

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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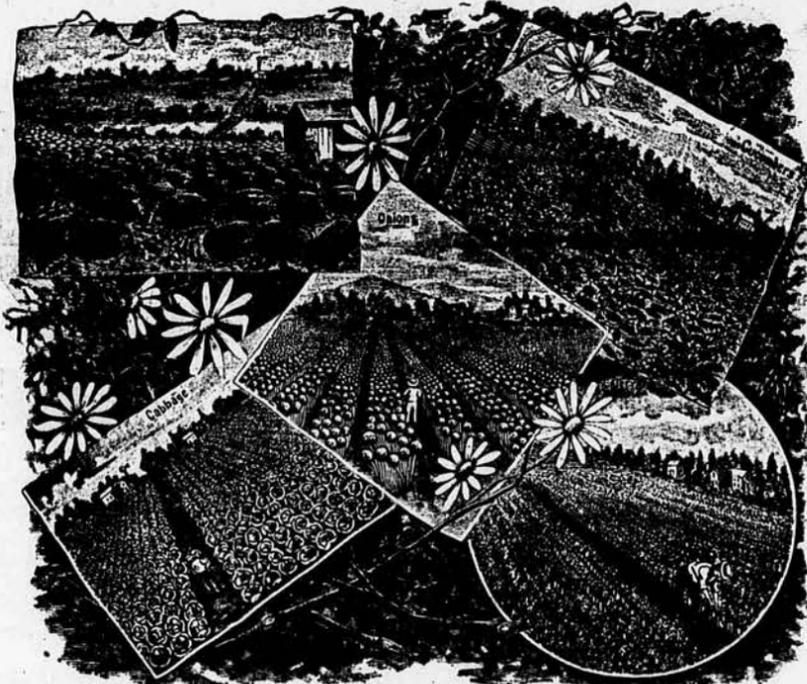
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**CHOICE S. C. BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS** \$2 each this month. Evergreen fruit farm for sale. It is a beautiful farm. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sproul, Frankfort Marshall Co., Kas.

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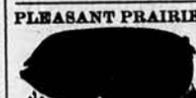
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**E. STALEY,** Ottawa, Kansas. CHESTER WHITES and POLAND-CHINAS. Light Brahmas. Satisfaction guaranteed.



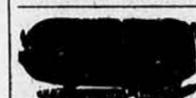
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**RIVERSIDE HERD** Poland-China Swine. For sale sows bred to farrow in March, April and May. Also young stock at reasonable figures at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. J. V. RANDOLPH, [Established 1868.] Emporia, Kas.



**WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM.** POLAND-CHINA SWINE. For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals. Call or write for catalogue. Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention. W. B. McCOY, Valley Falls, Kas.



**JACK STOCK.** A choice lot for sale. Sired by imported and registered jacks. S. H. & H. C. MYERS, Kelly, Christian Co., Ky. Box 44.



**IRVINE JACK FARM.** SECOND largest jack importing and breeding establishment in the world. I now have on hand a fine lot of Spanish Catalonian jacks (arrived July 1st), selected from the best jack farms in Spain; all of breeding age and registered; blacks with white points; large, smooth bone. Had all jacks to cover before purchasing. Guaranteed performers. Write me. Robert L. Irvine, Bowling Green, Mo.



**76 Kentucky and Imported JACKS and JENNETS.** All black, white points, fine style, extra bone, from 14 1/2 to 16 hands high, 3 to 6 years old. Selected for demands of Western trade. We handle more good jacks than any Western dealers. Every jack guaranteed. See our stock before buying. Sale stables, Independence Mo., 10 miles from Kansas City. Trains every half hour. Twenty jacks on sale at Shenandoah, Ia., after March 1, 1894. For particulars address J. E. Vancleave & Bro., Lake City, Mo.



Loree, Miami Co., Ind.

### Brookdale Herd of Red Polled Cattle.

Has won more prizes in 1892 and 1893 than any other herd out, including championship at six State fairs and World's Columbian Exposition on Iowa Davyson 10th 3149. His calves for sale. Write.

WM. MILLER'S SONS, Wayne, Neb.



**SHORT-HORN CATTLE** Poland-China Swine, Buff Cochins Fowls. Inspection invited. L. A. KNAPP, Maple Hill, Kansas.

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G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS, Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

### SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES

Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.



**JAMES QUORLO,** Kearney, Mo. Large Berkshires, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 28 miles northeast of Kansas City.

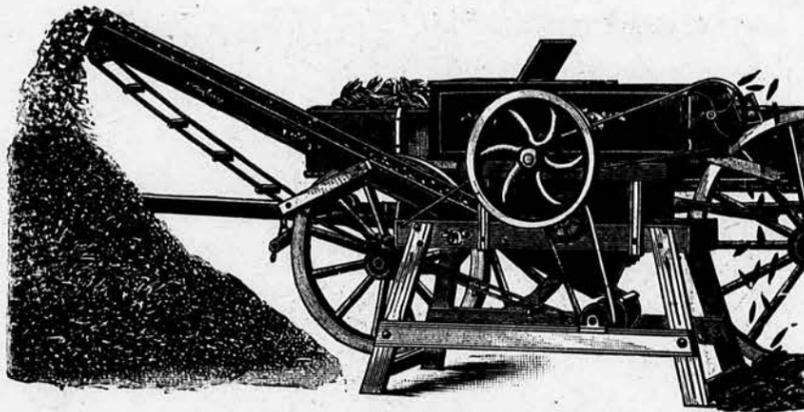
## The Stock Interest.

### SOUNDNESS OF LIVE STOCK.

By S. C. Orr, V. S., Manhattan, Kas., read before the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders, at Topeka, January 10, 1894.

As you have imposed upon me the task of presenting to your hearing an article on the subject, "Health of Live Stock," I have endeavored in a plain way to respond. The term health, as applied to any member of the animal kingdom, may be properly defined as that condition or state in which there is perfect freedom from all disease of body or mind; that condition in which the almost innumerable collection of organs which enter into the mechanism of a living being work in perfect unison and, uninterruptedly, perform all the various functions upon which the life of the individual depends. Such a condition, when enjoyed by man, may truly be called health. But in applying the term to the dumb animals, those that have been domesticated to serve the purpose of man, as the horse, the ox, the sheep and the swine, there must also be taken into consideration the matter of profit to the owner, when viewed from a financial standpoint, and the influence of the milk and meat-producing animals upon the health of the people, when considered from a sanitary standpoint. In order to handle the subject more easily and understandingly, we will substitute the word soundness, instead of the word health, as it seems more applicable to the purpose, especially when applied to members of the equine family. Then the question is asked, what is soundness? And we know of no better way of replying to this than to quote, in an abridged form, from that excellent English work, "Youatt, on the Horse," in which the author says: "That horse is sound in which there is no disease, nor any alteration of structure in any part which impairs, or is likely to impair, his natural usefulness. That horse is unsound that labors under disease, or that has some alteration of structure that does interfere, or is likely to interfere, with his natural usefulness." Thus it is seen that in its application to the domesticated animals, and especially the horse, the term "health," or its synonym, soundness, must be considered in a broader sense than in its application to the human race. There must not only be a harmonious working of all the various organs of the body, a proper maintenance, by the process of nutrition, of the balance between waste and supply, perfect freedom from pain, soundness of body and mind, and all those attributes which go to constitute health in man, but there must also be no alteration of structure, no distortion of limb or joint, either the result of accident or congenital, that might in any way interfere with the action or use of the animal in performing the duties for which nature intended it. A man with a distorted limb, the result of a neglected or improperly treated fracture, might fill a position in life where little walking is required; hence he might live free from pain and in the full enjoyment of health; but a horse with such a limb, although in the best of health otherwise, must be pronounced unsound because he cannot perform the labor required of him without going lame. Many horses are permanently injured by being compelled to work beyond their powers of endurance at an immature age. A vigorous and fiery young horse is sometimes put to the plow by the side of an older and more seasoned mate; after a few days of hard work he has to be "laid off all used up in the shoulders," as the driver expresses it. A rest of a few weeks, with proper treatment, generally removes the lameness; but the muscles of the shoulders often remain atrophied and flat. If the horse is of light build and good action he may do fair service as a driver, but if, on the contrary, he is of a heavy breed he is almost useless, for the weak and shrunken shoulders will never bear the collar; hence he must be relegated to the list of unsound horses. Other defects or ailments can be so relieved by judicious treatment as to cause little or no inconvenience to the animal for work, but are only objectionable in the breeding stud. A

stallion or a mare with a loosely-built hock joint will sometimes, apparently without any exciting cause, throw out a small spavin; the slight lameness is relieved by treatment and the animal rendered capable of performing labor in the team; but such an animal could never be placed in the stud because no wise breeder who believes in the law of heredity would care to take the risk of transmitting such a defect to the future offspring. Therefore such an animal must be classed as unsound. So it is with some diseases of the feet, diseases of the eye, roaring, chronic cough and many others, some of which only manifest their existence when the animal is put to heavy work, while others have been so mitigated by treatment as to cause no inconvenience from labor, but are sufficient to bar the animal from being used as a breeder, because of the great danger of their perpetuation. But diseases of this character are only applicable to the horse family. With the ox, the sheep and the swine, milk and meat-producing animals, many of the ailments which seriously affect the value of the horse are of little moment. But an aspect far more grave presents itself. The question of purity in such important articles of food as milk and meat cannot be ignored with impunity. While it matters little to a family whether or not the cow that supplies them with milk be of pedigreed stock and clean of limb, or the sheep or hog that is to furnish their meat be of this or that famous breed or be a veritable scrub, it is a matter of vast importance that the germs of disease be not lurking within the veins of those animals to be communicated to that family



E. A. PORTER & BROS.' SHELLER AND CRUSHER.

through the medium of the milk or meat they consume. Dr. A. W. Clement, V. S., of Baltimore, Md., in a paper read before the first Veterinary Congress of America, says: "Human tuberculosis, or consumption, has probably destroyed more lives annually than all the so-called scourges and wars put together." Dr. Harold C. Ernst, of Boston, Mass., also says: "It is well known that one-seventh of the human race, approximately, perish from this disease, and that it is hardly too much to say that proper methods of management of tuberculosis, both in human beings and in animals, involve more important interests, pecuniary as well as vital, than any other subject that engages the attention of medical men." All other reports from members of the medical profession, wherein due weight has been given to the subject, coincide in substance with these as to the ravages of this dread disease in the human family; and, although the question of infection from consuming the meat of tuberculous animals is still in dispute, it is now generally admitted by all, and has been proven by abundant experiments, that this disease may be, and is, transmitted to the human family through the consumption of the milk of such animals. There is no doubt that thousands of young children are annually carried away by infection through this one source alone. That the bacilli of tuberculosis are contained in the milk of tuberculous cows is not the outshot of a vivid imagination, but has been proven by numerous experiments with cover-glass preparations from the milk of diseased animals; and in some cases, even where no lesions were found in the udder, the tubercle bacilli were found in the milk.

Tuberculosis is not the result of civilization, but existed among the barba-

rous and uncivilized races, and we also have proof there of the close relationship existing between human and bovine tuberculosis. We learn from eminent writers upon this subject that in every instance where these untamed children of nature kept horned cattle in any considerable numbers, and especially where these cattle were closely inbred, as was usually the case, making use of their milk as food, bacillary phthisis, or human tuberculosis, made vast inroads upon the health of the people; while, on the other hand, where horned cattle were not kept and the people were accustomed to feed upon the milk of the mare, the ass, the goat and, in some instances, the sheep, this disease was very rare, if not altogether unknown.

Another disease equally as certain in its transmission to the human family through the medium of food is trichinosis of swine. The minute parasite, *Trichina spiralis*, in its immature stage, lies curled up in small cysts in the flesh of the pig, and being scarcely above microscopic dimensions, is often not suspected until too late. When the infected meat is taken into the human stomach, half cooked as it often is, the parasite soon matures and begins to multiply, bringing forth an army of minute hair-like larvæ, which pierce through the intestinal walls and bore into the muscles of their host, causing the most excruciating pains, and producing a disease which is treated with very little satisfaction even by the most skillful physicians.

The *Tenia solium*, the tape-worm of man, is the product of the *Gystricus cellulosa*, the bladder worm of swine,

but a true statement of affairs as they actually exist in many cases, and with this in existence how can we expect to attain the highest standard of health among our live stock?

### Cattle Feeding Machines.

Cattle feeders find it pays to utilize machinery as an element of economy in attaining the best success in their business; and herewith is illustrated, a corn sheller and crusher, one of the several kinds made by E. A. Porter & Bros., Bowling Green, Ky., who enjoy a large trade with our readers.

This machine will husk, shell and crush corn in the ear at the same operation, mixing the crushed corn and the husks together, making a very superior feed for stock.

Many good and experienced feeders prefer not to have the cob mixed with the crushed corn, but want the shucks mixed in with the crushed corn. To meet this requirement this machine supplies this want. The plan is good, too, for at seasons of the year corn cobs become so hard and dry that there is little in them to pay for the expense of crushing, and we doubt if it is not even best to reject the cob, and especially so if the cob is needed for fuel in case steam power is used to run the machine. The cobs from the corn will furnish all the fuel necessary to do the crushing. This is an item much in the favor of this machine and a feat that no other machine can accomplish.

This sheller and crusher performs about the same work as their corn and cob crusher, except it throws out the cob, and with an additional cost of \$15 for an extra cylinder and cob-breaker, it will do the same work as the corn and cob crusher, crushing the corn and cob together, and can be changed in a few minutes to either reject the cobs or retain them with the feed. This feature is especially valuable, as at times when corn is wet or green and will not shell, and when the cobs are valuable for fuel.

In their catalogue they say, "we warrant this machine to do either, shell and crush, or with the combination, crush cob and all at the rate of from thirty to sixty bushels per hour, with from four to eight-horse power. We sell on trial, and fully guarantee all we claim."

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly a remarkable preparation and nothing like it has ever been produced. No matter how wiry and unmanageable the hair may be, under the influence of this incomparable dressing it becomes soft, silky and pliable to the comb and brush.

### Pond's Business College,

601 Topeka avenue, Topeka, Kansas, has turned out the best business writers, the best book-keepers, the most successful business men. On these three points their past record stands 25 per cent. above any other business college now running in Kansas. Any farmer's son can get a full business course here for only \$30, or three months \$15.

### San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

will be one of the attractions on the Pacific coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 30, 1894, and might be aptly termed the World's Fair in miniature.

It will equal if not surpass the great Centennial.

The Union Pacific is offering unusually low round trip rates to all California points and Portland, Ore.

Send 2 cents for our California Sights and Scenes. A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka. E. L. LOMAX, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agt., Omaha, Neb.

### TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

The SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT which appeared in our columns some time since, announcing a special arrangement with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., of Enosburgh Falls, Vt., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," whereby our subscribers were enabled to obtain a copy of that valuable work FREE by sending their address (and inclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., is renewed for a limited period. We trust all will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining this valuable work. To every lover of the horse it is indispensable, as it treats in a simple manner all the diseases which afflict this noble animal. Its phenomenal sale throughout the United States and Canada makes it standard authority. MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN SENDING FOR THE TREATISE.

## Agricultural Matters.

### THE NECESSITY FOR IRRIGATION EXPERIMENTS.

By H. V. Hinckley, Consulting Engineer Kansas Irrigation Association, delivered before the State Board of Agriculture, January 11, 1894.

Touching briefly the two questions now under consideration, "Irrigation" and "Farm Experiments," there is no problem so important to the future of Kansas as the development of her water supply for irrigation, and yet the engineer who would plan an irrigation water supply plant is at once confronted with a multiplicity of confusing data. With our meagre water supply, the main point will be to make the most of that supply.

At the Salina Inter-State Irrigation convention, I assumed, as the safe average duty for water in Kansas, 100 acres per cubic foot per second (second foot) continuous flow. I was at once reminded by an engineer from western Kansas that we should not expect a duty of over fifty-five or sixty acres.

In a report to an Eastern bondholder in a Kansas canal, I estimated the economical duty for water on the higher lands of western Kansas to be 300 acres for a continuous flow. I have since been confronted with a paper read at the Los Angeles International Congress, by Chas. W. Irish, Chief of the United States Irrigation Inquiry ("a trained hydrographic and civil engineer of nearly forty years experience"), in which he names a duty of fifty-six acres, and says that this average is so thoroughly proven that it is not safe to vary from it, except where there is rain during the growing period. The published authorities (?) give duties ranging from fifty to 6,000 acres, showing only the extreme indifference in the application of the water or in the compilation of the results, for no such difference can be attributed to the soils, crops or climates of the arid districts.

I am glad to note two recent attempts to determine and intelligently present the actual duty of water. L. P. Maxwell, State Engineer of Colorado, has had the water measured as used by the numerous irrigators in five of the large irrigation districts of that State, and in the report for 1889-90 gives duties of from 168 to 436 acres per second foot—average, 226 acres. Average depth of total water applied, thirteen inches. This average depth was determined by dividing the flow in the stream by the acreage covered. It consequently covers seepage, evaporation and effective irrigation, and the results are computed on a basis of four months flow, making no use of the water for the other eight months.

The Utah Experiment Station (J. W. Sanborn, Director, Logan, Utah,) in bulletin No. 26, just issued, gives experiments showing duty of 100 days' flow to vary with the crops (as it should, of course,) from sixty-seven to 860 acres per second foot—*farm measurement*. Average duty 256 acres, and (at the same time) average depth of water applied, 16.4 inches.

These later results fully confirm my predictions and warrant, in my opinion, at least, the assumption of 300 acres as the duty of water intelligently conserved and economically applied to such Kansas soils as are not too sandy. Where ample reservoirs are practicable, the duty can be doubled, but we need more light. We want to know the most profitable depth and duty of water for each crop—potatoes, alfalfa, etc.—on the bottoms and on the up lands; also the most profitable frequency of application.

The third annual report of the Utah station gives valuable information on this point, but we need experiments of our own. We also need experiments on sub-irrigation.

By the application of water through tiling the loss by surface evaporation may be materially reduced and the labor of distribution dispensed with, except to the extent of opening and closing a valve occasionally. But tiling land costs money, and unless it is a pronounced success it must be an expensive luxury.

The Louisiana Experiment Station (W. C. Stubbs, Director, Audubon

Park, New Orleans, La.) has lands that are supplied with water through lines of tiling 100 feet apart, and in some of the stiffest lands of the State have been doing excellent work. Most of their tiles, however, are forty feet apart, and "bring the water to the surface all along the line (directly over the tile) a little sooner than midway between them." The Utah station (in bulletin already quoted) shows the percolation of water from the tile to be only a few inches per day, and pronounces sub-irrigation (there) a costly failure. An intelligent investigation of the soils at these two stations and the methods by which the water was applied in the experiments would throw a very strong light upon the question, as it interests us, and could be followed to great advantage by experiments of a similar character with various tiles upon the soils of our own State. I am not an enthusiast on sub-irrigation for Kansas, and yet it may help to increase the duty of water, and, consequently, the extent and profits of irrigation.

When we remember that the water supply in western Kansas is only sufficient for the irrigation of from 5 to 15 per cent. of the land, we can readily see that the determination of the most profitable duty of water (between the limits quoted) means millions of acres gained or lost to the irrigation possibilities in Kansas and larger crops for every irrigator. These experiments and others of a similar character are needed now.

The above remarks were followed by the adoption of a resolution requesting the State Agricultural college to spend a part of the \$15,000 annual appropriation for the benefit of irrigation in western Kansas. President Fairchild (of the college) proposes to carry out the wishes of the people in this matter.

#### Wants Experience With Timothy.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Please obtain opinions and publish them as to the best time and best mode for sowing timothy seed to insure a good stand first year. Let your answers be a consensus of experience from the southeast corner of Kansas, where the same conditions and results are not found that prevail up near the Nebraska line. Want something reliable for localities between 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, where there is very little winter and long dry summers.

THOS. D. HUBBARD.

Kimball, Kas.

#### Diversity of Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is an old saying, frequently quoted, "Do not put all your eggs in one basket," which carries with it the thought that should the basket fall the disaster might be almost complete. The same principle applies to farming, and with equal or greater force in an application to special farming—that is, confined to the production of a single crop, it may prove all right and it may prove disastrously wrong. For instance, a farmer favorably situated may devote his energies to the production of a wheat crop, and that alone. If the crop turns out well and is salable, the farmer is all right; but if anything occurs to destroy the crop, or if it becomes unsalable in the market, he is without means for the support of himself and family. But on the other hand, if he has a diversity of crops, it is not a supposable case that every one will fail or be without demand upon the market, so that he has some means of securing an income. It is a serious discouragement to a farmer to labor during an entire season, and because of some condition beyond his control, lose the crop that he has produced, and yet, with single cropping, this is quite liable to occur.

New England, from its broken and uneven surface, great variety of soils and conditions, is in little danger from any attempt to grow single crops; diversity seems to be a necessity; but in those States having vast expanses of level surface, of uniform soil and conditions, the temptation to single cropping sometimes gets the better of sound judgment.

At all events, every farmer had better indulge in such a diversity of crops

that, in case a principal one is lost, there will still remain something sure for the support of the family. Well-directed intelligence is the element that aids in successful farming more than anything else that can be mentioned. When the farmer understands the reasons for all his operations, they will be directed with a full view to ultimate success.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

#### Subsoiling vs. Sub-Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I would like, through your columns, further information on a couple of topics discussed in your issue of January 10.

In the article, "Subsoiling," on page 3, we find the following statements: "Every thoughtful farmer has known for years that if he had a plow that would stir the under soil from eighteen inches to two feet deep, it would be the most desirable tool on the farm." "Just recently a subsoil plow has been invented which is very simple and inexpensive and is peculiarly adapted to run deep in the hardest subsoil with a moderate amount of power."

In another article, on the same page, on "Sub-Irrigation," we find the following statements: "Only one-fourth to one-third the water is needed in sub-irrigation, as compared with surface irrigation." "The tiles could be made from clay in every county in Kansas, and should not be laid over six inches under ground."

Now, I have long believed that subsoiling in southwestern Kansas would be of great value; and I also believe that irrigation, either surface or below the surface, is the one thing needed to make that region one of the most productive in the world. If subsoiling and sub-irrigation could be combined there would be little to be desired to complete the success in raising all kinds of crops adapted to that region. But how can the subsoiler be used to advantage where there are tiles only six inches from the surface? Again, are not tiles only six inches under ground in the way while using a common plow? The farmers in our region like to stir up the soil from eight to twelve inches deep, and get it mixed with vegetable mold as much as possible.

I looked in vain for an advertisement of the Perine subsoil plow, giving prices, etc., in the KANSAS FARMER. With such a puff in the reading columns, the manufacturer could certainly afford to let your readers know how his subsoiler looks by means of a good cut, and also how "inexpensive" it is.

Give your readers more information from those having practical experience in regard to pumps, tanks, ponds, ditches, tiling, engines, cost, etc., of irrigation by pumping from wells. If that system of irrigation is practical in southwestern Kansas, that region will yet become one of the richest in the world for all kinds of crops this country produces.

E. P. M.

#### Publications of the United States Department of Agriculture for December.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. V, No. 1. Pp. 146. Contents: Editorial notes.—Changes in the organization of the Office of Experiment Stations; investigations on the food of man; work by the Department of Agriculture in behalf of good roads; Belgian National Library of Agriculture; article on Investigations at the Grignon Agricultural Experiment Station, by Emile Demoussy; abstracts of publications of the Agricultural Experiment Stations; Abstracts of publications of the United States Department of Agriculture; abstracts of reports of foreign investigations; titles of articles in recent foreign publications, etc.

Handbook of Experiment Station Work—A Popular Digest of the Publications of the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States. (Bulletin No. 15, Office of Experiment Stations.) Pp. 411. A summary of the reports and bulletins issued by the Agricultural Experiment Stations in the United States, the information which they contain relating to agricultural subjects being brought together and condensed into short articles. These are arranged alphabetically, in order to make readily accessible the principal facts which have been published regarding recent agricultural investigations.

Insect Life, Vol. VI, No. 2. Pp. 59-206, figs. 2-5. Principal contents: Proceedings of the fifth annual meeting of the Associa-

tion of Economic Entomologists at Madison, Wis., August 14-16, 1893, including twenty-nine papers relating to the economy and life habits of insects.

Proceedings of the Tenth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, held at Chicago, Ill., August 24-26, 1893. Pp. 238, 1 fig. (Bulletin No. 38, Division of Chemistry.) Includes papers on methods of analyses of commercial fertilizers, feeds and feeding stuffs, dairy products, fermented liquors, and sugars, and discussions of the same by members of the Association.

Address list of the Agricultural Experiment Stations. P. 1. (Circular No. 24, Office of Experiment Stations.) Gives the postoffice addresses of the agricultural experiment stations in the United States, together with the names and titles of the officers in charge.

Synopsis of Report No. 111, Division of Statistics. A summarized report of the average prices of the principal agricultural products of the United States and of the condition of winter wheat and rye.

Key to Subject Index of Agricultural Literature. Pp. 3. (Circular No. 23, Office of Experiment Stations.) A key to the subject index of the literature of agricultural experiment stations and kindred institutions.

Experiment Station Record, Vol. IV, No. 12. Pp. 995-1086. Consists of an author and subject index and a table of contents for the volume.

#### Weather Report for December, 1893.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence:

A warm, dry, windy December. Six Decembers on my twenty-six years' record have been warmer, only three have had less rain, and four have been clearer. The total run of the wind was the highest on the record. Last December the total run was the lowest on our record. The last half of the month was much warmer than the first half, there being a difference of 10° in mean temperature.

Mean temperature was 35.57°, which is 5.03° above the December average. The highest temperature was 68°, on the 22d; the lowest was 5°, on the 26th, giving a range of 63°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 29.82°; at 2 p. m., 48.48°; at 9 p. m., 34.50°.

Rainfall, including melted snow, was 0.53 inch, which is 1.05 inches below the December average. Rain or snow in measurable quantities fell on four days. The entire depth of snow was three inches. There were no thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the twelve months of 1893 now completed has been 34.71 inches, which is 1.41 inches below the average annual rainfall for the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean cloudiness was 40.23 per cent. of the sky, the month being 9.78 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) thirteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), thirteen; cloudy (more than two-thirds), five. There were five entirely clear days and four entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 41 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 46.13 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 33.55 per cent.

Wind was southwest, thirty-nine times; northwest, twenty-one times; north, twelve times; south, six times; southeast, five times; east, four times; west, four times; northeast, two times. The total run of the wind was 14,930 miles, which is 3,080 miles above the December average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 481.6 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of twenty miles. The highest velocity was fifty miles an hour, on the 14th.

Barometer.—Mean for the month 29.190 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.204 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.191 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.202 inches; maximum, 29.724 inches, on the 12th; minimum, 28.660 inches, on the 15th; monthly range, 1.064 inches.

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## 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.

### WHY IS WHEAT LOW?

On December 15, a meeting at the Exeter Guildhall, in England, was addressed ably on the subject of "The Future of English Wheat-Growing," by Mr. W. R. Mallett, of Exwick. The address was the result of much careful investigation and contained many considerations of importance to American, as well as English farmers. The *Millers' Gazette*, of London, made a full report of the speech and the discussion which followed, from which we condense, as follows:

"First, he endeavored to show what past English harvests had been; then he quoted statistics dealing with our present food supply; and thirdly, he considered those conditions that would control the production of wheat in this country in the future. He averaged in decades the harvests since 1852. The nine years, 1852-60, inclusive, averaged an area of 4,079,986 acres under wheat in the United Kingdom, varying from 4,213,657 acres in 1856 to a little under 4,000,000 in 1860. The yield showed considerable variation, but averaged twenty-seven and one-fourth bushels for the whole period. For its prices this period was chiefly interesting, since in no less than three years the average comes at 70s. per quarter [\$2.13 per bushel], in great measure, if not entirely, due to the Crimean war. In the year following the harvest of 1853 the average price for the monthly returns was 72s. 11d. [\$2.19 per bushel]; the year following the harvest of 1854, 70s. 1d. [\$2.13 per bushel]; and similarly 1855, 73s. 11d. [\$2.25 per bushel]. The acreage under wheat gradually receded. The seventies brought the first serious diminution, the acreage declining from 3,827,000 acres in 1872 to 3,047,000 in 1879, and were also notorious in bring a succession of bad harvests, culminating in the disastrous year 1879. Only twice in these ten years did they find the crop give a fair return, the average for the decade being under twenty-four and one-half bushels an acre, ranging from twenty-nine bushels in 1874 to fifteen and one-half bushels in 1879. It was worth noticing that the year 1872 was the first to show a preponderance of foreign supply. Until then the larger half of our loaf had always come from English fields. Coming down to the year 1892 he showed that that year was remarkable as recording the lowest price yet of the century, the monthly average of the cereal year 1892-3 giving only the ruinous price of 27s. [\$0.82 per bushel], the acreage having further shrunk to 2,098,000 and the proportion of foreign to English produce in the loaf correspondingly increasing. 1893 bade fair to rival any of its notorious predecessors in the poverty of its wheat crop. Shortly after harvest it was freely put at twenty-seven bushels, or only two short of an average. He ventured in a letter to Mr. Rush, the editor of the leading daily trade circular, to suggest that this was much too high, and that twenty-five bushels would probably be the maximum; but Sir J. Lawes, in his annual letter to the *Times* subsequently, is more pessimistic still, putting it at twenty-two and one-half bushels only. This year for the first time the acreage sank below 2,000,000, the exact area of 1,975,000 being less than half of what it was in the fifties. It was first estimated that 6,000,000 quarters might be sold from this crop. He put it at five and one-half, and Sir John Lawes further reduces it to 5,000,000. Five million quarters out of a consumption of thirty made it apparent at a glance that one part only in six of our nation's loaf would be supplied from this year's harvest field. A comparison of the values of the crops showed results that were more impressive still, and startling in their magnitude. After deducting sufficient for seed purposes, the following were the values for the period of which he treated: 1856-60, £36,500,000 [\$177,550,000]; 1861-70, £32,031,000; 1871-80, £24,137,000; 1881-90, £15,180,000; 1892, £9,400,000; 1893 (estimated), £7,000,000 [\$34,090,000].

Grouping the first three periods together they found the return for the present year showed a diminution of £23,889,000, for all practical purposes £24,000,000, from the average values of those twenty-eight years. Thoughtful consideration of this ruinous decline would lift the matter at once from being the concern of merely those directly interested in land to one of national importance, affecting indirectly, but none the less surely, every unit of population. He was perfectly aware that prices were high, much too high, in some of those years, and that some part of this loss had been replaced by the profits of other productions. But he unhesitatingly affirmed that nothing, as yet, at least, had been found to fill the place of the wheat crop. Mainly he held this £24,000,000 to be a loss to the revenue to the annual wealth of this county; capitalized at 3½ per cent. it meant the negation of a capital of £685,000,000 [\$3,335,950,000], or, rather curiously, a sum in excess of our entire national debt. Mr. Mallett then drew attention to the harvest fields of the world, as shown by the average of the three years, 1890-91-92, and to the comparative part this country played therein. To put this before them at a glance, he prepared comparative columns showing the wheat productions of the great exporting and importing countries, placing on the one hand those that grew more than they required, and on the other those that required more than they grew. It would be seen what an enormous preponderance of production the United States of America had over every other, with their yield in these years of 66,000,000 quarters annually. In the importing countries the fact that struck one most was the inadequate supply of Great Britain to the wants of the population. If they divided the supplies into thirty parts they would find that only seven were grown at home. For the coming season the play promised to be much the same, only the actors would have changed. A deficiency of 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 quarters in the American crop, as compared with last season, would considerably reduce that country's exporting power. But they found at once that Russia stepped in with a surplus, according to some accounts, of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000, others 6,000,000, and just at the moment of writing a government report added 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 over her last year's crop. India, too, had some 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 more than she grew the previous season, so that these two countries more than filled up the gap apparent in America. What chiefly concerned his hearers was that the English crop fell to 5,000,000 quarters. He mentioned that the crops of the world for the present year of grace were estimated to produce 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 quarters less than last year, which might, as the season went on, tend to reduce the burden of supply that had so heavily over-weighted their markets, and it might, perchance, restore somewhat a much-needed equilibrium in price. Coming to the third portion of his subject, and the most important, he asked what would be the conditions, what would be the factors that would determine the price of wheat hereafter, and with it seal the fate of English wheat-growing? To his mind the principal causes that dominated the situation and would settle the question were: First, and most important, the cost of production abroad; secondly, the cost of transport; and to these two must be added the purchasing power of gold. The price at which a man could grow wheat in the great producing countries at a profit was the keystone of this matter, and would settle the future for them under the present fiscal system utterly regardless of the conditions that surrounded the cultivation of wheat here. He had drawn up a list of questions under this head, and was pleased to lay before them a series of replies from nearly every quarter of the globe. Since writing these queries the continued decline in wheat would admit of a reduction of fully 2s. [\$0.49] from the quotations he had used. He was perfectly aware that this information was quite inadequate, but he believed it to be the most valuable as far as it went. He cursorily glanced at the most salient parts of the reports from

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the United States, Russia, the colonies, the Argentine and India, and thanked his many friends who had assisted him in securing the information from Kansas—a State that in itself planted 4,500,000 acres of winter wheat last season, more than twice the entire acreage here, and would alone constitute a kingdom—they had the startling reply from one agriculturist that he could grow wheat at a cost to him of less than 1s. per bushel at his farm. All beyond that was profit. No rent was mentioned, his correspondent being the owner of the farm. He was also indebted to Mr. Lackland for another letter, dated November 10, in which he supplied some very interesting details, explaining how this result was obtained. Another told them that he could deliver in Liverpool at 30s. per quarter and retain a profit for himself. Passing to the other great section, that producing spring wheat, they had the carefully and well written reply of Mr. Chas. L. Hyde, of South Dakota, who followed closely the lines of the questions and crown a lot of valuable information by saying: 'Farmers come here poor and in ten years they are rich.' He added two letters, one from Mr. Edgar, of Minneapolis, the other from Mr. Mitchell, of Chicago, which, whilst giving naturally American views of the matter, presented the entire question of wheat-growing in America, versus a similar occupation in England, in its broadest, and, I may say, most statesman-like manner. Turning to Russia, he had been fortunate enough to secure a unique picture of agricultural life there through the courtesy of Mr. Talbot, H. M. Consul General at Taganrog. In answer to his (Mr. Mallett's) principal question they saw at once that they were brought face to face with the competition of labor, so-called free, but supporting a low standard of life, as yet but little removed from the ancient serfdom or in cost from the coolie labor in India. Mr. Woodhouse, H. M. Vice Consul at Odessa, had been good enough also to send him (Mr. Mallett) a report which a Russian nobleman of that district had filled in. A huge official work had just been published by the Russian government, under the auspices of its Director of the Department of Trade and Manufacture, in which very elaborate figures were given as to the cost of the production of wheat. So far as he could gather, the returns were made in every instance to show a substantial profit. Still, past experience had taught them it was not wise to place too much reliance upon official emanations. From the colonies in the antipodes they got a gleam of hope from the report of Messrs. McGee and Quinn, of Parkes, N. S. W. An emphatic 'No' was given to his question whether wheat-growing paid, and the report went on to say that the production was increasing, but for home production only. Messrs. Fry's report, from Victoria, gave it as the farmer's dictum that it did not pay, qualified by the suggestion that if farms were smaller, and a more scientific method was adopted, a fair living could be made. From Hon. T. Greenway, Minister of Agriculture for the Province of Manitoba, they learnt the cheery fact that a man who was but virtually a farm laborer could, owing to the cheapness and easy acquisition of land, soon enter the ranks of active cultivators, and even become his own landlord in a couple of years, with a good acreage of wheat to send to market, provided he could but muster the modest sum of £100 to start with. From the Argentine the figures were astonishing. He quoted at length from the very able and complete consular report for 1893 of Mr. W. H. Gastrell, H. M. Consul at Buenos Ayres, in

which, dealing with the crops of 1891-2, he said the net profit to the agriculturist was \$20 to \$25 per two and one-half acres, according to some estimates. In comparing the production of the Argentine Republic with that of other countries, its competition did not as yet seem so formidable, but it was the exports from this country that, coming in the early spring of the present year on a market already congested with wheat, accelerated the decline which then set in, and has since continued without intermission. It was only within the last ten years that the country had joined the ranks of exporters. No longer ago than 1880 it imported considerable quantities of wheat. Its future possibilities were immense. It was not difficult to put his finger upon the strong point of competition from India. The cheapness of coolie labor, the simplicity of Indian village and communal life, constituted the backbone of cheap production. He was indebted to Sir John Phear for a report on this subject, which a friend of his, who was not unknown in Indian administration, had kindly filled in and sent to him. Mr. Mallett then turned to another of the causes that had largely influenced the price of wheat and assisted in depressing it to its present level. He alluded to the exchange value of gold, or the high purchasing power of the British sovereign. He was not so rash as to precipitate himself into a dissertation on bimetalism, as he knew very little indeed about that mysterious and most conflicting science. He only briefly attempted to indicate the effect the present condition of exchange had on the price of wheat. The countries chiefly influenced were Argentine, Russia and India. From the enormous stimulus that has been given to the exportation of produce from that country, it seemed to him possible for Argentine wheat to be sold in London at 20s. per quarter [\$0.61 per bushel] and the growers not only be recouped for their labor, but accumulate wealth by the transaction. In a similar manner, but not to the same extent, the exchanges of India and Russia favored the exportation of wheat from those countries."

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# The Family Doctor.

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

## Surgical Emergencies.

(NUMBER 1.)

### CONTROLLING HEMORRHAGE.

In order to be of service to our fellow-men when an accident has befallen one of them, we must be clear-headed, quick-witted and nimble fingered. We must have what is called "nerve," and we must not only wish that something might be done to save them if their peril is imminent, but we must do the thing that will save them, at least until the doctor comes. And often that very preliminary thing that is done for the injured is the most important of all and the only thing that will save the life.

What would you do for a friend who had an artery severed in the hand or foot? How many of our readers know just what to do in such a case, and why it should be done in preference to a thousand and one other things which might be suggested? There is always one best thing to be done for each person injured, and how very important it is that that one best thing be done.

Everybody should know that the arteries carry the blood from the heart to all other parts of the body, and that the veins carry it back again. When an artery is severed in any of the extremities, you should be quick to think that the blood is coming from the heart, which you see pouring or spurting out in a red and frightful rush. And to stop it from pouring out you should at once make pressure over the end of the cut vessel from which the blood is flowing.

As a rule no attention need be given to the other end, for it is not likely to bleed seriously, unless it is a very large vessel. The thumb or finger, the end of a pocketknife, a cork, or almost anything you can pick up quickly, pressed firmly over the bleeding vessel just above the cut, will, if done intelligently and persistently, nearly always arrest the flow.

A roll of cloth the size and length of a thumb laid lengthwise of the limb and right over the bleeding vessel, with a handkerchief or napkin tied firmly over it is usually very effectual. If it does not shut off the flow, it must be readjusted, for it does not press squarely down upon the bleeder, or it may need to be pressed down tighter. Remember there is always a bone beneath, that you can crowd the artery down onto, and it is hard and unyielding, and sufficient pressure over the artery in the direction of the bone will flatten down and close any artery in the body. The most striking example, probably, in the history of surgery of that principle being efficient in the most critical of cases, is the case of Joseph J. Spendlove, of Topeka. In a quarrel, his carotid artery was shot off and he bled a gallon, probably, while I was running across the street to him. Taking in the situation at a glance, I thrust my finger into the wound and pressed the bleeding end of the severed artery firmly against the bone in the man's neck, and instantly a hemorrhage most frightful to see, and one which would have been surely fatal in six or seven minutes, was entirely arrested. And following out the same principle a conical compress was formed and pressed into the opening and bound in so firmly that it held the artery against the bone until the closing clot was formed and fastened in the end of the artery by nature's cunning surgeon, who is ever alert to repair every breach in the tissues.

At the State fair, a few years ago, a militiaman in the sham battle accidentally discharged his gun, loaded with blank cartridge, upward into the armpit, severing an artery. Standing near, I saw the accident and ran to him and instantly stopped a profuse hemorrhage by pushing my finger into the wound and pressing the bleeding artery against the bone in the arm. And that simple device, so easy of application, saved his life.

About four years ago, I was called in great haste to see a man who had by accident cut off an artery in his leg. Going to him with all possible speed, I found him already dead when I arrived, with his leg firmly swathed and bandaged below the bleeding point. The poor wretches who stood shivering and quaking about him and protesting that they had done all that could be done to save him, had placed their constricting appliances below instead of above the cut, and thus, through well-disposed ignorance, permitted him to bleed to death before the doctor arrived.

Three or four years ago, while the cannons and crackers and bands were proclaiming the Fourth of July, a messenger came in great haste and said a lady had been shot, and was bleeding to death. With a 2:40 horse I made the five miles between us in almost regulation time, only to find her lying, pale as a ghost, in a horrible pool of blood and almost pulseless. She had received a charge of shot in the knee joint from behind, as her stupid or careless hus-

band was going out to shoot a rabbit in the garden. In their excitement those around her had wrapped the poor woman's limb from ankle to knee with cloths tight enough to shut off all circulation below, but so loosely about the knee as to be of little or no service in saving life. When asked why they did not apply the bandage tight about the knee, they said, "Why, that is right over the sore and we were afraid it might hurt to make it tight there!" Thus, timidity and the fear of inflicting pain, threw away the poor victim's life, for she died shortly after I had tied the artery, from the excessive hemorrhage.

An eminently useful appliance for arresting hemorrhage is called the "Spanish windlass." It consists of a handkerchief or similar cloth folded cornerwise and tied above the bleeding point so loosely that one or two fingers can be thrust under it. Through this bandage a stick or pair of shears, or anything else the size of a finger, and eight or ten inches long, is thrust through it and then twisted round and round until it creates sufficient constriction to shut off the flow of blood. Surgeons use a similar implement, though mechanically more perfect, called a tourniquet, for compressing all large vessels in major amputations. It is often sufficient to fold a piece of very clean cloth to fifteen or twenty thicknesses and broad enough to just cover the wound, and place it right on the wound and then bandage it down firmly in place. The pressure soon stops the flow, the blood already poured out clots and closes the vessel and all goes well.

Now, if you will keep these few simple principles in mind and don't get rattled, you can always save your friend or anybody else with an artery severed in either upper or lower extremities, as well as nearly all other parts of the body.

## Answers to Correspondents.

(NUMBER 2.)

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—What is catarrh in the head? Please give causes, symptoms and what to do. J. E. GIBSON.

Lima, Okla., January 8, 1894.

Catarrh in the head is that derangement of the mucous membrane which lines the air passages from the nostrils to the throat and the various air chambers in and about the head, from taking cold. What is known as cold in the head is a congestion of the lining membrane in the air passages and chambers, and congestion simply means that more blood is pumped into a part than can flow out, thereby causing swelling and thickening of the tissues in which the capillaries are distributed. Such congestion produces two conditions, according to circumstances. One is an over-stimulation of the mucous follicles or little glands in the membrane, making them pour out too much lubricating fluid, which causes what is termed by many "running at the nose." The other is a condition where these mucous follicles are choked up and do not pour out enough lubricating fluid to keep the air passages moist. The one is known as moist, and the other as dry catarrh.

The cause of catarrh is always taking cold, which does not pass off readily, leaving some congestion behind and that being added to from time to time eventuates in catarrh. If you watch anybody with cold in the head you can easily study the visible symptoms. Then ask them how they feel and you can complete the list of symptoms.

What to do: First, avoid taking cold, if possible. Eternal vigilance is the price of good health as well as liberty. Then, if you get a cold, and it does not clear up promptly, consult a competent physician. Often a douch of very warm water with a little salt in it is very useful. A few doses of aconite (one to three drops) at the onset of cold will cure it. A little later a snuff of mercurius sol. 3x. is useful, with occasional doses of the same internally.

This year we shall number our articles in order to refer back to them by number to avoid the necessity of many repetitions. So the readers of the FARMER should preserve every number of the paper for reference, if they expect to get full benefit in this department. We have already written up the subject of catarrh a number of times in the past two years, and hereafter, instead of going all over it again, shall simply refer such inquiries back to the proper number of the article on the topic of the inquiry. If you do not wish to preserve files of the whole paper, cut out and paste in a scrap-book the "Family Doctor" department, and you will have in time a good medical library.

## The Coming Sale of Jerseys.

Our representative visited Riverside Stock farm, located near Lincoln, Neb., last week, and he reports that the proprietors, The Lincoln Jersey Cattle Club, have decided to disperse both herds—seventy head of Jersey cattle and forty head of pure-bred Poland-China swine. Read their announcement, found elsewhere in this issue. A full and complete description of both herds will appear in our issue of Wednesday, January 31.

## KIDNEY DISEASES.

### Chronic Catarrh Spares No Organ.

Catarrh more frequently affects the head, throat and lungs than any other part of the body. This is so generally true that many people suppose that no other organs are subject to catarrh. This, however, is a great mistake. The organs in the lower part of the abdomen (pelvis) are especially liable to catarrh, giving rise to kidney diseases, bladder and urinary difficulties, etc. This class of diseases is very frequently due to chronic catarrh, and no treatment will be of any use until the proper catarrh treatment is taken. This is why it is that Peru-na has made so many wonderful cures in kidney and urinary diseases. Peru-na cures catarrh wherever located. Hence, will promptly cure catarrh of the pelvic organs.

At the same time Peru-na cleanses the system of catarrh, it strengthens and invigorates the whole body as no other medicine can. People who have been run down by any acute disease, especially la grippe, consumption, nervous prostration, find Peru-na a prompt relief and sure restorative.

### A PICTURE BOOK

giving portraits and testimonials of people cured by Peru-na of chronic catarrh, la grippe, coughs, colds, kidney disease, consumption, etc., will be sent free, post-paid, by the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

Hon. Thos. Ryan, who for twelve years was Congressman from the Fourth district of Kansas, and later represented the United States for four years as Minister to Mexico, has returned to Topeka to reside. He has formed a copartnership for the practice of law with W. C. Campbell, who for many years was assistant attorney for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company. The new firm has opened offices in the Bank of Topeka building.

## THE STRAY LIST.

### FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 10, 1894.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Miles Turner, in Garden tp., December 2, 1893, one brown mare mule, 18½ hands high, 10 years old, had a headstall on, collar and saddle marks, no other marks or brands; valued at \$10.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John C. Barriok, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, December—, 1893, one medium-sized bay mare, branded N on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

GELDING—By same, one medium-sized brown gelding, branded N on right shoulder; valued at \$20.

Rooks county—Chas. Vanderlip, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by H. E. Head, in Walton tp., one bay mare colt, one year old, two white feet and small white spot in forehead; valued at \$25.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by George Platt, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, October 28, 1893, one iron-gray horse, sixteen hands high, foretop out off and one broken hoof, no other marks or brands; valued at \$60.

Wabaunsee county—J. R. Henderson, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Frank Flack, in Mission Creek tp., P. O. Snokomo, one black and white steer, 2 years old, hog-ring in one ear; no brands.

Allen county—James Wakefield, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by T. B. O'Neal, in Marmaton tp., December 25, 1893, one brown horse, 2 years old, bald face, stocking-legged hind feet; valued at \$20.

COLT—By same, one dark bay horse colt, 1 year old; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one colt, 1 year old, star in forehead; valued at \$8.

MULE—By same, one black mare mule colt, 1 year old; valued at \$30.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Jos Anderson, in Pike tp., November 29, 1893, one black steer, 2 years old, white spot in forehead, white under belly, left hind foot white, branded on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 17, 1894.

Greeley county—Wash Huffaker, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by Olof Shiland, in Colony tp., October 23, 1893, one black male mule sixteen hands high, scar on left shoulder; valued at \$15.

Stafford county—Ike S. Lewis, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James T. Morford, in Fairview tp., P. O. Stafford, November 12, 1893, one black cow square notch in right ear.

CALF—By same, one black bull calf, square notch in right ear; two animals valued at \$15.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by I. D. Houston, in Belleville tp., P. O. Chautauqua, one dun horse, about 11 years old, fifteen hands high, scar on hind leg.

FOR WEEK ENDING JAN. 24, 1894.

Sumner county—Chas. Sadler, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John L. Williams, in Bluff tp., P. O. Blackstone, December 17, 1893, one black

horse, sixteen hands high, light collar marks; valued at \$25.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, sixteen hands high, light collar marks; valued at \$30.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

2 HORSES—Taken up by A. J. Scott, in Jefferson tp., P. O. Cedar Vale, two black horses, about fifteen hands high, each has harness marks and white star in forehead.

Sedgwick county—M. A. Carvin, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by V. Hartman, in Ohio tp., P. O. Clearwater, one sorrel colt, 2 years old, about fifteen hands high, two white feet on left side; valued at \$25.

Norton county—D. W. Grant, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by R. L. Morgan, in Rockwell tp., one black horse colt, about 6 months old, white star in forehead, two white hind feet, left hind ankle crooked.

Miami county—Jas. E. Caton, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by T. B. Robinson, in Marysville tp., P. O. Spring Hill, January 12, 1894, one red steer, 1 year old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

STEER—By same, one red and white steer, 1 year old, dehorned; valued at \$20.

Labette county—J. F. Thompson, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by John Livingston, in Howard tp., December 1, 1893, one black mare, 7 years old, white spot in forehead and white hind feet.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by John G. Edwards, in Indian Creek tp., one three-year-old roan steer, crop off right and upper-bit in left ear.

Greeley county—Wash Huffaker, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by James Hurt, in Colony tp., January 10, 1894, one bay mare, weight about 750 pounds, box S on left hip; valued at \$35.

## MONEY IN SPRING CHICKENS.

The Hen is Not in It. The invisible egg hatcher does the business. Price, \$17.00. Big money. Send 4 cts. for Catalogue No. 63. It tells all, 2600 sold in 1893.

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## The Home Circle.

### To Correspondents.

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

### Trying to Please Everybody.

"I wish you would turn me the other way,"  
The weather-vane said to the wind one day;  
"I am turned to the north, and the people complain  
That the wind is cold, that it brings no rain."  
"Very well," said the wind, "to the south you shall go;  
From the opposite corner my breezes shall blow;  
The cold of the north shall give place to the balm  
That comes from the region of cane and of palm."  
"What say they?" was heard as the wind returned.  
"They say they are melted and boiled and burned.  
For the sun is so hot and the air is so dry  
They can scarcely lift to my height their eye."  
"Then I'll give them a change—I will blow from the east,  
And see if their comfort is thereby increased;  
A breeze from that quarter so piercing I'll sweep  
That they cannot complain of languor or sleep."  
"Well, what do they say?" said the wind once more.  
"Oh, dear, it is worse than it was before;  
For they all have colds and they frown at me,  
As if I the cause of the wind could be!"  
"For a final resort the west we'll try,"  
The wind muttered, mounting again on high;  
"But I warn you, my dear, that it will not be strange  
If nothing encouraging follows the change."  
"What now?" said the wind, appearing again  
And noting the face of the dubious vane.  
"Why, they think all our plans are entirely wrong,  
For the sea is too high and the wind is too strong."  
"Well, then," said the wind, coming round with a gust,  
"This matter I don't see that we can adjust;  
Just turn where I tell you and we shall please more  
Than with all of our trying we suited before."  
—Selected.

The wind is provoking, but how's this,  
from St. Louis Republic:

### DOMESTIC TRIALS.

When I was courtin' Mary Jane, some twenty years ago,  
I couldn't need to sleep o' nights, a-thinkin' of her so;  
It seemed as if her purty face was floatin' round the bed,  
An' little midgots in my ears buzzed all the things she sed.  
I lost a pile o' sleep, you bet, till Hymen's knot was tied,  
An' hedn't hardly made it up afore the baby cried;  
While after that, f'r fifteen year, I couldn't start a dream  
'Thout some kid 'r other'd wake an' kick, an' howl, an' scream.  
At last I got 'em all growed up. "And now, b'gosh," thinks I,  
"This worn out frame 'll get some sleep, 'r know the reason why."  
I went and bought a feather bed an' pillars soft as snow.  
"Now, Mary Jane," sez I, "Hurrah f'r God's best gift below."  
But dern the everlastin' luck that plugged me from a lad,  
That makes my head weigh forty ton and a'most drives me mad,  
That wife o' mine has jined a club with heaven an' earth to tote,  
An' lectures me till peep o' day cuz she ain't loved to vote.

### SIMPLIFY! SIMPLIFY!

Like dear Dotty Dimple, "who had a sneeze and couldn't sneeze it," I have something to say and can hardly say it. This is the text of my sermon: Things that may be left undone.  
The world is full of tired women, those who potter around racking their brains over three meals a day, the pesky cobwebs, moths, fermented fruit and the children's unneeded hose. Cousin Maud sighs dolefully and says to me, with elevated eyebrows and drawn-down mouth, "Oh, cousin, but don't women have hard times!"  
No, it is much as they will it. She is one of the whining Marthas who often fails to get a blessing because she allows herself to be "cumbered with much serving." Maud's husband is a provision dealer and baker. She has but to speak through the telephone for bread, pies or nut, when, presto, they come. To her entertaining is a burden. It is all her own blind fault. Then, there is her house. This self-burdened wife is dying from a disease which an Indian in his half-broken way said was the cause of his wife's death: "Too much house." Whenever our furniture and belongings generally are a care it is a hint that we have too much. Look to your bedding and other things. It was the rule of my country home, whenever we had more than we actually needed it was promptly bestowed on the poor. In this way the moth did not "corrupt," and our treasures were laid up in another place which a good old book recommends.  
Yes, many things may be left undone, and we will live longer, sleep better and have bright eyes and rosy cheeks. I often call on my dressmaker. She is an oldish girl who supports her mother and her

brother. In addition to her sewing she does the family washing, ironing and house cleaning. She is far from well. The last time I was there she and her mother sat in the shade and I wheeled the cab in and joined them. The poor dressmaker was fagged and hollow-eyed, but pointed out a clothes-horse full of freshly-ironed garments and chirped out feebly, "Oh, Mrs. Starkey's Daughter, what looks nicer than a lot of sweet-smelling, smoothly-ironed pieces?"

I was riled, for I know the poor martyr is a victim to woman's ailments, and I snapped back: "Oh, lots of things look nicer to me. Doctor's bills don't look a bit nice, neither do wan faces and black circles under a woman's eyes."

The non-necessity of much ironing is one of my hobbies, so in mercy for the good editor I will not go on. Little ironing is done here, for I like leisure, and have "views" in the bargain. Women lament that they have no time for study and relaxation. Think where you can cut down and plume your wings for flight. It is pleasant to drink tea with your neighbor and then return the favor.

A poor woman said she was hungering and thirsting to drink from that great intellectual fount called Chautauqua; but no, a Brussels carpet for the parlor swallowed up the money like a great shark. Often a delightful walk beside babbling brooks would "drive dull care away," but then, Sally's dress must have three ruffles, "as we all wear them." The preparing of fancy dishes that tickle the palate, while they make neither flesh nor muscle, must be done. Such services, which some consider duty, leave the woman with an aching back and an empty mind. While ministering to the physical needs of a family they incapacitate themselves from meeting any further demands.

Often there comes to me accounts of the talent that has gone into carpet rags and soft soap which our forefathers were wont to make. Rich, strong preserves, which required brains, taste and energy in their manufacture, and no one was much better off, for is not simple, plain, canned fruit cheaper and more wholesome?

Inventions for simplifying labor are in the reach of most women. Is there not a woman in this great nineteenth century but can cast up her accounts, subtract one item here, another there, crop off, prune her duties, and yet not neglect her family? By this I don't wish to encourage shiftlessness or indolence. I wish to stimulate women as to the promoting health and cultivating soundness of nerves. Eat to live rather than live to eat.

There are differences of opinions, and it is well. I like to read the late and popular books when I can reach the reading-room. An industrious old lady once said: "What queer notions you have, to be sure. Why, I've made a whole silk quilt and all them rugs since you begun that course of readin', an' what have you to show for it?"

This remark I heard one woman make to another. I looked at them. One a fair-faced teacher resting in her vacation; the other a thin, wiry woman who never rested. Yards and yards of "stuff" her deft fingers made, perhaps for pillow-cases.

I asked, "Why not buy it? Such are sold in the stores quite cheap. The Irish crochet-work, for example, wears well and is nice."

"Oh," said she, "I like to have such work on hand; it looks industrious-like to see your fingers a-flyin'."

There are those who live simply and enjoy their good things in life. There are some who do not overtask the soul and body in daily work, and for this I am glad. "Saving the best for company" is not as common as it was in the past. There are really happy people who do not expend undue strength, though their more greedy neighbors call them afraid of work and pronounce them "poor managers." That depends. I recently visited such a family. They were all systematic workers. Years of thrift had brought them all that heart could wish. Beautiful double rooms, handsomely furnished, were not counted too good to use. Tasteful chambers which the sons and daughters enjoyed. The best of all they had was for home use. There was a composure of manner and an intelligence in conversation that showed people of cultivation. I learned their secret. All were early risers and hard workers; they took the world in ease as they went their way. They lived well, and kept their affections warm. Is that not the secret of home happiness?

"Getting ready to be happy," is the wish of some people who are land poor. The delaying of taking comfort until old age comes with its infirmities, when we shall say of the days. "I have no pleasure in them."

Be joyous in your working days, O woman immortal! There are many little wayside cheers and comforts; there are flowers by the way and they are yours to gather. Eat your own juicy pears and your fattest fowls; but, of course, save some for emergencies. For example, when the preacher comes. I have the old-time reverence for the clergy.

Cull the reddest roses for your child's

birthday feast. Treat yourself to good books and papers. On the cars, I heard a man tell another, if he could do no better, to take his children and his lunch and eat beside a dashing brook. My traveling companion persuaded me to ask that man for his card, for his sentiments were in harmony with our own. I did so. In the purple twilight, among the Berkshire hills, I read on the card a name which we all love, the name of Dr. J. G. Holland.—Mrs. Starkey's Daughter, in the Housekeeper.

### Leather That Looks Like Velvet.

The manufacture of leather is reaching what must be almost the highest perfection of the art. A new process has recently been patented in France for the production of a leather which, both to the touch and eye, has a striking resemblance to velvet. Leathers of this description hitherto manufactured have been obtained by treatment of the flesh side of the hide or skin. The flesh side of the skin being always coarse, the patentees claim now to secure better results by treating the hair side. They scratch or rub the hair side with a rubber of strong erosive qualities, or with emery or glass, when working small surfaces, and use a grindstone for heavier work. In this manner a downy nap is brought out, which they throw and lay in different directions, thereby bringing out varied designs of changing hue and appearance. The velvety surface produced is said to be similar to the down of a peach skin. The fiber is very fine, soft to the touch, and has all the appearance of silk velvet shorn very close.

### A Tranquil View of Death.

McClure's Magazine has some letters of the poet Whittier, published for the first time. One reads:

"I entirely sympathize with thee and dear Charles Lamb. I have no longer youth and strength, and I have not much to hope for, as far as this life is concerned; but I enjoy life. 'It is a pleasant thing to behold the sun.' I love nature in her varied aspects; and as I grow older, I find much to love in my fellow-creatures, and also more to pity. I have the instinct of immortality, but the conditions of that life are unknown. I can not conceive what my own identity and that of dear ones gone before will be. And then the unescapable sense of sin in thought and deed, and doubtless some misconception of the character of God, makes the boldest of us cowards. Does thee remember the eptaph prayer of Martin Elginbrod?"

Here lie I, Martin Elginbrod,  
Have pity on my soul, Lord God,  
As I wad do, were I Lord God,  
And ye were Martin Elginbrod.

"I think there is a volume of comfort in that verse. The Christians seem less brave and tranquil in view of death than the old Stoic sages. Witness Marcus Antoninus. I wonder if the creed of Christendom is really the 'glad tidings of great joy to all people,' which the angels sang of. For myself, I believe in God as Justice, Goodness, Tenderness—in one word, Love; and yet my trust in Him is not strong enough to overcome the natural shrinking from the law of death. Even our Master prayed that that cup might pass from Him, 'if it were possible.'"

### Fine Wools at Economical Prices.

To those who would dress tastefully and well, there are abundance of fine wools and charming materials of simple weave which may be bought at a low price, owing to the hard times, which seem to have especially affected persons of moderate purse. It is upon this middle-class buyer that most of our shops depend, and to meet their demand goods of sterling worth are low. There are excellent all-wool camel's-hairs, and even silk-and-wool mixtures, which may be found as low as 50 cents a yard in double-width goods. Street dress, as if intended to contrast with the extravagance of gowns for indoor wear, is quite plain. Skirts are scarcely trimmed at all and are generally in bell shape, close at the hips and as far as the knees, but flaring thence to the width of about four yards at the foot. Four rows of machine stitching above the hem or a few rows of braid, separated by small spaces, and placed at the edge, are the only trimmings needed. The house waist worn with this skirt may be a round waist with full gigot sleeves, or it may be a waist with a slight basque.

The gigot, or regular leg-o'-mutton sleeve, cut in one piece from the wrist to the shoulder, and frequently with one seam, is the favorite sleeve of the season. A directoire coat with huge revers, which are usually faced with black moire antique silk, but may be faced with velvet the color of the cloth, is worn with this suit. This coat also has the directoire cuff flaring from the wrist as well as the incroyable revers. Sometimes the revers are slightly separated, and display a vest, but quite often the coat is closed in a straight line up the front.—Good Housekeeping.

If it prove true that an iceberg eight miles long and 1,500 feet high was lately seen in the north Atlantic, it would indicate an unusual breaking up of polar ice the past sum-

# IVORY



FOR CLOTHES

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINCINNATI, O.

mer, and prove that the season of 1893 in the far North was an unusually warm one. It is out of the season for very large icebergs to be seen coming to the southward. They are most common in June and July, that being the time when the yearly growth of the ice glaciers breaks off and floats away. This iceberg seems to have been a much larger one than has been reported in many years. It raises the query whether ice in the Arctic regions is not decreasing, indicating a falling off of the usual degrees of cold. The first effect of such a process would be to send southward larger quantities of Arctic ice to be thawed.

### The Book of the Fair.

This is the title of a work now being published by the Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill. When complete it will consist of twenty-five numbers, suitable for binding into two or three volumes. Ten numbers have already been sent out to subscribers and the eleventh will be issued this week. It contains the handsomest pictures of the World's Fair buildings that we have seen. Its descriptions and illustrations are of the finest, and any one having this work complete will feel that the very best production of memories of the "White City" is possessed. It will constitute a valuable ornament for the parlor table for a hundred years to come.

"I have been a victim to terrible headaches," writes C. F. Newman, Dug Spur, Va., "and have never found anything to relieve them so quickly as Ayer's Pills. Since I began taking this medicine, the attacks have been less frequent, till they have ceased altogether."

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I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work.—C. S. McMillan, Sibley, Mo.

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HEADACHE  
ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c

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

# The Young Folks.

## What, When, Who, Etc.

Pray, what did T. Buchanan Read?  
At what did E. A. Poe?  
What volumes did Elizer Wright?  
And where did E. P. Roe?

Is Thomas Hardy nowadays?  
Is Rider Haggard pale?  
Is Minot Savage? Oscar Wilde?  
And Edward Everett Hale?

Was Laurence Sterne? was Hermann Grimm?  
Was Edward Young? John Gay?  
Jonathan Swift? and old John Bright?  
And why was Thomas Gray?

Was John Brown? and is J. R. Green?  
Chief Justice Taney quite?  
Is William Black? K. D. Blackmore?  
Mark Lemon? H. K. White?

Was Francis Bacon lean in streaks?  
John Ludding vealy? Pray,  
Was Hogg much given to the pen?  
Are Lamb's Tales sold to-day?

Did Mary Mapes Dodge just in time?  
Did C. D. Warner? How?  
At what did Andrew Marvell so?  
Does Edward Whymper now?

What goodies did Rose Terry Cooke?  
Or Richard Bove beside?  
That gave the wicked Thomas Paine,  
And made Mark Akenside?

Was Thomas Tickell-ish at all?  
Did Richard Steele, I ask?  
Tell me, has George A. Sala suit?  
Did William Ware a mask?

Does Henry Cabot Lodge at home?  
John Horne Tooke what and when?  
Is Gordon Cumming? Has G. W.  
Cable-d his friends again?

—Good Housekeeping.

## A CHESTNUT THIEF.

The chestnut is a splendid tree, growing to an immense height in the forest, while in open fields the branches stretch laterally to a great distance, making it one of the most showy of shade trees. On the slopes of Mount Ætna, in the island of Sicily, is a chestnut tree named Castagno Di Cento Cavalli, the chestnut of a hundred horses, which, more than a century ago, measured 190 feet in circumference, or sixty-three feet in diameter, while the forest around it contains many others nearly as large. In America the chestnut does not grow as large as in the lands around the Mediterranean; nevertheless, it is one of our greatest forest monarchs. But on many accounts its nuts surpass any other growing in northern countries. Its coat of mail, the chestnut burr, puts the thistle to shame, and yet when Jack Frost cleaves asunder the spiny armor the nut-gatherer is doubly successful both in pleasure and profit. It is delicious and nutritious, a luxury to the rich and a valuable food to many poor. The people of Spain, Italy, Switzerland, parts of France and southern Germany, depend upon it as an essential part of their living, as did the Indians of North America throughout the chestnut belt. Just now, when such multitudes of children are interested in nuts, a true story of fifty years ago, a little "out of the usual," may be seasonable.

There was one great chestnut tree near the home of William and John Denny, which those lads understood almost as well as their own chamber. It was low and very large, its immense limbs reaching out every way and seeming to invite the boys to climb them; and I suppose they had done so hundreds of times. It stood at a little distance from the fields in a clear space among the forest, which it filled with its splendid branches. The boys whom I have named were 14 and 12 years old, and for several autumns had gathered the chestnuts of this tree with much care, as they were the largest nuts that could be found in all the woods. One fall in particular the chestnuts were very abundant and fine and the boys laid their plans to collect a great quantity for winter's use. The fruit of their favorite tree, especially, they intended to gather to the last nut. They raked and cleaned the ground beneath it till it was like a lawn; they made a queer ladder of a branching tree top by which to reach the first limbs, and many of these they pulled together and tied at their tips in such ways that they could clamber almost all over the great tree, even away out among the farthest ends of its many branches.

One day William came out so see if the frosts of two or three recent nights had opened the burrs and loosened the nuts, agreeing with John that if he found them ready to gather he would hang his hat on a certain bough high up, where it could be seen from the house through a rift in the forest. William mounted the ladder and crept out among the branches, when, to his surprise, he found the chestnuts fully ripe. He carried in his pocket a ball of strong twine, one end of which was unwound and hung to the ground, where it was tied to a nice pole, like a fishing rod. When he found the nuts so ripe he drew up this pole and gave one of the branches a beating to see if they would rattle out. To his delight scores of them went tumbling to the ground beneath. When he had proved this point he hung his hat as agreed and then went

on whipping out the chestnuts, expecting John soon to arrive.

While he was thus busy a crackling noise below caused him to think to himself, "there comes Johnnie," and to cast his eyes downward to see him. But instead of Johnnie, there came a big black bear nosing about and eating chestnuts. For a short time William was bewildered at the sight and at the thought of himself cornered in the tree and Johnnie liable to arrive at any moment and almost run right into the bear's jaws. But soon his wits rallied and he began to watch sharply in the direction Johnnie would come, so as to call and warn him of the peril, not thinking himself in so much danger, as he could clamber up among the small branches where the bear could not follow.

While watching for Johnny his courage began to rise and he said to himself, "Why can't I shoot my pole at the creature and scare it away?" and at once he drew the pole back to cast at the bear. Putting all his force into the effort, he flung it like a long arrow with the largest end straight downward, striking the animal a furious blow on the end of its nose. Whew! How the creature snorted and jumped. And as William drew back the pole the bear looked up and saw him and seemed to know at once that he had given the blow on its nose. It straightened up on its hind legs and began to growl, at which William gave it another whack with the pole. The bear tried to seize it in its big paws, but evidently had never practiced ball playing and was a poor catcher, for the boy quickly jerked it back out of reach. Then while it stood on its hind feet, looking straight up and growling fiercely, William churmed the pole up and down, striking it on its head and nose, until pretty soon, as it was snapping and striking at the stick, it tumbled over backward, sprawling like some half tipsy loafer. Of course, William felt too serious to be amused at the bear just then, but afterward he laughed many a time at the figure the animal cut.

All the while he kept a sharp lookout for Johnnie, and spying him when several rods away, called at the top of his voice: "Go back, Johnnie, go back! There's a bear under the tree. Run to the house and have father come with the gun."

Johnnie did not need telling twice, but turned before the bear saw him and fled for the house. Meantime William kept on tantalizing the creature with the pole.

But he did not know what an angry bear will do. Suddenly it ran to the trunk of the tree, flung the ladder aside and began climbing. The boy was greatly alarmed and instantly went as far out as possible among the small branches. Up, up came the bear, and at reaching the first large branch walked out along it, straight toward William. When it was within a few feet of him the boy whisked like a squirrel across to another branch, and just out of its reach. Here he stood, pole in hand, and whipped and punched the animal until suddenly, in its rage and wild effort to fight back, it lost its footing on the branch and fell with great force to the ground. It was very slow in getting to its feet again, and when it did seem dazed and stunned, swinging its head one way and the other and paying no further attention to the boy.

While it was in this condition William saw his father, gun in hand, come creeping through the bushes, and within a very few minutes "bang" went the rifle and the bear was ready to have its skin taken off.

"Well, well!" said an old hunter living near, when he heard of William's adventure. "Is that the way you intend to treat everybody who comes after your chestnuts?"

"Yes, sir," replied William, "that's the way with anybody whose name is Bear."—*Detroit Free Press.*

## Queen of Greece Made an Admiral.

There are queens, empresses and princesses in the old world who hold the rank of colonel of cavalry and infantry regiments, but there is only one female admiral in Europe, and that is Queen Olga, of Greece, who has just been appointed by the Czar to be an admiral of the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. While on the one hand this is a compliment calculated to flatter her majesty, who is passionately fond of the sea, using her yacht constantly as other ladies do their carriages, and enjoying nothing so much as a stiff breeze, it is, on the other hand, an extremely politic move on the part of Alexander III. Russia stands sorely in need of a port in the eastern portion of the Mediterranean, where she can coal and provision her ships, preparatory to making her eventual descent upon Constantinople, which is within striking distance of the Piræus. As Admiral-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron of Russia, Queen Olga can scarcely refuse hospitality to what are practically her own ships, and hence the Czar really acquires Athens as a convenient headquarters for his navy in the eastern waters of the great inland sea.

From her earliest childhood Queen Olga has been accustomed to the sea, a fact due in great measure to her father having been

the sailor prince of Russia and the high admiral of the Muscovite empire. She has, like the late Lady Brassey, passed the examination and received the diploma of a full-fledged sailing master, and is able to navigate both sailing vessels and steamships as if she had done nothing else all her life.—*Boston Post.*

## True Love in Greenland.

Since the Danish missionaries have gained the confidence of the natives of Greenland, marriages in the far north are celebrated by the representatives of the church. In a recent issue of one of the Danish papers one of the missionaries gives the following account of the way courtship and marriage are brought about:

The man calls on the missionary and says: "I wish to take unto myself a wife."

"Whom?" asks the missionary.

The man gives her name.

"Have you spoken with her?"

As a rule the answer is in the negative, and the missionary asks the reason.

"Because," comes the reply, "it is so difficult. You must speak to her."

The missionary then calls the young woman to him and says: "I think it is time that you marry."

"But," she replies, "I do not wish to marry."

"That is a pity," adds the missionary, "as I have a husband for you."

"Who is he?" asks the maiden.

The missionary names the candidate for her love.

"But he is not worth anything. I will not have him."

"However," suggests the missionary, "he is a good fellow and attends well to his house. He throws a good harpoon, and he loves you."

The Greenland beauty listens very attentively, but again declares that she will not accept the man as her husband.

"Very well," goes on the missionary, "I do not wish to force you. I shall easily find another wife for so good a fellow."

The missionary then remains silent, as though he looks upon the incident as closed. But in a few minutes she whispers, "But, if you wish it—"

"No," answers the pastor, "only if you wish it. I do not wish to over-persuade you."

Another sigh follows, and the pastor expresses the regret that she cannot accept the man.

"Pastor," she then breaks out, "I fear he is not worthy."

"But did he not kill two whales last summer, while the others killed none? Will you not take him now?"

"Yes, yes, I will."

"God bless you both," answers the pastor, and joins the two in marriage.

## Mining Camp Charity.

Bishop Whitaker relates a pathetic story of life in the California mining camp. A man named Jim East had struggled hard and prepared to bring his wife and child from the East. After she started on the trip he died of pneumonia. The miners quit work to bury him, according to their custom. The funeral services were hardly over when the stage arrived at camp, the stage arrival being the incident of the day. The town was full of miners, the saloons were full, but when the stage arrived the usual crowd gathered around. Two or three men got out of the stage; then they helped some one else out. There was a sudden movement of the crowd forward to see what those near the stage were looking at. A little woman stepped down and the word passed around the 400 men encircling the stage: "It's Jim East's widow and child." They passed the child around from arm to arm and kissed her, and those who couldn't get near enough to kiss reached forward to touch the child's cheek or dress, and the whole crowd of hardy men set a swaying and weeping. Some one cried out, "Let's make her a stake!" and the crowd soon raised \$5,000 for Jim East's widow and child.

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The rains of last week, which are reported to have extended over the eastern two-thirds of Kansas, were a boon to the growing wheat crop.

Only two cities in the United States last week showed an increase of business over the corresponding week last year. These two cities are in Kansas; they are Topeka and Emporia.

Any one desiring to subscribe for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, published twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, can get it of us in connection with subscription to KANSAS FARMER, when both papers are ordered at the same time, for \$1.50, which amount must be sent to us direct.

The business done by New York city during last week was only 54 per cent. of that of the corresponding week last year. The business of the entire country was 77.6 per cent. of that of a year ago, as shown by the bank clearings. Denver falls only one point below New York.

The Finney County Farmers' Institute will be held February 2 and 3 at Garden City. This is always one of the live institutes and is worth a ride from Topeka to Garden City to attend. In this opinion the editor of the KANSAS FARMER is so well grounded that he expects to make the trip.

M. Mohler, ex-Secretary State Board of Agriculture, is about to engage in holding farmers' meetings in counties throughout the eastern half or more of Kansas. He will present to farmers the necessity of farmers' institutes, with a view to permanent organization for institute work under the control and direction of the State Board of Agriculture. The meetings will be thoroughly advertised, and it is hoped that farmers will embrace the opportunity to get information on a subject of so much interest to them and to the State.

Distressing as are the reports of destitution from nearly all parts of the United States the reports from foreign countries are more deplorable. In Italy the case is of the worst. Public sentiment has become so exasperated that King Humbert was hissed in public by the common people not long since. Human labor commands very little compensation in that unhappy country. Yet vast sums are expended by the crown upon the entertainment of royal visitors from other countries. These expenses must ultimately be paid out of the products of the labor of overtasked men and women who toil. When the King lavished \$1,500,000 on the entertainment of the Emperor of Germany, the student of economics saw that this amount must be subtracted from what should have gone to procure comforts for the producers.

## ARE TIMES CHANGING?

The great depression of industry in the United States, whose galling effects have been felt by all, but most of all by those accustomed to depend upon their daily earnings for their daily bread, has brought this country to such an approach to old world conditions that it is even said that the gates of Castle Garden do now, with frequency, swing outward, which is but another way of saying that some people, in the humbler walks of life, are finding the conditions here no more favorable for obtaining a livelihood than were those they left in the old countries.

This may be an inevitable accompaniment of the completion of the occupation of the new arable lands. Economic writers of the older countries have long ago predicted that the arrival of the present condition of cessation of multiplication of new opportunities, by reason of the opening up of our vast domain, would be a time of trial for our institutions. Thoughtful men have attributed the high rate of wages and the comparatively fortunate condition of laborers in this country to this cause, rather than to any distinctive excellence in our economic laws, or to inherent advantages of our system of government. They have conceded that the orderly conditions of society in this country, the lack of expensive standing armies, the relief from the great cost of regal courts, etc., have been factors of more or less importance in the making of our high average of prosperity; but they have insisted that these will not avail to prevent the reduction of wages and the descent to other conditions which have been experienced in all nations on the full occupation of the land, if not earlier.

It has been the pride and boast of our politicians that our happier lot, thus far, has been the result of superior statesmanship and was consequent upon our free institutions. Patriotism has helped us to accept these claims as well founded. Never so much as now have our people paused to question the correctness of these claims. It is, however, well that while our attention is arrested by the cessation of our prosperity, the enforced idleness and consequent want of so many of our people, that we examine the philosophy of close observers and students of social problems abroad as well as at home. If the present depression is but a preliminary spasm, a forerunner of the changed conditions to result from the cessation of the opening of new lands; and if it is to be only temporarily relieved and again followed by similar experiences with the general result of the reduction of the great wage or salary-earning class to a lower scale of living, to greater subserviency to the money-owning and property-owning classes—then indeed is rapidly approaching the crisis, the time of trial of our institutions, predicted by Macaulay.

Our great reliance has been on universal intelligence and universal suffrage. But, if these serve only to assist the realization of the anomalies of the contrast between the luxuries of wealth and the pangs of poverty and helpless want, there may be a question as to their efficiency in maintaining patriotism or even submission.

That the present depression will roll away; that present want will be relieved; that an alternation of at least comparative prosperity will follow the present enforced idleness, is as sure as that the less important panic of 1890 passed, or as that day will follow night. The rationale of this is shown in the following from a New York financier:

"Such a paralysis of production as has existed for the last six months is entirely incompatible with supplying the current wants of consumption. Carefully compiled information gathered by one of the commercial agencies from thousands of firms and corporations shows that, for the last six months, the contraction of sales by manufacturers has been much more than double that of merchants, and that, in some important branches of trade, the curtailment of retail sales has been comparatively nominal. The amount of imported merchandise going

into consumption at this port, during the last half of 1893, was \$84,000,000 less than for the same time of 1892, which amounts to a decrease of 30 per cent.; while, for the two last months, the reduction averaged 36 per cent. These facts show that, although the reduction in the supply of goods coming through importation has not quite equaled that which has occurred in domestic sources of supply, yet the curtailment even in this department is in nearly double the ratio of the decline that is shown by Dun's statistics to have occurred in the sales direct to consumers. This process of contraction at the sources of supply, to an extent so entirely disproportioned to the actual consumption, and extending over more than six months, cannot fail to have produced a depletion of stocks of merchandise virtually unprecedented. Merchants whose opinion is entitled to respect, tell us that, in the leading branches of trade, the stocks of to-day do not exceed a three weeks' consumption at the present curtailed rate.

"These facts have certainly this much significance—whatever else they may imply—that there must be an immediate considerable resumption of production; and that such resumption, if conservatively adjusted to the demand, can be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of profit—for the relation of supply and demand is entirely in favor of the manufacturer. This conclusion is borne out by the process of resumption of work in iron works, in textile factories and in their industries, which is becoming more marked every day."

But it would be foolish to assume that any change has taken place, or that any change is likely soon to take place, which will, or can, prevent the rapid recurrence of the experiences of the recent past, or that will, or can, prevent the decline of wages to the European level, the continually increasing competition for positions, the continual and unending depression of the condition of all who have to depend on others for employment.

Perhaps there is in this a suggestion to those who feel a disposition to leave the farm. Every farmer, young and old, should weigh well the fact that under present conditions and such as are likely, for an unknown period to prevail, the contest for positions is to become fiercer, the compensation for services lower, the tenure of employment less secure, the risk of poverty from enforced idleness more imminent, the advantage of him who owns his own means of employment more pronounced, and finally the independence, manhood and prosperity of the owner of the soil a greater contrast to the dependence of the hireling, with each recurring decade.

Unscrupulous cupidity has had many illustrations during the season of depression through which the country is passing. The tumbling savings banks, the failing trust companies, the wrecked railroad corporations, the bankrupted manufacturing concerns tell, not of too close margins in their business, not of serving the public for less than fair compensations, but of the inability of persons to resist the temptation to take undue advantage of opportunities for private gain, of downright dishonesty, or of incompetency to successfully handle the business entrusted to them. One or more of these causes will be found at the bottom of most of the big failures which have swallowed honest men's savings and sometimes have left obligations to vex and absorb the earnings of the future. The collapse of the National Union is a case in point. The Alliance Purchasing Company was formed some few years ago with a capital of \$200,000, divided into shares of \$10 each. These shares were sold to the members of the Farmers' Alliance for \$2 cash and \$8 by note, it being understood that no further payments should be made except by call of the Directors, and those giving their notes therefore, supposed that they would never be required to meet them. The Purchasing Company was very successful for a time, but was later absorbed by the National Union. The Alliance Company had previously become indebted to Luthy & Co., of Peoria, Ill., and when absorbed by the National Union, gave the bonds of the Union to

this firm to secure their indebtedness. But when the National Union failed, the bonds became worthless and the Purchasing Company was required to give Luthy & Co., a lot of its stock notes in lieu of cash, which they did not have. The Peoria firm, feeling that their claim would probably not be paid, have sent a lot of these notes to the banks and collecting agents to force their payment. As all stockholders are liable for the unpaid portion of their stock, and as these notes are evidence of this lack of payment, it looks very much as if the notes would have to be paid.

## MORE GOVERNMENT BONDS TO BE ISSUED.

The Secretary of the Treasury has advertised to sell \$50,000,000 in United States bonds. The bonds are to be dated February 1, and are to draw interest from that date and to mature in ten years. New York investors are reported to be anxious to get them and to pay such price as will make the net cost to the government for interest 3 per cent. on the money received for them. It is suggested that they will be made the basis for national bank notes to the amount of 90 per cent. of their face. Certain it is that they will relieve the great money center of a portion of the accumulated cash which is piled in their vaults and for which there is no demand from anybody to whom the banks consider it safe to lend.

To add to the interest-bearing debt of the government in time of profound peace, indicates a lack of financial wisdom or honesty on the past or present management of affairs.

Why should not depositors of savings be allowed to place their money in postal savings banks instead of in wild-cat concerns which are liable to fail and sweep away the hard savings laid up for old age? Such deposits would take up the entire interest-bearing debt of the government and would be safe for the depositors. It cannot be expected, however, that postal savings banks will ever become popular with "financiers."

But the creation of a necessity for the issuance of bonds at this time is outrageous.

## Remedy for Parturient Apoplexy in Cows.

At recent meeting of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association much interest was taken in the remarks of the KANSAS FARMER'S Veterinarian, Dr. S. C. Orr, on the treatment of the above disease, and at the request of several breeders the remedy as then given by Dr. Orr is here reproduced:

"For the first dose give six drachms each of chloral hydrate and bromide of potassium dissolved in half a pint of water; then give in doses of four drachms of each every two to four hours, lengthening out the time between doses as the patient grows better. As the animal is generally in a semi-comatose condition, drenching must be done carefully, putting only a few drops in the mouth at a time, to avoid strangulation. As soon as the power to swallow is fully restored, from one to two pounds of Epsom salt dissolved in three or four quarts of warm water, should be given. Cloths wrung from cold water should be kept on the head, and as soon as the animal will drink it should have all the cold water it will drink. In very severe cases the urine should be drawn from the bladder with a catheter, or in the absence of a catheter a piece of half-inch rubber tubing will do as well."

The passing of Hon. Martin Mohler in the election of Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture was the result of a spirited contest among strong men. The splendid support which Mr. Mohler received—almost enough to elect him on the first ballot—was an endorsement of his administration, of which he may well be proud. His reports commanded respect both at home and abroad on account of their manifest honesty. The interest in the annual meetings of the Board received a great impetus under the genius for organization possessed by the Secretary. The good will of the farmers of Kansas will follow Mr. Mohler into his future enterprises.

## AN OPEN LETTER.

PROTONE, KAS., January 18, 1894.

Hon. Henry A. Robinson, Statistietan Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.:  
DEAR SIR:—Permit me to express my gratification that you have, in your preliminary report for January, resumed publication of estimates of the areas devoted to hay and minor crops, as well as of the resulting product, estimates that have been excluded from the annual reports of the department, as well as from the monthly reports of your division, for each of the last four years.

Desiring to know why estimates in relation to so important a crop as hay—a crop second in acreage and value to corn alone—had been excluded from the department's reports, and being then (March, 1892) in Washington, I applied in person to the then Secretary of Agriculture for information, and was informed that the hay acreage, as well as that for barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes and tobacco, had been excluded from the reports by your predecessor in order that the respective areas might be made to conform to those of the census then being tabulated.

Aside from the gratification experienced in finding the department resuming its one important function—crop reporting—I desire to express my appreciation of the apparent correctness of the hay acreage.

I had arrived at about the same aggregate in an entirely different way. I had found the census of 1880 giving .627 of an acre under hay for each unit of the population; that the census of 1890 made it clear that the hay-eating animals—horses, mules and cattle—upon the farms of the United States had increased some 13.7 per cent. faster, in the ninth decade, than had population. This greater increase of the hay-consuming element indicated, and necessitated, a like increase in the per capita quota of hay land, and that the area under hay must, in 1890, have equalled .713 of an acre for each unit of the population.

Then I deduce from the census of 1890 and the report of your division for February, 1893, that the hay-eating animals have, since 1890, increased about 3 per cent. more than population in the same time, and, consequently, the land under hay must have increased correspondingly, and that the area under hay in 1893 was equal to .734 of an acre for each of the 67,000,000 of people inhabiting the United States, the aggregate acreage devoted to this crop being (in 1893) some 49,200,000 acres. In other words, the acreage I deduce by mathematical analysis differs less than 1 per cent. from yours.

So confident was I that the area under forage crops exceeded 48,000,000 acres, and had absorbed much of the wheat and corn lands, that as early as May last I prepared an article for a European journal in which I estimated the area under all staples at 210,000,000 acres and that under corn at 72,000,000 acres.

The enormous increase of the hay acreage shown by your report, and deduced by myself from other data, accounts for the great diminution of the corn and wheat area in recent years, and this diminution of grain areas must continue as long as the baby crop increases progressively, as it is likely to do for many years to come. With a progressively increasing crop of new mouths to be filled, and no new lands to be turned into farms, the only alternative is to lower the standard of living or convert the lands now growing food and fiber for export into meadows to supply the added population with milk, butter, cream, cheese and meats.

If your other estimates accord as closely as does your hay acreage with those which can be arrived at by mathematical analysis, the country is to be congratulated in having at last secured one competent man in the Department of Agriculture. Yours very truly,  
C. WOOD DAVIS.

## We Are Old Fogies.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Was glad to find in your last issue definition of socialism, etc., which I think is not generally understood.

As also the word zero, O or Nonis, the point from which the thermometer is graduated (as I understand), and cannot mean 32° or freezing point, (Fahrenheit scale con-

sidered), for the majority of people, when speaking of the degrees of frost, say so many degrees below zero, when in fact zero has not been reached. Suppose there is 15° of frost, we say 15° below zero, whilst the thermometer is 17° above. Editors, too, thus write. Please explain.  
North Topeka, Kas. JOHN BLACKLER.

When Fahrenheit made his thermometer, he supposed 32° below the freezing point of water to be the temperature at which no heat is present, and he therefore designated it zero. Later investigations long ago showed the error of Fahrenheit's assumption, and at least two other thermometric scales have been constructed—Centigrade and Reaumur's—which pursue the rational method of beginning at the freezing temperature of water and numbering both ways from this point. Absolute zero temperature has never been attained, although a coldness some hundreds of degrees below Fahrenheit's zero has been produced. The Centigrade divides the interval between the freezing and the boiling points of water into 100 parts or degrees, while the Reaumur scale divides it into eighty parts. Fahrenheit's scale divides the same interval into 180 parts. Fahrenheit's scale has long given place in Europe to the more rational Centigrade, while in England and progressive America the antiquated Fahrenheit is still used, except for scientific purposes.

## Of Interest to Cattle-Breeders.

A representative of the KANSAS FARMER paid Mr. J. F. Waters, of Savannah, the county seat of Andrew county, Mo., a visit last week, with a view of looking over his herd of Hereford cattle that are located one and a half miles out from town on a model Missouri breeder's farm. The herd now consists of 110 head, whose foundation was laid twelve years ago and at that time christened "The White Hall Herd of Hereford Cattle." The original individuals were selected from the best herds in England, regardless of cost, and with the utmost care as to breeding and individual merit. The breeding cows and heifers are descended in a direct line from the most noted sires England has ever produced, comprising a line of Royal winning blood such as Spartan, Sir Thomas, Sir Benjamin, Sir David, Anxiety, etc. Every well-posted Hereford breeder and those conversant with English white-face lore will at once recognize the great strength in the blood found in the female line of the herd. All of the young things, bulls ready for service and heifers, of which there are about sixty head, were sired by Archibald 1st 39258 and Cheerful Anxiety 49293. The former is one of the best individual sons of Archibald 11129 and out of Brenda 6th 4936, a grand daughter of Lord Wilton 4057. In fact his pedigree traces back through a long line of ancestry whose record stands unrivalled in white-face history of over one hundred years. This English-bred Archibald was bred by Aaron Rodgers, who exhibited him in 1882, winning first at B. and W. of E., first at Breen, first and champion at H. A. S., first at the Royal, first and champion at S. and W. M., and second at Newport. All Hereford England turned out in 1888 to wrest from him the honors of 1882, and were signally defeated by the successful Archibald, he winning first at the H. A. S., first at S. and W. M., and in the shows of 1884, on account of a prevailing disease among the cattle of England, he was exhibited only at Essex, the Royal, where he won first place, and first and champion at Bridgend. Such was his superiority that an American breeder paid \$4,500 cash for him before landing him on American soil, and within a short time he changed ownership at the long price of \$6,000. The visitor, even though he be untutored in high standard demanded and maintained by Hereford breeders, will not be disappointed on a close inspection of his grand sons and daughters now envired at White Hall farm. The other king of the harem, Cheerful Anxiety, was sired by Cheerful Boy 20629, another grand son of Lord Wilton. He is out of Nutbrown 4th 11061, a daughter of Anxiety 4th 9904, and he by Anxiety 22381. Both lines run back three generations to Longhorns 2229, one of the greatest sires of his age and day. Space forbids that extended mention that this herd deserves at the hand of "ye scribe," yet suffice it to say that no more Royal-bred Herefords are to be found on American soil or elsewhere, and that the attention of every one conversant with the top prices paid at the several central live stock markets of the United States for export beef cattle none excel the pure-bred and cross-bred Herefords and grades. During the past year several young bulls have been taken from Mr. Waters' herd to head herds, and among the sixty head there are now both males and females whose future produce will bring both success and bountiful returns in the hands of any prospective breeder of cattle.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Many of our readers want to know all about the best hay tools which they can buy direct. For such information write Loudon Machinery Co., Fairfield, Ia.

Agents desiring a valuable book to handle will do well to write the Bancroft Company, Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., for the prospectus of their "Book of the Fair." See notice of same on page 6 of this issue.

Our advertiser, S. W. Narregang, Aberdeen, S. D., writes that he sold one hundred sections of farm lands in Dakota last season and expects a good trade this year, as he controls the Great Northern railway lands in the Northwest.

In McClure's Magazine for February will appear a charming story of Western farm life, by Mrs. E. V. Wilson. Though a comparatively new writer, Mrs. Wilson shows the same fine sense of the humor and pathos of rural life, and the same sympathetic skill in depicting them that are the distinction of Miss Jewett and Miss Wilkins.

The National Nurseryman, published at Rochester, N. Y., has now completed its first year. It is one of the finest publications of its kind which comes to our exchange table. There are many nurserymen and fruit farmers in Kansas who ought to be subscribers to this magazine. Price \$1 a year. Send us \$1.75 and we will send both KANSAS FARMER and National Nurseryman for one year to any address in the United States.

One of the daintiest of the New Year calendars is that issued by the proprietors of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It will fully satisfy every expectation as to beauty and utility. "Sweet Sixteen" is the head of a beautiful girl, the lovely picture being lithographed in many delicate colors. The pad harmonizes with the exquisite array of color above, while the dates are easily read. Hood's calendar may be obtained of your druggist or by sending 6 cents in stamps for one or 10 cents for two, to C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Joliet Strowbridge Co., who are manufacturers of feed grinders and various other farm appliances, are offering some special bargains in swell body cutters, Portland cutters, farmers' bobs, with steel runner attachments, etc. This stock they are closing out at a marvelously low figure. The Strowbridge Co. have advertised largely in this paper and they are well and favorably known to our readers. Their recommendation is a sufficient endorsement for the merit of the article. If you are interested write to the Joliet Strowbridge Co., Joliet, Illinois.

THE COTTAGE HEARTH FOR JANUARY.—The January number of the Cottage Hearth presents a selection of illustrated stories and articles that cannot fail to please the reader. A strong impression will be made by "The Story of a Life," by James Knapp Reeve. Of equal interest is an admirable article on "The Houses of Parliament," by Anna Wiley Burns. "A Tale from the Talmud," is one of Mr. Henry Austin's most charming productions, and is remarkable from the unique verse in which it is told. Other articles of interest, are "How Electricity Moves Street Cars," by George J. Varney; "A Graveyard Idyl," by E. C. Shipman; "The Barber's Ghost," by Peter H. Walsh, and "The Story of a Picture," by E. H. Murphy. The departments maintain their high standard of excellence. \$1.50 a year. W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston.

We illustrate in this issue the seed farms of H. W. Buckbee, Rockford, Ill., whose advertisement is quite familiar to the readers of agricultural papers. Mr. Buckbee has been in the business twenty years and he has no hesitancy in claiming that he grows more seeds personally than any other seedsmen in the country. This insures to his customers direct sales from the grower and cuts off the middleman's profit. No seeds are sent out unless they are carefully tested, and he exercises every endeavor to please his customers in every respect. Mr. Buckbee was very fortunate in making his exhibit at the World's Fair. He was awarded World's Columbian grand prize medal through the fact of the superior quality of his seeds. Mr. Buckbee is a practical man in the seeds business, and, in addition to this, he does a very large business in plants. He was also awarded medal at the World's Fair on his plant exhibit. A handsome illustrated catalogue will be mailed to any one for the asking.

In buying any piece of machinery the most essential points for consideration are durability, time saving, ease of operation, convenience and repairs. The Rocker Washer, manufactured by the Rocker Washer Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind., is certainly one of the most ingenious, durable, convenient and easiest operating devices for clothes washing that has ever been invented. There is nothing about it that will wear out, and it will, therefore, require no repairs. It would seem that perfection had been attained in the construction of the machine. Another point of consideration is the reliability of the manufacturers. The Rocker Washer Co. puts out goods that are just as represented, and our read-

ers need have no fears to send them their orders. Farmers usually take great care to see that the tools they use are in good condition and that the machinery operated by horse power is adjusted for power saving. It has been said, and there may be some truth in it, too, that the woman's part of farm life is subject to more drudgery than the man's part of it. Send to the Rocker Washer Co. for their Laundry Journal. It contains many practical suggestions.

At recent State Poultry Show in Topeka the second premium on pen of Buff Cochins was awarded to L. A. Knapp, of Maple Hill. In our report last week we failed to note the fact.

J. F. Bishop & Sons, of Lincoln, Neb., have claimed the date, Wednesday, February 21, 1894, for their second grand sale of 100 brood sows. Kansas breeders can scarcely afford to skip so important an offering as this. Their sale of brood sows a few weeks ago was liberally patronized by the best of breeders, and everything will be done to put this one on a level with the former one. It is the same blood, bone and breeding, and every individual is being fitted for the best results for her future owner. Kansas sent one good breeder to the December sale. Why should she not send out a half dozen to inspect this February offering? Look out for the advertisement later. A fine lot of extra good boars can still be had. Mention KANSAS FARMER when you write.

## Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date January 19:

"Our receipts this week 33,861 cattle, 55,326 hogs, 8,393 sheep, against 33,833 cattle, 47,900 hogs and 8,210 sheep the previous week. While our receipts of cattle were about the same as previous week, Chicago has had heavy receipts and prices have run lower this week at both markets, and would quote beef steers full 10 to 15 cents lower than a week ago, when we thought we had a mean market. Dressed beef steers 15 cents lower than a week ago, and export cattle 5 to 10 cents lower. Dressed beef steers have sold the lowest to-day of any day this winter and 20 to 35 cents lower than two weeks ago, and fat cows and heifers 20 to 30 cents lower than best time in December. Bulls some 10 to 15 cents lower than first week in January. Veal calves about steady and some better than they have been. While stockers and feeders hold up better than fat cattle, they in sympathy with fat cattle have sold a little lower for good quality of steers. The common grades of stockers 10 to 15 cents lower. "Hog receipts liberal, both here and Chicago, and prices about 10 cents lower than week ago, in some cases 15 cents lower. "Sheep receipts about same as the previous week, with but little change in prices. The common ones still a dead drag and hard to sell at mean low prices."

## Kansas City Stock Markets.

Campbell, Hunt & Adams write of the Kansas City stock market as follows:

"The receipts of cattle continue heavy and the market has been rather mean on medium weights or those weighing below 1,300 pounds, the offerings consisting mainly of cattle weighing 1,000 to 1,200. Medium fleshed or what are classed as dressed beef cattle have been in abundant supply and meet a fluctuating trade. Ripe cattle, especially when of heavy weights, have been comparatively scarce, meeting a good demand, and prices have been fairly well sustained. Of the light weight steers we are likely to see receipts continue liberal during the next thirty to forty days, therefore can hold out no encouragement for much, if any, advance; but about the first of March or after that time we look for receipts to lighten and a better market than now. It is for this reason we advise, where you have hogs to follow and your cattle are not fat, to hold and make them good before shipping, as we are satisfied it will pay you to do so, but fat ripe cattle will do to ship any time suiting your convenience.

"Dressed beef steers, \$3.25 to \$3.75; light shipping and export, \$3.85 to \$4.40; good heavy to choice, \$4.50 to \$5.15; heifers, good to choice, \$3.25 to \$3.50; good cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; medium, \$2.40 to \$2.65; bulls, \$2.00 to \$3.25; calves, \$3.00 to \$3.00 per head; stockers and light feeders, \$2.75 to \$3.35; good heavy feeders, \$3.50 to \$3.75; good to choice Texas and Indian steers, \$3.50 to \$3.85; medium to good, \$3.00 to \$3.40; good fed cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

"The sharp advance in hogs last week attracted heavy receipts and the advance is mostly lost. To-day, with 9,000 head, market ruled active, but at 5 to 10 cents decline all sold. While certain localities may have a good many hogs yet, generally they are not so plentiful, and from all information we can gather we yet believe, as we have advised you, the tendency of the market is to broaden, and a strengthening of values may be looked for, if we do not see some farther advance. We believe it will be a good time to have hogs here next week. Bulk of good hogs selling \$5.15 to \$5.20; top for one load, \$5.35; tops generally, \$5.25."

## Horticulture.

### The Wellhouse Rabbit Trap.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Being a subscriber of your valuable paper, I take the liberty of asking you to answer through your paper, how the cheapest and best rabbit trap can be made, or where it can be obtained. I am putting out a considerable orchard, and rabbits are so numerous and destructive to young trees that I hardly know how to protect them. Besides, I am somewhat in the poultry business, and if I could catch the rabbits they would furnish all the meat my chickens require. Mr. F. Wellhouse, of the Wellhouse Orchard, in his address before the Horticultural Congress, said that he protects his trees with the "little box-trap that only costs 15 cents each, and only uses two traps to the acre." Will you please state what this trap is, where it can be obtained, or how it is made? I think it would be of interest and of great benefit to many of your readers. We put great store by the KANSAS FARMER. Hoping that you will comply with this request, I am,

Elmdale, Kas.

[This letter was referred to Judge Wellhouse, who has kindly furnished the accompanying drawing and description.—EDITOR.]

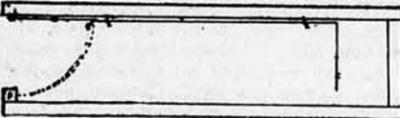


Fig. 1. Longitudinal section of trap.

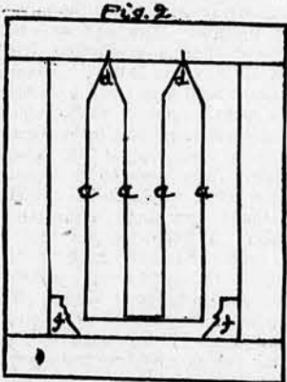


Fig. 2. Front end view of trap. Scale about three times that of the longitudinal section, in order to show details of door.

This trap consists of a small box, twenty-two inches long and six inches wide and eight inches high. This box is made of fence boards, six inches wide and one inch thick. The top and bottom boards lap over the sides, thus leaving a hole inside six inches deep, four inches wide and twenty-one inches long. The door (a) is made of wire bent in shape as shown in figure 2. This door is hung to the top with staples as shown at d. The trigger (b) is a wire, bent, as shown in figure 1, and is fastened to the top by two staples at c.

The trap is operated thus: We put our hand against the door (a) and push it in, and with the forefinger catch the trigger at g and pull it forward under the door, and the trap is set. When the rabbit goes in and gets against the loop of the trigger at c and pushes it back, this loosens the door and it drops down against the shoulder at f and shuts the rabbit in. No bait is needed.

This trap was invented by Walter Wellhouse, of Fairmount, Kas., but he did not get it patented and it is free to all. Old lumber is best for the traps, but if bright new lumber is used the inside should be stained with some dark coloring matter, as rabbits prefer dark holes.

### Is There Money in the Orchard for the Average Farmer?

By W. H. Coultis, read before the Thanksgiving meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

This question rests upon the same footing as that of any other business.

After a number of years of observation, I am fully convinced that whatever has been accomplished by any one person certainly can be carried out by another. In 1869, when I came to this State, I was told that fruit could not be

successfully raised in Kansas; that we must depend upon Missouri for our fruit. Since then it has been demonstrated beyond a doubt by the more progressive farmers that fruit-growing is a grand success in Kansas, and that we stand second to none in that line. Now, if this is true, and I think none can dispute it, there is money in the orchard for the average farmer.

There is money in anything that can be produced with so little effort and to such perfection as apples are grown in Kansas. The farmers, almost to a man, who have given some attention to fruit-growing, have succeeded, financially, better than those who have paid no attention to its culture, to say nothing of the health of the family and improvement of the premises. This would show that there is money in the orchard for the farmer.

I believe that there is one thing that we need as farmers and fruit-growers, and that is, to better understand our business to get all the money out of it we should. I think every farmer could well afford to belong to a good horticultural society and get all the knowledge he could on the subject. Spend a little less for trees and a little more to know how to care for them, and you will then be satisfied that there is money in the orchard for the average farmer. With all the imposition that has been practiced and all the ignorance that has prevailed, average farmers have made money out of fruit. I say the farmers should try to get more information and make more money out of their efforts in the line of fruit-growing. First, be sure you are right, and then go ahead.

Tevis, Kas. W. H. COULTIS.

### California and Return \$65.50.

The Union Pacific offers to the California tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri river terminals. Quickest time and best service. The only line running Pullman Palace sleepers and diners through from Chicago to San Francisco. For any additional information, call on or address A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka, or E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

### Coat Off, Sleeves Rolled Up.

Such is the unique title of the opening remarks in the 1894 seed catalogue of Wm. Henry Maule, Philadelphia, Pa. And in looking through its pages we are impressed with the fact that this leader of the mail order seed business is prepared for all the demands that may be made on him. A quarter of a million of satisfied customers, over \$75,000 paid for postage in the last three years, is the record that shows the extent of his business. He has met the hard times more than half way by cutting down prices in the face of short seed crops until bed rock has been reached, the reduction in onion seed alone amounting to \$14,000, based on his 1893 sales. The catalogue is a handsome one, finely printed and beautifully illustrated, several elegant colored lithographic plates giving warmth and tone to the black and white of the letter press. The two cover pages are as attractive as we have ever seen on a seed catalogue, and that is saying a good deal. If you have not yet seen this book, read in Mr. Maule's advertisement, in this number, how to obtain a copy.

### California.

Ever been there?

It is an ocean of ozone for invalids.

A sea of sunshine for strangers.

A world of wealth for workers.

The Mid-Winter Fair (World's Fair, Jr.) ought to attract you to San Francisco in 1894.

Those who marveled at the displays in the California building, Jackson Park, should investigate further, by taking a trip to the Pacific coast.

It will be found that the half has not been told; the reality exceeds the promise.

You can go quickly, cheaply and comfortably over the Santa Fe route. A solid train all the way, running south of snow blockades, through picturesque New Mexico and Arizona.

Personally conducted parties every week, in tourist sleepers on fast express trains. Thousands have patronized them.

Very low round-trip rates now effective, good any day and on any train.

If you write to G. T. Nicholson, G. P. A., A., T. & S. F. R. E., Topeka, Kas., he will mail, free of charge, an entertaining book, "To California and Back," profusely illustrated.

It will inevitably confirm the latent desire to see California face to face.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

## The Apiary.

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

### Bee Lora.

Now is the time to read bee literature. By reading now and thoroughly posting yourself you will not have to say in the spring, "Wonder what was the matter with my bees."

Every successful apiarist may well be compared to a general of an army, who must collect his forces, equip them for the struggle and lead them to victory.—Dr. Tinker.

Every kind of work demands attention at the proper time, but it is especially true of bee-keeping that the secret of success rests in doing the right thing at the right time.

The use of one-fourth inch spaces between and above the top bars will practically prevent burr and brace combs, if we can believe a large number of most excellent bee-keepers, and I think we can.—Editor Hutchinson, in Review.

This has been my experience, and, therefore, I have had my hives made so as to give this space between and above the frames for some time.

Cold of itself does not kill bees; lack of stores and excess of moisture will kill them every time. If these propositions are true, and I believe them to be so, the question of safe wintering is only a matter of such preparation as plenty of stores and lack of moisture.—J. E. Pond, in American Bee Journal.

This agrees with my ideas and experience every time, but I would change it a little and say plenty of food in the right place, above the cluster.

Consumers must not be trifled with. Their butter must be made from pure cow's milk, and their honey must be pure nectar from the flowers. "Sugarsyrup" must be sold under that name—not honey, just as the law requires oleomargarine to be sold under its proper name—not butter.—Thomas G. Newman.

Just so; but steady, friend Newman, not too much law to start with; we have about enough of that kind of a thing now.

I have now to show from my forty-seven colonies, spring count, 1,300 pounds of comb honey, 4,640 pounds of extracted honey, several pounds of wax and eighty-seven colonies of bees. I began four years ago with three colonies, having never seen inside of a hive before, but by close study and a good deal of hard work I am ready to handle my bees for a profit.—Mrs. Barber, in Gleanings.

Ladies who are wondering what they can do on the farm should take note of this; it may prove a valuable hint to them.

Swarming is the way provided for the increase of the bee family. When swarming is prevented, by whatever method, nature's laws are violated to a certain degree. No one has seriously contended that the desire for increase can be wholly eliminated by any system of careful or special breeding. It seems to us that when such a thing is done, the desire for gathering and storing honey will be bred out, or eliminated, at the same time.—Editor Alley, in Apiculturist.

Correct, Friend Alley. It is only the theorists that think of trying to prevent swarming entirely.

Do not spoil your home market by rushing your honey in and selling it at the first price offered. Set your price and stick to it. How many bee-keepers there are who make bee-keeping a side show, who rush their honey on the market and sell at any price they can get, if it is only 8 or 9 cents a pound, when they could get 15 cents just as quick if they would only ask it and stick to it.—W. C. Farnum, in American Bee-keeper.

If a man has a good article of anything to sell, and will ask a fair price for it, he is sure to find customers for it in time. This is especially true of

## Do You Cough?

It is a sure sign of weakness. You need more than a tonic. You need

## Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil and Hypophosphites, not only to cure the Cough but to give your system real strength. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

honey, as the writer knows by experience.

One kind of "box" honey that is being sold in our little town is put up in boxes made of cigar or tobacco boxes, or anything else that can be made to represent somewhat a section box in size and shape. The grocers buy it, or take it in trade, at 8 or 10 cents per pound and sell it again at a profit. The honey is nice, and if stored in clean white sections would bring 15 or 18 cents at wholesale in the city market. The people who sell this honey keep their bees in soap and cracker boxes or anything else that will hold them; let them swarm to suit themselves; give them little or no care with regard to wintering; know nothing of bee papers and books, yet make quite a little money out of bees once in a while. It is of no use to try to do missionary work with them, for they "know it all" already.—Mrs. Hallenbeck, in Progressive Bee-keeper.

I think you put it a little strong, Mrs. H. I have always found the class to whom you refer ready to learn and take advice, if approached in the right way. This makes all the difference in the world.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

## MAULE'S

Seeds, Small Fruits, Flowering Plants, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, etc., have a national reputation unsurpassed and unsurpassable. We now have more than 226,000 customers. Our postage bills for the last three years exceeded \$75,000. These two facts give some slight idea of the size of our business. Our new Seed Book, containing 593 illustrations, is mailed free to intending buyers, to others on receipt of five 2-cent stamps, which does not represent half its cost. No progressive gardener, these hard times, can afford to place his order before examining it.

WM. HENRY MAULE,

1711 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## MEN OF ALL AGES

may be cured. We eat all sexual disorders of men. Four out of five who suffer nervousness, mental worry, attacks of "the blues," are but paying the penalty of early excesses. The dread alarm of Impotency, the exhaustion of Spermatorrhoea, may be in strict confidence at moderate expense. Send for our free sealed book, "PERFECT MANHOOD."

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"Like a grand electric light over fitting Jack O'Lanterns THE ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY glows above the host of advertising quacks that come and go."—People's Medical Monthly, Buffalo, N. Y.

## ST. JACOBS OIL



CURES PAIN,

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO,

SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

## In the Dairy.

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

### BUTTER AND CHEESE AWARDS.

Awards by the Kansas State Dairy Association, given to creamery butter scoring 92 and less than 95 points (*pro rata plan*):

Hesston Creamery Co., Hesston, 93 points.

Minneapolis Butter & Cheese Co., Minneapolis, 93 points.

Centerdale Creamery Co., Centerdale, 93 points.

Meriden Creamery Co., Meriden, 93 points.

Edgerton Creamery Co., Edgerton, 92½ points.

Woodbine Creamery Co., Woodbine, 92½ points.

Golden Belt Creamery Co., Beverly, 92½ points.

Whiting Creamery, Whiting, 92½ points.

Ellinwood Creamery Co., Ellinwood, 92 points.

Awards given to creamery butter scoring 88 and less than 92 points:

Ira Eisenhouser, Abilene, 91 points.

Brant & Essley, Moundridge, 90 points.

G. E. Burnham, Minneapolis, 90 points.

Hesston Creamery Co., Hesston, 90 points.

Ellinwood Creamery Co., Ellinwood, 90 points.

Winchester Creamery Co., Winchester, 89½ points.

Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center, 89 points.

R. J. Cathcart, Winchester, 89 points.

A. D. Campbell, Hanover, 89 points.

Emporia Creamery Co., Emporia, 89 points.

A. S. Brubaker, Talmage, 89 points.

W. H. Montague, Minneapolis, 88½ points.

C. J. Cittell, 88 points.

Dairy butter scoring 93 points and over: J. E. George, Burlingame, 95 points.

Dairy butter scoring 85 and less than 90 points: Mrs. D. Hall, Ellinwood, 89½ points.

Cheese scoring 92 points and over, Leo. Buckenburg, Enterprise, 92 points.

Special premiums offered by Creamery Package Manufacturing Co.:

One hundred fifty-six pound tubs, for best separator butter, went to Hesston Creamery, Hesston, 93 points.

One hundred fifty-six pound tubs, for best gathered cream butter, went to A. D. Campbell, Hanover, 89 points.

One hundred K. D. cheese boxes, for best cheese, went to Leo. Buckenburg, Enterprise, 92 points.

Special premiums offered by Wells, Richardson & Co., for creamery butter:

First premium, five gallons W. R. butter color, value \$12.50, went to Hesston Creamery Co.

Second premium, three gallons W. R. butter color, value \$6.75, went to Minneapolis Butter & Cheese Co.

Third premium, two gallons W. R. butter color, value \$4.50, went to Centerdale Creamery.

First premium for dairy butter, one pound can color, went to J. E. George, Burlingame, value \$1.

Second premium for dairy butter, went to Mrs. D. Hall, value 50 cents.

The cash prize of \$5 to be given to the butter-maker making the best tub butter, colored with W. R. color, went to W. W. Shelly, Hesston.

Special premiums offered by Worcester Salt Co., for butter salted with Worcester salt:

First premium for butter scoring highest, five barrels Worcester salt, went to the Minneapolis Butter & Cheese Co., Minneapolis.

Second premium, three barrels salt, went to the Ellinwood Creamery Co.

Third premium, two barrels salt, went to G. E. Burnham, Minneapolis.

And the \$5 cash prize for butter-maker making the butter (salted with Worcester salt) scoring the highest, went to W. H. Montague, Minneapolis.

Special premium offered by A. H. Reed, Philadelphia, Penn., (for best tub butter), one of his Lafayette butter

printers, valued at \$10, went to Hesston Creamery, Hesston.

Special premiums offered by P. M. Sharples, Council Bluffs, Ia:

For best separator butter made from Russian separator, \$15 in gold, went to Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center.

For best separator butter made from Sharples belt separator, \$15 in gold, went to Woodbine Creamery, Woodbine.

For best gathered cream butter, fifty butter tubs, value \$12, went to A. D. Campbell, Hanover.

For best dairy butter, one four-bottle Babcock milk-tester, value \$8, went to J. E. George, Burlingame.

Special premiums offered by P. M. Sharples, Elgin, Ill.:

For best tub butter made from a Sharples belt separator, half dozen rope belts, went to the Woodbine Creamery, Woodbine.

For best tub butter made from a Russian Sharples separator, one complete set of wearing parts, etc., went to Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center.

### State Dairy Association Notes.

The Kansas State Dairy Association is to be incorporated.

Jones is an earnest advocate of Kaffir corn for fall feed in Kansas.

Jones says the cow and hog properly managed will solve the financial question of any country.

J. C. Mayo forgot all about the proper feed for cows when the club sang "Annie Laurie."

Stokes' conundrum: Why is a milkman like Pharaoh's daughter? Because he gets a little profit out of the water.

The convention made a wise choice in selecting J. D. Avery, of Chicago, to score the butter on exhibit. Mr. Avery is thoroughly posted and gave general satisfaction.

Governor Lewelling complimented the delegates by saying they were, on the whole, a better looking lot of men than the Kansas Legislature, particularly those of the upper house.

All the boys wanted to join the Music club; all the ladies were single with the exception of one. Just think of fifteen young and handsome girls, all single and in Kansas—and good musicians, too.

The youngest dairyman present was Theo. K. Brown, son of Mrs. F. F. Brown, who, although only 2 years old, regularly milks a cow morning and evening and does it as well as many older people.

A. G. Eyth, of Enterprise, made expenses by disposing of his celebrated Fromage de Brie cheese, which was delicious and fully equal to the foreign article. He is the only man in the West who makes these goods.

Premature baldness may be prevented and the hair made to grow on heads already bald, by the use of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

For 2 cents (a stamp) any reader of KANSAS FARMER can have a sample copy of the *New England Magazine* by dropping a card to its publisher at 5 Park Square, Boston, and can obtain a club rate on the magazine and this paper by addressing the publishers of KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kas.

### 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. It receives its information in the shape of editorial correspondence.

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

### California Excursion.

The great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific are the thing.

Time, trouble and expense saved by joining one of these parties. Passage may be taken at any point between Chicago and Ogden, Utah. For full information call on or address F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago, or your nearest Union Pacific agent.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## The Poultry Yard.

### Raising Turkeys.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Raising turkeys on the farm goes along with chickens as one of our profitable industries, and farm life suits the nature of turkeys, for they like a large range to take in every day of their lives, and are not only dissatisfied to be confined, but they do not thrive as well as when they can go on the "go as you please" plan. Each hen will lay from twenty to forty eggs according to management.

There are seven varieties of turkeys—wild, Bronze, Narragansett, White, Black, Buff and Slate. The Bronze and Narragansett are the largest in size, sometimes attaining the weight of forty pounds.

There is a certain stage in the life of a turkey that seems to be life or death, and sometimes we have thought they preferred the latter, for die they would. But after they have passed this stage in life they are, I believe, hardier than other fowls and can look out for themselves. One of the secrets in being successful in raising turkeys is to not allow them to get wet or chilled when young. If turned out early in the morning, while the grass is damp, it is fatal. And another important matter is the feed. Cooked eggs is the best food for the first feed. All the food that is given to them should be cooked. Sloppy food must be avoided. Getting chilled or eating sloppy feed will produce diarrhoea, and the same is true of small chicks. Their feed should be mixed with milk. Feed at first should be corn meal and eggs. After they are three or four days old, feed mashed potatoes, chopped onions, ground oats, all mixed with milk and cooked. After they are a week or ten days old, they are getting past the danger stage and may have grains of all kinds—the corn being ground.

When turkeys are first taken from the nest, if we have no dry house to put them in or they have to go into coops, it is best to burn some straw and after the fire is all out set the coop over the burnt straw and put the brood under. This warms up the ground and the warm ashes will help make up for the sudden change from the nest. I have a letter before me from a farmer in Kansas saying last year they lost half their turkeys with diarrhoea. After the grass is dry and the weather is not damp, turn them out and let them roam according to their nature. They will pick up many a bug through the day.

J. R. COTTON.  
Stark, Kas.

### There is Money in Spring Chickens.

Every one knows this to be true. The farmer's wife who sells a nice chick to the huckster now and then, no matter for how low a price, realizes that the cash or exchange is practically so much clear gain, and even if she is eminently prac-

tical and computes the cost of rearing it to a marketable age, she still finds a very liberal margin of profit. The city housewife who indulges occasionally in the luxury of a spring broiler wonders why all farmers are not bloated bondholders, not knowing that most farmers prefer raising the cereals at a loss, and utterly neglect this most profitable farm product, or allow it to be looked after by the women of the farm, esteeming themselves lucky, if, with not the slightest facilities for making it either a pleasant, convenient or profitable employment, the women folk can succeed in keeping themselves in small change and provide something for the table besides. This important crop should not be thus neglected, but should receive some portion of the attention which its importance justly entitles it to. We are pleased to note that it is demanding and receiving more attention each succeeding year. To the Buckeye Incubator Co., of Springfield, O., we are indebted for the following figures showing the rapid strides made by artificial incubation during the past few years: The above mentioned company sold, during the year 1891, seventy-six machines, during 1892, 600 machines, and in the year 1893, 2,600 machines, and for the season of 1894 have so added to their plant that they now have a capacity of 8,000 machines per annum, and expect to sell that number during this present year. It is apparent that while as yet we annually import millions of dollars worth of poultry, to meet our domestic demands, a few years of such increased development may place us among the exporting nations of this crop. An incubator which will give perfect satisfaction is now obtainable at a very small cost; a slight expenditure will put your poultry houses in such condition that with a brooder you can begin now and have marketable chickens in from three to four months.

You can make no investment of \$30 to \$40 which will give so speedy returns or prove so profitable.

To develop this crop as its importance deserves, need not interfere in the least with the other farm work. In fact, so little ground is necessary for the accommodation of a very large number of chicks that it may be as easily and profitably prosecuted in town as on the farm; convenience of market in one case will offset the advantages of feed at cost in the other. Don't expect them to grow and produce good chicks without attention, any more than you would expect to have good corn without plowing, but give it reasonable attention, and you will find it the most profitable crop your farm produces. For the average hatch of a hen as compared with the average hatch of, say, a 100-egg machine, which can be bought for \$17, is as eight to seventy-five.

The standard cure for cold and cough, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, should be kept by every mother who loves her darlings.

## Creamery Package Mn'g Company,

BOX 40 A, . . . . . KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

Largest manufacturers in the West of

## Creamery and Dairy Supplies

of every description.

## Butter Tubs and Packages

in all sizes and shapes.

Ask for New Illus. Catalogue and Special Discounts.

When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.



# The Horse.

## Needed Legislation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following has been going the rounds of the turf press: "The Maryland Legislature has enacted a law punishing by a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year any person who shall advertise or offer the services of a stallion to the public without first having the animal recorded with the County Recorder and taking out a license to do business. The law requires the owner to give the name, age, pedigree and record, if any, also description, terms and conditions upon which the stallion will stand for service. That is first-rate as far as it goes, but should have added a clause punishing by a fine of \$3,000 any man who gives a false pedigree to his stallion, one-half to go to the informer." While this treats one side of the subject with considerable protection, it has occurred to me that it might proceed still further and render to stallion-owners the safeguard which, under provisions of the law the Maryland Legislature has enacted against them, they are justly entitled to. Admitting that breeders have been imposed on to some extent in breeding mares to stallions with false pedigrees, there is, on the other hand, the immeasurable amount of stallion service for which the owner has never received anything but promises to pay. His recourse then is to the courts; a long period of litigation faces him, and the end and result is a judgment against the defendant, who in ninety-nine times out of a hundred is some worthless vagabond against whom a judgment is not worth the paper it is written on. Do you not think that in consideration of the fact that stallion-owners having been encompassed with a law that is iron-clad in its make-up, they in return should receive an equal amount of protection from breeders through the enactment of a law compelling those who breed mares, and are of doubtful reputation, to give the stallion-owner a lien on mare and produce for payment of service fee, payable on or before foaling time, as may be agreed on? In the event of a failure to pay the owner of the horse to have the right to take possession of both mare and foal, and to become absolute owner of same until the service fee is paid, together with interest on amount due, and for the keep of the property for a period not to exceed six months; and if it is not paid by that time requiring the County Clerk to make a bill of sale of both mare and foal to the stallion-owner upon presentation of proof that the said animals were his by reason of the mare being bred to his stallion and payment of the same not having been made. X.

The above communication is from a valued correspondent, one prominently connected with the horse-breeding industry of the country and well able to judge of the advisability of legislation on subjects such as the one presented. Various States and municipal divisions within States have, from time to time within the past few years, passed laws and resolutions similar to the one quoted at the head of this paragraph; but comparatively few regulations benefitting the stallion-owner are on record. There are happily, however, one or two States that have statutes giving him a lien on the foal resulting from the services of his horse, and in one State the lien, under certain conditions, extends to the mare as well. This law is somewhat hampered in its operation by reason of having a clause attached requiring possession to be taken within a stated period after the birth of the foal, and others are rendered almost inoperative by being restricted to a very small portion of territory. There is no question that the stallion-owner should have some lien on the mare for the service of his horse, for without her ability to breed a mare would be no more valuable than a gelding; but we are inclined to think that our correspondent goes a little too far when he suggests that the County Clerk should be compelled to make a bill of sale to the stallion-owner if he had, for non-payment of service fees, taken possession of a mare and her foal and kept them six months. The provisions which we believe should be contained in a measure enacted for the protection of the stallion-owner are as follows: The owner of the stallion to have a lien on the mare for the service fee up to the time of her foaling and on both mare and foal from that time until claim is paid in full, the lien to be superior to and take precedence of any chattel mortgage or bill of sale made of the mare prior to or after the date on which she was served; in the event of the non-payment of the fee as agreed upon the stallion-owner to be empowered to take possession of the mare and her colt, either by himself or agent, wherever found, and to sell them either at public or private sale after giving notice, as required in similar cases of seizure of property, the colt to be disposed of first, and in case the amount realized does not pay the bill and costs, then the mare to be sold and the residue, if any, after the fulfillment of the obligation, to be returned to the party formerly owning the mare. A law contain-

ing these provisions would, we think, cover the case and afford to both sides the necessary protection. There is no question that some legislation is necessary to protect breeders from bogus pedigrees, but the necessity for it is not so great now as it was some years back. Farmers and other small breeders read the papers quite generally, and through them can easily secure access to the stud books of the different pedigree associations; but on the other hand, as our correspondent remarks, the stallion-owners are entitled to as much, if not more, legal protection by virtue of the circumstances detailed.

Our State law needs revising to comply in essential points to the above. To those paying their debts it works no hardship, and to those who can't or won't it affords protection to the stallion-owner.

## Annual Meeting Nebraska Horsemen.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The annual meeting of the Nebraska Draft and Coach Horse Breeders was held last week, on Tuesday, at the Lincoln hotel in the capital city.

In the absence of the President, Mr. William Burgess, of Wilber, Mark M. Coad, of Fremont, was called to the chair and presided over the deliberations of the association.

Notwithstanding the general depression of the horse business it was brought out during the experience meeting that all proposed staying in the business and being ready to reap the benefits of the sure revival of the horse breeding industry. It was generally known that Eastern buyers, who gather up over the country tippy drafters and stylish coachers, report, already, a scarcity of good horses, that is, well conformed drafters, coachers and carriage teams; and it was also cited that the range of prices for the past year showed that good horses were in demand and brought about as much money as they ever did. It's only a question of stick-to-it-ness after starting right and staying right, for he who would reap the benefits of the future prices must start at least three years ahead; not only this, but all well-informed persons predict that the revival will come ere the breeder of to-morrow will have animals ready for the market.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, William Burgess, Wilber; First Vice President, E. F. Block, Raymond; Second Vice President, Joseph Watson, Beatrice; Secretary, A. L. Sullivan, Lincoln; Treasurer, Mark M. Coad, Fremont; Members Board of Directors, E. H. Cushman, Lincoln, and Milton Doolittle, Atkinson. B.

## Artificial Horse Breeding.

From the French papers we learn the success of artificial impregnation among the French veterinarians, who have given the subject great consideration, to reduce the number of barren mares and increase the horse production. Indeed, throughout the horse-breeding countries of the world this subject is now prominent in the science of breeding, and especially in our own country it is no longer an experiment, but a veritable success to add to the greater certainty and success of breeding all classes of stock as well as horses. Repiquet, the well-known equine authority, says:

"The method can profitably be employed for the following purposes: (1) As a remedy against certain cases of sterility artificial impregnation would be effective. (2) In order to impregnate several mares at one time. In this way the greatest possible use is made of a valuable stallion. The requisite amount of fluid is transferred from the mare covered by this stallion to the other mares.

"The reason for bringing artificial impregnation into general use may be summarized as follows: First, the service of valuable aged stallions can be utilized for twice the usual quantity of mares. Second, the getting power of a stallion can be preserved unweakened for a longer period. Third, since the number of foals got by a sure stallion can be doubled, or even trebled, the gains of breeders can be increased. Fourth, mares which bare with difficulty can be brought to foal with almost infallible certainty.

"In practice the fourth heading is of great importance. It is well known to every breeder that there are a number of brood mares which, after foaling a number of times, often remain unimpregnated. The reason for this frequently is that the margin of the mouth of the womb has been injured at the last birth, and in healing has given rise to a growth which prevents the seminal fluid from entering the womb. In artificial impregnation, however, the nozzle of the impregnator could easily be inserted into the mouth of the womb."

## Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"The readiness at fair to strong prices with which horses were sold the first two weeks of the year brought in large receipts

of horses this week, and with fewer buyers a weaker tone has been injected into the market.

"Small horses for the Southern trade, chunks, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, for the East, and good drivers and coachers, continue in fairly good demand. The supply of those, even in the face of large receipts, is barely ample to fill orders on the market, and there is a total absence of extra good drivers, although Mexican buyers have been here for several days in quest of them.

"There is the usual large proportion of common thin horses which seldom sell to leave a margin on shipment. At the same time all good, smooth horses, in good flesh are selling at fairly good prices, and judging by the condition of all outside markets are doing better here than elsewhere.

## KANSAS CITY.

W. S. Tough & Son, managers of the Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Market, report the horse market as showing an increased activity. The Southern trade still continues strong and there was quite an influx of Eastern buyers during the past week. Prices were strong at quotations. There was a noted improvement in the quality of stock offered and this will be a notable feature from now on. Receipts for the week were 925 head. Absolutely no stock left over in first hands. Prospects are very fair for a good healthy trade during the coming week.

Below will be found a few quotations:

Extra draft, 1,500 lbs.....	\$110	@150
Good draft, 1,300 lbs.....	80	@110
Extra drivers.....	100	@200
Good drivers.....	75	@100
Saddle, good to extra.....	75	@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	25	@ 75
Western range, unbroken.....	20	@ 50
Western ponies.....	10	@ 20

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

## IMMENSE STOCK OF Locust and Ash Trees,

Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Small Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees. Panic prices for panic times. Send for free price list. JANSSEN NURSERY, or GEO. B. GALBRAITH, Jansen, Jefferson Co., Nebr.



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Address, IOWA SEED CO., Des Moines, Iowa.

**ALLIANCE SEED CO.,**  
505-507 Broad St.,  
Lock Box 26,  
GOVE CITY, KAS.

The cheapest reliable seed house in the U. S. State. Packets, 2 to 3 cent each. Other seed, cheap in proportion. Write for catalogue of seeds. Seed to be pure and fresh. Send for catalogue of Garden, Flower, Field and Tree Seeds. Planter, Jr. Tools, etc. Send stamp for free sample packet. Try our seeds and you will use no other.

What a wonderful thing is a live seed. Immature, old or dead it may look the same. How to know? Old gardeners say that

**Burpee's seeds grow.**

This is the proof of life. When grown we give our word you will be satisfied—your success is ours. **BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL** for 1894, 172 pages, tells all about the **Best Seeds that Grow.** The newspapers call it the **Leading American Seed Catalogue.** Yours free for the asking if you want seeds.

**W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Philadelphia.**

**Plant Ferry's Seeds** and reap a rich harvest. They are always reliable, always in demand, always the best

**FERRY'S SEED ANNUAL** For 1893 is invaluable to every Planter. It is an encyclopedia of the latest farming information from the highest authorities. Mailed Free.

**D. M. FERRY & CO., DETROIT, Mich.**

**\$17 SPRAY PUMP** Complete, Express paid, for **\$5.50.** 60,000 **-IN USE-**

**AUTOMATIC MIXER. BARREL ATTACHMENT.** Endorsed by the leading Entomologists of the U. S. A valuable atlas, Book (worth \$5.00) given to each purchaser. **SATISFACTION GUARANTEED** or Money Refunded. Illus. Book on Spraying Free. Rapid sellers. One Agent has already sold over 2,000. For full particulars and terms, address **Box 76 P. C. LEWIS MFG. CO. CATSKILL, N. Y.**

# GRAPE VINES.

All best varieties. Highest Grading. Small Fruits. Introducer of unrivalled new Red Jacket Gooseberry & Fay Currant. Catalogue free. Geo. S. Jesselyn, Fredonia, N. Y.

# Fancy Poultry Standard Seeds

Valuable Catalogue pertaining to Fancy Poultry and Standard Seeds. Tells all about Poultry and how to make a garden. Send 4c. in stamps. **JOHN BAUSCHER, Jr., Freeport, ILLINOIS.**

# Strawberries -- Wanted:

To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list. **H. F. SMITH, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.**

# EVERGREENS!

Shade and Ornamental trees, Large varieties of Spruces, Pines and Arbor Vitae, all sizes for Windbreaks, Hedges and Ornament, \$1 to \$20 per 100, \$4 to \$10 per 1000. Received highest award at the World's Fair. Illustrated Catalogue FREE. Local agents wanted. **D. HILL, Evergreen Specialist, Dundee, Illinois.**

# NORTH STAR CURRANT

IS PERFECTLY HARDY; will stand any climate; STRONGEST GROWER—3 to 4 feet in one summer. FRUIT LARGE, sweet, most DELICIOUS FLAVOR. BERRIES DO NOT SHELL OR DROP OFF; MOST PROLIFIC. Picks 25 per cent. more fruit. Full particulars and fine colored plates FREE. **THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Nursery Ave. 17, Lake City, Minnesota.**

# ALNEER'S SEEDS

RELIABLE SEEDS. We give Best & Most Seeds for the money in America. We give large 5c pkts. for 2c. By oz. and lb. Cheap. Handsome Colored Catalogue mailed Free. Market Gardeners ask for Wholesale Price List. **ALNEER BROS., ROCKFORD - ILL.**

# TESTED SEEDS

Plant Tested Garden, Flower and Farm Seeds and be sure of a good crop. Our stock is complete and the quality is unsurpassed. Send for our Free Illustrated Catalogue of Seeds, Plants & Co., Chicago, Illinois. (Successors to Hiram Sibley & Co.) 6 & 8 N. Clark St.

# SEED TIME IS COMING PREPARE!

MAKE NO MISTAKE. OUR TESTED SEEDS ARE THE BEST ON EARTH. YOU SHOULD HAVE THEM. OUR CATALOGUE IS BEAUTIFUL AND COMPLETE. MAILED FREE.

**THE HUNTINGTON SEED CO., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**

**SPRAY YOUR FRUIT TREES & VINES.**

Stahl's Double Acting Excelsior Spraying Outfits prevent Leaf Blight & Wormy Fruit. Insure a heavy yield of all Fruit and Vegetable crops. Thousands in use. Send 6 cts. for catalogue and full treatise on spraying. Circulars free. **WM. STAHL, Quincy, Ill.**

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.

VERMIN ON STOCK.—Can you tell me what will kill lice on stock? My colts are covered with them and I cannot see how they got them, as no chickens roost near them.

LAME PONY.—I have a pony that got lame in November. His pastern swelled and he was very lame. I put turpentine on it and he got better, but still goes lame when he trots.

NASAL CATARRH.—We have some hogs that have a watery discharge from the nostrils, and sometimes it is bloody. Their breathing is difficult and one side of the snout is contracted.

SWELLING ON MARE.—A mare, 12 years old, probably three months gone in foal, began five days ago to swell under the belly, in two ridges, beginning forward and coming together near the udder; it is widening out and upward.

Answer.—Your letter reached me one day after the copy for this week's issue had been sent in. I send my copy on Monday morning and all letters must reach me by Saturday evening to insure a reply in the next issue.

Answer.—The few symptoms given are those of nasal catarrh or "blue nose." In this disease the animals eat fairly well but gradually grow worse until they die. Treatment is of little use. It is supposed to be contagious, and such animals should not be allowed to run with others.

Answer.—If you are sure the lameness is in the pastern, blister it as follows: Take of biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 1 ounce; mix. Take enough to go over the part and rub it in for twenty minutes, then tie his head away from it for twenty-four hours, when you can rub on a little lard and turn him loose.

Answer.—It is impossible to tell from your description what the trouble is. You do not give age nor say whether they are in a pen on corn or are running out. It may be constipation and paralysis from constant close confinement, or it may be a mild attack of some form of so-called "hog cholera."

Answer.—Take of unslaked lime, 1 pound; sulphur, 2 pounds; water, 2 gallons; boil and stir till thoroughly combined. When cool sponge your colts over with this on a warm day.

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Answer.—The demand is light and supply on hand at unchanged but weak prices. Colorado red, per bushel, 85¢; Colorado white, 70¢; Northern, choice, 65¢; Northern, fair, 60¢; Idaho, 55¢; native, choice, 50¢; native, good, 45¢; native, common, 40¢.

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WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBALT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made. It is therefore the cheapest (as well as safest and best) external applicant known for man or beast.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

and syringed out with carbolyzed water. Turn the mare out for exercise every day.

SICK HOGS.—I have two hogs which have been sick for several weeks. They first began to arch their backs, then broke down behind, and finally went down altogether. One of them has got up again but staggers the same as at first. They eat all right. I had three die with the same disease. Please tell me what to do for them.

Answer.—It is impossible to tell from your description what the trouble is. You do not give age nor say whether they are in a pen on corn or are running out. It may be constipation and paralysis from constant close confinement, or it may be a mild attack of some form of so-called "hog cholera."

Answer.—The few symptoms given are those of nasal catarrh or "blue nose." In this disease the animals eat fairly well but gradually grow worse until they die. Treatment is of little use. It is supposed to be contagious, and such animals should not be allowed to run with others.

Refuse to Accept Money.

No payment will be accepted until a positive cure has been accomplished. Just read that clause again, please. Piles, fistula and all other diseases of the rectum speedily and permanently cured without the use of knife, ligature or caustics. Are you a sufferer? Do you want to be cured? We can do it! We also make a specialty of diseases of women, and of the skin. Send for our circulars giving the names and addresses of hundreds of living people who have been permanently cured by us. They also tell you how to avoid "quacks" and "sharppers." Beware of the doctor who requires any part of his fee in advance—he is an expensive luxury at any price.

DRS. THORNTON & MINOR, 100 W. Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo.

BIOGRAPHY OF A YANKEE HINGE.

The two gentlemen in this illustration are talking of an extraordinary hinge for barn and other doors.

The Stanley Corrugated Steel Hinge. Corrugated, arched and angle forms give greater strength, with less bulk than any other form, and this principle has been adopted by the Stanley Works, of New Britain, Connecticut, in the manufacture of their celebrated hinges.

The most important part of the discovery is that in applying this principle the cost of these hinges is practically the same as the ordinary strap and T hinges. The corrugated hinge presents a handsome appearance and is easier to handle. It is not to be wondered at that this new and improved corrugated hinge is surely driving the old style out of the market, when the old and the new are placed side by side and the purchaser finds that he does not have to pay any more for the better article. The old style ordinary hinge is sure to rust, then bind in the joints, when, with a sudden strain it breaks. The joint of the corrugated hinge is so constructed that it cannot bind upon the pin, no matter how rusty it may be. The manufacturers of corrugated hinges are enabled to place them on the market at the same cost as the old style because of the improved methods of manufacture which they have adopted with the purchase of very costly machinery. The business is Yankee all the way through, and if any of our readers will take the trouble to send their address to the Stanley Works, New Britain, Connecticut, with a request for a copy of a little book, called "A Biography of a Yankee Hinge," they will receive, without cost, something that will pay for the trouble. Send for it at once before they are all given out.

ST. LOUIS, January 22, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700. Some fed Texans at \$3.50. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25 @ \$4.00.

HOUSES—Receipts, 4,300. Top, \$5.40; bulk, \$5.25 @ \$5.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Market strong. Natives, \$1.50 @ \$3.00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City, January 22, 1894.

In store: Wheat, 560,931 bushels; corn, 11,345 bushels; oats, 26,319 bushels, and rye, 8,240 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 56,400 bushels; last year, 123,000 bushels. The cold weather and small decrease in the visible supply caused a more bullish feeling yesterday and sales the early hours of the day showed an advance of 1/4c, but buyers were slow to take hold at the improvement and the close was both dull and weak.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 70,800 bushels. A good demand and steady market continues to be had for both white and mixed, the East and South both buying. By sample on track, local, No. 2 mixed, 30 1/2 @ 30 3/4c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 31 1/2 @ 32c; No. 2 white, 32 1/2 @ 33c; No. 3 white, 31 1/2 @ 32c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 20 cars local at 30 1/2c, 5 cars local at 3 1/4c and 2 cars local Kansas City weights at 30 1/2c; No. 2 white, 13 cars local at 32 1/2c, 1 car local at 3 1/4c and 1 car at 3 1/2c; No. 3 white 2 cars at 3 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 37,000 bushels; last year, 33,000 bushels. By sample on track, local, No. 2 mixed, 29 1/2 @ 29 3/4c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 29 3/4 @ 30c; No. 1 mixed, 27 1/2 @ 27 3/4c; No. 2 white, 27 1/2 @ 28c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 29c, and 2 cars at 29 1/2c; No. 2 red, 1 car at 30c and No. 3 white, 2 cars at 29c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels; last year, 7,000 bushels. Market steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river, No. 2, 48 @ 49c; No. 3, 45 @ 47c.

FLAX—Steady and in fair demand. We quote at \$1.25 per bushel upon the basis of pure flax, 2 1/2c; per pound, finest gathered cream, 2 1/2c; fine fresh, good flavor, 19c; fair to good, 18c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 12c; fair to good line, 10c. Country store-packed—Fancy 11c; fresh and sweet packing, 10c. Roll—Fancy, 12c; choice, 11c; fair to good, 10c.

EGGS—Market firm. Fresh, 10 1/2c. CHEESE—Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 13c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 13c; Young America, 13c; Missouri and Kansas full cream, 12c.

LIVE POULTRY—Not many coops coming in and demand good at firm prices. The chickens are about the only buyers. Hens, per pound, 5 1/4c; roosters, old and young, 5c each; springs, large, per pound, 5 1/4c; broilers, 7c; turkeys, choice, per pound, 6c; ducks, full-feathered, 6 @ 6 1/2c per pound; geese, half-feathered, per pound, 6c; place s, per dozen, 75c; veal, choice, 80 @ 100 pounds, per pound, 4 1/2 @ 5c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Cold weather made holders a little more independent but values were held even. Chickens in best request and supply good. Turkeys were quiet. Chickens, per pound, 6c; roosters, 4c; turkeys, 7c; ducks, 7c. GAME—Market quiet and receipts light. There are good offerings of prairie chickens and movement slow. Ducks scarce; not many rabbits coming just now. Antelope carcasses, 6 1/2c per pound; saddles, 10c. Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1.50; teal, \$1.75; mallard, \$3.00. Prairie chickens, per dozen, \$3. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, 80c; jacks, per dozen, \$1.00. Squirrels, per dozen, 60c. Turkeys, per pound, 8c. Venison, carcasses, 6 1/4c; saddles, 10c.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, January 22, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,548 cattle; 51 calves. Top prices about 10 cents higher than a week ago.

The following selections from the lists of sales made indicate the range of prices:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. Rows include various weights and prices for beef and shipping steers.

TEXAS STEERS.

TEXAS COWS.

INDIAN STEERS.

INDIAN COWS.

NEW MEXICO STEERS.

NEW MEXICO COWS.

WESTERN STEERS.

WESTERN COWS.

COLORADO COWS.

COWS.

BULLS.

CALVES.

HEIFERS.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,304. Top prices about 20 cents higher than a week ago. The following sales show the range of prices.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Chicago, January 22, 1894.

CATTLE—Receipts, 12,000. Best strong, others dull. Beef steers, \$3.25 @ \$5.25; sto kers and feeders, \$2.50 @ \$3.50; bulls, \$1.75 @ \$3.25; cows, \$1.50 @ \$3.20.

HOUSES—Receipts, 25,000. Mixed, \$5.20 @ \$5.55; heavy, \$5.10 @ \$5.60; light weight s, \$5.10 @ \$5.55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 10,000. Market strong. Natives, \$2.00 @ \$3.60; lambs, \$3.25 @ \$4.55.

St. Louis, January 22, 1894. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,700. Some fed Texans at \$3.50. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25 @ \$4.00.

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WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 61c; No. 3 red, 56 @ 57c; No. 2 hard, 53 @ 59c; No. 3 hard, 50 @ 57c. CORN—Cash—No. 2, 35 1/2c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white corn, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4c. OATS—Cash—No. 2, 27 1/2c; No. 2 white, 29 @ 29 1/2c.

WHEAT—Cash—No. 2 red, 61c; No. 3 red, 56 @ 57c; No. 2 hard, 53 @ 59c; No. 3 hard, 50 @ 57c. CORN—Cash—No. 2, 35 1/2c; No. 3, 34c; No. 2 white corn, 35 1/2 @ 35 3/4c. OATS—Cash—No. 2, 27 1/2c; No. 2 white, 29 @ 29 1/2c.

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**MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.**

**\$10.50** Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 15,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealers' and agents' profit. Write today for our **LARGE FREE CATALOGUE**. Oxford Mfg. Co., 342 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**\$25 to \$50** per week, Ladies or Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plaster." Only practical way to replate rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc., quickly done by dipping in molten metal. No experience, polishing, or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 8 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plaster. Every family has plaster to do. Plaster sells readily. Profits large. W. F. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

**HORSEMEN!**

Try Dr. Orr's Veterinary Remedies. Tonic Cough Powder, for cough, distemper, loss of appetite, etc. Pound, by mail, 60 cents. Tonic Worm Powder, for expelling worms and toning up the system. Pound, by mail, 60 cents. Ready Blister, for curb, splint, swellings and all parts where a blister is indicated. By mail, 50 cents. Magic Healing Powder, for sore necks, collar galls, etc. By mail, 25 cents. Remit by postal note to S. C. ORR, V. S., Manhattan, Kas.

**THE AMERICAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.**

**Have for Sale** Two thousand good well-improved **FARMS** in eastern and central Kansas that will be sold on easy terms and low prices. Also have a few choice **Farms for Rent** for cash with option of buying, and rents will be credited as payment on the land. This is the best offer ever made in Kansas. Catalogue and information free. J. H. Brady, Gen'l Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

**The American Bee Journal,** (Established 1861.) Is Oldest, Largest, Best, Cheapest and the Only weekly Bee-Paper in all America. 32 pages, \$1.00 a year. Send for Free Sample. **\$1.00 BEE-BOOK FREE**

G. W. YORK & CO., 109 Randolph St., Chicago, Ill.

**HOW TO RAISE PIGS TO FARMERS** A FREE BOOK POST PAID. J. N. REIMERS, DAVENPORT, IA.

**High Arm \$17.50** buys \$50 Arlington King machine, \$14 buys \$40 Arlington King, \$12 buys \$5 High Arm (ten machine. We sell all makes and styles, from cheapest \$7.95 to best Arlington King, \$17.50. We take all risks, pay freight, ship anywhere on 30 days' free trial in any home without asking one cent in advance; machine to be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory. All attachments free. World's Fair Medal awarded. Over 100,000 now in use. Buy direct from factory. Save agents large profits. Catalogue and testimonials free. Write at once. Address (in full) **CASH BUYERS' UNION, 158-164 W. VanBuren St., Dept. 8105, Chicago, Ill.**

**WHY WAIT?** Until Harvest to fit up for making hay when you can save valuable time and money by doing it now? It will pay you to have our Catalogue showing the largest and best line of Hay Tools in the World, including many late improvements and specialties which no others have. Also Free information about building economical Hay Barns, etc. Address **LOUDEN MACHINERY CO., Fairfield, Iowa.** Agents wanted.

**At 1/4 Price** Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Carriages, Wagons, Carriages, Safes, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Taps, Skids, Sewing Machines, Accordions, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stoves, Kettles, Bone Mills, Letter Presses, Jack Screws, Trucks, Anvils, Haycutters, Press Stands, Copy Books, Vises, Drills, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Benders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fence, Fanning Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Sinks, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Solder, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, etc. for Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money. 151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

**DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE AXLE GREASE** THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS. MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE AXLE GREASE. **TRADE MARK** **AXLE GREASE** **SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHERS TRY IT!** **USE THE BEST** **MADE IN U.S.A.**

# GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting prices and testing quality, and not until recently



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 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 Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

## KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MALTA, OHIO, July 4th, 1892.  
DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:  
Gents:—I am using your "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE" on a valuable driving horse, with wonderful success. He slipped and sprained himself very badly, while running in pasture. I have cured this horse of a **TIRED TROUBLE**, effecting a cure after a treatment of one month with "KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE." You are at liberty to use my name, if desired, in asserting to these facts. Yours truly,  
MILES N. WOODWARD,  
Owner, Breeder and Dealer in Fine Horses.  
Price \$1.00 per bottle.

**DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,**  
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.  
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

**HANG YOUR DOOR** WITH STANLEY'S Corrugated Steel Hinges. They are Stronger, Handsomer and cost no more than the old style. For sale by Hardware Dealers generally, but if not in your vicinity write the Manufacturers. Send for "Biography of a Yankee Hinge," mailed free.

THE STANLEY WORKS, New Britain, Ct.

**THIS RING FREE.** It looks worth \$5.00, but retails as low as \$1.50 or \$2.00. Beautiful in design, the fashionable ring in New York for lady or gent. We want the names of well-to-do people, to whom we desire to send a sample of our great monthly paper THE GUIDE. These names are worth 10 cents each as subscribers, and we pay for them by sending you this ring FREE. SEND US ONLY 15c. for the GUIDE 4 months, also list of 15 people, and we send you at once absolutely Free this Beautiful Ring and our paper 4 months. The Agents' Guide, 122 Nassau St., New York, N. Y.

**THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND RY.**  
THE FAVORITE ROUTE TO THE East, West, North, South.  
Through cars to Chicago, St. Louis, Colorado, Texas and California.  
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LOW RATES TO ALL POINTS.  
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	956,792	1,427,763	372,385		
Sold to feeders.....	249,017	10,125	71,284		
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Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,566,046	1,948,357	458,869	22,522	

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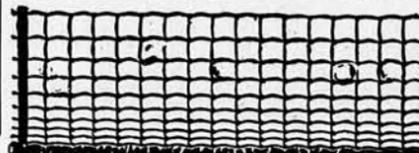
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**FOR SALE**—JACKS AND JENNETS, GALLO-WAY BULLS AND COWS.—Brown jack, foaled in 1890; two blacks, foaled in 1891; two blacks, foaled in 1892—all well bred, with white points. Also seven selected jennets (one sweepstakes winner), for sale cheaper even than the times justify. Have also twenty-two head as well bred Galloway bulls as could be desired, ranging from last year's calves to two-year-olds. Will close the lot out for \$650. Chas. E. Musick, Hughesville, Mo.

**FOR SALE**—TWO IMPORTED SHIRE STALLIONS.—Commodore is a dark dapple gray, foaled in 1887; weighs 1,850 pounds; sired by Warrrior and he by old Cambridge. Has carried off the sweepstakes premium every time shown at fairs; is very active and an excellent breeder, which can be proven by his colts here. Stansted Tom is a dark brown, foaled in 1887; weighs 1,380 pounds; sired by Gilbey's Spark, winner of the first prize at the Royal Show, England, and one of the finest breeders of his day. Stansted Tom is also a fine breeder, which his colts will prove. These horses were selected by me, in person, in 1889, from John Barr's huge stable of Shires, at Nalstone, Leicestershire, and Henry Trigg, Esq., of Stansted, Essex. Contemplating making a change of business, will dispose of one or both of above stallions at very low figure. Chas. E. Musick, Hughesville, Mo.

**PUBLIC SALE OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA SWINE**, February 15, 1894, will sell at my farm, five miles northwest of Marion, Marion county, Kas, at least sixty head of above breed, consisting of twenty-eight sows, bred, balance summer and fall pigs. Twenty-six of the bred sows are the tops of all my early spring litters, and two yearling sows. The summer and fall pigs are the tops of all litters farrowed on and after June 22, 1893. All of the early litters are sired by Kansas King 8911 and Royal Pinner 8912. The fall pigs are partly by Young Model 985. His sire, Admiral Chip 7919, sold at public sale in October for \$250. The brood sows of the herd are sired by Wm. H. 2319, Good Quality 4700, Black Duke 3558, and other well-bred boars. All breeders recorded in Standard Record. The sows are bred to four different boars. The foundation for this herd was laid in 1835 by the purchase of the best stock obtainable, and has been added to from year to year until I confidently believe, after visiting a number of the best herds and shows in the West, that I am offering as fine a lot of stock in this sale as I have ever seen together. Sale positive, without reserve or by-bid, and under cover. Customers from a distance coming day before sale will be taken care of without expense. All stock to be shipped will be crated and delivered at railroad. All parties coming by rail on any train on either road on the 14th and 15th will be met by giving notice. I will sell at same sale eight head of horses and mares, ranging in age from 2 to 8 years. Wren & Yost will sell six or more head of same class of stock at same sale. Both lots of horses are our own breeding and have from one to three crosses of Clydesdale blood. The mares are mostly in foal to my Kentucky jack. I will sell at private sale on same day my Clydesdale stallion, Blackfriar 2875, and my fifteen-hand Kentucky jack, Dexter. These animals are fine specimens of their respective breeds, and will be warranted as represented. Correspondence solicited. Horse sale will commence at 11 o'clock sharp. Hog sale immediately after dinner. Please be on time, as we have no trumpety to kill time with. Terms of sale: Eight months at 10 per cent, or 5 per cent, off for cash. Catalogue on application. Col. S. A. Sawyer, Auctioneer. W. H. WREN.

**HEDGE PLANTS**, Grape Vines, and a general Nursery Stock. Price list free. KELSEY & CO., St. Joseph, Mo.

**ALFALFA SEED.**

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

**ALFALFA SEED.** For NEW CROP ALFALFA SEED Write to Lawrence & Reed, Garden City, Kas.

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**ALFALFA RED KAFFIR AND JERUSALEM CORNS.** Fresh stock. Address W. P. Haywood, Lakin, Kas.

**LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND LT. BRAHMAS.**—Premium stock. Heavy, handsome and hardy. Also Yorkshire hogs, Italian bees, honey and alfalfa. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

F. M. WOODS,

Live Stock Auctioneer, Lincoln, Neb. Refer to the best breeders in the West, for whom I do business. Prices reasonable and correspondence solicited.

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**S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER**—S. Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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About 70 head of A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle And 40 head Poland-China Brood Sows, all bred.

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Swine Sale Wednesday, the 7th. Cattle Sale Thursday, the 8th.

There has never been offered at public sale west of the Mississippi river as highly bred or as good dairy cattle as those comprising this herd. St. Lambert's Rex 1330 and Comas-tie strains. The swine consist of U. S. Standards, Van Dee, Van Worts, Beauties and Black Bess C. strains. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock a. m., under cover. Catalogues ready January 20, 1894. Take Fourteenth street car to Penitentiary.

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