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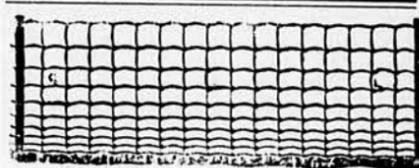
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The Stock Interest.

Sheep at the World's Fair.

The observing sheep editor of the *Iowa Homestead*, in reviewing the show, makes the following just criticism and observation:

"The greatest showing of sheep ever congregated on this earth has just closed at the Columbian Exposition, at Jackson Park, Chicago. At this showing there was one of the best opportunities for seeing grand looking sheep of all the standard breeds, but little can be said of the educational value of the show, because the sheep were so very fat and so trimmed and fitted that it was an utter impossibility for any one to judge unless he had the privilege of handling them, which was not accorded only to the judges. Before the show opened we had hoped that many sheep would be there from the old world, but in this we were doomed to disappointment. Yes, they were there, but were shown by Americans who had long pocket-books. With the exceptions of a few Rambouillet Merinos there were no sheep shown by foreigners from across the Atlantic. Canada was there with her quota of sheep and took away her share of the prizes. It is not the purport of this article to state who took the prizes, nor to find fault with the judgment of the jurors, but we are safe in saying that the judges used good judgment in one instance, when they gave the prize to a ram in breeding condition over one reeking with fat.

"Sheep were there numbering 1,366 head. Canada led with 431. The Downs were there in preponderance, and were nearly all imported sheep, shown by enterprising American importers. Many of the best sheep were kept in blankets, and if not seen in the show ring only their heads and feet could be seen.

"Last winter the information went out through the press to the effect that the rules would be enforced to the letter, and the breeders of middle-wool sheep were much exercised about it. It was modified to some extent, but it was a noticeable fact that the sheep of this class were so trimmed, cleaned and shaped up that only the judges, by handling, could discover their actual form and condition. Every day after the sheep arrived on the grounds the shepherds and sheep barbers were seen busy brushing and clipping, giving the final smoothness to the backs and sides, and perfecting the lines of the breasts and quarters.

"It was hoped that all the information so much desired by sheep breeders would be given at this public exposition of the greatest show on earth, but in this there was much disappointment. The knowledge of the line of breeding, the breeder and owner were difficult to obtain in many instances, and the fact that so many of them were kept covered all the time with blankets deprived many from learning just what they went there to learn. Another noticeable fact at this show, made prominent to the minds of visitors, was the fact that the Canadian breeders are better feeders than the American. They seem to have the system better in hand."

Improved Cattle for Beef.

The general farmer will hereafter in this country be the mainstay in the profitable production of beef, and, as *Colman's Rural World* hopefully and pertinently observes, the improved aspect of the cattle business suggests more science in the breeding operations of the future. Breeders of the beef type of cattle have, as every observing man knows, had but little encouragement for a number of years, and have stuck to their business in the face of conditions which could not be regarded as other than quite adverse. Indeed it has required as much courage to look carefully and steadily after the breeding of a herd of fine beef cattle as to devote energy and effort to anything else which belongs in any way to the business of the farm. Just now it looks as though beef breeders were to have a little better time. This will prove a godsend to the live stock industry of

the far West, and more extensive plans will be laid for the future by those who are already engaged in the breeding business.

Cattle have advanced at different times in the last few years, holding their improved position for a short time and then receding, and now another advance has occurred. Whether it is to be any more permanent than its predecessors remains to be seen, but a general opinion seems to prevail that this improvement has come on so gradually, and rests on such different conditions, that it is likely to have better staying qualities than some of the advances which have preceded it. It will be remembered that the highest prices obtained for good cattle, outside of the Christmas season, for some years past, have been in the warm months, until this winter, and that midwinter prices have been about the lowest of the year.

There is great hope for the future. This time midwinter prices have proved the best of the year, giving reasonable hope at least of a continuance of good figures throughout the spring season, or at least until the coming of distillery cattle and grass stock. Should these hopes be realized popular confidence will have been stimulated a little and breeders may get something of substantial good out of such stimulus.

However, it is not to be expected that the breeding industry will assume its old-time importance until the conditions attending beef productions shall have undergone a more radical change than has yet seemed imminent. The methods of feeding as we now observe them in western districts means better beef, better prices and better prosperity all around.

Sorghum and Alfalfa Seed.

Kansas stockmen who have used sorghum or alfalfa will read with interest the result of experiments made recently by Professors F. A. Gulley and M. Moss, of the Arizona Experiment Station, Published in a bulletin are details of an experiment in feeding in which valuable information was developed as to the best method of feeding the two crops most easily and reliably produced in a very large territory, extending at least as far east as the center of Kansas.

Alfalfa and sorghum are mentioned as the two most profitable sources of cattle food on irrigated lands in Arizona. To compare each of these feeding stuffs with the other and with a mixture of the two, three lots of native steers each were fed from November 18 to January 1, seventy-one days, as follows: Lot 1, sorghum alone; lot 2, alfalfa alone; lot 3, alfalfa and sorghum mixed. They were fed in separate fields, twice daily. The sorghum was a mixture of saccharine and non-saccharine varieties. It was cut as the seed was ripening, shocked in the field and fed whole. The amount of each food given was regulated by the appetites of the animals. During the trial the lot on sorghum gained 29.8 pounds, the lot on alfalfa 78.3 pounds, and the lot on the mixture of sorghum and alfalfa 96.4 pounds per head, showing a decided advantage from feeding the two foods together.

Following this trial, the three lots were all fed to March 1 on alfalfa alone. During this time the largest gain, 43.2 pounds per head, was made by the lot which had previously received sorghum; the next largest, 35.23 pounds, by the lot which had received alfalfa alone. The steers were very wild, so that much difficulty was experienced in weighing the individuals of each lot separately. This was done, however, on several dates. The results of these weighings show that "without exception the wildest steers in each lot made the least gains."

In this experiment alfalfa alone gives a much better result than sorghum alone, but the combination of the two is superior to either fed singly, and this is what might be expected, judging the two feeding stuffs from their chemical composition.

Sorghum—stalks, leaves and seeds—is rich in carbonaceous, but deficient in nitrogenous matter for a complete food.

In considerable experience in feeding cattle with sorghum, it has always

given good results, but we have always fed it with some grain of some kind, or cotton seed and its products. * * * We prefer the large sweet varieties for cattle feeding. We found last winter—and it agrees with our experience in Texas and Mississippi—that the cattle would eat the stalks of the sweet varieties nearly clean, while of the non-sweet kinds they would eat the heads, some of the leaves and reject most of the stalks. Feeding the two kinds together, they take the sweets first.

Sheep Notes.

Sheep are hardy and able to stand rough weather, and even to starve without dying; but they do not yield their best results from such neglect. The experiments in feeding have resulted in a complete change in the wool of certain breeds, and it is a fact too generally known, to state that mutton, quality and quantity both considered, is generally improved by systematic breeding.—*Texas Live Stock Journal*.

Now is the time to buy sheep. Why? Because many breeders are in a state of apprehension and dread lest the coming Congress should decapitate the wool tariff and, as they imagine, cut off at one fell stroke their source of profit, hence they are willing to part with their stock. We have lived to see this same thing done over and over and over again, and always, invariably, to the advantage of the man who held on to his sheep and to the ruin of him who parted with them. The reader who has reached even middle age has learned that his worst trouble is borrowed, it is the dread apprehension of something that never happens, or if it does, amounts to but little or nothing and is easily tided over; and has it ever been with the wool-growers? Hundreds and thousands of sheep have been sent to the stock yards within the past three months that were little better than so many bags of bones, and many of them hardly fit for anything but the compost heap. It is well if the country is rid of them. North America cannot afford to keep or handle such stuff.—*Rocky Mountain Husbandman*.

New beginners in sheep breeding and many farmers who have a good flock of grades, need to be reminded, says the *Western Live Stock and Farm Journal*, of the importance and permanent value of the thoroughbred sire. It will be well in making the selection to go to the responsible breeders of such thoroughbred sheep of the desired breed, in whom you can place confidence as to their honesty and fair dealing. It is better to buy a first-class animal; if this cannot be done it will be well to hire such an animal if one is within reach. If the long-wooled sort, it will be well, other things being equal, to have one with a good quality of wool, not coarse, but fine and lustrous, thickly set, not only on the back and sides, but on the belly, which should be well covered. Underneath this wool there should be lots of solid flesh, firm and smoothly laid over a form of fine symmetry, with a head not too coarse, yet masculine in appearance. He should have a healthy and robust constitution. An indication of this is a strong neck, with deep and wide chest and clean teeth. Whether of the long-wool, the Downs or the Merinos, the individual selected should be one of the best representatives of the breed desired. The price of a first-class sheep may seem high, and doubly so in these times when wool is so low in price, but if a good class of ewes are waiting, one will be justified in paying an extra price, for the infusion of such blood will tell in future years. When such a ram is bought he should be used economically, and well fed while in service. By economic use we mean that he should not be permitted to uselessly waste his energies.

The breeding of a thoroughly good class of live stock has unquestionably become the sheet anchor of British agriculture. Purely arable farming has for many years been, generally speaking, very unprofitable. Stock breeding, either as a dominant pursuit on the farm, or as a prominent part in conjunction with crop-growing, has on the other hand returned a most satisfactory result. For the average farm,

perhaps the mixed system will be found the more advantageous. Be that as it may, says *Rural World*, only a very limited number of farms are properly equipped for yielding the largest possible profit without a well-selected stocking of cattle, horses, sheep or pigs. One, two, or all of these classes may find accommodation at the one standing. That, of course, is a point that the size and nature of the holding must decide. The question as to which class has the strongest claim for the preferment is one of considerable difficulty. This, again, must be settled largely by the soil and climate of the farm, as well as by the tastes of the farmer.

Feeding Oats.

If all oats could be run through the mill it would make better feed for horses. The reason has been given many times. Both the grain and chaff digests better, the indigestible woody fiber of both being broken admits of the action of the stomach more freely and fully. Careful feeders of horses know that in feeding oats, especially the whole grain, much depends upon the nature of the hull or chaff. It is not always the heaviest grain which gives the best results. That which is much above the standard weight has most often a rough, gritty chaff, which so acts on the stomach as to expel much of the grain in an undigested state. The hull, however soft its texture, is always laxative, and a moderate degree of laxativeness is beneficial, especially to breeding animals, but there is no gain in passing through the heaviest grain in a nearly whole state. Better use a light grain which will be easily digested. It is commonly supposed that the oat which sells for the highest price is the best feed, but it is not always the case.—*Indiana Farmer*.

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This is certainly a golden opportunity and one which our readers should take advantage of at once, as the offer will continue for a limited period only,

Agricultural Matters.

IS SCIENCE HELPING THE FARMER?

The many agricultural experiment stations in this and other countries are adding to the knowledge which enables the farmer to adapt his operations to the conditions under which his farming must be done, and the man who makes the best use of all the knowledge as to his avocation is, other things being equal, the most likely to succeed. To claim that the small beginnings made by the investigators constitute a science of agriculture would be claiming too much. Indeed, so complex is agriculture that, while science has determined much useful information, the most that can be said of it is that the intelligent farmer can make it useful.

Prof. Charles S. Plumb, Director of the Indiana Experiment Station, has written an article in which he enumerates some of the ways in which the farmer may benefit himself through the aid of the information developed through scientific investigation. Below will be found some extracts from Prof. Plumb's paper:

"A score or more years ago, when Horace Greeley and Henry Ward Beecher were telling the American public what they knew about farming, there was quite a general tendency on the part of the agricultural class to hold up to ridicule what was termed 'scientific farming.' Great claims were then made as to the importance of a knowledge of science, so that the farmer might analyze the soil, crops, fertilizers, etc. Early investigators, engaged in faithful and hard work, gleaned much information of scientific importance, and eventually overturned numerous theories that had hitherto seemed plausible. Chief among these was the analysis of soils, whereby one could know the composition of his soil and at once determine in what ingredients of plant food it was deficient, so that he might feed back to it the lacking elements. Time and study have shown that soil is a very complex substance, and one analysis is usually quite unsatisfactory, because a little sample of soil represents only a small piece of ground, perhaps representing quite unfairly the entire field. Consequently soil analyses are not thoroughly practical, on account of the difficulty in securing a sample of a few pounds that shall correctly represent the millions of pounds of soil in even a single acre, to say nothing of a field of many acres.

"Justus von Leibig, a German chemist, made investigations as to the composition of the soil and plant nutrition. He was the first to prove that plants fed on certain ingredients of the soil, and that different classes of soils and plants varied in their composition.

"Science is knowledge. There is no scientific farming. The highest type of farming is intelligent farming. The intelligent farmer of to-day is simply making use of certain scientific facts that have a practical application.

"For a half century science has been laboring in the interests of agriculture. This year the United States appropriates nearly one million dollars for scientific experimentation as applied to agriculture. And yet but few farmers realize how material is the assistance being given the agricultural classes of the country through the direct application of accomplished scientific work.

"The first real substantial assistance received by the farming public from science was in the examination and inspection of commercial fertilizers. Natural manures (animal excrement) contained nitrate of potash and phosphoric acid, consequently soil fertility could be maintained by the application of these. But chemistry here came to the farmer's aid, by suggesting that the various essentials of plant food be supplied in artificially prepared form. However, it was not long before much fraudulent material found its way into the buyer's hands; many dealers were not honest, and farmers were often outrageously swindled. Here, again, the chemists came to the assistance of agriculture. Fertilizers could be analyzed, their component parts determined, and purchasers might learn how many pounds of plant food a ton of artificial manure contained. Nitrogen,

potash and phosphoric acid each had a commercial value per pound; consequently the chemist would easily determine in a fair manner the value of a ton of fertilizer. Nearly every State in the Union handling fertilizers to any extent has passed a law appointing a State inspector of fertilizers. The result is, manufacturers cannot with safety sell the farmers shoddy fertilizers.

"In a somewhat different direction, yet in a line where the work of the chemist is of equal if not greater importance than in fertilizer control, is the inspection of milk. Milk is the most essential article of food for human consumption, for, properly used, it is as nearly a perfect food as is known. But milk is a fluid, and as such is easily adulterated. The intelligent producer realizes that anything that is done to injure the character of market milk injures the general trade. Were pure milk always placed on the market a better price could be secured for it, and there would not be the extensive sale for patent baby foods and condensed milk that there now is. To remedy this evil it became necessary to treat milk in a measure as the fertilizers were treated, or, in other words, determine the character of milk by analysis. This has brought into prominent use the milk-testing machine and the separator.

"The manufacture of this cream separator has been followed by the invention and introduction within the past two years of combined cream separator and butter extractor, which makes it practicable to run milk into the machine and take from it butter, thus avoiding the handling of the cream at all.

"Never before in the history of man have agricultural plants apparently suffered so greatly from parasitic vegetable growths and injurious insects. The conditions of growth have been made so much more intense for many plants that they have in consequence, in certain directions, thus made themselves more vulnerable to the attacks of parasites and insects. Some insects have been deprived of their normal food in a large degree, and have sought sustenance in agricultural crops. The destruction of these ravagers meant the saving of valuable crops, consequently much important experimental work has been accomplished with fungicides and insecticides.

"After years of experimental work with fungicides and spraying machines, botanists have found a cure for grape rot in Bordeaux mixture. So extensive is the use of Bordeaux mixture becoming that all along the Hudson and other grape regions, in vineyards of the country, this is the method employed to save the crop from black rot, mildew, etc.

In the cereal-growing regions, oats and wheat are frequently damaged by the ravages of smut, a disease nearly all farmers are familiar with, which destroys the seed or the entire head. This smut is a mass of spores or seed of a parasitic plant ripened in the seed grain. The spores are scattered over the field, and mingle among the grain when threshed out. The grain is planted in the fall or spring, and the spores of the parasite germinate and grow along with the young plant, feeding on its juices.

"A simple remedy has been devised to combat the smut of oats and wheat. Soaking the seeds of these cereals in water at a temperature of 135° to 140° F. for five minutes will kill all the spores, and the crop from the treated seed will grow free of the malady. This simple method, costing nothing for materials, bids fair to be extensively used in future.

"Perhaps the most serviceable labor given by science to the cultivator, in its application to insects, is the invention and perfection of insecticides. A great number of experiments have been conducted in agricultural colleges and experiment stations over the country with solutions and powders with which to kill injurious insects. Arsenic in different preparations, carbolic plaster, kerosene, pyrethrum, hot water and Bordeaux mixture have been in use and tested in many ways, so that,

as a result of this work, standard insecticides can be recommended to farmers generally, which may be easily made at home out of simple ingredients. What is termed the kerosene emulsion is, perhaps, all things considered, the best general insecticide in use. This may be made as follows, following Cook's directions: Dissolve in two quarts of water one quart of soft soap, or one-fourth pound of hard soap, by heating to boiling; then add one pint of kerosene oil, and stir violently for three to five minutes. This can then be diluted with twice its bulk of water for use. This emulsion will destroy lice on both live stock and plants.

"It requires no effort to emphatically show that already many, many millions of dollars have been gained to agriculture through the disinterested efforts of scientists. Scientific investigation will continue in the future as it has in the past, and it is fair to assume that each year will see much good work done. Certainly no other class of labor is receiving greater benefits from science than is agriculture at the present day."

Some Staple Food Plants.

By Prof. A. S. Hitchcock, Manhattan, Kas., in Industrialist.

The human race depends for its chief supply of vegetable nourishment upon comparatively few plants. These plants furnish in various countries the staple foods which are usually starchy. These may be divided into four divisions according as the part used is the seed, the fruit and underground portion, or the stem.

WHEAT (*Triticum vulgare*).

All the various kinds of wheat belong to a single species, but from its antiquity the number and diversity of its varieties are very great.

The earliest record of its cultivation appears to be 3359 B. C., in Egypt. It was also cultivated at an early date in China and India. At present the evidence points toward the region of the river Euphrates as being the original locality of the species in its wild state. At present it is cultivated in all temperate regions of the globe, but especially in the northern hemisphere. The various stories about the germination of wheat and other grains found in ancient Egyptian tombs appear to be without foundation. This is especially true of the so-called mummy wheat.

BARLEY (*Hordeum vulgare*).

This has about the same history as wheat, having been cultivated at a very early period in China and India. It was probably originally from Persia.

RYE (*Secale cereale*).

This grain came into cultivation in more recent times, probably about the beginning of the Christian era. Its origin was probably in Hungary.

RICE (*Oryza sativa*).

Rice probably was originally from northern India and southern China, but has been cultivated in China and Japan since the earliest historic period, and since then has spread over all southern Asia, northern Africa, and the warmer portions of America.

CORN OR MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).

While the cereals are all natives of the old world, corn is certainly a native of America, probably of Mexico, though it has never been found wild. This origin is supported by the fact that a closely allied species has recently been found wild on the table-lands of Mexico. DeCandolle favors the Andes of Columbia as the original home of this plant, from the fact that it was cultivated by both the Aztecs and the Incas, and since the two nations had no communication an intermediate origin is indicated. All the above-mentioned grains belong to the grass family.

BEAN (*Phaseolus vulgaris*).

The common kidney bean has been cultivated in Europe, Asia, and Africa for at least three hundred years, but its early history is involved in doubt. Its American origin was not suspected till some seeds were discovered in ancient Peruvian tombs. It is now nowhere found wild, and its origin may be placed with some doubt in Peru. Of allied plants the Lima bean comes from South America, and all the other peas and beans from the old world.

BREAD-FRUIT (*Artocarpus incisa*).

The bread-fruit is extensively culti-

vated in the East Indies, and forms the chief food in many places. The fruit is multiple, like the Osage orange, which it much resembles in appearance, but is larger. The best varieties are seedless, the species being propagated by buds and suckers. The fruit is cooked and then resembles bread in consistency and taste, whence the name. Although found at present all over the tropics of both continents, it was without doubt originally from Java or neighboring islands. The same remarks will apply to the Jack-fruit (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) which is considerably larger, weighing as much as eighty pounds. They both belong to the nettle family, along with the elms, mulberry, hop and Osage orange.

BANANA (*Musa Sapientum*).

This fruit, originally from southern Asia, has spread all over the tropics of the old world, and since the Spanish conquest has been widely cultivated in the tropics of America. It is usually seedless, and is propagated by suckers. In this country, bananas are used chiefly as a fruit, the importations having increased from a few hundred bunches in 1860 to 325,000 tons in 1892. However, in many parts of the globe, the fruit furnishes a staple food for a large number of people. It is largely used for this purpose in this country by the lower classes, especially foreigners on account of its cheapness and its nutritious qualities. The plant is an annual, but grows to the size of a small tree and bears a single bunch of fruit. It is a monocotyledon allied to the canna and ginger.

PLANTAIN (*Musa paradisiaca*).

The plantain is considered by many authorities to be a variety of the banana. Its origin and present range is the same. It is used cooked, while the banana is usually eaten raw. The plantain without doubt furnishes food to more people than any other plant, and in the thickly populated portions of central Africa it is almost the only food used.

POTATO (*Solanum tuberosum*).

The potato, which is found wild in Chili, and was cultivated by the Incas all through the Andes region, was introduced by the Spaniards into Europe soon after the conquest. It is now widely cultivated in temperate regions. The potato is a tuber, that is, an underground stem. It belongs to the nightshade family, along with the tomato, tobacco and red pepper.

SWEET POTATO (*Ipomoea Batatas*).

There is considerable dispute as to the origin of this plant, but the evidence seems to be in favor of tropical America. The part used is the fleshy roots instead of tubers, as in the common potato. The name, batata, by which it was originally known, is American. On account of the similarity of the parts used, this name was corrupted and transferred to the plant now known as potato. The sweet potato is now cultivated in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. It is a member of the morning-glory family. Flowers are seldom produced outside the tropics.

YAM (*Dioscorea* species).

Yam is sometimes applied to a variety of the sweet potato, but the true yam is the fleshy root-stock of a very different plant, being a monocotyledon, while the sweet potato is a dicotyledon. A yam may weigh fifty pounds, and is long and irregular, with a white, starchy interior. It takes the place of the potato in the tropics, and is abundantly cultivated in both continents. The various species are natives of southern Asia.

CASSAVA (*Manihot utilisima*).

The fleshy roots of this plant, a member of the Euphorbia family, contain a starchy substance, together with a poisonous juice. It is a native of eastern Brazil, but is now widely cultivated in the tropics, especially of America. The roots are peeled and reduced to a pulp, the juice then being expressed and the resulting flour baked into cakes. The refined cassava, manioc, or mandioca, is tapioca. This is the staple food throughout the Amazon region and some other parts of the world.

SAGO.

This is obtained from the pith of certain trees, mostly palms, and especially the genus *Sagus*, native to the Pacific islands. It forms the staple food of the people of this region, and is also sent in a refined form to Europe and America. The trees are cut down to obtain the pith, which is preserved under water by the natives.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

DEPRESSION AND ORGANIZATION IN ENGLAND.

The panic in this country and the much which has been said about it, both from the platform and the press, has led in many cases to the impression that Americans are the most unfortunate people in the world; that financial disasters, agricultural depressions, commercial failures, enforced idleness and the train of woes which accompany these are seen and felt in this country only. That we are not less fortunate than our brethren in other countries, and that in the country which very many Americans still call the mother country, England, there is agricultural depression against which and its causes farmers are organizing, is apparent from the following remarks recently made by a prominent and largely interested Englishman at a great meeting held in East Kent. The Earl of Winchilsea was the speaker, and after some preliminary remarks, he said:

"We have met here on a very serious, and indeed a very sad occasion. There have been political gatherings held in this hall, but to me and to you in our present condition it matters little which party is in office, unless they are prepared to do something to help us out of our present difficulties, and to do it at once. We are here to consider no party question. I am, however, very sorry that your member, Mr. Akers-Douglas, has not been able to be present to-night, and equally so that we are not to have the pleasure of Lord Northbourne's company, for we wish not to exclude but to include in our ranks members of both the great parties in the state. We desire the whole country to hear what we have to say, for there is no man in this country, whether he lives in the town or on the farm, whose income will not be injuriously affected by the great straits to which all who live by the land are reduced. The crisis which we have to consider is one that has been coming on for fifteen long years. During those years we have had good and bad seasons, so that when we come to consider, as practical men, what reason can be given for the condition in which we now find ourselves, we are forced to put on one side the seasons as the cause, for we all instinctively feel that the malady lies deeper. But, first, what is the position itself? The position is this—landlords cannot get their rents, tenant farmers are unable to make their profits, and the laborers, I fear, during the coming winter will often be unable to obtain work. To some it may seem a small thing that landlords should not be able to get their rent, but without it they are unable to carry out those permanent improvements on their estates, the draining, the building, the fencing, without which farming cannot be carried on at a profit in this country. Others might say it is nothing to us that farmers cannot make a profit, provided the laborers get their wages; but how if the farmer's purse and pocket are even now so empty that he knows not where to turn for money with which to pay, I will not say his rent, but his laborer's wages on a Saturday night? We are very close to this position already, and it behooves us as practical men to see if we cannot make a stand by appealing not only to the justice of our fellow-countrymen, but still more to that principle of self-help which I fear as agriculturists we have too long neglected.

"Continuing, Lord Winchilsea asked, 'Who is there in this room who does not know that one of the greatest causes which has led to the present position is that foreign competition which has, in many cases, so reduced prices as to leave us no profit at all upon the produce we grow?' There is scarcely a crop at the present moment which we know how to grow to a profit. We are, in fact, being undersold in our own markets. But there is more than one aspect of foreign competition. Foreign wheat, for instance, is a source of

cheap food for the people of this country, and in our great centers of population the working classes deeply prize, and will not readily forego, the privilege of a cheap loaf. You must bear that fact in mind, because however much we may unite and combine, we must carry with us the population of the great towns, otherwise we shall fail to make that impression on the nation that I hope for.

"If, however, we try to face this competition in cheap food from abroad, one thing we have a right to ask, and that is that it shall be fair, and not unfair competition. [Loud applause.] We have a right to ask that we shall not be burdened with far more than our fair share of the rates and taxes of the country. We have a right to ask that the tradesman who exposes goods for sale, whether meat, fruit, vegetables or butter, shall not mark them as English, when in fact they are foreign. We have a right to ask that a stop shall be put to the shameless adulteration which injures alike the producer and the consumer. We have a right to ask the consumers of this country that if we deal uprightly and fairly with them, we shall also be dealt with fairly ourselves, and be guaranteed against unfair and fraudulent competition. [Applause.] But this is not the only cause of the depression. We can most distinctly trace the great part of our difficulties to the fact that we are the only great industry in the country which is without any adequate organization. In olden times, when every man went his own way without much contact with his neighbors, it was all very well for every farmer to play his own hand, but those are not the conditions under which any trade can be carried on successfully in modern life. We see all around us great and powerful organizations. Take, for instance, the railway companies. They have an enormous capital, they are managed by men of great business ability working towards one common object, and they are represented by many railway directors in Parliament. They are a well-known force which must be reckoned with; it is the same with the shipping trade, and, indeed, perfect organization is to be met with in every branch of trade, manufacture and industry. Agriculture alone remains an unorganized mass. What is the result? Whenever we have any agricultural measure brought in the House of Commons we are quite certain to find that a blight has fallen upon it before it can be even discussed. Your own members feel under a spell they cannot break, they scarcely know why. And why is it? Because we, their constituents, are not united; we can give them no definite instructions; and so, of course, they cannot give adequate expression to our needs in the councils of the country. [Applause.]

"I think it is hardly necessary to tell you that if 8,000,000 of people interested, directly or indirectly, in land, were organized, as they might easily be, the railway companies would not dare to treat us as they have done in the matter of rates—would they have increased them to such an extent as practically to lock the gates of our fields, and prevent us from getting our produce into the London and other great markets? No! They do so because they know we cannot resist it. They would not do so for a moment were we organized and combined. Again, should we be left to bear almost the whole burden of taxation if we could make an organized protest? These things prove to us, gentlemen, as men of common sense, that there must be something wrong, when a vast body of persons like ourselves is simply treated as a beast of burden by every other industry in the country, however small and insignificant. Does this state of things affect agriculturists only? I am glad to see many of our friends from the towns present, because I think I can show them that they are nearly as much affected by the crisis as ourselves. What effect can it produce when landlords and farmers have no money to spend on their farms, except loss of income and absolute ruin to the tradesmen they used to employ? The fact is, that all small towns and many of the large ones in rural counties, are

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as much dependent upon the prosperity of the land as you and I. Therefore, they ought to take as much interest in the organization of this union as their friends and neighbors who live directly by the soil. [Hear, hear, and applause.]

Other portions of the speech were devoted to details of organization and to methods of bringing the combined force of a great national organization to bear upon the staid and conservative situation in England to the end that justice may be done to the tiller of the soil.

If reports be true the National Agricultural Union is making such a growth and becoming so much a force that its demands must be heard. It is not likely to take the form of a new political party, but to seek to drive the parties into competition for its support.

That the English farmer on his high-priced lands and with his various charges to be met, finds it hard to compete with American wheat which is laid at his port at a little over 80 cents per bushel, and with American beef grown on free ranges and fattened on cheap corn—a grain which he cannot produce—is not surprising. That without organization he cannot secure a hearing for his demands for the mitigation of discrimination against him is in exact accord with all experience on this side the water. His organization will be carefully watched, and if it succeeds in securing relief from the staid and stubborn powers that be in England, certainly his experience will be an encouragement to organizations in this country.

Wants Silver.

In a recent interview Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, said: "It is absurd to think that this country can get along without a constant increase of a circulating medium. That increase can only keep pace with the growth of population by the coinage of silver. We have now stopped the silver coinage, and the result is to enhance the value of the money now in circulation, which means to make the few men at the top wealthier and the great mass of us at the bottom poor. That is a common-sense view of the financial policy of the nation. The people by intuition have long since learned that silver has nothing to do with the present depression in business, and it is only the newspaper people and the gold power which do not seem to have arrived at the same conclusion."

Up in the Millions.

"What did the State house cost? is a question that is often asked, and but few people can answer it," says a Topeka paper.

"The total cost of the building to June 30 of this year was \$2,680,527.36, and it is estimated that about \$600,000 will be necessary to complete it. When the State house was proposed away back in the early sixties, the United States government presented the State with some Kansas land, the proceeds of which—\$8,144.89—were used to begin the building. Then State house bonds were issued for which \$293,135.57 was realized. Direct appropriations to the amount of \$202,600 were made by the Legislature, and the special tax levy, usually one-half mill, from 1879 to 1890, amounted to \$1,477,782.47. This last is the amount of money that has been expended on the building. To this should be added the excess of amount of State house bonds issued in 1867-8-9 over the amount realized from their sale, which is \$26,864.43, and the amount of interest, at 7 per cent, paid and to be paid on the \$320,000 thirty-year bonds of 1867-8-9, which is \$672,000.

Prof. Shaw, whose work at the Guelph (Ontario) Experiment Station in clearing it from weeds will long be told of him, used the spud as the implement most efficient. He believes all weeds can be completely banished from the farm at moderate outlay, and kept so with little expense, if rightly managed, while the farm profits will be relatively larger.

Secretary Gresham has decided to instruct the American consuls in all the European countries which import American wheat products to make a report to the department on how such products are received in the European markets; what objection there is, if any, to them, and how the market shall best be stimulated. Heretofore the effort to have the foreign duties on American wheat and flour reduced in the different European countries have been carried on solely by the Northwestern Millers' Association. Under its auspices the trade has grown largely, and certain advantages have been secured from the steamship lines in the way of bills of lading, which insured prompter delivery and guaranteed also that the products be delivered in good shape. Both Secretary Gresham and Morton are interested in the subject, and, co-operating with the millers' associations, it is hoped that within the next year or so they may secure marked commercial advantages for these products in certain European countries where heretofore they had competed at great disadvantage.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

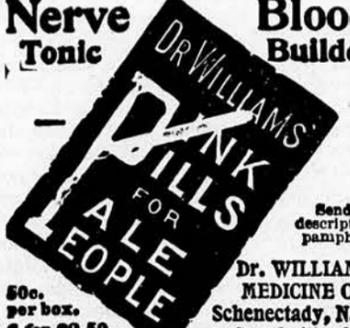
Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date November 10:

"Our receipts this week 42,048 cattle, 27,309 hogs and 14,843 sheep, against 54,719 cattle, 24,493 hogs and 11,040 sheep the previous week. While our cattle receipts were over 10,000 cattle less than previous week, all fat steers below good thick fat steers have sold 15 to 20 cents lower, that is, all short fed steers. Even the best fat cattle a little slow to-day, as there is not enough of this kind on the market to call out the buyers. Eastern shippers could not get enough to make a shipment. Our best good fat cows have sold firm and in good demand, while common and medium cows are slow. Canners 10 to 15 cents lower than best time last week. Bulls continue to sell firm, that is, all smooth ones suitable for feeding; rough ones slow and some lower. But little change in calf market. The bulk of stock and feeding steers, both native and range cattle, not selling quite as well as ten days ago. What few good weight and good style native feeders that come have sold steady, also best grade of native yearling steers sell full as well or better than any time this fall, as the supply of this kind is short of the demand. The best range Texans have held up better than the short fed natives and wintered range cattle.

"While our hog receipts were a little more this week than last, the receipts are very light for time of year. Prices 10 cents lower to-day and 20 to 25 cents lower than a week ago.

"Sheep receipts have been more liberal this week, and while some of the best have sold steady the bulk have sold lower and common ones very bad sale. There has been a little better demand for good smooth sheep to feed, and this kind is steady to a little higher."

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The Horse.

The Morgan Horse.

From "Centennial History of the Morgan Horse," by D. W. Bliss, Royaltown, N. Y., the *Breeder's Gazette* extracts the following:

"The first and hitherto only history of the Morgan horse and his progeny was an excellent book, now quite rare, written by the late D. C. Linsley and published in 1857. The following description of the horse, drawn by Mr. Linsley from the testimony of many who had known him well, is doubtless the best that exists:

"The original, or Justin Morgan, was about fourteen hands high and weighed about 950 pounds. His color was dark bay, with black legs, mane and tail. He had no white hairs on him. His mane and tail were coarse and heavy, but not so massive as has sometimes been described; the hair of both was straight and not inclined to curl. His head was good, not extremely small, but lean and bony, the face straight, forehead broad, ears small and very fine, but set rather wide apart. His eyes were medium size, very dark and prominent, with a spirited but pleasant expression, and showed no white around the edge of the lid. His nostrils were very large, the muzzle small and the lips close and firm. His back and legs were, perhaps, his most noticeable points. The former was very short, the shoulder blades and hip bones being very long and oblique, and the loins exceedingly broad and muscular. His body was rather long, round and deep, close ribbed up; chest deep and wide, with the breast bone projecting a good deal in front. His legs were short, close jointed, thin, but very wide, hard and free from meat, with muscles that were remarkably large for a horse of his size, and this superabundance of muscle exhibited itself at every step. His hair was short and at almost all seasons soft and glossy. He had a little long hair about the fetlocks and for two or three inches above the fetlock on the back side of the legs; the rest of the limbs was entirely free from it. His feet were small but well shaped, and he was in every respect perfectly sound and free from any sort of blemish. He was a very fast walker. In trotting his gait was low and smooth and his step short and nervous; he was not what in these days would be called fast, and we think it doubtful if he could trot a mile much if any, within four minutes, though it is claimed by many that he could trot it in three.

"Although he raised his feet but little, he never stumbled. His proud, bold and fearless style of movement, and his vigorous, untiring action, have perhaps never been surpassed. When a rider was on him he was obedient to the slightest motion of the rein, would walk back rapidly under a gentle pressure of the bit, and move sideways almost as willingly as he moved forward; in short, was perfectly trained to all paces and evolutions of a parade horse; and when ridden at military reviews (as was frequently the case), his bold, imposing style, and spirited, nervous action, attracted universal attention and admiration. He was perfectly gentle and kind to handle, and loved to be groomed and caressed; but he disliked to have children about him, and had an inveterate hatred for dogs, if loose always chasing them out of sight the instant he saw them. When taken out with a halter or bridle he was in constant motion and very playful. He was a fleet runner at short distances. Running horses short distances for small stakes was very common in Vermont fifty years ago. Eighty rods was generally the length of the course. * * * Among the many races of this description that he ran were two in 1796, at Brookfield, Vt., one with a horse called Sweepstakes, from Long Island, and the other with a horse called Silvertail, from St. Lawrence county, New York; both of these he beat with ease. Mr. Morgan, who then owned him, offered to give the owner of Silvertail two more chances to win the stake, which was \$50, by walking or trotting the horses for it, but the offer was declined. * * *

"In harness Justin Morgan was quiet but full of spirit, an eager and nimble traveler, but patient in bad spots; and although for a long time steadily engaged in the heavy work of a new farm his owner at that time informs us that he never knew him to refuse to draw as often as he was required to, but he pithily adds: "I didn't very often have to ask him but once, for whatever he was hitched to generally had to come the first time trying." This uniform kindness at a pull was one of the striking characteristics of the horse, and the same trait may be observed in the greater part of his descendants. Pulling matches and pulling bees were as common in those days as short races, and the little horse, as he was often called, became quite celebrated for his unvarying willingness to do his best and for his great power at what is called a dead lift."

"Mr. Linsley also inserts a long letter from Solomon Steele, who seems to have known the horse well, and who says, among other things, that he could out-draw, out-

walk, out-trot and out-run every horse that was ever matched against him. It will be seen that this athlete among horses was made up in the same way and had the same characteristics with the typical Morgan of the present day. We expect now materially increased size and more speed at the trot; but in all other points a worthy descendant of the line will strongly resemble the father of the family. * * *

"The Morgan is pre-eminently a useful horse and it would not detract greatly from the real merits of the family if no member of it had ever stepped his foot upon a race track. But it so happens in our day and generation that about the only quality of a horse that we can really measure and define is his ability to trot a measured mile and repeat. And it is the horses that are engaged in doing this that are heard of and get a place in the paper or book. The Morgans are to-day the best roadsters in the world; that would seem to be glory enough for one family. But they have such a way of going to the front in whatever they are called upon to do that it is a further fact that they have been very successful on the trotting track as well. They have not been bred, as have the Hambletonian family, with the express intent to get fast trotters for track purposes, but out of the ranks of the gentleman's roadsters that have been produced in the Morgan family have been eliminated from time to time some of the very fastest and gamest trotters that have ever graced the American turf."

The Trotter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your last issue, in "The Horse" department, I read with pleasure a short article headed "Breeding for Profit," in which the writer says: "In raising horses for profit, the farmer will find that the horse which has the readiest sale and brings the most net money is the trotter. * * * The average trotter is nearer sixteen than fifteen hands high and will weigh nearer 1,150 than 1,000 pounds." The first part of the quotation I believe to be the truth, and one I have been endeavoring for the past five years to impress on the farmers of this State, and have succeeded to a considerable degree, especially among those of Shawnee and adjacent counties. One of the best arguments I can use, proving the truth of the statement, is the fact that trotting horses command a fair price, a profitable price, and bring in the most net money to the breeder, because of the fact that weanlings and yearlings will sell readily when put on the market, where no other breed will, except, perhaps, the thoroughbred. Last Thursday I held a public sale at my farm. Among other stock I sold an eight-year-old draft horse weighing over 1,200 pounds, for \$51, and a trotting-bred colt that had only been weaned two weeks for an even \$100. This colt was by one of my standard-bred trotting horses, but out of a common mare not standard. I simply mention the above, for it is such actual transactions that go much farther in convincing the skeptical than pages of argument. Now, as to second quotation from article in question, I have to differ with the writer, as trotting horse statistics show the "average trotter" to be much less than sixteen hands high and to weigh less than 1,150 pounds. What the breeders want in the trotter is one to meet the above average. Not that small ones can be ignored, because we all "take our hats off" to the peerless Nancy Hanks 2:04, who is scarcely fifteen hands and weighs only about 900 pounds, as well as to the "king of the turf," the black demon Directum 2:05½, who is about fifteen and one-fourth hands and weighs hardly 1,000 pounds. The breeders, the farmers who breed three-fourths of all the trotters, want to bear in mind the fact that if they use the "right kind" of a sire they will get the true type of the improved trotter, viz., a horse sixteen hands and weighing from 1,100 to 1,200 pounds. Let's make this the average trotter. O. P. UPDEGRAFF.
Topeka, Kas.

Horse Notes.

Budd Doble won \$50,952.23 this season.

Now is the time to buy good horses at a low price.

The first five years of a horse's life are equal to the first twenty years of a man's life.

Farming is a business and the raising of good horses is one of its most important features.

Pansy McGregor, the pretty yearling owned by W. H. Bradbury, of Topeka, lowered the world's yearling trotting record to 2:25½ at Holton last week. Up to that time it had been held by Princess Clara 2:26½.

Because owners do not try to break long-distance records is not a sign, by any means, that the stamina of the trotter is receding. Let trotting associations hang up sufficiently large purses and horses will appear that will make the old records a subject for laughter. This season Nightingale set the three-mile mark so much lower that no one has reason to say it was due to pneu-

matic tires. Pascal easily broke the ten-mile record, and Greenlander has a new two-mile record. If these or other horses had tried other distances the result would have been the same, and events have proved the truth of the assertion.

The entries for the New York horse show closed October 23 with 900 entries. While this shows a falling off in quantity the quality is thought to be better than ever before. Last year there were 1,201 entries; the year before, 1,238; the year before that, 1,291. There was no show in 1889, but in 1888 there were only 728 entries.

Farmers may well now give some attention to the breeding of horses that will do good work under the saddle, for there has seldom been a time when the demand for good saddlers has been stronger than it is now in the large cities. A handsome, well-trained saddle horse will bring from \$250 to \$500. There are two distinct kinds of saddle horses, each having its admirers. One is the type most fancied in England, and by American admirers of English fashions, the gaits being simply the walk, trot and canter. The other kind is called the Kentucky saddler, and in addition to the above gaits has the running walk, fox trot, rack and pace. There is a good demand for both kinds, but both should have a certain amount of training before they are ready for market. It is not difficult, however, to do this, and where there is some one about the farm who has a taste for riding, the raising of a few saddle horses and preparing them for market can be profitably accomplished.—*Breeder's Gazette.*

Robert Bonner is not alone in his opinion that the 2:08½ of Maud S. is a greater mile than the 2:04 of Nancy Hanks. Here is the way the admirers of the former horse figure it out: The average advantage of a kite-shaped track is 1½ seconds with the old sulky and 1 second with the new, and the difference between sulkies is placed at 6 seconds. Trials have shown that these estimates are as nearly correct as can be determined. Consequently, the best records made in the old way would be as follows if made to the new: Maud S. 2:02½, Nancy Hanks 2:03, Sunol 2:03½, Jay-Eye-See 2:04, Nelson 2:04, Palo Alto 2:04½, Allerton 2:04½, Guy 2:04½, Stamboul 2:05, Directum 2:05½, St. Julian 2:05½, Delmarch 2:05½, Axtell (3) 2:06, Arion (2) 2:06½. Nancy Hanks is said to have been a better horse the day she trotted in 2:09 to the old-style sulky than when she went in 2:04 to the new, so her theoretic record of 2:08 is not an improbable one. The only way to disprove Mr. Bonner's statements is to have some trotter lower 2:08½ with the old style sulky. Directum came within 5¼ seconds of equalling it, and if Alix had gone 6¼ seconds faster at Racine she would have equalled it. If no other horse can come within halting distance of the mark let Maud S. be acknowledged queen.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"There has been no change in the horse market this week. It is dull, listless and low in price.

"The heavy market of one week ago has not, as usual, brought in one extra buyer, and while receipts are light no class is selling satisfactorily. Reports from all Eastern markets show a demoralized condition, with practically no demand and very low figures prevailing.

"These conditions make operations on our market both restricted in volume and low in price. So far as we can see there is very little, if any, positive demand for anything outside of small Southern chunks at prices from \$50 to \$75, and fair drivers at prices from \$90 to \$130, with a limited inquiry for streeters at prices from \$70 to \$85. All others are a drug on the market and unsalable only at sacrifice prices."

Gossip About Stock.

Every week our readers will find splendid bargains from our live stock advertisers, and what a grand opportunity now to get improved stock with so little outlay of cash.

The La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., of Topeka, advertise Jersey bulls for sale out of World's Fair tested cows. Also April Berkshire pigs of Model Duke and Long-fellow breeding.

"Twenty Years of Kansas City's Live Stock Trade and Traders" is a book just out, by the veteran live stock reporter and editor, Mr. Cuthbert Powell. The price is \$1 alone, but taken in connection with the FARMER one year is \$1.70.

Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb., the enterprising breeders and importers of Red Polled cattle, announce that they will have a draft of cattle in the great combination sale of this breed to be held at South Omaha, Neb., November 27. This is probably the best offering ever made in this country of Red Polls at auction.

Volume XV of the Ohio Poland-China Record is now ready for distribution. It contains the pedigrees of boars numbering from 28845 to 30848, and of sows with num-

A Horse

deserves the best remedy man can devise for his hurts. Phénol Sodique is that. For other flesh also.

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

PERFECT Leather with Vacuum Leather Oil in it; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

bers from 71702 to 77882, making a book of 867 pages, an increase of 106 pages over last year's volume. The price of Volume XV is \$2 and express charges, 25 cents, if prepaid. Send orders for books and pedigrees for Volume XVI to Carl Freigau, Dayton, O.

IS CATARRH CURABLE?

Let the People Answer—Thousands of Cures Reported.

Emma Franke, Lohmersburg, Barry county, Mo., had chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat. Part of the time was confined to the bed. She took three bottles of Pe-ru-na and to-day is well. She says: "The world could not buy my fortune." Mrs. J. Koeller, Rockford, Ill., says: "I can heartily recommend Pe-ru-na to all suffering from that dread disease, catarrh." Mrs. Mary Alexander, Piper City, Ill., had bronchial catarrh for seven years. Three bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her. She says: "I can heartily say that I believe Pe-ru-na saved my life." B. Martens, Sigel, Wis., writes that his wife had catarrh for a long time. Physicians and medicines did her no good. Five bottles of Pe-ru-na cured her. In a recent letter he states: "My wife looks like a new woman. We cannot say half enough in praise of Pe-ru-na." Mrs. Beno't, 131 Pleasant street, Cincinnati, O., says: "The doctors said I had catarrh. They did me no good. Four bottles of Pe-ru-na cured me. I feel years younger." May Massay, Clinton, Tex., writes: "Pe-ru-na is second to none. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering with catarrh."

Is catarrh curable? This is a question which many are seriously asking, and it is not to be wondered at that many have come to doubt that it can be cured. The treatment in some cases requires such perseverance on the part of the patient that it ought to excite no surprise that many give up in despair of cure. Yet, despite all discouragement, catarrh CAN BE CURED, but at the outset every patient ought to thoroughly understand that the treatment must be faithfully adhered to, especially if the case is chronic. It is only a question of persistence that the cure of nearly every case of catarrh can be effected. Pe-ru-na taken without interruption will remove every symptom of bronchial catarrh, when the cure can be relied on as being permanent.

For the latest book on catarrh, coughs, colds and consumption send to the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O., for a free copy of "Climatic Diseases."

Winter Storms.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the purpose of testing planetary meteorology please publish the following:

More severe weather than usual will occur from November 22 to December 7, and immediately following this period a severe cold wave may be expected. Winter storm waves will cross the country about November 23 and 29 and December 5. January weather will be of unusual interest, and to those of your patrons who send a stamped envelope I will mail a chart giving a graphic forecast of temperature, rainfall and force of storms for January.

I invite a comparison between my long-range forecasts and those made twenty-four hours in advance by the national weather bureau.

W. T. FOSTER,
Box 364, St. Joseph, Mo.

Mr. Ellis Gittings, of Liberty, Mo., has used the Whitsel system for teaching horses proper saddle gaits, and says he would not take \$100 for same. Mr. Gittings has a very fast well-bred pacing gelding that he uses as a roadster. He applied the Whitsel saddle gait system and his horse, without doubt, is going a ten-mile clip to saddle.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Bicycle Girl.

Maud Muller on a summer day
Mounted her bicycle and rode away.

But when she looked to the far-off town,
Her hopes went up, and her feet went down.

And her speed increased till the dust arose
And filled her hair and throat and nose.

Thus real estate she had not known
She carried away and called her own.

The judge walked slowly down the lane,
Swinging his great, gold-headed cane.

And looked at the grass and flowers and trees,
The singing birds and humming bees.

And watched the swallows skim and dip,
Till the bicycle struck him amidsthip.

When he stopped where the cool spring bubbled up,
A little disfigured and doubled up.

And when he came to, he wondered whether
The lightning had struck him in such fair weather.

His clothes were torn, and his brand-new cane
Was found next day at the end of the lane.

He held his shin while he danced a reel
In a mazy whirl with the maiden's wheel.

And something he said about he'd be blown
If he didn't wish she'd stayed out of the road.

He spoke of the things which the preachers say
Are the sinner's doom on the judgment day.

And Maud forgot her much-torn gown
And her promised trip to the far-off town,

And listened while a sad surprise
Looked out from her beautiful hazel eyes.

At last, like one who couldn't stay,
She mounted her wheel to ride away.

But alas for maiden! Alas for judge!
She found the bicycle wouldn't budge.

Her wheel in vain to spin it she turned,
White her cheeks like a tallow candle burned.

For the tire was off, and the chain was broke;
One treadle was wound around a spoke.

The judge looked back as he climbed the hill
And saw Maud Muller standing still.

The proud man sighed with a secret pain
For fear the thing would hit him again.

But the lawyers smiled that afternoon
To see him so sadly out of tune.

For they could not guess by a mile or so
The pictures he saw come and go.

And when the maiden drew her draft
For damage done, the judge he laughed

And drew his check and not his rein,
Saying, "Far worse it might have been."

But it filled his heart and soul with awe,
When he tried to explain to his mother-in-law.

And when she spoke of the squandered gold
He grew hot and she grew cold.

Ah! well for us all that a husband's lies
Are as good as the truth in a woman's eyes.

And in the hereafter angels may
Quit riding bicycles on the highway.
—Alfred Elliston.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

No other people ever had a more varied experience or suffered so many vicissitudes in 'the like length' of time as the people of England, says the Des Moines Leader. The aboriginal inhabitants of Britain were barbarians, and might have remained barbarians to this day but for the insatiable ambition of the Romans for conquest. Britain was about the last spot on earth to fall into Roman possession before that vast military power waned and split into factions. The influence of the Romans directly upon the language of the Britons was slight or was overcome after their withdrawal.

The Saxons conquered Britain and held sway long enough to ingraft their language, laws and religion upon the Britons. The Danes followed the Saxons, but the two races were not unlike, both being of the Germanic family.

When the Britons had merged into an Anglo-Saxon race and had become settled with their institutions, the Normans—French—in their turn made conquest of the island, and here the history of England and the English language begins. The Normans had early felt the encroachments of the Romans and their language was a largely modified form of the Latin. They were more greedy and exercised more despotic rule than their forerunners. The laws were made and administered in French and every means was used to stamp out the Saxon language. The Saxons were brave and struggled to the last to keep their mother tongue. Generation succeeded generation and kept up the contention. The English language was fought for word by word.

Hog, sow, pig, bull, steer, ox, calf, heifer, sheep, ram, lamb, ewe, deer—these names for animals are Saxon, because while the animal was living it was cared for by Sax-

ons and called by their term. Pork, bacon, beef, veal, mutton, venison—these words are French, because the Saxons were not permitted to slaughter animals, and when they were slaughtered the meat belonged to the Normans and was called by the French names.

Six of the names of days in English are of Saxon origin and one is Latin. The twelve names of months are Latin. The monosyllables are nearly all Saxon, as well as those words which require many letters for a syllable or have silent letters. Most of the numerals are Saxon. The Saxon words are generally understood, while Latin-French words are often ambiguous. Resolve, resolution, privilege, transpire, translate, dilapidated and many others are not generally understood, and some of them really have no meaning when questioned. The English language is supplied with two words or more for everything that admits of double name.

Coming to the word plaisance, which an article in the Omaha World-Herald declares to be an old English form, we find that it was French and never used as an English word. Spenser used plaisance, and Dailey's English dictionary, London, 1757, does not give plaisance, but does give pleasure. Any French dictionary has plaisance, and it is a good Latin-French word.

To Prevent Moths.

The most destructive of the household pests is the moth, and the principal requisite for protection against it is promptness and care. The best way to protect garments from the ravages of this busy creature is to wrap them in newspapers, being very careful to leave not even the slightest crack by which a miller may find its way in. This should be done as early in the season as the garments can be spared, and they should be well beaten and brushed before wrapping, in order to dislodge any eggs that may have been already deposited on them. If they are put away late it is safer to open them sometime during July. The worm will then be hatched, if any eggs had chanced to be left in the garments, and can be seen and killed before it does any damage. Cedar chests are of no more use in keeping out moths than any other tight box. Gum camphor is sometimes put among woolen garments, and tobacco is also used; but though these may have some effect in keeping the miller away, they are not always safeguards, and the surest way is the simplest, that of wrapping the garments so that nothing can gain an entrance. To keep them out of carpets, sprinkle the floor with turpentine or benzine before laying the carpet, and with a small, flat paint brush apply freely under the surbase and in all cracks. Benzine poured over furniture and carpets where moths are will kill them. Great care should be taken not to use the benzine near a flame of any kind, and there should be no flame or fire in the room until the fumes have passed away.—Demorest's Family Magazine.

Making Soups.

In making soups of all kinds, the slow, even, prolonged simmering, not boiling, must be observed as all-essential to the good result. The French say that the soup pot should only "smile;" that is, it should never show any bubbles on the surface, but should cook slowly, at an even heat just below the boiling point. It is because our cooks and housewives cannot, or rather will not, understand this rule, that the soup of the average American household is such "a mere pretender to the name." It is not enough, as certain blunderers seem to fancy, to keep the constituents of the broth hot for several hours; it must cook incessantly, never stopping for even a moment's time. Furthermore, all the water needed for the soup should be put into it at the beginning; a serious loss of flavor is risked if more water has to be added during the process of cooking.

A good, clear soup should be of a fine, brown color. The use of the best materials, and prolonged boiling, will insure this attractive color, but should these be lacking, several ways may be tried to supply the deficient hue. Brown gravy from a roast may be added, but this, even when strained, is apt to impair the clearness of the broth. A better way is to use a little caramel or burned sugar; or a very excellent preparation, to be kept on hand for the purpose of coloring soups, may be made as follows: Take an earthen jar and fill it with alternate layers, first of moderate-sized onions, a clove stuck in each, then a layer of brown sugar, and a small piece of butter, and so on, till the jar is filled. Put this into the oven in the evening, when the fire is going down, and leave it there over night. Repeat this for a number of successive nights, till the onions have cooked down and a dark sirup is formed. Then put the jar aside and use its contents, a few drops at a time, to color soups and gravies.

If a simple straining does not make a soup as clear as desired, it should be clarified with the whites of eggs. The white of one egg is enough for three pints of broth. It should be stirred unbeaten into the cold



A THANKSGIVING SUGGESTION.

If it should be that you have wealth,
And also happiness and health,
Remember there are some in life,
Who live in constant toil and strife,
With sorrows many, pleasures few;
They have not been as blessed as you.
There are asylums, orphans' homes,

Hospitals, too, where daily comes
Sweet Charity, and widest scope
Of good may lie in box of soap.
For sick-room, laundry, toilet, bath,
The Ivory Soap no rival hath,
So when you give, pray bear in mind
No better gift than this you'll find.

G. 22.

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soup, and the shell of the egg, crushed, should be thrown in also. Then put the soup on the fire, bring it to a boil and let it boil rapidly for from five to ten minutes. Then take it off, let it cool for a few minutes, then strain it through a flannel bag. In straining soups as in straining jellies, in this way, the bag must not be squeezed, but must be suspended, allowing the liquid to drip slowly through.—Good Housekeeping.

Poetry.

The "poem" on this page may not be appreciated by every one, but to those who are familiar with "Maud Muller" it may occasion a laugh—at Lord Tennyson, of course. Alfred Elliston, who is the reputed author of this one, may be a distant relative of Alfred Tennyson, who wrote the other—at least their lines are wonderfully similar.

There are parents who will, unhesitatingly, correct their children for their misdemeanors in the presence of company. They argue that if a child willfully misbe-

haves before strangers, it is but justice that he should be punished before them. I think this a very grave mistake. Children should, undoubtedly, receive correction for their bad behavior, but it should be inflicted in private. Owing to a child's tender years and lack of sense, much charity should be allowed for his shortcomings and too great severity should be avoided in his discipline. At all hazards, a pride of character should be stimulated and preserved in children. And the humiliation of having strangers witness their punishment is destructive to such pride. The schoolboy, after receiving his first whipping in school, never has the same pride as before. He assumes a reckless, I-don't-care air to hide his humiliation, but his pride receives a blow from which it never recovers. Again, all family friction and "scenes" should be sacredly guarded from the eye and tongue of outsiders. To preserve the family dignity and respect should be the aim of every member of the house. And then, too, no refined person wants to be made the spectator of other people's squabbles.—The Reasoner.



Our Great Holiday Offerings

For the 28th year we come to the front with the most liberal offers for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year. The usual way of selling Musical Instruments is to charge more during the holidays than at any other period of the year. Our way is to make SPECIAL OFFERS to meet the wants and means of every one. We have in stock and in course of construction \$1,000,000 worth of Organs and Pianos, which will enable us to supply our immense Holiday trade at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Remember, we do the largest business in the world, and can do better for you than any other firm in the world. We sell direct from factory to family at strictly Manufacturer's Price. We supply no dealers, employ no agents, and save you their enormous profit amounting anywhere from \$50 to \$200.

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For CASH or on EASY CREDIT.

Instruments shipped to any one, anywhere, on trial, freight paid both ways if not satisfactory. Every Instrument guaranteed for ten years. Write now. Every day's delay may be an opportunity lost.

Send for our Catalogues and Holiday Offers at once—THEY COST NOTHING—and we know we are sure of your patronage after you have examined them.

References permitted to the First National Bank of this city, and to any of the Commercial Agencies.

Address Manufacturers,

CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J. Estab'd 27 Years.



The Young Folks.

Nothing.

Nothing to do but work,
Nothing to eat but food,
Nothing to wear but clothes
To keep one from being nude.

Nothing to breathe but air—
Quick as a flash it is gone;
Nowhere to fall but off,
Nowhere to stand but on.

Nothing to comb but hair,
Nowhere to sleep but bed,
Nothing to weep but tears,
No one to bury but dead.

Nothing to sing but songs—
Ah, well! Alas and alack!
Nowhere to go but out,
Nowhere to come but back.

Nothing to see but sights,
Nothing to quench but thirst,
Nothing to have but what we've got—
Thus through our lives we're cursed.

Nothing to strike but gait—
Every thing moves that goes;
Nothing at all but common sense
Can ever withstand these woes.

WASTED POWER.

A rather unusual subject for a consular report is that chosen by Nicholas Smith, the American consul at Liege, in Belgium, who writes upon the use of dogs as draft animals in that country. It is a very interesting paper, says the Boston Herald, and it could be wished that it might have an influence in determining the future of the canine race in this country. Speaking of the working dog as the first distinctive institution that attracts the attention of a stranger in Belgium, Mr. Smith says: "From time immemorial this hereditary loafer has been given over to pleasure, but like certain other of the privileged classes in this revolving world of ours he has had his day—at least in Belgium."

It appears that Liege, which is a wealthy and industrial city employing as many horses as any other town of its size in Europe, shows at least two dogs in harness on its streets for every horse that can be seen. Dogs are employed by market gardeners, butchers, bakers, grocers, porters and expressmen. The dogs step is so much quicker than that of the horse that he will in an hour cover twice the distance and carry with him a greater burden in proportion to his size. Consul Smith says that a pretty, bareheaded Walloon peasant girl moving briskly at the side of a flower cart drawn by a stalwart mastiff is a pleasing vision to the early riser.

The usual draught of an ordinary dog is 600 pounds, though a mastiff is often taxed with as much again. Dogs are also used in treadmills for moving light machinery. Here is a good hint for our farmers, who might turn their vagabond dogs to good account in the working of churns, cutting of food for cattle, sawing wood, etc. They also might be made of valuable service in running the family sewing machine, pumping water, rocking the cradle, grinding coffee, and performing other domestic work where motive power could be made available. Consul Smith relates that a gentleman in Liege, after losing the use of his legs, had a perambulator so constructed that a Danish hound, which had been his companion for years, could be hit-hed and almost concealed between the wheels, and now appears as regularly at his old haunts on the boulevard as any of his old friends. The dog is described as being not only as happy as when he loitered at his master's heels, but manifestly proud of the service he renders him.

Dogs as draught animals are utilized extensively in Germany and other parts of Europe, but Consul Smith says that in Belgium this is a comparatively new use for the dog, and one of the latest and most approved developments of that country's civilization. Dogs are kept like horses at livery in considerable numbers at a cost of 5 to 6 cents a day, horse flesh and black bread forming the staple of their food. Where one or two dogs are kept in a family the cost is practically nothing and their service is made very valuable.

Experiments of breeding, like those which have been so successful in the improvement of horses, are now being made with dogs to produce a style of animal especially fitted for harness. It is thought a desideratum to graft the splendid chest and breathing capacity of the bull dog upon the stalwart stock of the mastiff, which has been found too long in the back and legs. There are markets in Belgium where dogs are bought and sold for draught purposes, as horses are at Tattersall's, and it is not unusual for a compactly built and well-broken dog to bring \$20 to \$25.

Consul Smith points out that a force equal to that of Niagara is running to waste in the United States at the very heels of the people. He estimates that in our wasted dog power we have an idle force in America of at least 3,500,000,000 pounds; reckoning the strength of a dog at 500 pounds, which is probably much below the average. The Consul says that there is not

an article of merchandise, from a ton of coal to a loaf of bread, sold in any of our cities, which might not be more advantageously delivered by dogs than by horses, and he points out that in their employment a certain municipal advantage would be gained, for the litter made by horses is the most fruitful source of dirt in our city, to say nothing of the great saving in the wear and tear of pavements.

Consul Smith presents the case in favor of the industrial utilization of dogs very well, indeed, and, although it may not be found practicable in this country, owing to our different methods of doing things, nevertheless it might be worth while to try the experiment. If somebody would make a good start and prove successful, it is likely that the example would be widely followed. It is no cruelty to the dog to give him useful occupation, and, in fact, the testimony is that he really likes it. If dogs could generally be made so healthily tired by useful work all the day that they would sleep soundly at night, the innovation would be hailed with joy by hundreds of thousands of people all over the country whose peace is disturbed by their nocturnal yelping and howling. It would be a boon equal to the suppression of our annual Fourth of July racket!

Two Classes of People.

Busy people always seem to have plenty of time. We have often noticed that those of our friends who accomplish the most work, who are always engaged in some duty, and are never seen loitering around as though spare moments were plenty, are the ones we go to when we want help in some good enterprise. They are always ready to devote an hour or two to such work, always ready for a few moments of friendly conversation. Others, who accomplish but little, would always be glad to do almost anything you suggest, "if they only had time." Just how they occupy their days is something of an enigma, but we soon learn to pass them by when in search of assistance. They are invariably inaccessible, owing to limited time.

Yet both have all the time there is. Twenty-four hours are given to each of us daily to use as we see fit. Why is it, then, that some accomplish so much and others so little? We think the dissimilarity is owing to the different methods of utilizing time.

Let us look at some of the characteristic features of both classes. The busy man is methodical in his work. He prepares a plan by which his duties may be most quickly and easily disposed of. Above all, he adheres closely to it. He wastes no time in useless labor. He teaches his head to save his heels. He is no loiterer, and his movements are characterized by his energy and push. He has keen perceptive faculties and is quick to act. To see is to do, always. He has an aim in his life and his ambition is to reach it.

The qualities of the other class of people (whom we shall call loiterers) are in direct contrast with these. The loiterer knows nothing of methods, but goes about his work in a haphazard way, disastrous to the accomplishment of any amount of work. He consumes half his time in wondering what he will do next, and in performing unnecessary tasks. He never hurries, and takes hold of everything in a hesitating, uncertain manner. He is given to dreams. He has no decided aim in life. In his imagination there are no heights he would not climb, if he only could command more time and had more favorable opportunities, and while he sits lamenting, the time and the opportunities for which he sighs pass by, never to return.

Therein lies the failure of the one and the success of the other. Opportunities do not present themselves before us unsolicited, nor does success come unaided.—*Housekeeper.*

Largest Flower Known.

In Mindinac, the farthest southern island in the Phillipine group, upon one of its mountains, the volcanic Apo, a party of botanical and ethnographical explorers found recently, at a height of 2,500 feet above sea level, a colossal flower. The discoverer, Dr. Alexander Schadenberg, could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw amid the low-growing bushes the immense buds of this flower growing like gigantic cabbage heads. But he was still more astonished when he found a specimen in full bloom, a five-petaled flower nearly a yard in diameter, as large as a carriage wheel, in fact. This enormous blossom was borne on a sort of vine creeping on the ground. The native who accompanied Dr. Schadenberg called it "bolo." The party had no scale by which the weight of the flower could be ascertained, but they improvised a swinging scale, using their boxes and specimens as weights. Weighing these when opportunity served it was found that a single flower weighed over twenty-two pounds. It was impossible to transmit the fresh flower, so the travelers photographed it and dried a number of its leaves by the heat of a fire.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

All About Dogs.

The boys will be interested in the article on this page about "Wasted Power." Who ever heard of a boy wasting power or energy? When a boy shows an inclination to keep from exercising much energy, which he is apt to do about haying time, the "men folks" are apt to tell him he is as lazy as a dog. It is very doubtful that the thousands of dogs in Kansas will ever be utilized in the manner indicated in the article, but it is well to know how the canines are put to good use in other countries.

The Side-Saddle.

The horrified opposers of the movement for women's riding en cavalier may be interested in learning that had it not been for an accident of fashion, the gentler sex would be striding their horses still, and that the side-saddle is not an invention due to the modesty of advanced civilization. It appears that one Anna of Bohemia, eldest daughter of a German Emperor and wife of an English king, introduced the custom, not from delicate repulsion to the old method, but simply because she was afflicted with some sort of deformity that rendered it impossible for her to ride upon the saddles in common use. In those days it was imperative that a woman should ride; accordingly, the first side-saddle was invented. Royalty had then, as now, snobbish followers, ever on the alert to adopt fashions honored by its patronage, and in a few months every woman of position in England possessed a side-saddle, and the custom was established.

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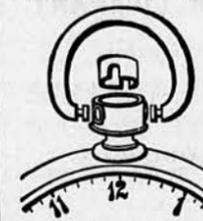
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By proclamation of the President of the United States, seconded by the Governor of Kansas, Thursday, November 30, has been appointed a day of thanksgiving for the bounties received from the Great Giver. Remembrance of the poor and those who have been deprived of the usual means of providing the comforts of life is especially suggested by the Governor.

Considerable is being said in the States and Territories to the west of us about irrigation. It is a great work calling for engineering ability of a high order, and, as well, considerable money; but the reader will understand that where it has to be done it is done, and that when it is done there are no off years, the farmer makes a crop every time he plants or sows.—*Rural World.*

One of the most important problems to which attention has been given at Western agricultural experiment stations is the determination of a list of crops capable of withstanding the heat and drought which are liable to overtake vegetation on the great plains and the region bordering on them. Reports from the Oklahoma station indicate that Prof. Magruder is introducing from the South in the cow pea a valuable addition admirably adapted to the production of a large amount of feed per acre while enriching the land as does clover.

The result of a lawsuit in Guthrie, Ok., should serve as a warning to all persons who raise or handle castor beans to be careful about keeping them separate from all other kinds of grain or feed. Some time ago Joseph Baum, a liveryman, bought a quantity of oats of Messrs. Coyle & Smith, of that city. After he had fed a portion of the oats all his horses were taken sick and six of them died. An examination of the oats showed that there were castor beans scattered all through them, and veterinarians declared that the beans had killed the horses. Baum at once sued Coyle & Smith for \$650 damages, and the jury awarded him \$550.

The Oklahoma Experiment Station Bulletin No. 8 is now in course of preparation, giving the results of the tests of varieties of wheat on the station farm during the past season. The bulletin will cover the entire work done by Prof. Magruder with the 254 varieties tested, giving yield of straw and grain, weight of bushel of each variety, etc. The Michigan Amber, Silver Chaff, Missouri, Currell, in order named proved most prolific this season. Fifty of the best varieties have been selected to be continued in the test for 1893-94. These, together with twenty-nine Australian wheats, will make seventy-nine varieties the test for the coming season. Description of the above-named varieties will appear in the wheat bulletin, which may be had free as soon as published.

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

The elections of November 7 were what are not infrequently called "off year" elections. No officers of the national government and no Congressmen were to be chosen. It is true, however, that some of the States in which State officers were elected are those on whose votes not infrequently turns the election of the President. Again, this was the first election since the inauguration of the present national administration, and it occurred during the worst monetary panic and industrial depression ever seen in this country. These are the chief general conditions mentioned by political writers in attempting to account for the results, whether the writers are pleased or displeased with the way the majorities were recorded.

Of the close or doubtful States, the most prominent have given Republican pluralities so great as to surprise both sides. Of these, New York, Massachusetts and Iowa have elected Republicans to succeed their present Democratic Governors. Ohio, which has been very close and only recently had a Democratic Governor, has elected the Republican candidate, Wm. McKinley, by an immense plurality. New Jersey, supposed to be reliably Democratic, has gone Republican, and of course Pennsylvania remains unmoved in the Republican column. Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota and Colorado have disappointed the opposition to the Republican party.

On the other hand, Virginia has given increased Democratic majorities, while Maryland and Kentucky renew their allegiance to that party.

Populists and Prohibitionists claim gains for their parties, and are in no wise inclined to give up the fight because the great contest in most of the States was, as heretofore, between the two old parties.

In analyzing the results, it is to be expected that each party will favor that view of the causes which is most favorable to its side, and it is therefore not surprising that there is the greatest divergence of opinions as to why the elections resulted as they did. Whether or not the vote can be construed as expressing an opinion of national policies, it is certain that in some States unusual complications other than the usual questions of national importance were potent factors. It is well known that in New York the Tammany and anti-Tammany Democracy each has a distinct organization, the former being led by Senator Hill and the latter by President Cleveland. The Hill faction controlled the nominations of its party and notoriously used the most unscrupulous methods to nominate corrupt men for even the highest judicial positions. The Cleveland faction, probably with the sanction of the President, resented this at the polls. So also in municipal nominations in the great cities, notably in Brooklyn, the most corrupt methods were used to secure the nomination of managers of a ring. It is said that the votes of Cleveland Democrats defeated this ring, and it is claimed by the President's friends that so far as the New York election goes it is a vindication of the administration. In New Jersey, the contest was between decency and gambling, as managed by the race course men. The latter supposed that in dictating the Democratic nominations in the Democratic districts they were sure of control of the Legislature. In this they were mistaken, and the result is a Republican majority in each branch of the New Jersey Legislature.

In Iowa, it has been claimed by Republican managers in the past, that the party's endorsement of prohibition was the cause of its defeat, and they are now rather willing to ascribe their present victory, in part at least, to the fact that at the last State convention the party practically cut loose from prohibition. In Ohio the victory is ascribed by both sides to the preference for Republican doctrines on national issues. The author of the present tariff law was the standard-bearer in Ohio. To an outsider there appears to be little question as to the meaning of the result in Ohio, as also that in Massachusetts, being favorable to protective tariff.

In Nebraska and South Dakota there

is no marked change from recent election results, so that no important significance can be attached to the results. In Colorado, parties became so split up that issues were almost lost sight of. Every party claimed to be the champion of the free coinage of silver. The two Senators from Colorado, both Republicans, had stood squarely against the repeal of the Sherman act. It was charged that an effort was covertly being made to retire these Senators. The fair-play instinct of the people naturally inclined them to vote for the party in which these Senators were enrolled as the surest expression of confidence and appreciation. In Kansas only county officers were elected. The Republicans appear to have made considerable gains; the Populists to have scarcely held their own, while the Democrats have nearly gone out of the business of holding county offices in this State. In all of this last group of States the Populist party is the active opponent with which the Republicans have to contend, and it is not possible to forecast future results from returns of the present election.

In Virginia, the contest was between Democrats and Populists, the Republicans having nominally assisted the latter.

The situation for the future is a peculiar one, though not in all respects unprecedented. It is not unlikely to be considerably affected by events at Washington during the session of Congress now shortly to convene.

President Cleveland has impressed his views upon the action of the extra session as no President has ever done before. He is supposed to have as decided views on the tariff as on the money question. Should he insist upon their enactment into law as persistently, as firmly and as effectually as in the former case, not unlikely the South will immediately forget its differences from the President on other questions and become almost unanimous in its support of his reforms in the tariff. In this case, the silver issue will be treated as a thing of the past and the opposition to Cleveland Democracy will be little considered in the "Solid South." The West is not yet satisfied to consider the silver question settled. To form a silver party or to secure the advocacy of a party for free coinage, it will be necessary for silver's friends to turn from both the Republicans and the Democrats. The People's party, more recently called Populists, has the only record in favor of free silver, and is really the only at present organized rational hope of the free silver men. This party is also a free trade party, even more pronounced than is the President. If, therefore, the fight over protection and free trade becomes the all-absorbing issue, there may be presented a dilemma for both Cleveland Democrats and free silver Populists, each of which parties has one view diametrically opposed to the other and one view in common which is opposed by the Republicans, while the Republicans and Democrats have a view in common which is opposed by the Populists. Taking into consideration only these points which are likely to become most prominent in the immediate future, and leaving out the matters which will be considered important but secondary by each of the parties, the party doctrines will be found to inter-lace somewhat, as in the following diagram:

Republican.....	Protective tariff.
	Single gold standard.
Democrat.....	Single gold standard.
	Tariff reform.
People's party	Tariff reform.
	Free silver and monetary reform.

It may be a matter of uncertainty how much reforming the Democrats will want to do to the tariff, and it is not impossible that the powerful influence of the mill-owners who have made fortunes by reason of their immunity from foreign competition, will be able to so influence Democratic action as to bring tariff reform to mean the same as protective tariff, except in the political platform sense, in which case the contention of the two parties first named will become practically one. There is, however, a large importing interest opposed to this course, and this, with the firmness of President Cleveland and his demonstrated willingness to use the influence of his position to further the enactment of his

views into law, is likely to preserve a considerable distinction between the Republican and Democratic parties and to make this the paramount subject of discussion, so that the money question may be kept from assuming prominence and be treated as a settled issue.

PRICES STILL LOW.

We are assured by the accepted financial authorities that the "turn in the tide has come." When Stanley, the great explorer, made his first trip into the interior of Africa in search of Livingstone, he investigated a lake and a river with a view of determining whether the river flowed into the lake or the lake flowed into the river; and after repeatedly testing the direction of the current in the stream, he reported that sometimes it moved into the lake and sometimes in the opposite direction. Verily there were enough turns in the tide of that river, but so slight was the current that Stanley came away without determining whether the lake was the outlet of the river or the river was the outlet of the lake. This is very much like the case of the tide in the industrial and financial world at the present time, only that with all the turnings the general course of the markets seems to be downward. The *KANSAS FARMER* and its readers are more interested in the prices of farm products than any other element of the situation. The course of the wheat market is watched with rather more care than any other, for the reason that it is usually a typical market. The monthly range of prices of this grain in Chicago since January 1, 1893, is shown by the following exhibit from the Cincinnati *Price Current*:

January.....72 to 78½	June.....61½ to 69
February.....72 to 75½	July.....54½ to 60½
March.....72½ to 79½	August.....55½ to 63½
April.....70 to 88	September.....62½ to 69½
May.....68½ to 76½	October.....60½ to 66½

The closing price on Monday, November 13, was 60½ cents.

The monthly ranges in prices of corn in Chicago is very similar to that of wheat. Thus:

January.....40¼ to 44¼	June.....37¼ to 42
February.....39½ to 44¼	July.....35½ to 41¼
March.....39½ to 41¼	August.....35½ to 40
April.....39½ to 42	September.....37¼ to 42¾
May.....39¼ to 44¼	October.....37¼ to 40¾

The closing price of corn on Monday, November 13, was 37¾ cents.

Some turn to Wall street to see how stocks and bonds are selling, and base thereon their estimates of the signs of the times. The opening sentences of the New York telegraphic report of November 13 give the key to the situation in that market. It says: "There was nothing whatever of significance in the stock market to-day beyond a certain professional effort at reaction. The Industrial stocks, as usual, yielded readily and some of them suffered heavy declines."

The *KANSAS FARMER* would be very willing to see the signs of an incoming tide of better prices and more general employment of labor as a result of recent legislation and of the late election. Indeed, it is very willing to begin at once to share a returning prosperity. It has even expected a temporary "easing up" to follow the events of the last half month and is watching carefully for the turning of the tide.

Yesterday's closing price for No. 2 wheat in Chicago was 60 cents, a decline of seven-eighths from Monday's closing. Corn dropped a half cent, to 36½ cents.

Dairy Association Meeting.

Circulars have just been received announcing the seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, at Representative hall, Topeka, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December, 1893. A more extended notice will be given next week.

For a good hedge or wind-break, if one likes something in the style of an evergreen, Prof. F. A. Waugh recommends the "mountain tamarack," *Larix occidentalis*. On the grounds of the Oklahoma Experiment Station this year it has made a wonderful growth, and has proven itself very hardy. It grows with great ease from cuttings in the open ground, and would be much better than cottonwoods and the like for shelter belts or hedges.

Get up a club for *KANSAS FARMER*.

WEALTH AND PAUPERS.

We publish in the "Farmer's Forum" department this week a review of an organized movement among farmers in England to obtain relief from some of the causes of the depression of which they complain.

"The number of bankrupt farmers goes on increasing at a serious rate. The figures for this year are a considerable increase over those of last year. Two hundred and fourteen bankruptcies of farmers have been gazetted up to September in the present year, while for the corresponding period of last year the number was only 161.

Again, and in the same paper, appear accounts of fruitless attempts to sell some farming land. It says:

"Baddow Hall, a freehold estate of about 121 acres, near Chelmsford, Essex, which is let to Mr. Samuel Radcliffe at an apportioned rent of £112 10s. per annum, has been offered for sale. In this case, however, the biddings were not at all brisk, and when they reached £7,000 the property was withdrawn.

Again, the North British Agriculturist has the following note in its news columns under the title of "A Significant Sign of the Times": "A Glasgow writer, in sending us last week an advertisement of a forthcoming dispensing sale in the west, adds the following pregnant note: 'This is the fourth bankrupt farm stock sale I have sent you this season.'"

The case was different with some other property, the sale of which is recounted as follows:

"Amongst the numerous sales at Tokenhouse Yard, on Thursday, was the Harpenden brewery, in Hertfordshire, which came into the market owing to the death of Mrs. E. W. Healey, and before a crowded audience, Sir J. Whittaker Ellis submitted the property, which consisted of the old and compact brewery of twelve-quarter plant, well, granaries, residence and four and one-half acres in the High Street, Harpenden; also eighteen public and beer houses, including the Railway Hotel at Harpenden, and the others occupying prominent positions in the neighboring towns and neighborhood, possession to be given on December 1 next. Biddings were started at £10,000, and a very spirited competition then took place until £16,000 was reached, at which price the property changed hands."

That the case is nearly hopeless for agriculture while the beer business seems to be flourishing, is a fact which might point a moral or adorn a tale, and is brought out in an editorial notice of some criticisms on the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the agricultural depression. The editor says: "The Commissioners will, no doubt, succeed in getting together a large mass of information, but the sum total of it will only mean that the farmers who appear before them will have an opportunity of ventilating their grievances, and, after all, the Royal Commission will probably do little more than obtain a mass of detail

which will go to show how desperate agriculture is. If it is possible to evolve out of this some practical suggestion so much the better for the farmer and the landlord, but the possibility is an exceedingly remote one."

No doubt it is time for farmers of England to organize against the fates which seem destined to sweep their calling from the face of their fair island. Their most concrete complaint is against unjust taxation, and the special tax against which they enter their complaints indicates great depression of some other industries as well as agriculture. Thus the inquiries of the Commission brought out the following:

"The rates and taxes, Mr. Webster went on to say, were very high in the Liverpool district. There had been no appreciable increase since 1882, but there was a prospect of an immediate increase in the poor rate. His poor rate at present was 1s. 8d., next year it was likely to be 2s.

"Mr. J. Mercer (Halebank) said the poor rate in Ormskirk was 1s. 2d. in the pound. The paupers were made in the towns, and the rural districts had to keep one-third of them.

"Mr. Webster thought the land was overburdened with the poor rate. His own rate on a farm of 171 acres amounted to £43 a year."

Truly, England is, by the showing of her own people, a land of wealth and paupers, and needs an organized effort to change the situation.

ASK A FAIR DEAL.

The officers of the National Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has addressed a letter to Chairman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, protesting against a reduction of tariff duties on agricultural products unless the products of other industries are treated to the same medicine. The letter says:

"It is generally conceded that in former revisions of the tariff agriculture has not received the same measure of protection accorded to other industries, and in the late revision the farmers appeared before the committee and secured, in nearly every instance, such duties as have proved of great benefit to them; and they desire that the duties be maintained as long as protection is accorded to any industry in the land. We earnestly protest against the removal of the duty from any agricultural product, such as wool, vegetables, fruits, hay, eggs, live stock, dairy products and tobacco, unless the products of the factory and mine be also left without protection. Wool is the finished production of the farmer, just the same as cloth is the finished product of the manufacturer."

THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Western Beet Sugar Company, Watsonville, Cal., reported November 1: "The mill has run 1,023 1/2 hours, received 31,089 tons beets and cut 27,722 tons and produced 2,825 tons sugar (all 2,000 pounds per ton). The weather remains dry and cloudy." The Alameda Sugar Co. reported October 20: "Production, 1,853,951 pounds dry granulated sugar, the yield of which sugar has been 11.62 per cent. on the weight of the beets worked. There will be an additional 1 per cent. result from the low products from this season. The crop is now about two-thirds delivered and we have in our bins about 8,000 tons, which in this mild climate will not deteriorate for two or three months. We are daily besieged by farmers desirous to contract for next year but we dare do nothing more than file their applications, saying that if there is no adverse legislation we will make contracts later. We also desire to enlarge our factory but for the same reason dare not. If the politicians would only keep from intermeddling, the world would see such a development of an industry as has never before taken place."

The factories at Grand Island and Norfolk, Neb., report beets testing well and the tonnage showing gratifying results. The Utah factory has turned out 1,735,000 pounds of granulated sugar to date and expects to make between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 pounds as they still have 15,000 tons of beets still to be worked.

NATIONAL BANK STATEMENT.

The Comptroller of the Currency issued, November 8, a summary of the statements showing the condition of the national banks, as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Resource and Amount. Includes Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, United States bonds to secure circulation, etc.

Table with 2 columns: Liability and Amount. Includes Capital stock paid in, Surplus funds, Undivided profits, National bank notes outstanding, etc.

The Treasury statement for November 1, 1893, shows that the total amount of money in the United States, outside of the treasury, was on that date \$1,718,544,682. Comparing this amount with the first item in the bank statement, it appears that the money loaned by the banks is over \$112,000,000 in excess of the entire money in the country outside of the treasury.

Besides loans from the national banks, the people have borrowed from the State and private banks, from loan associations, etc., sums which aggregate a very large amount, so that they are paying interest on several times the amount of money in existence in order to obtain the use of the recognized means of registering their transactions in the exchange of products.

DEATH TO CHINCH BUGS.

The merits of Prof. Snow's chinch bug remedy may be a matter for dispute for a dozen years yet, but no observing farmer will question the efficacy of another as easily applied means of destroying the festive suckers. This other means of destruction consists in doing away with rubbish of every kind likely to harbor bugs. Chinch bugs hibernate in and under the trash about the farm. They have a special fancy for a rank growth of prairie grass, weedy fence corners and hedge-rows and old flattened straw stacks.

An examination of almost any patch of matted weeds or grass in the vicinity of cultivated fields will reveal at this season many bugs. Their presence may often be more than guessed at by merely observing the thoroughness with which they have destroyed the young wheat or rye bordering on their winter quarters. Within a week we have noticed at least a dozen fine wheat fields with bare borders of a rod or more in width entirely surrounding them. Chinch bugs had quartered themselves in the grassy edges of the fields and entirely destroyed the grain nearest them.

Such destruction of crops as this may be very easily prevented by doing away with all grassy and trashy patches about the farm. Fire run along the edges of the fields on the farm mentioned specifically would have saved the six acres of grain now worse than destroyed, and would have done much

toward decreasing the size of the first brood of bugs next season. The burning might have been done by two men in a day, and \$50 is a very conservative estimate of the amount of direct benefit that would have resulted. Surely such work as this pays, even if we can not obtain steady employment at the same task and remuneration.

Every grass row on every farm should be run over by fire each fall that there are chinch bugs in the country. This, in connection with clearing up such places as cannot be purged of pests by fire, and doing away with old straw stacks, will go a great way toward keeping in abatement one of the greatest enemies of the Kansas farmer. Ask yourselves the question with reference to the bugs that the grandiloquent Fourth of July orator asked of his auditors: "Where would we be now if it had not been for our ancestors?" Remember that the bugs you fail to kill this fall by burning or by exposing to the weather will pose as ancestors next spring.

WINTER DAIRYING.

At no season of the year does dairying pay so well as winter. This is owing to the fact that there is but little competition at that season and illustrates an important point in the law of supply and demand. The reason there is no competition is that the farmers, as a rule, either are not aware of the profits that the dairy may realize at that season or they are not fixed to carry on the work. So, although nearly every housewife has butter to sell in summer when she must be content with 10 cents per pound and take it out in trade at the store, at that, in winter, when she could get readily 25 cents cash most anywhere for a first-class article of butter, she has none to sell. The fact that so few take advantage of the opportunity leaves a better field for those who do, or are so situated that they can run a winter dairy advantageously. We would urge every farmer, and especially every farmer's wife, to make the most of the winter market for butter. If you do not have the cows, consider if it will not pay you to procure them. Don't this or that neighbor have a cow that will soon be fresh that you can buy reasonably? In districts where there is but little effort at dairying cows can usually be bought cheap in the fall. Two or three good common cows, or half a dozen, if they can be had, would make a splendid foundation for a beginning; or if you do not see your way to start at once bear the matter in mind and begin next fall. Breed your cows so that they will "come in" in November and provide the necessary feed. Bear also in mind that it is not every cow which gives birth to a calf that can be recommended for the dairy.

Next to the cows the most important point is to feed them well. Provide some bran, or if you have inferior wheat not marketable, grind this and use it along with corn as feed for the cows. A little oil meal can be used to good advantage also, and be sure that you have a good quality of hay or fodder. Feed judiciously, so as not to cloy the appetite, nor, on the other hand, give them less than they will eat up clean. As a rule the more the cow eats the more milk she gives. Remember that it takes a given amount of feed to maintain life and keep up the vital forces, and your profit must come from what she eats over and above this maintenance ration. Another point of importance is to stable the cows warmly. It is self-evident that cows which are compelled either to run out in the cold and wet or to stand in a piercing draft cannot do their best at the pail. If you attend to these things your cows will do their duty by you.

To procure the milk is, of course, only a small part of the art of dairying. You must also be prepared to take care of that milk and to make good butter from it. Directions on these points are not necessary to good butter-makers, and poor butter-makers had better not undertake winter dairying. It may be well to mention, however, that the milk should, if possible, be kept at an even, cool temperature and the cream should not be collected during too long a period for the churning, as it otherwise may become rancid and spoil the flavor of the butter. It is better to churn often and secure a good quality of butter. Then do not take your butter to the store but secure regular customers among those who are willing to pay for a good thing.

Horticulture.

PREPARING FOR NEXT SEASON'S GARDEN.

The man who begins to prepare for his next season's garden as soon as he takes the last crop from that which has been supplying his table during the whole summer and fall, is the man whose garden will be supplying him with the good things of life the coming year before his less provident neighbors have finished laying out their rows and beds. The early bird has the reputation for gathering in a goodly supply of worms, and the one who will take time by the forelock in the matter of gardening will have good reason to congratulate himself and to receive the congratulations of such friends as are benefited by his own and his garden's generosity, when his half-acre or more begins to yield its increase.

In the first place, after clearing up all the vines of the season's crop, and after placing this green refuse where it can readily be turned under, I would suggest the advantage of covering the garden deeply with coarse manure and litter that is free from weed seed, and turning the whole under for the benefit of next year's crop. This is a point not fully appreciated by those who make gardens as a store-house from which to draw for the family table, though market gardeners generally understand very well the advantage of having the soil well filled with humus or decaying plant material.

Such a substance in the ground serves the purpose not only of lightening the soil and thus letting in warmth and moisture while assisting to carry off superfluous moisture, but also of supplying just the ingredients plants delight to feed upon. This working into the ground of all the decaying plant material possible, is something of a hobby with me, but I am sure it is a hobby that is founded on correct principles, and that it will be found most beneficial in the production of both field and garden crops, especially where the soil is inclined to be stiff, and to pack closely. Excellent material for this purpose, where one keeps poultry, is the matter of leaves or clean straw, which ought to be thickly spread over the floors of all poultry-houses to keep the hens busy when confined indoors.

Another matter to be thought of in preparing for the next season's garden is a plentiful supply of well-rotted manure. To get early returns in the way of vegetables, the young plants transferred from the hot-bed or from the kitchen window, and the seeds that are placed directly in the ground, must have something on which to feed at once as soon as germination begins, and though the ground may be rich, there is nothing like rich, well-rotted manure to start plants into luxuriant growth, and such dressing must be prepared beforehand. If liquid manure is added to a heap in considerable quantities, and the whole kept properly moistened, the process of rotting will go on rapidly.

The addition of dressing from the hen-houses will also assist in starting a brisk fermentation, which will require the presence of sufficient moisture to keep the mass from burning or "frefanging." The best result which I have ever had with dressing for the garden has been with poultry dressing, carefully preserved in dry road dust, but such fertilizer must be carefully used, as preserved in the way I have mentioned it is wonderfully strong. Whatever plan is followed, a good supply of some kind of fine dressing should be prepared during the winter, so that the plant food in it may be instantly and continuously available for the young plants.

Then, too, the whole garden ought to be laid out in the mind, or on paper, during the winter. The amount of space to be devoted to each variety should be decided on, and the requisite seeds secured before spring, that everything may be on hand when wanted. If there is not already at hand a good seed box, one should be made during the leisure of winter, and kept for yearly use. Let a good sized and well made box be secured, and for the interior provide a sufficient

quantity of small pasteboard or wooden boxes having covers and let the names of the various seeds, to be placed in each, be written on the top of each box, on the cover. The seed can be dropped from these individual boxes at planting time most conveniently and without spilling the seeds.

There are many other things that can best be done in the winter that will save time in the hurry of spring work, and greatly add to the garden's success, such as putting in order of old, or the making of new, plant protectors, supports for tomatoes, peas, beans, etc., and seeing that all garden tools are in order for use when the planting season appears.—Webb Donnell, in *Country Gentleman*.

White Pine Lumber.

Within a few years there has been a great advance in the price of white pine lumber. The quality of that offered for sale has also steadily deteriorated until it is difficult to find first-class lumber in the market. When it is remembered that of all the woods produced in the United States the white pine has been of the highest economic value, being more generally used than any other in building and cabinet-making, a failure of the supply should be regarded as a public calamity. The wood is light, soft, compact and straight-grained; and, though easily worked, is capable of taking a high polish. There is no other wood that can take its place in the estimation of the public; and yet, so far as the United States is concerned, the supply of white pine is practically exhausted. For several years past, in spite of a restrictive duty on imported lumber, Canada has furnished an increasing percentage of the white pine offered in our markets.

The white pine (*Pinus Strobus*, Linn) is common in most of the forest areas of the Eastern, Middle and Northern States as far westward as Minnesota, and southward along the Alleghany mountains as far as Georgia. But in nearly all the regions of its distribution in the United States, the specimens left are of inferior development and nearly worthless for lumber. In the region of its greater development, wherever a considerable body of the species was originally found, the lumber man has taken away until but little valuable timber is left standing.

A peculiar circumstance attending the growth of new forests in areas denuded of trees by lumbermen makes the replacement of our white pine forests by natural process of growth an impossibility. When a pine forest is removed, it is followed by a growth of deciduous trees. It is true that a pine growth will often replace a deciduous forest, when that is cut; but our lumber people always take the white pine first, so then when a forest of deciduous trees is cut away there are no white pines left near by to furnish seed for a new forest. The white pine produces seed cones only on rather mature trees. On the other hand, the pitch pine (*Pinus rigida*, Miller), the Tablemountain pine (*P. pungens*, Michaux), and other species found in the same area with the white pine, produce cones on comparatively young trees, and the new growth of evergreens which follows the removal of a deciduous forest is generally made up entirely of these much less valuable species.

These facts convince me that only by systematic efforts in forestry can a supply of white pine be grown for future use, when the great pine forests of Canada, like those of the United States, shall have been exhausted.

The great statesman, William Pitt, declared over a hundred years ago that the timber resources of Canada were "literally inexhaustible." Such, too, were the declarations of many people in the United States as to our supply of white pine lumber. The scarcity is already felt with us, and so rapidly have the last few years made inroads on the Canadian white pine forests that many of their people are becoming alarmed at the prospect of their exhaustion. Correspondents who have investigated the supply estimated that at the present rate of consumption it will last for twenty-five or thirty years. But there is a strong prospect that the present Congress will repeal

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the duties upon all lumber coming into the United States. Such action will result in greater activity in the lumber business in Canada, and hasten the destruction of her finest white pine forests.

The people of the Canadian provinces seem to be alive to the danger, and they are talking quite generally of the wiser plan of anticipating the future demand by scientific methods in forestry. The government will be appealed to, and it is probable that European methods in forest management will soon be adopted with a view to preserve a constant supply of white pine for the future. Would it not be wise for our own country to take action looking toward a like object? It is true, it is too late to keep the supply constant here, but the future has possibilities in this direction worthy of careful attention from the States and from the national government.—Prof. D. E. Lutz, in *Industrialist*.

Keeping Cabbage.

The following methods for keeping cabbage are given by correspondents of the *Northwestern Agriculturist*:

"I accidentally stumbled onto a method of keeping cabbage. A few years ago I let them freeze accidentally; afterward threw them into the barn and after everything else was in the cellar, I looked at the cabbage and the leaves that were frozen had wilted and dried down hard, and had so completely sealed the cabbages that no air could reach them. I set them on their roots in a dry corner in the cellar and they kept way long into the summer. Try it and report. They must be kept dry.

"The very best way to keep them for winter use is to cut off the stumps and pack the heads in a barrel. When all are in fill up the barrel with dry sawdust; shake it down well; put a good layer of sawdust on top; then set the barrel in the barn or some out-building. If they freeze it does not hurt them for table use. We like this way best, as they neither rot nor taste of the cellar."



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In the Dairy.

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

How General-Purpose Breeding Works

G. W. Farlee writes the *Breeder's Gazette* as follows:

"A few years ago I saw in a gentleman's barn-yard four Jerseys and four Devons, both selected lots and all large milkers; the Jerseys, of course, much the richer milkers. The Devons were fat as mice. They were all handsome specimens of milch cows, but as I looked at them the economic aspects of the case were presented. The surplus food, above that of support, in the case of the Devons went largely to make flesh; in the case of the Jersey it went to increase and enrich the milk. And so the question has to be decided, shall we try to make or find a breed not distinguished for either quality, or shall we select a beef breed if making beef is our object and a butter breed if butter is what we are after? Each farmer must decide for himself. I think the best sentiment favors breeding for a single specific object on the score of economical production."

It would make a horseman mad, if, when he fed his trotting horse a generous feed of grain in order to get speed out of him, he found that it went to flesh and the development of the draft horse build. Neither would he consider it any compensation for his disappointment to be told that if the animal wouldn't make a trotter he could sell him for a draft horse. The trotting horse breeders have never been fooled with any "general-purpose" nonsense. They knew that the only way to get trotting horses was to breed and train for trotting qualities alone. Then there is a certain degree of certainty in the result. The men who have bred cattle for general purposes, have run out the dairy qualities in the end. Mr. Wm. Ewing, of Palmyra, Wis., in writing to the *American Devou Bulletin*, says:

"I am going to buy a young bull (Devon) this fall if I can find any bred in the dairy line." There is the principle, and Mr. Ewing shows that he feels a little dubious about finding well-bred dairy bulls among a lot of general-purpose breeders. Had there been Devon breeders, who set in fifty years ago to breed specially for the dairy, as they ought to have done, Mr. Ewing would not have felt any uncertainty as to where he could find a dairy-bred Devon bull. Breeders will begin to see before long, we hope, that they cannot juggle with breeding principles any more than they can with the principles of the multiplication table.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

In the thirty-day butter test it cost \$8.574 to feed the Jersey cow Brown Bessie; her product was 72.235 pounds butter, valued at \$33.271, leaving a net profit of \$24.697.

The best Guernsey was Purity, and it cost to feed her thirty days \$5.577. Her product was 54.804 pounds butter, valued at \$24.954, leaving a net profit of \$19.377.

The best Short-horn was Kitty Clay 4th, whose feed bill for thirty days was \$8.492. In that time she has a credit of 62.243 pounds of butter, valued at \$28.572, leaving a net profit of \$20.035.

In the same test the smallest net profit—\$9.534—is set against the Short-horn cow Rosa. The total net gain of the fifteen Jerseys in thirty days was \$274.349; Guernseys, \$237.002; Short-horns, \$199.134. In this test the Jerseys consumed more hay than either of the herds, while the Short-horns ate nearly twice as much silage as the Guernseys and Jerseys combined. The Jerseys ate 505 pounds corn meal and 249 pounds carrots, but the other herds received none. Oil meal, bran, oats, corn hearts, cotton seed meal and shorts entered into each herd's rations in about equal proportions. The mild-eyed Jerseys won every test, and have justly been styled the dairy queen.

The function of a dairy cow is to convert her food into milk, as the function of a beef cow is to convert her food into beef.

Dairy Notes.

Butter fat is a valuable product.

Enlarge the feed bin if necessary.

Ground feed should be moistened before being fed to dairy cows.

If you are making butter, feed those substances containing more or less oil.

It is just as easy to raise cows that show 4 to 5 per cent. of fat, as those that only reach 3 per cent.

Every dairyman that has a half dozen cows or more, should get a butter-worker before cold weather sets in.

An attractive feature of the Valley fair, held at Brattleboro, Vt., is the dairy, but in this no person or lot of cows is allowed to enter more than one class.

E. A. Harris, one of the World's Fair butter judges, noticed in his testings that the Western butter was superior on grain and color, while New England makers produced a better flavored article.

It is claimed that a process has been discovered in Denmark whereby cream may be kept sweet for months without the aid of chemicals. It is a secret process and will be looked on with suspicion, for that reason.

Following is the scoring of Pennsylvania butter at the World's Fair for September: Prof. J. H. Waters, State College, Pa., 92½; C. P. Darlington & Bro., Chadd's Ford Junction, Pa., 97; Morris K. Jones, West Grove, Pa., 94; Alfred Sharpless, Landenburg, Pa., 95; H. P. Woodward, Philadelphia market, 98; A. H. Reid, Market street, Philadelphia, 94½; Milton Darlington's Sons, Pomeroy, Pa., 96½; Jno. D. McClintock, Meadville, Pa., 93; R. S. Hartley, Pittsfield, Pa., 93; I. S. Lavery, Lavery, Pa., 87½.

Considering the cost of raw material and the necessary labor, there is almost no legitimate industry that pays better than the dairy. You may readily prove this by figuring the actual cost of butter, and the value of that butter (if of good quality) in the market. If you do not get the profit which is apparent from these figures it is because there are some leaks in your method and management. Then it is your business to ferret these out, and make the facts conform to the theory, as thousands of farmers are doing everywhere.

The Poultry Yard.

Eggs in Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In very many cases the failure to secure plenty of eggs during the winter is largely on account of lack of proper care. There is considerable in the selection of the fowls in the fall. In a majority of cases more or less poultry is sent to market in the fall on account of not caring to winter so many, and when this is done proper care should be taken to select the early moulting hens that are not too old and the early hatched pullets, taking care in every case to select the best. This is the starting point in securing plenty of eggs in winter, as without hens that with good treatment can be depended upon to lay eggs all of the rest of the work will come to naught. The keeping over of hens that are past two years old and also the keeping of too many roosters that are unnecessary, add to the expense of keeping poultry, while they add nothing to the income. A little care in culling out and marketing these will help materially in making poultry pay. After hens that, when properly treated, can be depended upon to lay are secured, the next important point is to provide comfortable quarters. No matter how well the hens are fed or how carefully they are selected they must be kept warm in winter, and a comfortable house is the first essential in providing warmth. It need not be expensive. The main point is to keep dry and have warm.

On the farm it will be an exceptional case where the farmer will care to go to any considerable expense in building a poultry-house, yet, as with other stock, if they are worth keeping at all, they are worth keeping in a way that will give the best profit.

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giving the fowls full range it will not be necessary to feed very heavy. They will be able to pick up a good part of their living, with the advantage that a good portion of what they pick up would otherwise go to waste. A variety of feed is very necessary whenever it becomes necessary to feed with anything like regularity. One advantage with giving them a good range is that they will pick up more or less of variety. Wheat is one of the best rations for eggs that can be given and can be made a leading ration. Give whole corn at night for warmth, as no grain will excel corn for maintaining animal heat. Then use wheat as one of the leading rations at noon, using oats, rye, sorghum seed or grains of this class to make up a variety. Then use the table scraps warmed thoroughly, or if need be cooked thoroughly to soften, adding wheat bran to thicken for the principal morning ration. Provide them clean nests in a convenient place, and there will be no difficulty in securing a good supply of eggs through the winter.

N. J. S.

Turkeys.

"Many of us conclude that our flocks of young turkeys need no attention after their first helplessness of infancy is past; they look so large and are so very independent, going out in the field in the morning and remaining until evening, just as though they thought they were quite grown. Should their numbers be thinned after this, we call it an accident—an unavoidable accident, if we are given to the use of long words—and straightway begin to bemoan our bad luck," writes a correspondent to the *Country Gentleman*.

"If we let them stay off at night and the foxes and coons catch them, it is no good to blame the wild things; turkeys at this age have the sweetest, tenderest meat in the world, and it is the instinct of every animal, from man down, to do the best he can for himself in the way of a good dinner. If we allow the brood to roost in unhealthy places, spend little or no time keeping the premises clean, permit them to drink foul, impure water, or get at improper food and they take the cholera and die, then we begin to talk about the season's being an unhealthy one, especially if some neighbor, who has followed the same careless practices that we have, is reaping the same reward. When we do things of this sort, we always

have plenty of company; never feel lonesome or isolated, as it were. It is only those whose judicious management insures success that stand off by themselves.

"But I haven't time," says one "to watch my turkeys all day long; there are a thousand and one things I have got to do."

"Well, I always think that if I have not time to attend to a thing properly, I had best give it up; many failures are dangerous. We soon come to have so little confidence in ourselves that our faint-heartedness insures failure at the outset. Still, it is possible that some of us make a mistake in thinking so much more time is required for raising turkeys than chickens. They need attention, it is true, but so does every other kind of stock that is kept for pleasure or profit; but the little ones do not want such continual nursing as many believe. I have raised a flock of 100 a season and spent no more time outdoors than was absolutely necessary to insure good health. In fact, after one learns how to care for turkeys, it takes very little more time than caring for so many chickens; no more food is required, I know, because the turkeys take a much wider range and are such indefatigable grazers.

"Many do not feed them at all after the little ones are a few weeks of age, but in this I am persuaded they make a mistake. It is these same economical ones who are loudest in their complaints about the turkeys not coming home to roost. A turkey's idea of home is a place where he is fed, and if he gets all his living in the open fields—why, a distant fence-row is just as good a place to roost on as the turkey-tree in the farm-yard. So bribe the flock with a good supper to come home at night. A moderate grain ration is well spent that way; it will save you many steps and much uneasiness. Table scraps, bits of broken bread, etc., or equal parts of wheat bran and corn meal make an agreeable variety or substitute for grain. And you will find that a breakfast and supper of this sort will, in addition to attaching the flock to their home, have the effect of making a wonderful increase in growth."

If wood is burned apply the ashes around the fruit trees or in the garden. Coal ashes can be applied around peach trees, currant and gooseberry bushes.

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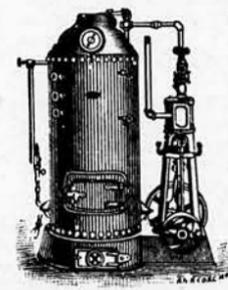
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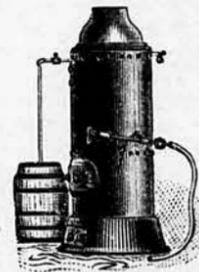
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The Apiary.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

A subscriber writes from Polo, Mo.: "I commenced the season with two colonies. Both of them swarmed. They seemed to work all right for a time, but now two of them have dwindled down until but few bees are left. In looking through the hives I find plenty of moth. Is there any way to keep these pests out of the hives? This seems to be a bad season for bees in this locality."

The "bad season" is probably what made the trouble with these bees. The dwindling of the swarms was, no doubt, caused by one of two things—they had no queen, or else they starved because they could find no honey in the fields. Many think that when it is the season for flowers bees can get all they need to keep them alive. This is a mistake, for many swarms starved this season in some localities for want of food. A little feeding at the right time would have saved them. It pays to be sure your bees have plenty to live on at all seasons of the year. If they had no queen, the introduction of a new one would have saved the colony. By feeding a few days and then looking for eggs, you could have ascertained if they had a queen. There is but one way to keep the moth out of the hives: Keep all colonies strong, and be sure they have a good queen. Never leave any old combs lying around the yard to breed moth.

A beginner writes from Hartford, Kas.: "What is the cause of bees fighting? Were you ever troubled with bumble bees getting into the hives and killing the bees?"

What bee-keepers call "robbing" is generally caused by opening the hives or leaving honey or some kind of sweets exposed when there is no nectar in the flowers for the bees to gather. To prevent robbing, make the entrances to the hives very small, by use of little blocks, so that only a few bees can pass at once. It is sometimes necessary to close up the entrance, so that only one bee can enter at a time. Do not expose any kind of sweets so the bees can get at them when they are not gathering any nectar from the flowers. The poor honey crop in some localities has caused a good deal of robbing this fall.

Bumble bees will not enter the hive of a strong colony. I have never known them to injure even a weak colony, but if they do disturb them, you can close up the entrance sufficiently to shut out the bumble bee, and yet leave plenty of room for the other bees.

A. H. S. writes from New Basel, Kas.: "I have one colony of bees and do not know how to prepare them for winter. Please let me know what to do, through the KANSAS FARMER, as I have never had any experience with bees."

We have several times given instructions in these columns as to how bees should be prepared for winter, but we will repeat them briefly again for the benefit of new subscribers, and those who are just starting with bees. The first requisite to successful wintering, as we have often said, is *plenty of food in the right place*. The right place is directly above the cluster after it has formed, which it will do as soon as cold weather sets in. It generally forms about the center of the hive, but not always. If your colony is very heavy, it may have honey enough to carry it through the cold weather in the combs on which the bees cluster, and directly above them. However, to make sure of no loss by starvation, the cause of at least nine-tenths of winter losses, make a cake of sugar candy out of granulated sugar and lay it on the frames, directly over the cluster after it forms. Lay three or four sticks, six inches long and about one-half inch square, across the frames first, and let the candy rest on them. Cover candy and all with some kind of heavy cloth—an

old sack is good—and then put on top of this two or three thicknesses of newspaper. Tuck all down snugly so there will be no upward draft, put on your lid, and your bees are ready for the cold spell that is sure to come in January. If you turn an old dry-goods box over the hive to keep the wind off, it will be well. Of course you will let it remain on its summer stand. It is best to set the hive on four bricks, or something of that kind, to lift it about three inches from the ground. Always use granulated sugar in making the candy and put in but little water. Melt it into a sirup and then let it boil slowly. Set the vessel which contains the sirup in another which is partly filled with boiling water. This prevents burning, which would spoil it. Let the sirup boil until the candy will harden like a cake of maple sugar. You can tell when it is boiled enough by dropping some of it in cold water. Then pour it out into baking pans and make into cakes about two inches thick and large enough to weigh six or eight pounds. Let them cool and they are ready for use. It is best to stir the sirup some as you are pouring it into the pans. When your bees are thus equipped with sugar, shade the entrance with a board, or better, turn a box over them as suggested above, and then let them alone until there comes a warm day in winter. The first warm day when there is no snow on the ground, remove the shade from the entrance and let them have a fly. After they have had a good fly, put the shade back and let it remain there two or three weeks, and then let them have another fly when the conditions are favorable. I will tell you how to manage in the spring in some future article.

D. B. writes from Herington, Kas.: "I have found a swarm of bees in a tree. They enter about ten feet from the ground. How can I get the honey and save the bees?"

If you want the bees, you would better let them alone until the apple trees are in bloom in the spring. Then cut the tree, remove the bees, and put them in a hive. You can then get the honey, if they have any left. They may need all they have to carry them through the winter. If not, it will be just as good in the spring as it is now. The bees will winter better in the tree than they would in a modern hive. When bees have their own way, they generally put the honey where they can get at it without any trouble during the cold weather, and, therefore, they seldom die in a tree.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MANUFACTURING CO.—In this issue of our paper we present to our readers the announcement of the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., and take pleasure in recommending them. This is one of the few houses which have made an enviable reputation for fair and honorable dealing, and it is pleasant for us to be able to state that we know that any article sold by them and bearing their guarantee is in every respect just what they represent it to be. You may rely upon it, that they will make good every claim advanced regarding any article offered for sale by them. This firm, originally organized and established in Chicago, where the parent house is yet located, has, by reason of its aggressive policy and honorable business methods, together with the fact that they handle only reliable goods, built up a trade which at an early date outgrew the facilities of that house, making it necessary to establish a branch distributing house nearer to the center of consumption, at Kansas City. It is little wonder that they easily stand at the head of creamery supply houses, and that the retail trade and consumer should turn to them for supplies, because they carry "in stock" every article that possesses merit, in immense quantities, enabling them to fill the largest orders with that exactness and promptness which characterizes the "leaders" in every branch of our commercial system. If you need a butter ladle, a feed-cooker for your cattle or a steam engine of from two to seventy-five horse power, you can save money and get absolutely reliable goods by addressing them. See ad. in another column.

High Five or Euchre Parties

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

The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

Answers to Correspondents.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.:—Have a friend who has been deaf for about four years. Was caused by catarrh and getting wet too soon after having measles. Age 23 years. Unmarried. He has been treated by V. I. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., receiving no benefit. Please prescribe through KANSAS FARMER, and oblige. C. F. H. Coffeyville, Kas., November 3, 1893.

The above report of the case is too meager for a good prescription. Such cases need a careful personal examination and study. The condition of the auditory canal and of the drum and the canals leading from mouth to ear, and also the cavities of the nose and throat all need to be known most thoroughly before any physician can make a correct prescription. To prescribe on such a statement of the case would be mere guess-work, and that is possibly the reason Dr. P. failed to get any improvement in the case.

Such a case should always go to some physician who is thoroughly posted in ear diseases and stay by until the doctor says it is enough. It requires time, patience, perseverance and skill to cure such cases, but it is often done.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What are the remedies used in the Keeley cure for drunkenness? Lawrence, Kas. J. L.

Probably very few people know. A good many analyses have been made, but the reports of results differ materially. It proves to be a well-guarded secret as yet.

A special cablegram from its London correspondent to the Chicago Tribune, dated October 28, 1893, contains the following, which will be interesting reading to those who are asked to pay \$75 or \$100 for the treatment:

DR. KEELEY'S SUIT WITHDRAWN.

Keeley's libel suit against the London Lancet has been withdrawn by the plaintiff, who pays all the Lancet's costs. In July, 1892, the Lancet published a full report of the meeting of the British Medical Society, which adopted a resolution denouncing the Keeley cure as unfit to be recommended by members of the medical profession and condemning it unreservedly upon the basis of an analysis by an eminent London chemist declaring that Keeley's specific contained no gold or chloride, only mineral salt and 27 per cent. alcohol. The society also condemned the use of atropine at the Keeley establishment as most dangerous, permanently injurious to the eyes of all patients. Keeley's cure was originally supported by the Church of England Temperance Society, but owing to representations made to the Bishop of London by President Norman Kerr, of the medical society, it withdrew its support.

The London Lancet is one of the oldest and most reliable medical journals in the world, and its report after a careful analysis that there is neither gold nor chloride of gold in the Keeley preparation is pretty strong testimony, and if Dr. Keeley has backed out of his libel suit against the Lancet and paid all the costs, that is also pretty good evidence that the Lancet was not far from the truth in its publication.

DEAR DOCTOR:—About two months ago little knots appeared under our little baby's ear. (She is fourteen months old). We took her to Lawrence to Dr. M. He said the swelling was on the outside gland and seemed to think it didn't amount to much. The knot disappeared and then returned, and there is now a watery discharge from the ear. The discharge that comes from the ear makes it sore. Can you tell us what to do, in next KANSAS FARMER, and oblige? W. B. VANHORN, Alfred, Kas.

The trouble is what is usually called scrofula, a disease of the lymphatic glands. It is very common and often quite serious. *Mercurius solubilis*, in the third trituration, a dose three times a day, will usually clear it up in a month or so.

Lowell's delightful "Conversations on the Old Poets and Dramatists" is on sale by the Kellam Book Co., Topeka.

The Kansas Farmer Appreciated.

The subjoined letter is a sample of many expressions of appreciation which continually reach this office. It shows conclusively that our efforts to make the KANSAS FARMER the best agricultural paper in the country have been so far successful that it is placed with the best by an intelligent reader who is acquainted with the rural press:

ELLICOTTVILLE, N. Y., November 6, 1893. PUBLISHERS OF KANSAS FARMER:—I take an agricultural paper for the use and benefit of our farmer on our "Elk farm." I have, myself, greatly enjoyed reading the KANSAS FARMER, although it is somewhat out of our meridian and parallel; and I deem it one of the ablest and soundest agri-

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days. DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up. HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

BEWARE OF FRAUD. The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail. Address: THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

The Assassination of Mayor Harrison.

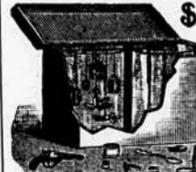
Biographical sketch, by Carter H. Harrison, Jr. Its Legal Aspect, by Hon. A. S. Truce. As a Factor in Politics, by Charles Robinson.

The Parliament of Religions.

Articles by Rev. Dr. Barrow, Chairman; Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Secretary; Rev. Joseph Cook; Rev. Lyman Abbott; Rabbi Hirsch; Rev. Dr. Thomas; Rev. N. J. Morrison; Rev. O. P. Gifford; George Dana Boardman; Rt. Rev. John J. Keene, Dean of the Catholic University; Hon. C. C. Bonney, President of the World's Fair Congresses, etc.

Prof. Henry Drummond, contributes an article on "LIFE." There will be Papers on Silver, Tariff and the Heavy Law, and the usual amount of Poetry and Fiction.

All in the December Number. This number 10 cts. Trial, three months, 25 cents; December number and all of 1894 (thirteen numbers), \$1.00. Address: CURRENT TOPICS, Chicago.



\$5 to \$15 per day, at LIGHTNING PLATER and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, &c. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating. Wholesale to agents \$5. Write for circulars. H. E. DELANO & Co., Columbus, O.

cultural journals published in the United States, and I have read quite a number of different ones. You certainly guard the farmer's every interest. Truly,

E. D. NORTHRUP.

Stop Hungarian Immigration.

The problem of restricting immigration must shortly receive more attention from our national legislators than they have yet devoted to it. While we are proud to regard our country as a haven of refuge for the royalty-ridden oppressed of every nation, we most decidedly object to its becoming a sink into which may be swept the undesirable odds and ends of other countries. Our honest laboring classes have suffered too long and bitterly from the competition which has come in with the flood of beggarly hordes from eastern and southern Europe, whose very presence is offensive to the cleanly, and whose habits of life are hardly above those of the most unclean domestic animal. The only immigrants we can welcome to our shores are those who come to stay, and whose blood and habits render them capable of growing into worthy citizens. We believe it possible to formulate and execute laws that will regulate this matter, and shut out the undesirable classes, without doing violence to the generosity of our institutions. A cheerful sign of the times is the fact that numerous large Eastern manufactories, whose "laborers" have lately been selected from such people as the Poles and Huns, are now excluding all but "Americans"—which, of course, takes in the better class of citizens of foreign birth. This action will tend to discourage the further influx of such classes, and even lead to a considerable exodus—consummations devoutly to be wished. We believe that our national government may legitimately go still further, and absolutely protect our working classes by means quite as honorable and effective as the protection to manufacturers which has been attained by the tariff. We are sure that we give voice to public sentiment when we demand of Congress early and energetic action looking to this end.—Blue and Gray for November.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc. W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.—I have a six-year-old horse that has had a bog spavin and thoroughpin ever since he was two years old.

Answer.—There is no treatment by which it can be permanently removed without danger of injuring the joint.

PIGS AILING.—We have some pigs, about 3 months old, that sit on their hams when eating; they have difficulty in getting on their hind feet, and seem to be stiff in the hind parts.

Answer.—Your pigs seem to have a severe attack of common cold, accompanied by rheumatism.

GANGRENOUS PEMPHIGUS.—I have some shotes that have been fed on shorts, slop and shelled corn, with alfalfa pasture, until it failed from dry weather some weeks ago.

Answer.—Your pigs have a mild form of what is properly known as "gangrenous pemphigus."

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer. Never failing to destroy the worst case of WORMS IN HORSES. A SURE REMEDY FOR Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure. ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address, GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.



WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S GAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

disease is contagious, and great care should be taken to have no sores on your hands while handling the cases. Each animal should be washed with soft-soap and water and the sores greased with the following: Lard, 1 pound; oil of tar, 2 ounces; carbolic acid, 4 drachms; sulphur, enough to form a thick paste; mix. Give each animal a tablespoonful of the following twice a day: Sulphur, 2 pounds; powdered nitrate of potash, 8 ounces; mix.

Chicago Produce Market Review.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER under date November 10:

Butter.—The market is weak owing to the open weather, which is very favorable to butter-making. Receipts are coming forward freely and the wire edge has been taken clear off of the market.

Eggs.—The market rules a little steady. Receipts of fresh eggs are light, however, about equal to the demand.

Poultry.—The heavy receipts of live poultry for the last few days have made a very unsteady and low market, but for the last few days receipts have been much lighter and higher prices obtainable.

Game.—The demand for game keeps up well and with the advent of colder weather prices will go higher. Owing to the very open weather receipts of game are light, and in consequence of the weather considerable of it is in bad order.

Veal.—Large, well fattened, are still in good demand. Veal ranging in weight from 90 to 125 pounds, if well fattened sell at 8 to 8 1/2 cents per pound.

Dressed Lambs.—There is a good demand at present for these, and choice carcasses weighing from 40 to 55 pounds would very readily bring 8 cents per pound.

Dressed Hogs.—Are in excellent demand and receipts are very light, as the weather has been too warm lately for shipping safely.

Potatoes.—The receipts in this market for the past few days have been very light and a prospect for higher prices in the near future.

Apples.—No change to note in the situation of the apple market since last quotations. Good, well-packed winter varieties, such as will do for keeping purposes, are in light receipt and held very steadily at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel; fair to good \$3; ordinary or common stock, \$2.50 to \$2.75; good No. 2 apples sell readily at \$2 to \$2.50 per barrel.

Hay.—The market on hay is quite tame. The receipts keep fully equal to the demand, and it is only the best grades of bright hay that sell readily.

Grain.—The cash grain and seed markets closed to-day as follows: Wheat, 62 cents; corn, 39 cents; oats, 28 1/2 cents; rye, 45 cents; flax seed, \$1.04; timothy, \$3.20 to \$3.50 per 100 pounds; clover seed, \$8.50 to \$9.00 per 100 pounds.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 13, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,700 cattle; 84 calves. The top on dressed beef and shipping steers was lower than a week ago, but the bulk of sales averaged nearly the same as last quotation.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for HOGS—Receipts, 1,581.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for SHEEP—Receipts, 1,512.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Chicago.

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FLAXSEED—Quiet but unchanged. We quote at 83c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

BUTTER—Creamery dull and lower and everything slow sale. Choice dairy moving more freely than anything else.

BUTTERINE—Creamery grades, in 20 to 60-pound tubs, solid, 19 1/2c per pound; dairy grades, in 20 to 60-pound tubs, solid, 15c; rolls, prints or bricks, in 10-pound tubs, 1/4c higher than solids.

CHEESE—Market firm and demand good. Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 12c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 12c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 12c; Young America, 12c; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 9c.

POULTRY—Offerings fair and demand good at quotations. Buyers want lower prices, but are not getting them all the time.

GAME—The market is in better condition on account of the colder weather. Prairie chickens selling better and quail very firm.

POTATOES—Market supplied and demand good at steady prices. Fancy, per bushel, 75c; fair to good, 50c to 60c.

FRUITS—Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$4.75 to \$5.00; choice, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$2.50 to \$3.00.

BROOMCORN—Hurdled, green, 3/4c to 4c per pound; green, self-working, 2 1/2c to 3c; red-tipped, do., 3 1/2c to 4c; common, do., 2c to 2 1/2c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Market steady; selling fairly well. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@11c; combed, 13@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 72,000 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels. Cash, lower, 57c; options advanced 1/2c, but fell off 1/2c and closed 1/2c above Saturday.

CORN—Receipts, 108,000 bushels; shipments, 27,000 bushels. Advanced 1/2c early, but dropped later and closed 1/2c below Saturday.

OATS—Receipts, 29,000 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. Lower to sell. Cash and November, 27 1/2c; December, 27 1/2c asked; May, 31 1/2c bid.

WOOL—Only choice wanted, and very little of that grade offered. Missouri and Illinois, medium, 16@17c; brail, 13@15c; fine, 11@13c; Western and northern, 13@14c; fine medium, 11@12c; fine, 9@11c; Texas medium, 13@15c; coarse and low, 10@12c; fine medium, 10@13c; light fine, 9@12c; heavy fine, 7@10c; choice tub-washed, 23c.

Car lots yesterday—Wheat, 335; corn, 488; oats, 251. Estimated car lot receipts to-day—Wheat, 260; corn, 760; oats, 260.

WHEAT—Cash, f. o. b.—No. 2 spring, 60 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 59 1/2c; No. 2 red, 60 1/2c. CORN—Cash, f. o. b.—No. 2 mixed, 37 1/2c; OATS—Cash, f. o. b.—No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 2 white, 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c; No. 3 white, 2 1/2c to 2 3/4c.

Liverpool, Eng. November 13, 1893. WHEAT—Quiet; demand poor; holders offer moderately. (California, No. 1, 5s 7d to 8s 1p per cental [80.816 to 80.828 per bushel]; red Western spring, No. 2, 5s 6d to 5s 7d per cental [80.804 to 80.816 per bushel].) No. 2 red Western winter, 5s 2 1/2d to 5s 3 1/2d per cental [80.702 to 80.774 per bushel].

CORN—Quiet; demand poor. Mixed Western, 4s 2 1/2d per cental [80.5684 per bushel].

Do You Study Politics?

Whoever studies political questions should read all sides. The official State paper, the Topeka Advocate, is still at the head of the reform movement, and is giving its readers a more reliable report of the situation in Congress than any other Western paper.

One dollar a year or 25 cents for a trial subscription. Address, ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO., Topeka, Kas.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 413 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on application, free.

Cancer Cured With Oils. Cancer, Tumor, Skin and Womb Diseases cured with soothing, balmy oils. A new book just printed on the above diseases will be mailed free to suffering humanity, which explains the mode and length of treatment. No knife or burning plasters, but soothing, painless, aromatic oils. Call on or address DR. BYE, Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON. Office 118 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

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

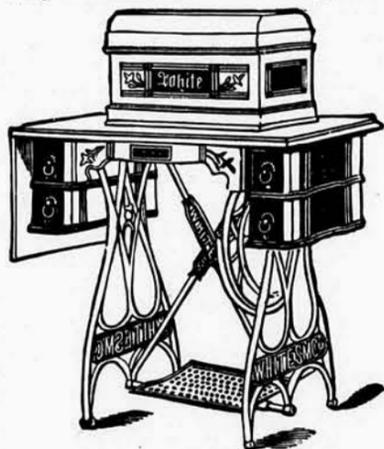
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price.

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold.

Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screw-driver.



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

No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.

No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.

No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

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

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

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines.

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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THE HOME MAGAZINE,

Conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, and the Celebrated Fancy Work Chart.

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The Home Magazine is handsomely illustrated, contains stories, home topics, gossip of the White house, social life in Washington, portraits of distinguished people.

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We have a fine selection of all breeds on hand. Long time to responsible parties. Farmers' companies a specialty. Write for full particulars. Visitors always welcome. Address

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Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance.

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BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON advertisement with image of a bottle and text describing its benefits.

Earn Money - BY - Saving Money

MANY AN OLD BOOT or shoe would last a little longer if it had a little patching done to it, and yet it is thrown away because of the inconvenience and expense of taking it to the shoemaker.

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THE BOX CONTAINS One set iron lasts, three sizes; one iron standard; one shoe hammer; one shoe knife; one sewing awl; one harness awl; one pegging awl; one box lighting harness menders; four packages shoe nails, assorted; six pairs heel-plate; one bottle liquid rubber cement; one bottle liquid leather cement; one ball shoe thread; one ball shoemaker's wax; one dozen bristles.

THE PRICE OF THIS BOX OF TOOLS AT RETAIL IS \$2.50. We have made a contract with the manufacturers whereby we can offer it to KANSAS FARMER patrons at a bargain, viz.: KANSAS FARMER one year and this box of tools free on board cars at Moline, Ill., for \$2.35. Or for six subscriptions and \$6.00 we will have it delivered to you free.

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LIGHTNING LARGEST WELL MACHINERY Works. All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfected Economic Artesian Pumping Riser to work by steam. Air, etc. Let us help you, THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS, Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

FREE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR ALBUM to any person sending 15 cents in stamps for a package of our fragrant and lasting SACHET POWDER. CURRY MFG. CO., LYNN, MASS.

ONLY 10% ABOVE FACTORY COST. \$8.97 buys a \$65.00 Singer Style Machine. \$18.98 buys Highest Grade modern style machine in the world. 25 different styles at intermediate prices. Warranted 10 years. We are the only manufacturer selling machines direct. Send for catalogue No. 20. Terms for securing a new machine FREE. CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO., Chicago, Ill.

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 Send for free Catalogue and see how to save Money.
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 The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.
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 Very respectfully, ADAM BRITAIN.
 Price \$1.00 per bottle.
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 The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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Copy or cut this out and send to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas:
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 Please deliver to me the entire set of 20 volumes of Revised Encyclopedia Britannica, as above described, together with your Dime Savings Bank, for which I enclose One Dollar, and further agree to remit 10 cents a day (remitting the same monthly) until the remaining \$9.00 is fully paid.
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 For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent. ST. LOUIS, MO.

GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to its agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently have we found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.



In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.
 We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.
 From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty: "We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."
 You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.
 These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10 The Watch alone, \$9.50. Express charges to any part of the United States, 25 cents, to be paid on receipt of watch.
 We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.
 We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different postoffices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.
 Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER.
 TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST. Will be sent free to you and your friends.
 Address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

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MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsive Clovers,
Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red
Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

WANTED—To exchange a two-seated carriage for a good milch cow. Address Thompson, Kansas Farmer office, Topeka.

FOR SALE—A few choice Bronze toms. Weighed eighteen pounds at five months. Wm B. Parker, Lakin, Kas.

WANTED—Purchasers for pure-bred Berkshire boars at \$5 and gilts at \$12—ready to breed. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS—Handsomest, hardest and heaviest on earth. Also Yorkshire hogs, bees, honey, and alfalfa seed. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Eighty acre farm; all second bottom land; sixty acres in orchard; house of three rooms, good barn, etc.; close to school, church and good markets. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

REWARD—Lost, spotted white and brown \$5 pointer. Has brown head and ears, mostly white thickly dotted with brown. Had on leather collar with my name. Wm. Wadsworth, 335 Van Buren street, Topeka.

HO! AT FARMERS' PRICES—Barred Plymouth Rock and Black Minorca cockerels for sale. J. R. Cotton, Stark, Kas.

FOR EXCHANGE—Good store building, two stories and cellar. Will put in nice stock groceries with building. Price \$3,000. Clear. Want good farm. Fine livery stable; will hold thirty-five horses; ground 100x150 feet; good town; want cash. Good stock hardware and store building; value about \$3,000; want farm. For bargains write to John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, S.B. Hamburgs. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

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THE COLUMBIAN RESTAURANT AND LUNCH—Counter. Regular meals 20 cents. Lunch at all hours. First building north of Union Pacific depot, North Topeka.

ALFALFA SEED.

Crop of 1893. Pure and fresh. Address McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Or will trade for farm land, six nice modern-priced residences in Topeka. Farmers wishing to come to town to live or to better educate their children will find this a first-class opportunity for a city home. Dr. Henry W. Roby, Topeka.

FOR THIRTY DAYS—Choice S. C. Brown Leghorn cockerels \$1 each or six for \$5. Stamp for reply. Evergreen fruit farm for sale. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.

OLD RELIABLE RESTAURANT—No. 400 1/2 Kansas avenue, Topeka, (opposite court house). Good meals 15 cents. N. E. Holaday, Proprietor.

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PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—How to keep eggs fresh the year round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

Consumers and Manufacturers

Should join hands in these times of short crops and low prices. Every Farmer should make his dollar go as far as possible, and the way to do it in purchasing Implements is to deal with us.

WE WANT AGENTS. Drop us a card and we will mail you a Catalogue with full information as to contract, prices and terms. Address

HAPGOOD FLOW CO.,
ALTON, ILL.



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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by Swan Fagar, in Walton tp., one two-year-old black steer, branded B on left hip; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by John Longworth, two miles east of Corbin, in Downs tp., October 15, 1893, one bay mare mule, about 10 years old, fourteen hands high, branded H on left hip.

MARE—Taken up by John W. Tessin, in Bluff tp., October 17, 1893, one bay mare, ab. ut 8 years old, about fourteen hands high, white stripe in face and wart on right shoulder; valued at \$10.
MARE—By same, one dark sorrel mare, about 12 years old, about fourteen hands high, white stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. B. Clark, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, October 13, 1893, one sorrel mare, five feet two inches high, white nose, small white spot in forehead, three white feet, blind in left eye, stringhalt in left hind leg; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by George R. Howell, in Peoria tp., October 28, 1893, one red dehorned steer, 2 years old, branded or barbed V on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.
COW—Taken up by James Mathers, in Irving tp., P. O. Hlawatha, one red and white spotted muley cow, large white spot on left hip near root of tail, about 8 years old; valued at \$15.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by W. M. Walters, in Marysville tp., P. O. Hilledale, one bay horse, about 12 years old, dark mane, tail and legs, some white on outside of left hind leg, weight about 1,200 pounds.

Thomas county—W. W. Smith, clerk.
2 MARES—Taken up by George Spaulding, in Lacey tp., P. O. Genoa, October 12, 1893, two mares, one black mare weight 1,100 pounds, and one bay mare, weight 900 pounds; black 5 years old, branded W. M. on left shoulder, white spot in forehead and bluish on right hind leg; bay white in forehead; two animals valued at \$100.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by J. A. Griffith, of Leon, October 19, 1893, one red Texas steer, large brand on left side; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 15, 1893.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by A. J. Grice, in Richland tp., P. O. Gage, October 23, 1893, one brown mule, fourteen hands high, hobble marks, and harness marks on back.

Lane county—F. W. King, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by H. C. Wolking, Dighton P. O., November 6, 1893, one bay mare, 2 years old, white star in forehead with white strip running down nose and terminating in white spot on upper lip right hind foot white half way to hock joint, deep scar on right side of neck, weight about 750 pounds, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Scott county—L. L. Bingaman, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by J. A. Hollister, in Keystone tp., September 23, 1893, one brown pony mare, 8 years old, three white feet, blaze face, mark on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Robert Jarvis, in South Haven tp., October 31, 1893, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, four white feet, white on face, wire cut on neck and arm, short rope on neck.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 8 years old, short rope on neck.
PONY—Taken up by A. D. Hadley, in Walton tp., P. O. Geuda Springs, November 1, 1893, one bay horse pony, 14 years old, branded J. T. S. on left hip; valued at \$10.

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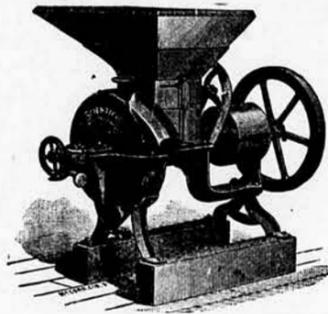
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