair of Pants in our stock for \$3.50; former prices for some of them were \$7.00, \$6.00, \$5.00 per pair. Choice of Gents' \$2.00 and \$1.50 fine White Laundered Shirts for \$1.00 each, and a great many other bargains that we cannot mention.

W. W. CURDY, 419-421 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 21, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,642. Market uneven. Shipping steers, \$3 00a3 55; corn-fed New Mexico, \$3 10a3 25; cows, \$1 00a2 75; bulls, \$1 50a2 50; Texas heifers, \$1 80; Texas feeders, \$2 40; Indian feeders, \$2 20a2 40; New Mexico cows, \$1 55; stockers and feeders, \$2 42a3 45; Colorado feeders, \$2 20.

HOGS—Receipts 5,736. Market lower but active. Range of packers' hogs, \$3 30a3 75. SHEEP—Receipts 750. Market uneven. Mixed, \$3 50; muttons, \$3 50a5 00; lambs, \$4 75.

Chicago.

December 21, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 18,000. Steers 10a20c lower, cows 5a10c lower. Christmas beefs, 64 head, average 1,601 pounds, \$5 35. Beef steers, \$2 85a3 35; stockers, \$1 75a2 70; feeders, \$2 50a3 50; bulls, \$1 25a3 00; cows, \$1 00a3 00. HOGS—Receipts 61,000. Opened weak, closed 5c higher. Mixed, \$3 40a2 80; heavy, \$3 50a3 95; light weights, \$3 35a3 65. SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 00a5 70; lambs, per cwt., \$4 00a5 50.

St. Louis.

December 21, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 1,700. No good cattle here. Native steers, common to best, \$2 50a4 25. HOGS—Receipts 3,000. Market 10c lower. Sales were at \$3 45a3 80. SHEEP—Receipts 500. All billed through. Natives, \$3 60a4 70.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 21, 1891.
WHEAT—In store, 1,075,185 bushels. Market dull and lower, notwithstanding cables came in better. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 76c; No. 4 hard, 70a73c; rejected, 64a68c; No. 2 red, 86c; No. 3 red, 81a82c; No. 4 red, 75a77c. CORN—In store, 100,583 bushels. Market slow and lower. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 38c; No. 3 mixed, 35a36c; No. 4 mixed, 34a36c; No. 2 white mixed, 38a39c; No. 3 white mixed, 36c; No. 4 white mixed, 35c. OATS—In store, 155,605 bushels. Market inactive but prices steady. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 30a31c; No. 3 mixed, 29a30c; No. 4 mixed, 28a29c; No. 2 white, mixed, 31a32c; No. 3 white, mixed, 30a31c; No. 4 white, mixed, 29a30c. RYE—In store, 87,189 bushels. Market sympathized with wheat. By sample on track: No. 2, 81a81 1/2c; No. 3, 77c. CASTOR BEANS—Firm. Crushing, in car lots, \$1 65 per bushel on basis of pure. FLAXSEED—85c on the basis of pure.

Chicago.

December 21, 1891.
WHEAT—December, 90a91c; January, 91a92c; May, 97a98c. CORN—December, 43a44 1/2c; January, 42a43 1/2c; May, 42a43 1/2c. OATS—December, 32a33c; January, 31a32 1/2c; May, 32a33c. WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska are still in fair demand at prices as previously quoted, selling at 14a16c for the heavy fine, 13a20c for the light fine, and 17a19c for fine medium. Lighter wools of this grade sell at 12a21c and medium selling at 20a22c.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

BROOM CORN!

Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

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REFERENCES:—National Bank of Commerce, R. G. Dun & Co., or Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE for Curb, Splint, Swell, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Thrush, Diphtheria, all Lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone or other Bony Tumors. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING. IMPOSSIBLE TO PRODUCE SCAR OR BLEMISH. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars. THE LAWRENCE, WILLIAMS CO. Cleveland, O.

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Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on appl. Free. AGENT made \$71 in four days selling my Electric Corn sets and Specialties. 100 PER CENT. profit and Cash Prices. Sample free. Dr. Bridgman, B'way, New York

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 9, 1891.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by H. H. Gravenstein, P. O. Stockdale, November 7, 1891, one white steer, 1 year old; valued at \$12.
 HEIFER—By same, one red and white heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$5.
 HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old; valued at \$4.

McPherson county—A. J. Drake, J. P.
 MARE—Taken up by B. F. Dole, in Canton tp., November 21, 1891, one black mare, weight 910 pounds, 15 hands high, saddle mark on back; valued at \$50.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by Michael Maberry, in Lafayette tp., November 14, 1891, one dark bay horse, 8 years old, branded W on left shoulder; valued at \$50.
 COLT—By same, one bright bay horse colt, 3 years old, branded with W on left shoulder, scar on left arm; valued at \$30.
 FILLY—By same, one bright bay filly, 1 year old, branded W on left shoulder, white spot on right jaw; valued at \$20.
 FILLY—By same, one bright sorrel filly, white spot in forehead, blind in right eye; valued at \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by W. S. Houghton, in Reading tp., November 23, 1891, one dark red steer, 3 years old, branded MIT on left side, crop off right ear; valued at \$15.

Linn county—H. A. Strong, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by M. Ross, in Blue Mound tp., November 18, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, brand similar to Q on right hip; valued at \$18.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. A. Towle, in Williamsburg tp., November 10, 1891, one red yearling steer, with mark on under side of left ear.
 STEER—By same, one red and white 2-year-old steer, no marks or brands.
 STEER—Taken up by W. L. Blackstone, in Harrison tp., November 30, 1891, one roan yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by L. M. Livingston, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 24, 1891, one 3-year-old red and white steer, two under-bits and hog ring in left ear; valued at \$35.
 CALF—Taken up by John Epp, in Quincy tp., November 23, 1891, one red steer calf, some white on belly, no marks or brands.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by S. L. McWhinney, in Melvern tp., P. O. Melvern, November 20, 1891, one roan steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.
 STEER—By same, one 2-year-old black muley steer, white on belly; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. J. Murray, in Garden tp., one red steer, 1 year old, branded B on left hip, hole in each ear; valued at \$7.
 STEER—By same, one red and white spotted sway-back steer, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$8.
 HEIFER—By same, one roan heifer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$9.

Anderson county—S. Durall, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. B. Campbell, in Washington tp., November 1, 1891, one light roan steer, 3 years old, dehorned, branded on right side and under-bit in ear.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 16, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
 MULE—Taken up by John W. Payne, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Bagley, November 23, 1891, one brown mule, 10 years old; valued at \$25.
 MULE—By same, one brown horse mule; valued at \$25.

COV—Taken up by W. N. Banks, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Coffeyville, November 19, 1891, one roan, dehorned, short-tailed cow, 7 years old, right ear split; valued at \$12.

BULL—By same, one red and white yearling bull, no marks or brands; valued at \$4.

Chautauqua county—W. F. Wade, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by A. Dilliner, in Hendricks tp., November 14, 1891, one brown horse, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, white hind feet, 14½ hands high; valued at \$25.

Wabunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Peter Shoes, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one red 2-year-old steer, point cut off right ear; valued at \$10.

STEER—Taken up by J. A. Davis, in Farmer tp., P. O. Alma, one 2-year-old red steer, mottled face, little white under bricket, thick stag-like horns.
 MARE—Taken up by Jos. McCoy, in Wilmington tp., P. O. Eskridge, one bay pony mare, 8 years old; valued at \$30.
 COLT—By same, one steel-gray horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.
 COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, star in forehead, white on left hind foot; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by W. H. Vichers, one brown-roan mare, nearly 4 years old.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Llewellyn Rees, in Emporia tp., November 28, 1891, one 2-year-old red and white heifer, branded U. S. on left hip, slit in right ear; valued at \$11.

STEER—Taken up by Joseph Ogley, in Ivy tp., November 16, 1891, one 2-year-old red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Osage county—J. H. Buckman, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by J. M. Lutes, P. O. Scranton, December 5, 1891, one black mare, about 10 years old, weight about 900 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

MORSE—Taken up by R. S. Franklin, in Burlington tp., P. O. Burlington, November 24, 1891, one black gelding, about 5 years old, 17 hands high; valued at \$20.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by W. W. Sumfield, in Center tp., P. O. Marion, November 27, 1891, one red Texas steer, bald face; valued at \$15.

STEER—By same, one red Texas steer, line back, drooping horns; valued at \$15.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by P. J. Gligannon, in Washington tp., P. O. Holy Cross, November 16, 1891, one pale red steer, some white spots, 1 year old, brand on right hip; valued at \$10.

HORSE—Taken up by Frank Morris, in Douglas tp., P. O. Hoyt, November 18, 1891, one dun horse, white face, weight 800 pounds, branded 23; valued at \$18.

MARE—By same, one black mare, weight 800 pounds, no marks or brands; valued at \$18.

STUD—By same, one black stud, white star in forehead, weight 800 pounds; valued at \$18.

CULT—By same, one black colt, no marks or brands; valued at \$6.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC'R 23, 1891.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by W. H. Rogers, in Pleasant tp., one red yearling heifer, small white spot on left side, white on belly; valued at \$12.50.

STEER—By same, one 3-year-old roan steer, spot in forehead, branded C on left shoulder; valued at \$25.

STEER—Taken up by Geo. F. Reinhardt, in Hampden tp., one brindle steer, 1 year old, branded R on left hip; valued at \$12.

STEER—Taken up by Isaac Jackson, in Hampden tp., one black muley steer, a little white in forehead, white under belly; valued at \$12.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.
 COLT—Taken up by D. C. Callen, in Madison tp., December 1, 1891, six miles west of Madison city, one gray yearling horse colt; valued at \$20.

STEER—Taken up by John D. Kelley, in Madison tp., P. O. Madison, December 1, 1891, one red yearling steer; valued at \$12.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by S. S. Kerr, in Americus tp., December 1, 1891, one pale red 2-year-old steer, white on belly, white spotted legs; valued at \$18.

Riley county—Geo. F. Guy, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by J. H. Sweet, P. O. Stockdale, November 2, 1891, one red and white spotted 2-year-old steer; valued at \$20.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by Fred Walters, in Shannon tp., P. O. Atchison, April 16, 1890, one red heifer, 3 years old; valued at \$18.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by E. T. Lieurance, in Marmaton tp., one red steer, white head and belly, freshly dehorned; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by William Russell, in Sheridan tp., December 1, 1891, one red and white steer, white spot in face, supposed to be 2 years old, branded with horseshoe on right hip and an iron brand on left hip.

COLT—Taken up by B. F. Bartley, one mile west and one mile north of Baxter Springs, one black colt, 2 years old.

COLT—By same, one bay colt, 2 years old.

MULE—By same, one bay yearling mule colt.

Jefferson county—A. B. Cook, clerk.
 HEIFER—Taken up by J. M. Wiley, in Fairview tp., P. O. Oswatimie, about December 1, 1891, one

black and white heifer, branded M on right hip, no ear-marks; valued at \$6.
 HEIFER—By same, about same time, one 2-year-old black and white heifer, branded T on left hip and P on right side, no ear-marks; valued at \$9.

Wilson county—Clem White, clerk.
 STEER—Taken up by Amos Cryderman, in Talleyrand tp., P. O. LaFontaine, November 27, 1891, one black 3-year-old steer, branded IO on right side and hip, fork in left ear; valued at \$15.

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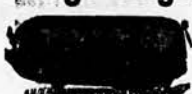
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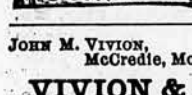
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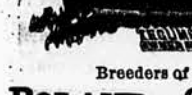
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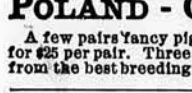
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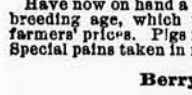
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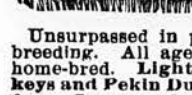
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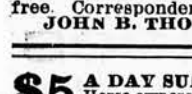
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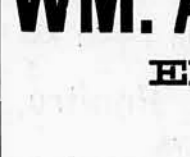
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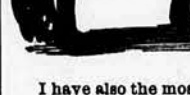
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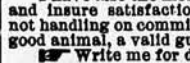
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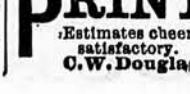
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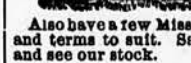
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