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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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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.**

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Signal Tormentor, bull calf, dropped March, 1893. Sold f. b. p. Very handsome. Rich in blood of these noted bulls. Will be sold cheap for such blood. **B. C. McQUESTEN, Care First National Bank, Ottawa, Kansas.**

Agricultural Matters.

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESS OF AGRICULTURE.

With oratory and music the Congress on Agriculture was opened October 16 in the presence of 800 men and women. It is worthy of note that the first of all the long series of congresses held, numbering more than 200, to be opened with music of a high order and music which was heartily appreciated, was the farmers' congress.

PRESIDENT BONNEY'S ADDRESS.

Dr. E. M. Wherry asked the blessing, and President Bonney, of the World's Congress Auxiliary, stepped to the front and said:

"The centrifugal force of society is too weak. The result is that the rural districts are impoverished, while the cities are over-crowded. It is the chief object of this congress to promote such changes as will finally result in a well-established and permanent return tide of the highest and best mental and moral culture from the cities to the farms, thus enormously increasing human prosperity and happiness. We would so change the conditions of farm life that through the world the farmer's home would be a more attractive abode than the city tenement. The preliminary work has been done, public attention has been aroused, and a great revolution in the condition and enjoyments of the agricultural classes will now be regarded as assured. This revolution will include the following results: Association will take the place of isolation. Science will pre-empt the operations of the farm, increasing its products in guarding against the losses now suffered. Architecture and art will add a thousand comforts to the farmer's home. The farmer will come into proper relations with the manufacturer, the carrier and the merchant, to the equal advantage of all. The library will be deemed indispensable to the farmer's home, for he needs it quite as much as men of other callings, and has more time for its use. The farmer can make a practical use of more sciences in his work than perhaps any other man. He can study and apply the principles of government in a way of which the city resident can know little or nothing. The farmer should, therefore, generally speaking, be one of the best educated of men. He has such opportunities as few others can command. Why, then, is the farmer not generally more prosperous and happy? It is because he does not more fully improve his opportunity. Labor-saving machines have increased the time at his command, but this additional time has not been used for the best advantage. The remedies for the grievances of the agricultural classes are in their own hands. They can control the destinies of the world if they will."

HOW TO MANAGE FARMS.

Samuel W. Allerton, General Chairman of the Agricultural Congresses, gave his ideas of how farms should be managed. Among other things he said: "Never in the history of our country has such an opportunity as this been offered, when citizens from every State in the Union and representatives from the old world can meet to exchange ideas on farm culture and learn from each other how to develop our land, how to improve our social condition, how to realize the dignity and importance of our calling, and generally, how to benefit ourselves and mankind. General farm culture is an object of highest interest to the whole world, because the farmer is the source of supplies and to him all mankind must look for subsistence. More than any other which can be named his is the one occupation in which it may be truly said that the people of the whole world have a direct and positive interest, for upon the success of farm culture finally depends all commercial, financial and industrial interests; indeed, the welfare of the whole body politic largely depends upon the successful farmer. The public press has long been filled with accounts of the discontent and unhappiness of the poor farmer, and the masses of the people have been led to believe that almost any position in

life is preferable to that of the agriculturist; but the truth is, there is no other general occupation that affords so great an opportunity to gain a pleasant home and substantial independence as that of the farmer; no other occupation which affords such facilities for the development of morality and the social virtues. It is well known that our large cities are burdened to a large extent with an ignorant and non-productive population, which has neither the opportunity nor the disposition to learn the duties and enjoy the privileges of civil and religious liberty. Such is the nature of agricultural pursuits that a portion of the time of every farmer can conveniently be spent in the study of the institutions of his country and of the branches of learning most useful and agreeable to him.

"Take this great city, with its million and a half of people; take 500,000 out, how does the other million live, compared with a farmer? Any intelligent man would rather have thirty acres of land in the country for a home than to be the best mechanic in Chicago, who gets \$4 per day."

GREETING FROM FRANCES WILLARD.

Then Lady Henry Somerset was presented. The audience greeted her enthusiastically. She said she brought a greeting from Frances Willard, who was prevented by illness from coming.

"Tell them," said Miss Willard, "that a farmer's daughter sends a farmer's daughter's greeting. What I have been able to accomplish for humanity I learned on my father's farm in Wisconsin."

Lady Henry said the fact that an English land-owner should be so heartily received in a gathering of American farmers was the best possible augury for the future. The world was beginning to learn there was something better than individual possession.

When she had finished speaking a gray-haired man arose and proposed that the audience rise as a tribute of respect and good will to Frances Willard. With a rustle the hundreds in the crowded hall rose to their feet and stood in silence.

"This is the greeting," said President Bonney to Lady Henry, "that you are to take to Saint Frances," and the audience applauded.

Miss Jeanne Sarabji told the audience of the splendid physique of the women in the agricultural districts of India, and the vast amount of labor they were able to accomplish. A violin solo by Ludwig Marum followed.

Sunny Italy was represented by the Count and Countess di Brazza. The Count spoke of the present condition of agriculture in his native land and the prospects for the future, while the Countess talked of the lives of women in the rural districts, enlivening her description with personal reminiscences.

WOES OF A FARMER'S BOY.

Chief W. I. Buchanan said:

"I have been much interested in what Chairman Allerton has said about farmers' boys and their trials. I think I am a past master in all the woes of a farmer's boy. I always got the short end of the handspike at a log-rolling, I was always put at the tail end of the threshing machine to put away the straw, and I have experienced the delights of tramping away hay in a suffocating mow, finding all the briars with my bare feet, and all the nails in the roof with my bare head. Books are so cheap now that the farmer's boy may become just as proficient as any boy in the city whose father has an income of \$100,000 a year. I have read myself to sleep for twenty-five years, and I want to say that I would not trade the outside education I picked up in the country for all the college lore you could pile before me. Let the farmers' boys spend their money for libraries."

Prof. Minami presented the greetings of Japan to the farmers of America. Dr. Bassilier spoke for France, Norasima Chorya for India, and H. M. Kiretchjai for Turkey.

At the evening session, Chairman Allerton presented Miss Pinckard, who rendered a vocal solo.

SECRETARY MORTON'S ADDRESS.

Then came the event of the evening,

an address by J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture. He said:

"During the late perturbations in the field of finance and commerce the farmers of this country have suffered less than any other class. In their homes the Sheriff has appeared but seldom. Among their farms no processions of the unemployed have marched. All through these last six months the farmer has furnished fewer failures, less of protested paper, and least of want of all the employments of humanity in this great republic. But the American farmer has foes to contend with. The most insidious and destructive foe to the farmer is the professional farmer, the promoter of granges and alliances, who for political purposes farms the farmer. It is true that American farm life is isolated and that in the newer sections there is too little of social pleasure and festivity, but my hope for the future of the farmer is not based on gregariousness. He will not succeed better by forming granges and alliances, which generally seek to attend to some other business than farming, and frequently propose to run railroads and banks and even propose to establish new systems of coinage for the government, than he will by individual investigations of economic questions. Humanity generally, and the farmer particularly, has no enemy equal in efficiency for evil greater than ignorance, therefore each tiller of the soil should investigate for himself the various methods of cultivating lands, of producing good crops and of securing remunerative markets. The one book which I can recommend the farmers for their perusal is Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations.'"

"I would also have, if possible, a daily newspaper from a great city at every fireside. The daily newspaper is an educator because it leads out into full view every morning all the markets of the world; it turns the light upon all the causes of fluctuating markets; it constantly illustrates the terse truthfulness of that great sentence in modern political economy: 'A market for products is products in market.' His present condition and his future is assuredly an enviable one compared with that of all other pursuits of the people. Society should let the distribution of property alone. The only proper function of government is the conservation of life, liberty and property. The home habit and custom of conserving homes, in short, the love of home and land, is the basis of public tranquility, prosperity and safety. Permanent homes for all the people and as many of those homes in the country as possible are the best instrumentalities for strengthening and perpetuating popular government. There must be a recession from city to rural life in the United States during the decade beginning with 1894, a readjustment, rather a reapportionment of population between city and country in the United States is demanded to insure the safety of the republic. Love of home is primary patriotism, no conspiracies, no anarchy is evolved from the quiet homes of the country, and to them and the sincere love of them the friends of democratic government must look for the preservation and perpetuation of civil liberty in America."

Addresses were delivered by Wm. Ball, of Michigan, on "The Agricultural Situation;" by Col. J. M. Jones, of Idaho, on "Comparative Agriculture, Including the Method of Irrigation," and by Mortimer Whitehead, of Washington, D. C., upon "The Educational and Social Features of Farm Organization."

Wheat which has been stacked until it passes through the sweat always shows a plumper berry and brings a better price than that threshed from the shock. Grain that does not sweat in the stack must sweat in the bin, and there is risk of damage in this. If sold before it sweats, the buyer will deduct enough from the price to pay for the risk.—*Farm and Ranch.*

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc.

W. P. Brush, Topeka, Kas.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Management of Manures.

BY PROF. C. C. GEORGESON.

Has your attention ever been called to the fact that when you feed a thousand bushels of corn to a lot of steers you waste eight hundred bushels of that corn? That is the case if you do not save the manure, which comparatively few Western farmers do. The waste is really greater than that, for the animal system appropriates considerably less than 20 per cent. of the elements in the feed; the rest is expelled in the manure, partly as undigested material and partly as broken-down tissues which have been replaced by the portion that has been assimilated. So it is entirely safe to say that 80 per cent. of the elements in the feed are voided in the manure. Out of every thousand bushels of corn fed, the manure, then, contains the elements (the nitrogen, the potash and the phosphoric acid) necessary for the reproduction of the grain in eight hundred bushels of corn. Are you in the habit of allowing this amount of productive force to go to waste? You may not feed steers, but the same is true of the feed of all other classes of animals, of dairy cows, horses, hogs and poultry. At least 80 per cent. of the plant food contained in the feed they consume could be saved and employed as a force in the reproduction of feed or other farm crops. Nature wastes nothing. What is not actually stored up in the body of the animal in the form of an increase in flesh, or used in the production of milk, or eggs, returns to mother earth, whence it came, and if you do not utilize it for the production of crops you sustain a waste which some time will be sorely felt on the farm you cultivate. That time is not far distant. Aye, it is already here, in the case of a large portion of our Western farms. Anxious inquiries are frequently heard as to how the productive power of the soil can be increased, and artificial fertilizers are already resorted to in the older portion of the West, while perhaps those same farmers who send to Chicago or New York for fresh supplies of plant food allow a rich store produced in their own barnyards and feed lots to go to waste unheeded. This is a false economy. As a matter of fact, plant food cannot be obtained so cheaply from any source as from barnyard manure, and this is especially true when it can be had for the gathering, as is the case on all farms.

Admitting that this is the correct view of the matter, the question which arises for solution is, how to save the manure under the usual systems of live stock management in vogue in the West. This is no easy problem. In many cases it necessitates a radical change in the method of feeding. This is particularly the case with those farmers who are not well supplied with barns, but winter part or all of their stock out of doors. Farmers who are supplied with sufficient barn room for the wintering of their stock, have but little difficulty in saving the manure. The stables must be periodically cleaned, and since this necessitates the handling of the manure anyway, it can be saved from wasting at slight expense. But when the stock is wintered in the wood lot, or on the south side of a hill, or in a nook on the branch, as is far too often the case, the manure cannot be saved until there is a radical change in this method of handling stock. It would be impracticable to go into the lot and gather the droppings daily, and nothing short of this would adequately meet the case. The first step, then, looking to a saving of the manure in such cases, is to provide shelter for the stock, or at least place them in small lots furnished with shedding, for winter protection. A portion of the manure could then be periodically gathered, and to that extent an improvement made, but it would still be very far from the true economy of the use of manure.

The manure from stabled stock can be disposed of in one of two ways. It can either be hauled onto the land at once, directly from the stable, or it can be stored in such a manner that it shall sustain a minimum of waste until it can be applied to the land. If practicable, the first plan is the best, on several ac-

counts. First, because it saves labor in that it is necessary to handle it only once. Secondly, because after it is spread on the land there is no further waste, the soluble elements, washed out by rains, being directly absorbed by the soil. It would be still better if it could be plowed under soon after it was put on the land, but this, of course, is impossible in our northern latitudes during the winter season. Thirdly, it is a good practice because it distributes the labor of the farm advantageously. When spring comes the land is manured and time is saved for other work during the busy spring season. This plan is by no means uncommon on well-managed farms. It is put in practice, especially by breeders of improved stock, and not unfrequently by general farmers of the more advanced type; but there are numerous places where it might be put in practice to advantage, and it is to their owners especially that these remarks are directed.

When the barn is large enough to admit of it, the most practicable arrangement that can be made is to so dispose the stock in the stable that a wagon or cart can be driven in behind the cattle and loaded. This, of course, is not practicable on small places.

When the manure cannot be hauled on the land fresh from the stable, it must be stored, and the best method of storing it has given rise to a great deal of discussion. It is admitted upon all sides that a manure pile in the open yard, subject to the washings of rains and the consequent draining away of a large proportion of the soluble constituents of the manure, is productive of great waste. In like manner the sun and air have a deteriorating influence on the manure pile in that they augment fermentation and the escape of a great deal of nitrogen in the form of gases. This being the case, it is evident that to prevent the leakage of valuable elements and the too drying effect of the air, the manure heap ought to be covered, and in the best farming regions of the world, where a just valuation is placed upon the manure, it is a very common practice to either build the manure pile under a shed or to have a cellar under the stable into which the manure is dropped. In either case the ends sought are attained.

A third way of storing the manure is to allow it to accumulate in the stable, allowing liberal bedding to the cattle. This is practiced on some of the dairy farms in Denmark, to the entire satisfaction of the owners. The stables, then, are brick or stone structures and very roomy. The posts are of iron, and the fastenings of the cattle can be raised or lowered on the posts at pleasure. The mangers are large troughs, which can be adjusted to any height. Now the practice is to keep the manure evenly distributed over the whole floor, and, as stated, using a liberal amount of bedding. The cattle keep the manure tramped in a compact mass, so it ferments but slowly, and there is but little loss of nitrogen through the escape of gases. The liquid manure is all fully absorbed by the bedding, and in spring, when the cattle are turned out, the manure is hauled directly from the stable to the land and plowed under.

Although this method of preserving manure affords the best possible opportunity for retaining all the fertilizing elements in it, it is not to be recommended for our American conditions. The only place where it could be practiced to advantage is where cattle are fed in large, loose boxes, such as I took occasion to recommend, in a previous article, for fattening steers. Nor is it likely that manure cellars will become favorites among farmers in the West, although they are common enough in New England. Storing in a yard, then, appears to be the most practicable method, and it is scarcely to be expected that farmers who do not consider it necessary to provide sheds for their cattle, many of which are wintered in the yard without any protection, especially young stock and fattening steers, are likely to provide sheds for the manure heap.

But there is yet another plan which can be put into practice at but slight expense, and still aid in preserving the greater part of the valuable constituents in manure, which are lost under

ordinary management. It consists in scooping out a basin of sufficient size to hold the accumulation of manure for the winter, and then to see that the manure from the stables is wheeled into this receptacle. If the drainage from the barn roof is prevented from running into this basin it will hold nearly all the liquid that accumulates from the manure, due to the natural rainfall, and there will be little or no waste from this cause. If the soil is porous, the bottom of the basin should be lined with puddled clay to prevent loss by seepage. This method of keeping manure offers another advantage of no small moment. There is always liquid enough in the bottom of the basin to keep the manure wet, and even when liberal bedding is used the upper straw layer is kept wet by capillary action. This prevents the manure from heating unduly; fermentation takes place slowly; gases are not dissipated to any great extent by the influence of sun and air, and the waste of fertilizing elements is but slight. During protracted rains the liquid manure in the basin may accumulate to such an extent that it will run over the border. It should then be hauled off and applied to the pasture or meadow. It can be dipped out by attaching a long handle to a wooden bucket, and hauled away in barrels.

I can recommend this simple plan for reducing the waste of manure, from experience. Something more than a year ago the college barnyard was improved on this plan. Previous to that time the manure was piled in a heap in the yard and every rain washed out no inconsiderable portion of the soluble fertilizing materials and the manure suffered all the waste attendant on exposure to the elements. A large basin was then scooped up, some five feet deep in the middle and gently sloping to all sides so that a heavily loaded wagon can be pulled up without unduly straining a team. The bottom was found to be of a clayey nature, so that seepage could not take place. The whole was done in a satisfactory manner by the use of plow and scoop, with one team and two men, in a couple of days time. So the expense connected with the improvement was merely nominal. I believe I can say that the manure has doubled in value since we began piling it in this basin. There has been no waste from drainage, and there is less actual shrinkage due to decomposition than in a heap lying high and dry.

For the removal of the liquid we constructed a home-made sprinkler made of four gasoline barrels. These barrels were fastened in a stout frame, side by side in a row, and adjoining barrels are connected near the bottom by a two and one-half inch pipe, the ends of each piece of pipe being screwed into the barrels and the joints made watertight. This home-made tank is placed on a naked wagon and filled with liquid manure from the basin. By a simple sprinkler attachment, made of gas pipe, the liquid is distributed in a few minutes wherever wanted, the team being driven in a walk. This is a simple, practical scheme, which can be put into practice on any farm at very slight cost, and I think that it is safe to calculate that it will increase the available manure by at least 50 per cent. over the old system of no protection.

A little girl's essay on the cow: "A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but is not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. The cow is bigger than the calf but not so big as an elephant. The cow has big ears that wiggle on hinges; so does her tail. She is made so small that she can go into the barn when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that killed the cat that worried the rat. Black cows give white milk; so do other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girls dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cud, and each finds its own cud. That is all there is about cows."

Protect your stock from the storms. See that the barns and sheds are in order.

The Stock Interest.

FEEDING SHEEP FOR MUTTON.

If sheep and lambs are to be successfully fattened in winter close attention must be given to the details of feeding and management generally. Not that the care required is more exacting than with other classes of live stock, for it is probably less so, yet there are always little details in management which, though they seem unimportant in themselves, have more or less of a bearing upon the ultimate results.

When sheep or lambs are set aside to be fattened they should receive careful examination in reference to the presence or absence of lice. When badly infested with these some means should be taken to remove them. It is not the object of this paper to describe the various modes of dipping sheep, or the various preparations that have been found successful in removing vermin which annoy them. It is enough to say here that several preparations have proved themselves well adapted to accomplish the desired end when used according to the directions given, and that these remedies may be applied more conveniently and more safely before the arrival of cold weather.

In all feeding it is important that the animals be kept free from disturbance, but with no class of live stock is this so important as with sheep. This is owing in part to their natural timidity. They are not only quick to detect the presence of a stranger, but they have an instinctive dread of dogs. The latter therefore should be kept quite away from them, and the less frequently they are visited by strangers the better. The feeder should also possess that good sense and gentleness of disposition which tend to beget the most friendly relations between him and the dumb dependents whose wants he is supplying.

Regularity in feeding is important. The particular hours of the day are of far less importance than the regularity with which the food is given. The former, however, is not unimportant. It is not necessary to feed sheep more than twice a day, but where the daylight will admit of it the more evenly that the twenty-four hours can be divided by these two feeds the better it is. When food is given at certain hours a habit of the system is begotten which calls for it at the usual time, and which will not go without it except at the sacrifice of flesh production in some degree on the part of the animals.

Sheep and lambs that are being fattened should be fed with discrimination. It is one of the highest attainments of the feeder's art to tell first how much food to give, and when to increase or reduce the ration. In all fattening, as in all feeding, it is important that the appetite should be kept reasonably good, without having it cloyed or too keen at any time. Of the two extremes it is better rather to feed not quite enough than to feed too much. It is therefore not wise in ordinary feeding to give the animals so much that they will leave some food uneaten in the racks. If any should be left a little less in quantity should be given, and if any is rejected because of coarseness or unsuitability, it should be removed before a fresh supply is given.

Before feeding can be done in best form, attention must first be given to the judicious division of the animals into lots about equal in stamina and size. When the different lots have thus been graded opportunity is given to practice the requisite variations in apportioning the food. When the animals are all to be sent to the one market and at the same time, some will have to be fed more strongly than others. When they are to be shipped as soon as ready opportunity is also given to push the different lots on as quickly as may be desired. Care, of course, should be exercised that they be not finished too quickly, and on the other hand they be not kept long when they are ready for the market.

The water supply is also greatly important, more especially when corn ensilage and roots are not freely used. The sheep should have access to it at least twice a day, and when they can get it at any time it is an advantage

to them. It is better to supply it to them if possible in the warmer parts of the building, to prevent congealing too quickly where the temperature is low. The idea of requiring sheep to go to a pond or brook in winter and drink from openings made in the ice does not commend itself to our sense of the fitness of things. Salt should also be furnished in plentiful supply.

The item of bedding is also one of much importance. Feed sheep ever so well and allow them to live in filthy quarters, and they will not do well. Usually they should be given fresh straw not less frequently than every third day, and in some seasons of peculiarly damp weather they should get it more frequently. It should not only be given to them freely in the sheds, but also in the yards. They are much prone to lie in the yards when they have opportunity, and it is well that it is so, for the sheep is an animal that is particularly fond of life out of doors.

Care should also be taken to remove the manure when necessary. As it accumulates in the sheds the presence of ammonia and other odors increases, unless indeed the manure freezes solid as it is made, and this is seldom the case in ordinary climates. It should therefore be removed from the sheds at intervals as occasion may require, and fresh supplies of bedding introduced after each removal.

In view of the simplicity of the operation it is a little surprising that the fattening of sheep has not been more extensively practiced. We may find a practical answer in the lack of facilities, but it is not a full explanation. The idea has in some way got abroad, that it will not pay to fatten sheep in the winter. But recent experiments conducted at our experiment station here have proved that it may be made to pay well, and if this be true of lambs on which a duty of 75 cents per head has to be paid in going into your country, how much more should it be true of lambs on which no such duty has to be paid when they are sent to the same markets.—Thos. Shaw, Ontario Agricultural College.

Prospective Pork Shortage.

"From March 1, 1893, to the close of the month of September there was a shrinkage of 930,000 head of hogs handled by the Western packers and dealers, compared with the same period last year," says the *Western Swineherd*. "This shortage is a pretty good indication that the receipts during the packing season will show a much more marked shrinkage. The summer just past has been one of unusual conditions. Money has been scarce the country over, and with hogs the best stock to realize on it is a fair presumption to suppose that they were sold as fast as marketable condition would admit, yet there was an unusual shortage—about 15 per cent. And now the packing season has opened with a strong market, tending upward. These things all indicate a future of good prices. The only thing that can possibly tend to weaken prices in the near future will be a decline in the demand for packers' products equaling the decline or shortage of hogs. This may be the effect of the widespread industrial depression, but is not likely to, as there are hopeful signs of a return to normal business conditions at an early day. The farmer who is intending to put stock on the market during the next ten months will therefore be wise to avoid all worry about prices and devote himself entirely to getting his stock in the best condition possible, as prices seem likely to keep a stiff upper lip till all the hogs now on deck are marketed."

"Now that American pork has gained admission to nearly or quite all of the markets of the world, swine-growers should study how to keep up the demand for it."

"Quality is being considered more than ever before, as the markets show. This is true of the demand in this country also. It will be noticed that light and medium weight hogs, rather than heavy ones, are commanding the best prices. They have been found to make the best ham and bacon. It is the study of the best swine-growers how to grow the hog that makes the most and best lean and fat bacon. The experiment stations are helping to solve this problem by tests at feeding with the various stuffs, and have made substantial progress. The experiments with feeding more ground wheat and oats mixed with corn meal, now going on, will throw more light on the question later on. If they shall prove that the typical lean and fat bacon can be made by that kind of feeding, it will open a new market for the wheat surplus, and tend largely to leveling up prices."

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.

SILVER AND GOLD EQUALLY SOUND.

GEORGE CANNING HILL.*

Those who, from interest or ignorance, set up a concerted outcry for "sound money," for "honest money," would have us think that gold only is that money; and their constant allegation in support of their worship of gold is that it possesses an almost unvarying value which entitles it to the exclusive name of standard. But the most cursory review of the facts of monetary history shows the fallacy of such an assumption. Gold appreciates and depreciates the same as silver. Silver will to-day bring as much per ounce of the commodities as it ever did. It is gold that has appreciated in consequence of legislation favorable to it, and because its annual production is steadily diminishing in the face of an increasing competition among civilized nations for its possession.

So to say that silver is no longer "honest money," equally with gold, simply because it has come under the ban of legislative conspiracy, accomplishing its selfish ends by surreptitious methods and at a time when neither of the two metals was in use, is to utter a monetary falsehood, for which no sincerely honest excuse can be framed or conceived. There is really no such fiction as a 78 or a 72-cent dollar, when a silver dollar will buy what it always would, or an ounce of silver will buy as much as it ever would of needed commodities. Why not say that a gold dollar which nobody ever sees, and so therefore made the "standard" dollar, is worth \$1.22 or \$1.28? But that is not the fashion of the argument with the creditor dynasty; they do not care to pull the wool over that eye.

A careful comparison of the purchasing power of gold and silver will show that both have appreciated in relation to commodities generally; the latter in comparatively small measure, the former immensely and ruinously. The reason for the great change in the relation of the two metals is obviously that one of them, silver, has by mistaken and mischievous legislation been deprived of its legal tender function.

And if gold, equally with silver, rises and falls, appreciates and depreciates, why is it any more sound and honest money than silver? How long ago was it that the proposition was made to demonetize gold instead of silver? Germany at one time seriously considered it. We of the United States were likewise talking of it. The supply of the yellow metal was then \$200,000,000 yearly; now it has dropped to \$124,000,000, and with gold alone as legal tender money for all amounts, with the annual supply diminishing, and other nations competing eagerly for it, how long will it be before falling prices (of commodities) will drag down all profits with them, and all further enterprise terminate in a universal panic that will precipitate industrial chaos and social confusion?

It is important above all things to understand what an enormous loss of wealth has been suffered by the country in consequence of the demonetization of silver, and the consequent appreciation of gold. Few people have any idea of the extent of the actual robbery deliberately committed. The accepted estimate is that the silver miners themselves submitted to a loss of \$8,000,000 a year, but how is it with the cotton-grower and the wheat-raiser? Let us see.

When silver was demonetized in 1873 cotton brought 16.4 cents per pound, in 1889 it brought 9.9 cents per pound, showing a clear loss of \$227,500,000 on the yield of the year which was 3,500,000,000 pounds. Averaging the output for the whole seventeen years, and the prices of the whole period, there is an average annual loss of \$83,000,000 on the cotton product, for the whole period. Subject to the same causes the wheat-growers of America lost \$100,000,000 a year, for the period in question. During these seventeen years, the two great agricultural interests of

the United States were mulcted in a sum of over \$3,000,000,000 as a result of the demonetization of silver. In comparison with this, how insignificant is the loss to the silver-producers which for the same period amounts to only \$129,287,220! Yet the taunt is kept up that the restoration of silver to its place beside gold is demanded chiefly or wholly by the mine-owners and the "silver States," and, therefore, for purely selfish reasons.

It is the creditor class only which is so loud in its demand for "honest money," a phrase which means only the dearest money, the money which wrings more toil and sweat from labor to obtain it. Our money system has been grossly tampered with at the instigation, and with the active contrivance of, our foreign creditors, for the sole and selfish purpose of increasing the value of our securities by them. This is robbing us with deliberate intent.

Are these immense losses to continue? Is this needless waste to go on? Are a comparatively few men who constitute the creditor class to be always allowed to discourage capital in its quest of enterprises that are productive, and deny employment to labor, that they may themselves grow rich, while the people are in consequence growing poor?

*Condensed for the Literary Digest from papers in American Journal of Politics, New York, September.

Kansas and Kansans.

We clip the following from our great and good contemporary, the KANSAS FARMER, erstwhile edited by Senator Peffer:

Sol Miller, of the Troy Chief, has been at the World's Fair and in a characteristic editorial justly remarks that "those persons who have come from the fair running down and belittling the Kansas building and exhibit, ought to be kicked to death by the father of a mule, and we would like to do it. The Kansas exhibit, both in the Kansas and Agricultural buildings, is a credit to the State, surpassed by no other State in the Union. The Kansas building is chock full of fine products, tastefully arranged and displayed. Prof. Dyche's display of stuffed animals, from the State University, beats anything of the kind on exhibition, and is the admiration of everybody. Governor Glick is on constant duty at the building, ready to welcome and show every courtesy to visitors from Kansas."

When a man declares that anything should be done by the father of a mule and then immediately declares that he would like to do that work, we have no quarrel with him. We are not the sort of an institution that he wants to do the work, and when he wants the job, and says so, thereby presumably declaring that he is the sort of an institution that in his opinion should do the work, we have no disposition to dispute his classification of himself.

However, we would like to know if Sol Miller really meant to say what he did say.

Secondly, we would like to know if such utterances are characteristic of him, as the great and good and truthful KANSAS FARMER asserts.

We should not be surprised if both questions had an affirmative answer. Nothing has yet been discovered on the earth or in the heavens above or in the waters beneath that a Kansan does not try to do, although it is something he assigns to the father of a mule; and he usually succeeds. When it comes to kicking at anything or about anything, a Kansan proposes to do the job, though he has to make an ass of himself; and he usually succeeds. Kansas itself is a kicker. It is in the soil, the air, the rain (and the lack of it) to kick. Kansas kicks at producing a good crop and then to hear the Kansans kick you would think that one-half of the people of the State were starving. Kansas kicks at being dubbed a drouthy, hot, windy State, and then to hear the Kansans yell and howl one would think they would have to lease land in Nebraska and Missouri upon which to build corn cribs and wheat granaries. Moderation is the unpardonable sin in a Kansan, as it is in a thermometer. A Kansan is dying either of starvation or indigestion; he is either freezing or baking; he is either bankrupt or ready to buy out the country—giving a mortgage on his land to do it; and he is always kicking about something and always declaring that Kansas is the best State in the Union; and all the

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time is about the best, heartiest, most generous and most enterprising fellow on the face of the earth. A Kansan is as uncertain and whimsical as is his State. One year he is a Republican—80 per cent. of him; the next year he is a Populist. In Kansas there are Prohibition, Ingalls and Jerry Simpson—freaks enough for one State. Ingalls and Simpson are notorious because they are kickers, and when a Kansan cannot kick at anything else he kicks at Prohibition and the Kansas building at the World's Fair. And we agree with Sol Miller that darn a man that would kick at a State building at the World's Fair that contains stuffed animals and Gov. Glick. Isn't that refreshingly Kansanian to declare that the Kansas exhibit "is a credit to the State, surpassed by no other State in the Union?" because it contains stuffed animals and a live man that was once a Governor!

But Kansans have no need to be ashamed of their State building at the World's Fair. It is a credit to the State, and nothing is too good for Kansas. And we like Kansans. They have always treated us and the Call mighty well. They are full of enterprise. No people are more intelligent. Their only fault is overpraise of their grand State, and they make of that a virtue. If it is discreditable for a bird to foul its own nest, very praiseworthy must be the Kansas warblers whose song, as they sit chipper on the edge of their nest, is that Kansas is the best State in the world and no one but a combined fool and liar will dispute it! Great is Kansas! So are the Kansans!—Farmer's Call.

Rules and Notes on Feeding.

The following rules and notes are the results of experiments by the Missouri Experiment Station:

1. Feed animals as much as they can digest without injuring their health.
2. Feed a "balanced ration," i. e., one in which the composition is in proportion to their needs.
3. Food is required to maintain animal heat: save food by providing warm but ventilated shelter for your stock.
4. Stimulate the digestive capacity of your animals by a variety of food, salt, etc.

Stock foods are composed of substances usually arranged into six groups.

1. Water—The amount varies with kinds of food. It is of no economic importance.
2. Ash—This is the residue left after burning away the combustible portions. It supplies the mineral ingredients to the animal body. A portion of the ash has a manurial value.
3. Protein—This is the nitrogenous portion of the food. It is used in the animal economy to form "muscle" and all other nitrogenous portions of the body; it also aids in the formation of fat. It is the most valuable ingredient.
4. Fat—This substance produces animal heat, or is stored up in the body as fat for future use. One pound of fat will produce as much heat as two and one-half pounds of carbohydrates.
5. Carbohydrates—This group includes the starches, gums, sugars, etc. They produce fat and heat.
6. Fiber—This substance has about the same composition as the carbohydrates, but it is much less digestible; it is of but little value.

Wouldn't it be well for farmers generally to keep a "black list" of those legislators, State and national, who are in the habit of opposing legislation favorable to their interests, and use the list at the polls? Such a precaution would be a mere matter of prudence and self-protection, rendered all the more pleasant, perhaps, by its slight flavor of revenge.—Rural New Yorker.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

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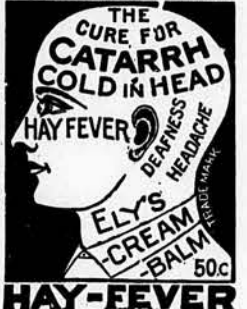
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The Family Doctor.

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

Official Surgery.

A letter before us says: "I recently read in a news letter from Chicago some account of a congress of official surgery, and as the article did not make the matter clear to my mind, I write to ask the Family Doctor for information. What is official surgery, and how does it differ from other or general surgery, and what are its advantages?"

Official surgery is but a branch or department of surgery in general. It is the latest subdivision of the general subject, and only recently erected upon a special foundation with its own literature and a corps of specialists called the American Association of Official Surgeons. The chief promoter and originator of the specialty is Dr. Pratt, of Chicago, who has achieved a wide and enviable reputation as an official specialist. Ten years ago little was known anywhere of a certain class of physical disorders that gave rise to that great army of sufferers called chronic invalids. In every city, town and country place they were and still are largely to be found, dragging along through years of poor, wretched half-dead and half-alive conditions of chronic invalidism. Greet one of them with "Good morning! How are you?" And the reply is, "Oh, tolerable; I'm just about the same. It seems as though I never would get well. I've doctored and doctored till I'm tired and sick of it and don't get any better. I guess I never will get well." And so many of them will run on until you change the subject and call them out of themselves to some other subject. And they are indeed poor and wretched, no matter whether they do or do not have the comforts and luxuries of life at command. For the poorest man in all the world is the man in poor health, and it is just that class of people that the new philosophy of official surgery takes out of the deep slough of despond, out of that heartless, hopeless, spiritless condition and sets them on foot again, clothed and in their right mind. It puts spring into their steps, joy into their hearts, good digestion into their stomachs, rest and sleep into their nights, the glow of health into their cheeks, and abounding energy and comfort into their whole frame. And this is how it is done: All people versed in geography know that the mouths or seaward outlets of the Nile, Mississippi, Orinoco, Amazon, Ganges and other great rivers of the world are all more or less blockaded and choked up with deltas, vast accumulations of silt and other material brought down from above, and it requires a large amount of high-grade special engineering to keep the channels free to commerce; jetties and other vast structures being sometimes required to maintain a deep, steady flow of water. And, strangely enough, the outlets of the human body show some characteristics quite analogous to the outlets of rivers. Congestion, slow, stagnant circulation of the blood, torpid, sluggish conditions of the excretory functions, especially of the bowel, sets up through the great sympathetic nerve a profound disorder of all the vital activities of the body. At start, a little irritation in the rectum from a fragment or spicula of bone, egg shell, oyster shell or other hard, indigestible substance, will cause contraction of the circular muscles that close the bowel against leakage, and it closes so tight, just as your eye does with a cinder or dust in it, that the blood cannot circulate freely through the hemorrhoidal veins. Swelling follows and piles result. Then there is more and more choking off of circulation and more and more disturbance of the whole physiological function of the body. Repair and nutrition are more and more interfered with, until the subject is sick all over and does not know just what is the matter. They take pills and powders and liquids and get worse. And the more drugging they do the worse they feel. Then some doctor is called, and nine out of ten of them never heard of official philosophy or treatment, or if they did it is only to ridicule and abuse it. And more drugs are fired at the poor unoffending stomach, until it finally rebels and breaks down and leaves its owner a chronic invalid, "and the last state of that man is worse than the first." Now, it is all this that official surgery clears up. It starts in by finding the cause of all this offending; then it removes the cause, like taking the splinter out of your hand before attempting to cure the hurt. Then when the cause of all the trouble is removed, by dilating and taking the clutch and grip out of irritable sphincters, removing dead piles and reducing live ones, and cleaning away the rubbish and debris that has accumulated in the various cavities whose self-clearing functions have been arrested by the general congestion, the normal circulation through all parts of the body begins again, and every contraction of

the heart then sends the red current of life through unobstructed channels clear to the surface and extremities of the body, and that impeded flow of blood soon wakes up and stimulates to right activities the reparative processes of the body. Every nerve and muscle feels a new thrill of life and energy, and in a little time there is a true and wonderful reconstruction and reparation of the whole system. People then begin to eat and sleep, to sing and leap, and when asked "How are you?" have no more doleful tales to tell. There is nothing "just tolerable" about them, but with bright eyes, glowing cheeks and ringing, resonant voice they say: "I'm all right! Never felt better in my life! Its simply marvelous what a little simple treatment has done for me! I'm a new creature!"

These people are in much the same condition of the electric light system. Their lamps are set in the eye sockets, but do not glow; their nerves have more or less current in them, but the power-house is working defectively, under enormous strain with little steam in the physiological boiler. But the machinery is automatic; connect up the conduction coils and the machinery all begins to move. The official surgeon simply touches the button and the conduction is on. Every nerve is a live wire through which the life currents of life thrill and throb and push and glow. The lamps in the dull sockets light to incandescence, the blood current bounds and thrills through its channels, flushes the capillaries and paints the cheek with the flush of the rose, warms the cold hands and feet and lightens and livens the dull brain and heavy head. Drugs can never touch that magic button save to make wider the break in the current. This is the great field and mission of official surgery, and many and rich are the trophies that already hang at the belt of the official surgeon. He is now achieving in that field the triumphs that the oculist has already achieved in the field of eye diseases.

Gossip About Stock.

W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, who attended the combination swine sale at Pawnee City, Neb., reports a large attendance of buyers who paid good prices. The choice tops went mainly to Kansas, and Mr. McCoy secured two sows and one boar that were selected by the Nebraska Poland-China Swine Association and sent to the World's Fair.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., who singly represented the Kansas sheep interest at the World's Fair, with his Merinos, was well rewarded and carried off nineteen prizes, seventeen of which were home-bred stock, which was more prizes on home-bred animals than was won by any other exhibitor. The Western-bred Merinos found much more favor with visiting sheepmen than did the Eastern stock, because of their better size and constitution.

Mr. Ed. Joldon, the well-known importer of draft and coach horses, at Elvaston, Ill., reports the sale of the four-year-old German coacher, Tuchtig, to Mr. A. S. Soderborg, the well-known horse breeder at Osco, Ill. The State fair visitors of 1892, at Des Moines, Lincoln and Topeka will recollect him in his three-year-old form, when he won first in strong competition at all three State fairs. He appeared this fall even better in his four-year-old dress and was strong enough to win first at St. Louis three weeks ago in a very strong ring. Every judge of a coacher, especially if he be familiar with the genuine Oldenbergs, at once pronounces him one of the best in the United States. If he has proper care and is bred to good toppy mares, we predict a record for his future sons and daughters, and Mr. Soderborg need have no fears as to the outcome of his \$2,000 investment. He was our first choice last year, and we hope in future to record good things concerning the history of the imported Tuchtig.

Lail's Successful Sale.

The third annual sale of Poland-China swine, made by F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., was held at his College Hill farm on October 19. A number of bids were sent to the auctioneer, Col. H. D. Smithson, by mail, by parties who could not attend, but they were too short to secure the pigs.

There were ninety-three pigs sold, and out of this number only four were over eight months old. The average price on the entire lot exceeded a little over \$30. The sales made were confined mainly to Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

The top sale of the whole offering brought \$103, and was one of a litter of nine, out of Black Nerry 6690, and by Lail's Victor 4298. This plum of the sale was captured by a Kansas breeder, J. A. Worley, of Sabetha. The remainder of the litter sold for \$305, an average for the litter of \$48.

The following Kansas breeders were purchasers at this sale: J. A. Worley, Sabetha; W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls; W. S. Batcock, Nortonville; A. B. Dille, Edgerton; R. Baldrige & Sons, Parsons; H. Voights, Red Clover.

Prices are 40 per cent. lower than real value on both grain and stocks.—National Provisioner.

A LANSINGBURG MIRACLE.

A RAILWAY MAN TALKS.

Literally Half Dead, His Case Pronounced Hopeless by Prominent Physicians. A Story of Unsurpassing Interest Verified Under Oath.

(From Troy, N. Y., Times.)

I am the most conservative reporter on the staff. I despise the chimerical, I court the real. I burrow in facts. I am from Lansingburg. We don't often get a good thing from there, but here is one. F. C. Kimball last night gave me the following: "I am a plain, straightforward man. Originally from Lansingburg, where now reside my mother, brother and sister. Several years ago I moved to Rochester. There I was in the employ of the Erie Railroad as yard and freight superintendent. After a strain to my back, caused by heavy lifting, three years ago, I developed so-called rheumatism. It was an increasing thing for two years—at times worse, again better. I worked intermittently. If I would shut my eyes I would fall down. My feet and legs soon lost feeling—were numb. This extended to my stomach and at times to my hands. Doctors Lee and Spencer, of Rochester, finally pronounced my case progressive locomotor ataxia, said it was incurable, and that they could only ease my sufferings, and so I lay. Up to this time I had been sick nearly two years. Before this and for several months I was confined to my bed. Pins stuck into my limbs the full length gave me no feeling whatever; my legs seemed wooden. To pound them gave off a noise like wood. So I say, as I lay there I was absolutely one-half dead—dead from the waist down. There was one word written in large characters all over that sick room—C-L-A-Y. Life departed from my limbs, that word best expressed what was left. You, of course, have read of John Marshall. The reporter in describing him, described me exactly. I sent for the remedy which cured him—for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, to Schenectady, N. Y., and tried them. I took them irregularly for two months. They didn't seem to help. All of a sudden one morning one of my legs began to prickle—seemed as though rubbed with nettles. Then, perhaps, you think I did not investigate that medicine. I began to mend fast; got some circulation, got control of my bowels, and after a few weeks got out of bed and tried to stand. At last I fetched it. Could walk—now can run. And Pink Pills cured me. The doctors said I couldn't be cured, but I am. What I am now telling you is merely a reiteration of what I long ago wrote to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, at Schenectady, and my affidavit to the same is now in their hands. Here also is a letter which my mother wrote to them and to which she has made affidavit, as you see."

186 Second Ave., LANSINGBURG, N. Y.

Dear Sirs:—My son Fred has just written you a letter concerning himself to which I desire to add a few words in entire corroboration of all he has said. He has told you of his agony and his cure. The remembrance of the whole thing makes me shudder as I think of it. It is all too wonderful for me. I was resigned to his fate. Now, as I look at him walking about and feeling well, with his old health and ambition returned, it does seem that he has been born again and rescued from death for a fact. Could I, therefore, say too much to you of thanks in the fullness of my gratitude? Can I well cease blessing you? Yet the intensity of my feelings make my words of thanksgiving to you seem but empty indeed; for the lost is found, and he that was dead is alive again. Yours, HARRIET J. KIMBALL.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 5th day of April, 1893. M. L. FANCHER, Notary Public.

Mrs. Kimball said: "While I believe in answers to prayer and prayed earnestly for his recovery, for I am a Christian woman, and believe my prayers were answered, I do think Pink Pills were the means the Lord used to effect my son's cure. I want you to meet my daughter, Mrs. G. H. Morrison, with whom we are living here, and the Rev. George Fairlee, pastor of Westminster church, who lives with us, and hear what they have to say." So Mrs. Kimball brought them in, and while the story as told was most complete and could be added to by nothing they might say, yet the reporter heard from the lips of the sister and their pastor, corroborative words of all that has been said. The reporter also ran across the son-in-law, Mr. G. H. Morrison, cashier of the National bank of Troy, and spoke to him of Mr. Kimball. He is a busy man and though he could only be detained for a moment, he said: "I know nothing of the case technically. He says he was cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I think that is about the size of it."

Mr. William H. Flandreau, the druggist at 814 River street, Troy, said: "It is the most wonderful cure from locomotor ataxia—a so-called incurable disease. Mr. Kimball tells me he owes his recovery to Pink Pills entirely, and I have every reason to believe him."

Pink Pills restore pale people and sallow complexions to the glow of health, and are

a specific for all the troubles peculiar to the female sex, while in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address.

The Horse.

Horse Notes.

The once mighty Martha Wilkes is drawing a top buggy in Boston.

Patchen Mambrino, sire of Walter E. 2:10, sold a few weeks ago at auction for \$100.

Free Coinage paced a mile in 2:15 at Emporia, reducing the track record two seconds.

Stamboul tried to beat 2:07½ at Nashville last week, but could do no better than 2:11½.

The fastest three-year-old trotters of the season are William Penn 2:13, Fantasy 2:13½, and Eoline 2:14½.

There is a possibility of a match between the trotter Directum 2:05¼ and the pacer Mascot 2:04, for \$2,500 a side.

Robert J. won the free-for-all pace at Nashville last Thursday, defeating Flying Jib, J. H. L. and Prince T., in 2:05¼, 2:05½ and 2:10½.

May Marshall paced a mile in 2:08¼ at Nashville last Thursday, which is the fastest mile ever paced by a mare, either in a race or against time.

About 1,800 accessions to the ranks of 2:30 trotters and 2:25 pacers have already been reported for 1893, and it is thought that at least 3,000 new-comers to the unwieldy list will be reported this season. A change in the basis for registration will soon have to be made.

Directum reduced his record to 2:05¼ at Nashville last Wednesday. This smashes the stallion record, the four-year-old record and the race record for trotters. Directum now holds every desirable record excepting the one held by Nancy Hanks, and he will try for it before the season is over.

Harold, by Hambletonian 10, Enchantress, the sire of Maud S. 2:08¾, and thirty-eight others in the 2:30 list, died October 9. While the horse was known principally as the sire of the ex-queen, there are but few that excel him in the transmission of extreme speed to descendants. Among the horses that trace to Harold are Robert J. 2:06¾, Alix 2:07¾, Kremlin 2:07¾, and nine others that can go in better time than 2:17. He has 257 descendants in the 2:30 list.

Buying a Horse.

Some one who has evidently "been there and knows a thing or two," says: "Don't buy a horse in harness. Unhitch him and take everything off but his halter and lead him around. If he has a corn or is stiff or has any other failing you can see it. Let him go by himself a ways, and if he staves right into anything you know he is blind. No matter how clear and bright his eyes are he can't see any more than a bat. Back him, too. Some horses show their weakness or tricks in that way when they don't in any other. But be as smart as you can you'll get caught sometimes. Even an expert gets stuck. A horse may look ever so nice and go a great pace and yet have fits. There isn't a man who could tell it until something happens. Or he may have a weak back. Give him the whip and off he goes for a mile or two, then all of a sudden he stops on the road. After a rest he starts again, but he soon stops for good and nothing but a derick can start him.

"The weak points of a horse can be better discovered while standing than while moving. If he is sound he will stand firmly and squarely on his limbs without moving them, with legs plump and naturally poised; or if the foot is taken from the ground and the weight taken from it, disease may be suspected, or at least tenderness, which is the precursor of disease. If the horse stands with his feet spread apart, or straddles with his hind legs, there is a weakness in his loins and the kidneys are disordered. Heavy pulling bends the knees. Bluish, milky-cast eyes in horses indicate moon-blindness or something else. A bad-tempered one keeps his ears thrown back; a kicking horse is apt to have scarred legs; a stumbling horse has blemished knees. When the skin is rough and harsh and does not move easily to the touch; the horse is a heavy eater and digestion is bad. Never buy a horse whose breathing organs are at all impaired. Place your ear at the heart and if a wheezing sound is heard it is an indication of trouble."—Breeder's Gazette.

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.

Opinions of Woman.

Shakespeare said that woman's fickle—his opinions we reverse;
But he had old-fashioned notions; he's been dead this many a year.

Browning said they all love great men, whether young or whether old,
That we like a god and man combined in one to charm and fo'd!

Could we make her as the man, said Tennyson,
Sweet love were slain,
And there is no fairer picture than his beautiful Elaine.

And Will Carleton, with his frankness, says that
till a heart beats not,
Shall the kind deeds of a woman be by human man forgot.

Higginson, so puzzled, asks us, soul of fire in woman's clay,
Where, I wonder, shall your place be in the realms of endless day?

Byron tells us that more power lies in woman's one soft word
Than in all the vain rebukings that the world has ever heard!

Then, again, "believe a woman," yes, and trust her just as soon,
As you see December roses, or the ice in sunny June!

Walter Scott wrote of our weakness, but he compensates us now,
For he says "in pain and anguish," then, "a ministering angel thou."

Dryden said they hug offenders and forgive offenses past,
Then he comments on it briefly, saying "sex unto the last!"

Alexander Pope said, "Happy is the blameless verbal lot,"
For she is the world forgetting, and by it has been forgot.

Otway said the greatest of ills in the past have women done,
Caused long wars, betrayed cities, in the course of ages run.

Yet he thinks they're very lovely, and to temper man were made,
Brightness, purity and Heaven in their love he sees arrayed!

Campbell said the world was sad, and all the garden was a wild;
Man, the human; man, the hermit, sighed until the woman smiled!

Lowell says perfected woman is the earth's most noble thing;
And Coleridge, as holiest, a mother's love would bring!

Burns says that nature swears the dears her noblest work she classes,
"Her 'prentice han' she tried on man, and then she made true lasses."

Goldsmith said when lovely woman stoops to find that men betray,
Then no charm can soothe her sorrow, naught can wash her guilt away.

And that sweetest bard, Longfellow, said that when the maiden passed
It did seem like ceasing music—much too exquisite to last!

Addison said that the woman who deliberates is lost;
Moore, the maid whose heart is stolen, will pursue at any cost.

J. G. Saxe says that most evils which befall our hapless race
Are results, oft indirectly, of the "woman in the case!"

Shelley said, "I fear the kisses, but thou needest not fear mine;
Innocent is this devotion with which my heart worships thine!"

—Isabel Archer.

A WONDERFUL STORY.

In the half forgotten book, "The Marvelous Country; or Three Years in Arizona," by S. W. Coggens, the author mentions an old Zuni Indian who spoke of the intrepidity and courage shown by the Zunis in resisting the attacks of the Spaniards as well as of the Apaches and Navajoes, until, warming with the subject, he insisted upon accompanying and showing the very spot where the attack had been made by Coronado's army, and which had so nearly proved fatal to that great chief.

The author goes on:

"The old man seemed so anxious that we should once more visit the site of old Zuni, and in his company, that the doctor and myself, nothing loath to again witness its beauties, accepted the invitation, only requiring that the visit should be paid during the afternoon, as on the morrow we had determined to start for the Rio Grande.

It was late in the afternoon when we started, in company with the cacique, to view the place which 320 years before a little handful of Spaniards had so gallantly assaulted and carried by storm—the ancient city of Cibola, where, as the cacique informed us, the Zunis had won a name for themselves that would never be forgotten. Passing the "Sacred Spring," and down through the narrow, rocky gorge at the foot of the mesa, we commenced to climb the steep and rugged path that led to the height above us.

We made our first halt upon a terrace, or ledge, about 250 feet above the plain. Around

the outer edge of this terrace formerly had been constructed a wall of rock, traces of which were plainly discernible, and must have afforded complete protection against any assaulting party, so perfectly did it command the only means of approach. Indeed, it seemed to us that a dozen men might have successfully held it against a thousand.

Standing upon the narrow ledge, scarcely ten feet in width, the old man depicted in glowing terms the contest, and told us how they had hurled great rocks from the wall upon the heads of the invaders of their homes; how the great chief himself had been felled to the earth by one of them, and of blood flowing like water.

Indeed, the old man seemed never to tire of the subject; and as we slowly made our way up the difficult path, listening to the earnest and impressive traditions regarding the valor of his ancestors, I could but sympathize with him when he said, "The Zunis were a happy and prosperous people until the Spaniards came among them; they warred for the protection of their homes and for the honor of their women, it is true, but the strife was never of their own seeking; they only fought when obliged to; then they fought honestly, man to man; there was no nation that could stand against the Zunis.

"Montezuma had protected them since the creation of the earth. Had he not instructed them how to manufacture their own clothing, to raise their food out of the ground, to raise flocks and herds, to build houses to live in? Were they not more prosperous than the wild tribes who wandered over the country but to destroy and lay waste?"

"They had always prospered until the Spaniards came. Then all was changed. From the day that those people came they had been cursed. Montezuma no longer regarded them with his former love; the Spaniards had made his heart cold towards them; but the Great Spirit would again kindle the flame in his heart. It must be a punishment that he had sent upon them, because they, his children, had permitted the sacred flame to burn dimly that he had kindled with his own hands upon the altar of the estufus; but they relied upon the promise he had made them, that he would one day return and lead them, as of old—for was not Montezuma the very embodiment of truth?"

In this garrulous, simple manner the old man entertained us as we toiled up the steep, precipitous sides of the mesa, enchainning our attention so completely that we gave heed to but little else, and had actually ascended the highest of the three terraces before I was aware that we were standing upon a narrow shelf scarcely twelve inches in width, although 800 feet above the plain.

When I at length realized the fact, I was, indeed, startled at the novel and perilous situation in which we found ourselves; nor were my fears in the least allayed by noticing the nervous and excited manner with which Don Rafael, who seemed ever on the alert for our safety, called our attention to the fast growing darkness, as he urged us to at once commence the descent.

Upon our left was a huge wall of rock and earth, towering nearly 300 feet above our heads, and apparently so smooth as not to afford footing for a living creature, while upon our right for nearly 800 feet below was empty space.

The dizzy heights at which we stood, the narrow path before us, the vast abyss below, the growing darkness, the danger of the descent, all seemed to have been forgotten in the desire to hear the old man, who still kept on in his low monotone, utterly oblivious of everything save the Zunis and their history, when, carelessly stepping upon a small stone, which rolled under my foot, before I could possibly recover myself, I was precipitated over the bluff, and in a moment found myself sliding down its almost perpendicular side, feet foremost.

In the twinkling of an eye I was far beyond the reach of my companions, who, upon hearing the noise made by my fall, turned towards me, and stood aghast, but powerless to aid me. My first thought was that I should be dashed to pieces upon the rocks at the foot of the bluff; the next that I might possibly manage to save myself upon one of the terraces beneath.

All this time I was acquiring greater momentum, until it seemed as though I was fairly flying into the very arms of the horrible death which stood staring me so steadily in the face. Not a bush or shrub could I see growing upon the precipitous sides; there was nothing, absolutely nothing, for me to cling to, and the stones and earth which I disturbed in my descent were falling in a shower around me.

Convinced that death was inevitable, I became perfectly reconciled to the thought. My mind comprehended in a moment the acts of a lifetime. Transactions of a most trivial character, circumstances the remembrance of which had been buried deep in memory's vault for years, stood before me in bold relief; my mind recalled with the rapidity of lightning, and yet retained a distinct impression of every thought.

I seemed to be gliding swiftly and surely out of the world, but felt no fear, experi-



TAKE THE HINT.

WHEN'ER an anxious group is seen
Around some monthly magazine
Or paper that is daily whirled
To every quarter of the world,
The smiling crowd, you may depend,
Above some illustrations bend
That advertise the strength and scope
And purity of IVORY SOAP.

But while they smile or praise bestow
And wonder whence the ideas flow,
The fact should still be kept in mind
That people of the knowing kind
Will let no precious moments fly
Until the IVORY SOAP they try,
And prove on garments coarse and fine,
The truth of every sketch and line.

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enced no regret at the thought, on the contrary, rejoiced that I was so soon to see with my own eyes the great mystery concealed behind the veil; that I was to cross the deep waters and be at rest.

I thought I heard the sound of many voices, in wonderful harmony, coming fresh from the far-off distance, though from what direction I could not tell.

My momentum had become so great that I seemed to experience much difficulty in breathing; and I remember that I was trying to explain to my own satisfaction why this should be so, when the heel of my right boot struck the corner of a small stone that chanced to be firmly imbedded in the earth, and therefore offered so much resistance to my descent that upon striking it I was thrown forward upon my face. The stone without doubt saved my life.

I have a clear recollection that, as I was thrown forward, I instinctively threw my arms out, whether to act as a protection to my face, or to enable me to grasp something, I do not know; but one of my hands struck against the sharp edge of something, and I grasped it and clung to it with a tenacity that a dying man only can understand.

I have always, since that day, understood perfectly the feeling that induces a drowning man to catch at a straw that he sees floating near him.

How it was that I succeeded in grasping it, or holding it, or manage to make it afford me a kind of support, I have no idea.

I remember of thinking that I had stopped; of being aware that I was bleeding badly; of wondering if I was dead, and why such an eternity of time had elapsed since my

foot had slipped; and then darkness closed around me.

I was aroused by a sharp pain in my left arm, and opening my eyes saw two or three persons standing around me whom I did not recognize, though I realized the fact that I was not dead, and immediately relapsed once more into a state of insensibility, to be again aroused by a terrible twinge of pain in my arm.

Opening my eyes, I saw the doctor with a pair of scissors, which I recognized as my own, in his hand, with which he seemed to be engaged in cutting my coat sleeve, while a confused mass of something seemed above and around him on all sides. At first I could not seem to understand what it meant, then I knew them to be human faces, and then—

When I next awoke I was lying in my blankets, with, I was sure, a broken arm, and was pretty well convinced by the feeling of my body that I had not a bone in it that was not in some manner injured. The doctor was sitting a short distance from me complacently smoking his pipe in the bright light of the camp fire.

I said to him: "Well, old fellow, you seem to be taking it easy."

He replied: "Yes; and if you know when you're well off, you'll do the same thing. Go to sleep again, and in the morning you shall know about it."

Reader, I obeyed orders, because I couldn't help it. I went to sleep.

"How's your arm this morning, and how do you feel?"

"Sore! Tell me about it, doctor."

"Tell you about it? I wish I could. The

Almost Everybody now knows that Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is the Quickest, Purest and Best of all the Baking Powders, and everybody should know that 99% of the Baking Powders contain Ammonia, Alum, Lime or other hurtful ingredients.

What a revelation to the good housewife when she uses her first can of DR. PRICE'S and beholds the beautiful work it does, so immeasurably superior to that of any other.

first thing we knew of your mishap, we saw you going down the face of the bluff on your back, at a rate of speed that would have put to shame old Pegasus himself, without even the compliment of notifying us of your intended trip. It was some seconds before I comprehended the situation, and even then we could neither of us do anything, and certainly never expected to see you alive again.

"We listened and heard you call from away down below that you were 'all right,' and then Don Rafael started off like the wind, and almost before the old cacique or I had time to collect our senses, and think how we could render you any assistance, he was back with a half dozen Zunis and some lariats. I declare I don't think he was gone five minutes. When you think of the distance he was obliged to travel to the pueblo and back, it seems incredible that he could have gotten over the ground in such a short space of time.

"They went to the terrace above you, and Don Rafael and one of the Zunis were lowered to the spot where you lay, attached the ropes around your body, and you were then hoisted, more dead than alive, to the ledge where the Zunis stood, after which you were carried upon their shoulders to the plain below. We laid you upon the grass, and I made an examination to ascertain the extent of your injuries, and greatly to my satisfaction and delight found that your only serious injury was a broken arm. I managed to successfully set it, after which you were brought here. It was really a most wonderful escape; the thing couldn't be done once in 10,000 times, for, with the exception of your broken arm, which isn't a bad fracture by any means, and some pretty rough old bruises, you are quite unharmed. A few days will set you all right again. I only wish I had some arnica for you."

The Cow and the Iced Melon.

Not long ago, when the mercury down at Ocala, Fla., was climbing near the top of the tube, two young men decided to agreeably surprise their young lady friends by a treat of iced watermelon for dinner. After studying over the matter awhile they decided that an ice-cold melon was not good enough—did not begin to show their appreciation of the young ladies—so they went down into their pockets and purchased two bottles of the finest claret in the city, emptied them into the melon, then sent it to the hotel with instructions to place it in a cool place.

This was done, and all would have been well had not the hotel folks decided to treat the guests to a fine melon the same day. The rich, wine-filled melon lay side by side with the melon flavored only by nature, and yet the sameness on the outside remained undisturbed. At the proper time the colored factotum was ordered to prepare the hotel melon for the table. No one except the young men knew anything about the wine being put in the melon. As soon as the knife laid the melon open the peculiar odor satisfied the waiter that it was spoiled. A brief consultation was held, and the unanimous verdict was that it was no good. It was taken out and placed in the cow lot, where a mild-eyed Jersey lay dreaming the hours away. The bovine, knowing a good thing when she saw it, was soon on the outside of the melon, wine and all.

Now, two quarts of wine is a pretty stiff drink even for a cow, and it soon began to tell on her, and for a time she made things lively, trying to stand on her head, kicking her heels, trying to waltz, tugging at the fence with her horns, and acting as if she was half crazy to paint the town red in her own way. Finally the heavy debauch proved too much for her. She took the hiccoughs, staggered around awhile, fell down, and began snoring. Since then she has refused to eat plain melon.

Marion Crawford opens up a new line of thought in his article entitled "Rome, the Capital of a New Republic," appearing in the October *Cosmopolitan*. It is not likely that the October number will have the success which attended that for September. The extraordinary spectacle was presented of a 12½-cent magazine selling for 50 and 75 cents, and many hundreds were even sold at \$1 each. Probably the record remains without a parallel, in periodical sales, of a number proving so interesting that after 211,000 copies had been sold, the News Company had orders for 50,000 more than they could supply, while dealers in various parts of the country, discovering the esteem in which the magazine was held, immediately raised their prices to double, treble, quadruple, and in many cases to eight times the regular price. The publishers do not yet know what their real circulation is, owing to the limited capacity of their presses; but machinery is being put in place which will supply an edition for December exceeding 300,000, and during that month it will be possible to determine just how many *Cosmopolitans* the public will buy.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

The Sweetest Days.

BY NANNIE BEAUCHAMP JONES.

The sweetest days of all the year,
When life is like a dream to me,
Are when the artist, nature, weaves
A golden robe for vine and tree.

I sit beneath a forest tree,
And watch the leaves, as, fluttering down,
They softly fall on lap and feet
In lovely heaps of gold and brown.

A purling brook flows at my feet,
And mirrored in its dimpled face,
The crown of gold the willows wear,
That fringe the banks in drooping grace.

The clear, cool water rippling by,
With musical murmur, soft and low,
Purling and eddying o'er pebbly bed
Down to the reedy glade below.

A purple haze, like a bridal veil,
Hangs o'er the mountain's lofty crest,
Behind which the sun is just now sinking
And with a hallow of light is flooding the west.
Baxter Springs, Kas.

MY MONKEY ASSISTANT.

On my last trip to Central America in search of rare and curious insects and reptiles, a friend, a sea captain, presented me with a little spider monkey. I named him Don Juan.

When I had selected a suitable dwelling place in the mountains and had regularly gone to housekeeping, prepared for a long season of naturalist's work, Don Juan soon accustomed himself to his surroundings, and before long I found that he was an excellent guide to all the region round.

If I was in an unexplored jungle, he was as sure to guide to the right path out as was my compass, whining and otherwise showing his impatience if I took a path that did not meet his ideas of the right way home, and dropping back into my coat pocket with a contented chuckle if his advice was taken.

Sometimes, if he wanted to turn his face homeward and I was otherwise inclined, his insistence was not altogether agreeable, as he did not hesitate to climb to my shoulders and twitch my mustache or pull my hair to attract my attention. As a rule, however, his advice as to directions was heeded, and more than once his unerring memory of places and paths was of help to me.

For a long time his usefulness ceased the moment he came under the roof, and he was then transformed into an unmitigated botheration. Being a spider monkey, his voice was an ear-splitting one, and there was no peace or quietness for me if he was shut up in his cage against his will.

Frequently Don Juan would go on long tours of exploration into the tallest trees around the house. On these trips many a mother bird was driven from her nest, and scores of insects were tucked away in his pouting cheeks. From these forages he was likely to return at the most inopportune moment, perhaps pulling at my glasses just as I had fallen into a refreshing doze in the very midst of my breakable treasures as I was preserving or pinning up some especially valuable insect.

Of course this sort of thing would not do. My bread and butter depended upon the extent, variety and perfect condition of the insects that I should send back to the Northern museums, and it always appeared to be the rarest specimens which he picked up before I could drive him away. Yet if I reproved him in a harsh manner he would go off in a fit of the sulks, during which he was almost sure to show his disgust and sense of injury by tearing up or breaking some valuable thing that my remoteness from any market made it impossible for me to replace.

On one of our trips I stopped to inspect a fallen cocoanut palm, knowing that whip scorpions and other things were likely to be found in the decaying wood. Among the first objects that met our eyes—for Don Juan was sitting on the log an interested observer of all that was happening—was a colony of Mutillae, the brilliant scarlet, fire ants, both the bite and sting of which cause the most unbearable torments. These beautiful creatures, in most showy contrast with the dull colored rotting timber, were too great a temptation for Don Juan, and before I realized his danger he had pounced down upon them and begun tucking them away into his mouth.

His chuckle of delight at his discovery had hardly died in his throat before he set up the most heartrending shrieks and screams, rolling over and over in the grass in a mad attempt to brush off the ants, which had now swarmed all over him. His life was saved by the nearness of a brook into which I hastily pitched him that the ants might be drowned off; but for a number of days he was a sadly swollen monkey, and it was quite a week before he was able to close his lips over his inflamed tongue.

After that experience it was only necessary for me to place one of the fire ants mounted on a pin on my table to insure the

safety of all the treasures thereon. So well did Don Juan remember the lesson and so quick was he to recognize this danger, that if I so much as reached up to the shelf where the ant was usually kept, he promptly disappeared from the room. Strange to say, he never seemed to regard its presence on my table as due to my will, although he often saw me put it there; for he was never resentful while it remained. He was always most appreciative and affectionate, however, when I put it into a drawer and with many flourishes locked it up. In this way I was always after that able to feel secure against his sudden onslaught among my most valued treasures.

Little by little it dawned upon me that Don Juan's wonderful aptness for mimicking everything I did might be very useful to me, and after some practice with insects that I did not value I found that such was the case.

Taking a mixed lot of insects in which flies, beetles, bugs, and those of the grasshopper tribe, were all jumbled together in the killing jar, I would begin sorting them into four groups, while the monkey looked on with eyes that were bright with curiosity. Soon he discovered that I would allow him to do the same with them when I stopped, and by carefully watching him and punishing him when one was roughly handled or put in his mouth, or in the wrong group, I soon had him trained into a most helpful assistant.

As flies had to be mounted on pins, beetles put into alcohol, bugs packed in sawdust or cork chips, and the grasshoppers rolled into paper cones and packed in cotton, this work of separating was a great help to me when I had had a big day's collecting and had brought back a large number of specimens that had to be cared for at once.

I was never able, however, to make Don Juan as intelligently useful as a monkey that Bates, the explorer, tells of, which would go to the garden and bring back any fruit that had been asked for, which was taught to use a rubber stamp in marking the papers in which butterflies were folded for transportation, and which could be trusted to pick a chicken without mutilating it.

Don Juan was always a most erratic little servant; when I most wanted peace and quietness he was most anxious to be officious; when I needed his services he was most likely to be missing, though I knew right well that he was in some nearby hiding place, where his eager eyes were peeping out at me in roguish delight at my repeated but useless calls.

However, in many ways my little monkey assistant endeared himself to me, and I had a hard time persuading myself to leave him behind when I returned to the North.—Dr. Aaron, in N. Y. Press.

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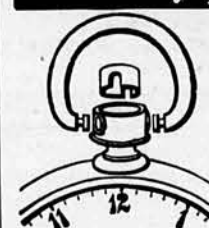
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An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

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"Our Farming" is the title of a new book by T. B. Terry. In it he shows how he bought a farm and made a success of cultivating it. The book is plainly and entertainingly written and contains many good practical thoughts by a practical man who knows what he is writing about. The book is published by the Practical Farmer Co., of Philadelphia, and should be in every farmer's library.

The next meeting of Shawnee County Horticultural Society will be held at the residence of Walter Bates, in Auburndale, on Thursday, October 26, commencing at 10 o'clock. The outline of the program is, "Varieties of Apples for Profit," A. L. Entsminger; "Picking and Storing Apples," B. F. Van Orsdall; "Cider and Vinegar," Philip Lux; "Canning Fruit for Domestic Use," Mrs. Parkhurst.

A proposition is to be submitted to the voters of Shawnee county to vote bonds to be used in the erection of a new court house. The need of the new building conceded, the present is unquestionably a proper time to take up the work. The employment of those who want to work but can find nothing to do is a necessary prerequisite to the restoration of prosperity in general. That the requirements of the county long ago outgrew the old court house, making it necessary to lease office rooms in other buildings, is known to every tax-payer.

The 4,000 employees of the Union Pacific railroad are likely to have a good opinion of government administration of that system, for such is its operation under the receivers appointed by the United States court. Already it is reported that their wages have been increased to an extent which aggregates \$75,000 per month. The road is now operated for the purpose of conserving the value of the property by serving the public, rather than for the purpose of enriching certain speculators in control of it.

The KANSAS FARMER has arranged for, and will, within a few weeks, begin the publication of a series of popular, common-sense papers on entomology. These will be illustrated with engravings which will be made especially for this journal. The articles will be entertaining as well as instructive, as will be readily understood by every reader of the KANSAS FARMER when we state that they will be prepared by Prof. E. A. Popenoe. Both agriculture and horticulture are now, to a considerable degree, a battle with bugs. To be prepared to wage this battle successfully requires knowledge of the enemy and the weapons he uses, as well as an acquaintance with our own means of warfare. When Prof. Popenoe's series commences be sure to save every number, for the entire series will be worth to every farmer more than the price of the KANSAS FARMER for a year.

THE SENATE WITH THE PEOPLE.

When the extra session of Congress was convened and the repeal bill was rushed through the House under pressure from monetary interests and from the White House, it seemed as if nothing could stay the mad rush of interest-eaters and money-dealers by which they were likely to plunge the common people—the industrious and the poor, as distinguished from those of fixed incomes—into poverty and ruin. The firm stand taken by the people's friends in the Senate has, however, surprised not only the administration, but also the money power, which grows to find itself not invincible in its efforts to control the Senate of the United States.

Last week the New York Press secured a poll of the Senators, showing their positions as to repeal of the Sherman act, as follows:

DEMOCRATS AGAINST REPEAL.

Bate (Tenn.). Irby (S. C.).
Berry (Ark.). Jones (Ark.).
Blackburn (Ky.). Kyle (S. D.).
Butler (S. C.). Martin (Kas.).
Call (Fla.). Morgan (Ala.).
Cockrell (Mo.). Fugh (Ala.).
Coke (Texas). Keach (N. D.).
Colum (Ga.). Vance (N. C.).
Daniel (Va.). Vest (Mo.).
George (Miss.). Walthall (Miss.).
Harris (Tenn.). White (La.).—22.

Democrats who oppose unconditional repeal, but who will vote for it if they cannot get a chance to vote for a compromise:

Camden (W. Va.). Pascoe (Fla.).
Faulkner (W. Va.). Ransom (N. C.).
Hunt (Va.). Turpie (Ind.).—6.

DEMOCRATS FOR REPEAL.

Brice (Ohio). Mills (Texas).
Caffery (La.). Mitchell (Wis.).
Gibson (La.). Murphy (N. Y.).
Gordon (Ga.). Palmer (Ill.).
Gorman (Md.). Smith (N. J.).
Gray (Del.). Vlas (Wis.).
Hill (N. Y.). Voorhes (Ind.).
Lindsay (Ky.). White (La.).—17.

REPUBLICANS FOR REPEAL.

Aldrich (R. I.). Hoar (Mass.).
Allison (Iowa). Lodge (Mass.).
Chandler (N. H.). McMillan (Mich.).
Cullom (Ill.). Morrill (Vt.).
Davis (Minn.). Perkins (Ili.).
Dixon (R. I.). Platt (Conn.).
Dolph (Ore.). Proctor (Vt.).
Frye (Maine). Quay (Pa.).
Gallinger (N. H.). Sherman (Ohio).
Hale (Maine). Stockbridge (Mich.).
Hawley (Conn.). Washburn (Minn.).
Higgins (Del.). Wilson (Iowa).—24.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST REPEAL.

Cameron (Pa.). Pettigrew (S. D.).
Dubois (Idaho). Lower (Mont.).
Hansbrough (N. D.). Shoup (Idaho).
Jones (Nev.). Teller (Col.).
Mitchell (Ore.). Wolcott (Col.).—10.

POPULISTS, ANTI-REPEAL.

Allen (Neb.). Peffer (Kas.).—3.
Stewart (Nev.).

Republicans who would vote for unconditional repeal, but favor compromise:

Carey (Wyo.). Squire (Wash.).
Manderson (Neb.).

Thus, the total number of Senators who favor unconditional repeal of the Sherman law is forty-one, while those who oppose repeal or favor some compromise is forty-five. The Democrats are particularly in a bad situation to apply the usually all-potent power of a caucus, for the anti-repealers are not only more but also mightier than the repealers. The closing days of last week and Monday of this week witnessed a prolonged effort to effect a compromise. The measure proposed provided for the cessation of silver purchases twelve months hence; for the coinage of the silver bullion now owned by the Treasury and the retirement of all paper money of lower denomination than ten dollars. Many of the Western Senators who were far from satisfied with this proposition thought it better to agree to it rather than to prolong the present uncertainty on their responsibility. But the President and the Senators who represent especially the moneyed interests, refused to listen to anything but unconditional repeal of the Sherman act, and it had become manifest by Monday evening that no compromise can be effected without further discussion. The debate was therefore resumed and is likely to be continued for an indefinite time unless the rules of the Senate can be so changed as to make it possible to cut off debate and force a vote. It is, indeed, not improbable that the extra session will prove fruitless as to this measure, for while the majority of the Senate appears to be with the people and to be more united in that interest since the refusal of the repealers to consider the compromise proposition, the House has so committed itself against silver that no agreement of the

two branches of Congress is probable. The silver question is not unlikely to occupy a large place in the politics of the future.

News is received at a late hour that many of the silver Democrats have decided to drop the fight and allow the question of repeal to come to a vote. It is now thought that the vote on some of the amendments to the proposed repeal bill will be reached by Thursday of this week. The silver men are probably beaten, as the KANSAS FARMER feared at the outset of the fight they would be.

A RASH YOUNG CONGRESSMAN.

Congressman Charlie Curtis, of Kansas, is serving his first term. If this statement were in need of circumstantial proof it would be necessary only to cite the fact that he has recently introduced a bill to abolish a list of government expenses amounting to almost \$121,000 per year. These expenses are largely salaries and personal perquisites of executive appointees and are all custom house charges at unimportant points along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Their duty is supposed to be to collect import duties on goods passing through their offices. But the entire revenue collected at this cost of \$121,000 is only \$23,097.73, leaving a deficit of nearly \$98,000 per year. That the interests of the people demand just the action proposed by Mr. Curtis is beyond question. But before the young man from Kansas shall have been in Congress the two years of his present term he will doubtless have learned that protecting the interests of the people, saving of revenue, protection of the Treasury, are far less likely to conserve his own political peace and prosperity than would be a care for the interest of tax-eaters. The young Kansan's honest audacity may possibly be accounted for on the ground that his State is an interior one and contains none of the ports sought to be abolished, so that he is not likely to encounter political opposition from them. The ports included in the bill, their receipts and expenses are given in the following list:

District and Port.	Receipts.	Expenses.
Albany (Edenton), N. C.	\$ 199.87	\$ 1,784.77
Alexandria, Va.	161.56	1,232.19
Annapolis, Md.	2.35	924.80
Barnstable, Mass.	940.49	4,369.20
Braxton (Brownville), Tex.	1,079.54	33,149.20
Burlington, Ia.	15.00	478.00
Burlington (Trenton), N. J.		187.80
Castine, Me.	164.14	3,454.52
Chattanooga, Tenn.		462.50
Beaufort, N. C.		1,142.00
Erlington and Warren, R. I.		150.00
Charleston (Cape Charles City), Va.	35.00	2,129.00
Corpus Christi, Tex.	16,902.96	26,978.15
Eastern (Christfield), Md.		2,598.38
Edgarton, Mass.	554.31	2,370.74
Frenchman's Bay, (Ellsworth), Me.	270.52	3,560.82
Galena, Ill.		350.00
Georgetown, S. C.	31.09	1,060.27
Great Egg Harbor (Somerset's Point), N. J.	51.00	809.22
Humboldt (Eureka), Cal.	683.25	2,780.85
Kennebunk, Me.	3.70	584.00
La Crosse, Wis.	10.00	350.00
Little Egg Harbor (Tuckerton), N. J.	13.00	291.80
Machias, Me.	857.21	2,622.16
Michigan (Grand Haven), Mich.	200.70	5,708.32
Nantucket, Mass.	60.00	347.50
Natchez, Miss.	.50	500.00
Paducah, Ky.		350.00
Pamlico (New Berne), N. C.	51.67	3,670.74
Rock Island, Ill.	3.58	350.41
Saco, Me.	27.50	895.65
Sag Harbor, N. Y.		416.08
St. Mark's (Cedar Key), Fla.	10.37	2,378.72
St. Mary's, Ga.	105.41	1,399.98
Southern Oregon (Coo's Bay), Ore.		1,832.00
Tappanannock, Va.		532.64
Tache (Brashear) Va.	14.55	3,163.00
Vicksburg, Miss.	18.35	500.00
Wiscasset, Me.	671.16	5,127.02
Yaquina, Oregon.	25	1,103.76
York, Me.		250.02

But it is scarcely probable that the beneficiaries of these expenses will fail to prevent the passage of Curtis' bill. Further, they are not likely to be slow in punishing the young Kansan for attempting to interfere with their sinecures. The method of procedure in such cases is not unfrequently for such of the persons as would be affected by the passage of the bill to call to memory any politicians in the offending Congressman's district with whom they may have had acquaintance. Careful correspondence may be opened or the acquaintances may be visited and arrangements perfected for sending them to the next nominating convention. If this method succeeds, there is liable to be surprise at the discovery of

so much and so widespread opposition to his renomination. If this does not work he may be let drop at the polls. But usually it is not necessary to go as far as either of these methods. Somebody is likely to see Charlie Curtis and he is likely to become aware that he has made a mistake and the best thing for him to do is to let that matter drop. Motives suited to his case are likely to be presented. In any case, it is not likely that the sinecures will be cut off.

In a speech in the House a year and a half ago, Congressman Watson, of Georgia, called attention to these abuses. He was not returned to his seat and it is claimed that he was counted out. However this may be, it is dangerous for young Congressmen to attack these sinecures, or the many others which have fastened themselves upon the government like barnacles. Many an honest man's political future has been swept under by an under-tow of which the general public knew nothing but which was inspired by the beneficiaries of some abuse which he sought to abolish or of some grab which he opposed.

COURSE OF THE WHEAT MARKET.

The course of the wheat market continues very low, and the visible supply which was not greatly reduced at the close of the last cereal year, is again becoming very large. On Saturday, October 21, this supply was estimated by the New York Produce Exchange at 66,970,000 bushels. This is greater than the visible supply at this time last year by several millions of bushels, and to some extent discredits the estimates which have placed this year's production greatly below that of last year. But the increase during the last week was 1,300,000 less than for the corresponding week last year and this fact led to some feverishness in the markets of Monday and should it be accentuated by a like falling off in the rate of increase during the present week may result in sharp advances in prices. It is doubtless true that the scarcity of money has tended to force wheat rapidly to market, even at the low prices which have prevailed during the financial panic, and it may be that the visible supply will this year begin to decline earlier than heretofore, just as it has risen to its present dimensions earlier than at any time in the past.

These depressing influences of the immense accumulations in store would, under ordinary circumstances, be offset by the showing of all estimates that the world's crop for the present year is short. But the financial depression which affects industries all over the world is an incubus which not even a prospective shortage can prevent from pressing prices downward.

Indeed the statistical situation for the past two years has been such as ought to have caused prices to advance when they were depressed had the world consumed as much bread as it ought. But peoples afflicted with famine, as was Europe two years ago, or with industrial paralysis on account of financial disturbance, as the whole world, and especially this country, now is, consume far less than they should, even at the low prices which have prevailed. These are elements which statisticians as well as producers will have to reckon with, and since financial depressions are artificially produced and are not dependent upon other conditions of prosperity, there comes into the problem a moral element which will sooner or later come to be recognized as important, according to the power and disposition of financial wreckers to prey upon the prosperity of the people.

At the present time any predictions as to the probable course of prices would be at the risk by speedy contradiction of events.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS, NOTICE!

Agents of this paper who have not reported within the last month will please write us at once if they wish to continue. Persons are writing in every day asking for agencies and any agent who does not report as above directed will have his place filled by some one else. We are willing to pay agents liberally for their work and now is the time of year to be active. Let us hear from you with some names.

which do not abstain from them, and that if the Aryans go on tippling as they do they must finally give way to Jews, Arabs and Chinese."

Broadcasted.....	22.47	1.34
Roller drill	21.93	1.34
Listed	25.38	1.25
Shoe drill	23.70	1.34
Hoe drill, for two years.....	23.34	1.34

NATIONAL SWINE BREEDERS.

The failure to hold this meeting is to be regretted, because there are matters of interest to the swine industry that should have attention, and through no other source can these be accomplished as well as this organization.

The Executive committee will appoint a date for another meeting as soon as a convenient time can be decided upon. In the meanwhile, membership should continue to increase and the association kept in the best possible condition for the accomplishment of additional and greater benefits to the swine industry. By the payment of \$1 to Jno. G. Springer, Secretary, Springfield, Ill., for membership fee, new members will receive the proceedings of the association for five preceding years.

KANSAS IRRIGATION ASSOCIATION.

E. B. COWGILL, Secretary,
D. M. FROST, Topeka, Kas.
President.

The newest proposition which the KANSAS FARMER makes to its subscribers is one of peculiar merit, and enables every old subscriber to secure for the next year, without extra cost, one of the most desirable literary publications. Every old subscriber who renews his subscription before January 1, 1894, and also sends one new subscription, will receive, free of charge, *The Home Magazine*, edited by Mrs. John A. Logan. This is the best 50-cent magazine published. To make it easy to secure the new subscriber we will also send *The Home Magazine* to him without extra charge. Thus we send—

To yourself, KANSAS FARMER, one year.....	\$1.00
<i>Home Magazine,</i>50
To new subscriber, KANSAS FARMER, 1 year, 1.00	
<i>Home Magazine,</i>50
<hr/> Total value.....	\$3.00
All for \$2.00, if sent before January	

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The actual work done in hospitals in Paris by means of hypnotism is fully described in *McClure's Magazine* for November, by R. H. Sherard, and illustrated with numerous photographs, showing the patients in the various forms of hypnotic trance.

"The Personal Force of Cleveland" is the subject of an article in *McClure's Magazine*, in which E. Jay Edwards has made a careful study of that peculiar quality of Mr. Cleveland's character which enabled him to have his own way to such an extent.

"Four Hundred Degrees below Zero," in *McClure's Magazine* for November, tells of the search after the coldest cold and of the experiments of Prof. Dewar, who succeeded in turning oxygen into a liquid. It was found that at this extraordinary low temperature, produced in these experiments, the laws of chemistry, electricity and color are completely changed. This is the first of a series on the extraordinary marvels of modern science.

WORTHINGTON'S MAGAZINE.—The leading article in *Worthington's* for November is Mr. John H. Whitson's interesting paper upon the "Ramona Indian School," located near Santa Fe, New Mexico. This school was founded in 1885, and is under the supervision of an efficient board of trustees, the Governor of New Mexico being President. It is the embodied idea of that gifted woman, Helen Hunt Jackson, who gave the last years of her life to an earnest effort to quicken the conscience of Americans in regard to their duties toward the Indians. The fundamental plan of the school work is practical industrial training which shall fit the Indian child to become a useful, moral, self-respecting, self-supporting citizen of the United States. The illustrations, which are numerous and from special photographs, show what changes a few months of thoughtful care and teaching will work

"How to Judge a Horse," by Captain F. W. Bach, 12mo cloth, fully illustrated, \$1. New York, W. R. Jenkins. Everybody loves a horse. Everybody ought to study its conformation. Every purchaser knows by experience how difficult it is to arrive at correct conclusions as to its soundness and qualities. Unlike many valuable books on the exterior of the horse, this little treatise has the advantage of great conscientiousness in pointing out, in few pages, the most important guiding points for the judging, and some points on methods of training young or obstinate horses are added, as it may become necessary for the owner to break-in his young stock himself or correct those having formed bad or dangerous habits, especially if living in the country with nobody near capable of handling young or obstinate horses. A few remarks, concerning how to handle the reins properly in driving, may be of interest to some of the readers. Also bits and biting, saddles and saddling, and stable drainage are considered. Sold by KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Horse blankets have been in use for centuries. They are regarded indispensable in our Northern clime during the winter season, and are very much used during the spring, summer and autumn months throughout our entire land, especially by our fine horse breeders. The old idea of girthing the horse blanket with a surcingle was, until recently, thought the only proper means of holding the blanket securely to the horse, and to do this very tight girthing was necessary, to the discomfiture of the horse. Good blankets are an expensive luxury, and the chagrin experienced by a horse owner in going to his barn and finding his fine, new blanket trampled under feet cannot be fully pictured in poetical strains. The Burlington "stay-on" blanket, manufactured by the Burlington Blanket Co., of Burlington, Wis., does away with a great many of these objections. In the first place, it fits like a tailor-made coat securely to the horse without any tight girthing, and remains in position under all circumstances. It is impossible for a horse to get it under foot—a wonderful advancement in horse blanketing. They exhibit the practicability of the "stay-on" blanket at the World's Fair, and the fact that, during the recent horse show, most of the blankets used were of the Burlington make, is quite sufficient endorsement of their worth. We illustrate this blanket in another column. They will send free descriptive circular matter on application.

HOME TREATMENT.

Catarrh Cured by Thousands.

Dr. Hartman.

As a result of the changeable climate catarrh has become one of the most prevalent and universal diseases known to man. Nearly one-third of the people of the United States are afflicted with catarrh in some of its many phases or stages. Add to this the fact that catarrh rapidly tends to become fixed or chronic, also the further fact that it is capable of producing a great many other diseases, and we begin to realize the true nature of this dread disease. So formidable has catarrh become that in every city or town of any size numerous doctors are to be found who make the treatment of catarrh a specialty. Of course a great deal of good is accomplished in this way, but as yet a comparatively small number of the people can avail themselves of this treatment because of the great expense necessarily attached to it.

To all such people Dr. Hartman's treatment comes as a great boon. Not only is it more successful in curing catarrh than the treatment of the catarrh specialists, but it is in the reach of every person in this land. A medicine which is the principal part of Dr. Hartman's treatment, known as Peru-na, can be bought at any drug store, and is a remedy without equal for catarrh in all forms, coughs, colds, bronchitis, consumption, and all climatic diseases of winter.

Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O., for a free copy of their book, entitled "Climatic Diseases." Sent free to any address. This book contains a full description of the treatment of catarrh, pointing out to every victim the road to a sure and permanent cure.

A man who waits for good times to come to him is a good deal like the man who went down to the bridge to watch for the end of the river go by. Now is the time to hustle.

A single gold standard paper says: "The silver pops and puffers and Puffers, the lunatics of the West, have been treated with too much courtesy and deference by the majority of Senators and of the press and the people. They need to be hit hard with hammers, punched with pokers and pinched with tongs." It is evident that the single gold standard idea is in a bad way.

Horticulture.

GRAPES.

Grapes grow in the eastern two-thirds of Kansas almost spontaneously, and with little care they thrive and produce fruit immensely. In the face of these facts, Kansans are to-day and every day and every year sending their hard-earned money to Ohio and New York in exchange for grapes which are in every way inferior to home-grown. It is scarcely worth while to say that consumers of these Eastern grapes must pay for their production, handling and transportation, besides commission, profits and risk of loss. Grapes can scarcely be planted in a wrong way by an intelligent person, and they require less cultivation than almost any other fruit. The chief care comes in the pruning, and, in some cases, in spraying.

Directions for pruning have been frequently given in the KANSAS FARMER, but in order to give our readers the advantage of a variety of views on this subject, we repeat the following, from *Farm, Stock and Home*:

"We suggest the early pruning of grapes. The earliest pruning done after all danger of the buds starting is past invariably brings the best results on the next year's crop of fruit. As the vines are pruned they may be brought down to the ground ready for covering, but should not be covered until winter is about to set in. For the benefit of novices in grape culture, we will say that plants set last spring should not have been allowed to produce but one cane, and that cane is to be cut back to within three or four buds of the union of the new season's growth with the older wood, or with the root. Plants set a year ago last spring, grown and pruned properly the first year, should have been allowed to produce only two canes this year. The process of pruning such vines this year consists in cutting one of the canes back to three or four feet to form an arm for the lower wire of the trellis, and the other to three or four good buds. On this arm next season four or five canes may be allowed to grow, and should be trained to the wires of the trellis above, and the cane, cut back to a spur, may be allowed to grow one or two canes, according to the strength of the plant, but no more. The pruning the third fall after the plant is set is to cut the canes that have grown on the arm back to one inch above the third bud from the base, and if two arms are wanted one of the canes grown from the short spur should be cut back to about four feet, and the other to three eyes. The next year, and all subsequent years, the canes may be allowed to grow from each spur left on the arm, and the fall pruning will consist in removing the upper one and cutting the lower back to three buds; or if the vine is a strong one, on every alternate one the upper cane may be cut back to about two feet and the lower to a spur, but the following year the upper spurs should be removed down to the lower cane and only a spur left upon that, and the upper cane on the alternate spur cut back to two feet, thus changing about each year.

"Where vines have not been properly trained from the start and several canes are growing from the root, it is not an easy matter to give directions for pruning. If two of the older canes are found having young wood starting out on the sides, ten or twelve inches apart from the base up, the balance of the canes may be cut away entirely and two of these converted into arms, with the yearly canes cut back to three-bud spurs. Most excellent results are often attained by growing about four fruiting canes each year from near the base of the plant, and in the fall cutting them back to about four feet. As they fruit next year raise four or five others to take their place, and each fall remove the cane that has fruited down to above the lowest side branch, and that to two eyes, and cut the canes grown for next year's fruiting back to four feet. Grapes grown in this manner have their bearing wood renewed annually, and during the summer must be trained upon the trellis in fan shape to allow a free circulation of air and full development of the young wood."

Coal Ashes for Currants.

A correspondent writes *Orange Judd Farmer*: "At one side of our garden is a plot of ground containing about 100 currant and two large gooseberry bushes. For years these have borne little or nothing; not enough to supply a family of six. At last it was decided that when spring came they should be dug up and something else put in their place. That winter, however, the family burned coal for the first time, and what to do with the ashes became quite a problem. As the currant patch was quite convenient and not supposed to be worth anything, the ash pan was emptied about the bushes, so that by spring half the currant bushes had been pretty well banked up with them. The season was late and farm work pushing, so that the currant bushes were not dug up as intended. One day one of the children came in telling a wonderful tale of currants out in the garden. Sure enough, there were those same old bushes, literally loaded with fine, large fruit. Indeed, when gathering time came, the bushes which had been 'mulched' with coal ashes bore bushels of the finest currants ever grown in this section of the country. The two gooseberry bushes, too, were remarkably well filled with large fruit, without a hint of smut or mildew."

Not Equal to the Test.

Probably no American woman in any walk of life could furnish upon occasion more varied reminiscences of real life, some ludicrous and some pathetic, than the wife of a Methodist minister who has lived in various parts of the country and has come in contact with many sorts of people. An instance of one kind of trial incident to the lot of the preacher's wife is given by one of them:

"It was our second parish, a little, straggling town in the middle of the Iowa prairies. My nearest neighbor was a woman from 'Injanny,' who, although not a member of our church, was a regular attendant upon the services. Intent upon doing my duty, as the wife of a minister should do, and as nobody else's wife ever has to do, I endured all of Mrs. McGilvery's odd ways with a patience that was angelic, hoping to get my reward in seeing her come out as a member before we should leave.

"Now, Mis' Blackburn, I jess sez to my old man, you're the trimmest figger in this hull parish, an' the nicest hair, too. Why, my Semanthy, married two year ago to a barber in Coon Valley, she hed a pile o' yaller hair somethin' like yourn, but yourn beats it all holler, 'she would say to me, eyeing me like a lynx meanwhile, and then adding in horrid accent: 'Say, Mis' Blackburn, dear, won't you lend me yer black silk mits to-day? I want to call on Mis' Henderson, jess come into the church, and lonely, I'll bet, poor thing.'"

"I would always lend, of course. If my genteel wardrobe would help to bring a sinner into the fold, it should go, every stitch of it, in that direction. For one month it would be eatables that were called for. Then crockery and dishes. Then furniture, and now it was clothing. There was a system about Mrs. McGilvery that has always filled me with wondering admiration.

"But the limit was reached one morning as I hung over the ironing table, polishing my husband's shirt fronts. I was thinking meanwhile of what De Quincy says of lying down before the lion in one's pathway, and wondering if my lion was a borrowing neighbor, when I looked up suddenly to encounter Kitty McGilvery standing in the middle of the floor, coolly surveying the room from end to end. She was a red-headed, freckle-faced, bare-footed girl of 14, and I could not, try as I did, learn to love her.

"Ma sent me over to borrow yer store teeth fer an hour er two. She's a-goin' out to Mis' Pilfer's to a tea party, an' 'lowed as how your teeth would just about fit her. She'll take good care of 'em and wash 'em good when she sends 'em home."

"So they had discovered my two false teeth, had they? This was my first thought. My second feeling was one of worldly rage and unbridled indignation. Forgetful of consequences, I stamped my foot and exclaimed:

"No! I wouldn't lend my teeth to my own mother! Go home and tell her I say no!"

"Kitty looked at me in terror. She had never dreamed that I had a temper. After she had gone I sat down to meditate coolly upon my rashness. Kitty broke in upon my meditation in half an hour, telling me her ma had decided to leave the Methodys. They was too stuck up for her, 'n she'd jess go back to the Babtists, where she rightly belonged.

"And after tea that evening, as I was relating the events to my husband, the oldest

McGilvery boy came with a wheelbarrow load of borrowed utensils and filled my back porch with them, and my husband, laughing, said:

"It's an ill wind that blows no good at all to anybody."—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Humming of Telegraph Wires.

You have all heard the humming and singing of telegraph and telephone wires as you passed the poles along the streets. No doubt you have concluded that it is caused by the action of the wind on the wires, and given it no further thought. But it is not true that the singing is caused by the wind, and, if you are at all observing, you will notice that often the humming sound is to be heard these cold winter mornings when the smoke from chimney goes straight up until it is lost in the clouds, and when the frost on the wires is as fuzzy and thick as a roll of chenille fringe.

The wind has nothing to do with the sound, and according to an Austrian scientist the vibrations are due to the changes of atmospheric temperature, and especially through the action of cold, as a lowering of temperature induces a shortening of the wires extending over the whole of the conductor. A considerable amount of friction is produced on the supporting bells, thus inducing sounds both in the wires and the poles.

When this humming has been going on birds have mistaken the sound for insects inside the poles, and have been seen to peck with their bills on the outside as they do upon the apple and other trees. The story is told of a bear that mistook the humming noise as coming from a nest of bees, and clawed at the pole and tore away the stones at its base in the hope of finding the much-coveted honey.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

"Say, Mrs. Cow," grunted the pig, "do you have to chew your cud all the time?" "Oh, no," returned Mrs. Cow. "I don't do it except when I chews."

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,

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Topeka, Kas.

THIS IS THE BLANKET

all tattered and torn, Which was bought last winter; you see how it worn. It was sold by a man with a smooth, easy way, Who said "That's as good as any 5/A."

There is a lesson in this for every man who wants a new horse blanket—bright men profit by the experience of others. If you don't care how long a blanket wears, or how it looks, the "just as good" kind will probably suit you. But if you want a blanket that will last for years, and always be a credit to you and your horse, you can only be suited with a genuine 5/A. This mark is on every blanket. It is an absolute guarantee of value.

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

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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. **B. F. SMITH,** Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

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Election Laws

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Includes all the laws on the subject of elections, including the

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In the Dairy.

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

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

The thirty-day butter test ended on the 28th ult., and while we cannot give the figures officially, the following will be found approximately correct: Jerseys, 865.59 pounds; Guernseys, 724.86 pounds; Short-horns, 662.63 pounds. The Jerseys made 140.73 pounds more than the Guernseys, and 202.96 more than the Short-horns. The Guernseys made 62.23 pounds more than the Short-horns. It will be remembered that there were fifteen cows in each herd competing.

There are seven Jersey and six Short-horn heifers in breed test No. 4. We give names and owners as follows: *Jerseys*.—1, Entnoia, owned by Richardson Bros., Davenport, Ia. 2, Campana, owned by Richardson Bros. 3, Lilly Garfield, owned by estate of F. Billings, Woodstock, Vt. 4, Iola F., owned by E. W. Fairman, Broadhead, Wis. 5, Woodstock's Mystery, owned by estate F. Billings. 6, Woodstock's Lady, owned by estate F. Billings. 7, Genette, owned by Pittsford farms, Pittsford, N. Y. *Short-horns*.—1, Kitty Clay 8th, owned by Miss Flora V. Spencer, Kiantone, N. Y. 2, Aggie 2d, owned by W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas. 3, Miss Renick 16th, owned by J. C. Thornton & Son, Avonia, Pa. 4, Fancy 24th, owned by J. C. Thornton & Son. 5, Blossom, owned by J. Lovett, Oswego, Mich. 6, Fourth Belle of Trowbridge, owned by J. Lovett. Owing to the smallness of the herds in test No. 4, no butter is made. Samples of the milk are saved from each cow and tested on a Babcock. During the first week the Jersey heifer giving the most milk in one day was Campana, 28.02 pounds. Lilly Garfield stood at the head with 1.9 pounds butter. The Short-horn heifer giving the most milk in one day was Miss Renick, 29.06 pounds. She also made 1.46 pounds butter, the highest in her class. The smallest amount of milk given by a Short-horn heifer in one day was from Kitty Clay, 12.06 pounds. The smallest amount of milk given by a Jersey heifer in one day was from Woodstock Mystery, 16.05 pounds. In the aggregate, the Short-horn heifers are making one pound per day each, and the Jerseys one and one-fourth pounds of butter each.

Testing Oleomargarine.

Years ago, when there was no law against selling 'margarine' in the city of New York, a young man applied to a commission house and stated he was an expert judge of butter from up in the State, and wished a situation to purchase butter for the firm where he was best known. The firm turned the young man over to the foreman to test his ability as a judge, and he was given a trier and the porter ordered to show him every lot of butter on the floor. The butter was composed of different grades, from finest creamery down to the lowest grade of fresh Chicago buttermine. The young man at last made his selection, and was requested to be careful and examine again. He did so, and said he knew a thing or two, and was satisfied that what he selected was the finest creamery. He was then requested to take a good mouthful of his butter and melt it well in his mouth, and then to spit out everything he could from his mouth, and he replied, "Lard." And he was told he was right this time, as there was not an ounce of butter in the tub, and wholly lard neutral, flavored. This experience contains a moral for the friends of honest dairying in Kansas. Some may think they know, yet oleo competes to-day with fine creamery in many sections to that extent that expert judges find difficulty in detecting the mixture.

Dairy School.

Circulars from the dairy department of the Iowa Agricultural college have been received, and it is with pleasure that we can recommend to would-be students who are seeking for dairy knowledge, to patronize this institution in the absence of such a school

in our own State. Pupils are drilled as thoroughly as possible in practical dairy work. The winter term begins December 12 and continues ten weeks. For information, write Prof. Wilson, at Ames, Ia.

Dairy Notes.

Feed and water well.
Never over-feed young heifers.
Lay in some mill feed while the price is low.

Remember, it costs about 11 cents a day, the year round, to feed a cow.

Frosty nights call for a little meal in the manger, and a lot of straw on the floor.

Prosperity follows the intelligent dairyman, and as a rule they never ask for trust.

The dairyman that makes any money will run his business on systematic principles.

All things come to those who have faith, and are willing to work and wait for results.

October, thus far, has been delightful for butter-making, and the cows, with such treatment as is due them, will make better returns than in summer time.

"I notice," said the Cheese, "that I am advancing in price lately, and I don't understand why such is the case: Butter Fat said when he left me that I would skim along for a short time as food, but would be finally sold for a grindstone. Well, I'm tough and can stand most anything, and, as the slang goes, 'there are no flies on me.' It did make me laugh, though, to see the flies break their ovipositors when trying to lay eggs on me."

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

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It requires no extravagant language to emphasize the offer which we make to-day to our readers in connection with the greatest educational enterprise of the age. This offer stands without parallel and is an opportunity never before presented anywhere.

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

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The Poultry Yard.

The Poultry Blaze.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It has been some time since I called to see my poultry friends, and to neglect them entirely is not right, so I'll enjoy a sociable chat with them through the reliable KANSAS FARMER.

To neglect the poultry-house at this time of the year, will tell on the poultry the whole season. If you don't want your birds to have the roup and other terrible diseases, look after their lodging place; see that every department of your poultry-house has not improper ventilation. This has been a beautiful autumn, and poultry buildings have needed a great deal of fresh air, but now that the cool, rainy nights have come, we must close more windows and make everything in and around the poultry-house as comfortable as possible. The dust-box must not be forgotten. Place it in that sunshiny corner and see if your birds don't "tell it over once again"—yes, dozens of times—how they enjoy that cozy corner. They will tell it in their eyes; they will tell it by their voice, and if you are near enough they will dust you thoroughly.

Although it is a cloudy day, I can imagine I can see that good housekeeper tripping out to the poultry-house, carrying a bucketful of the best table scraps and vegetables to her feathered pets. See how the red-combed beauties run to meet her. Why, it almost seems as though they will fly upon her shoulders. Now one has done that while she is unfastening the doors of the grain bin, which stands near the poultry-house.

Fowls are ever thankful for the kindness bestowed upon them, and it is a pleasure to their owner to know that they have been properly treated. When I think about poultry I can write all day, and the time passes swiftly by. But as I have other things to do to-day, I'll cease, wishing you a happy Thanksgiving.

BELLE L. SPROUL.

The Start.

It is always best, when beginning poultry-raising, to start with a few hens and a cockerel of pure breed. You can get a large flock in a year's time, if you wish, and by weeding out the poorest and condemning to the block, you can secure constant improvement. It is not likely that a flock of hens taken from their old home to a strange place will be very prolific egg producers the first year. Hence the disadvantage of filling the hen-house with a large flock at first. A few of the best fowls, if only a trio or a

hen and a setting of eggs, will give a greater profit than a large flock of mongrels, bought because they do not cost much.

Shelter.

There is nothing more useful around the poultry yard than a low shed, say sixteen feet long, two feet high in front and one foot at back, and four to six feet wide. This can be constructed out of boards, the back closed, facing south. In the winter it can be covered with earth. When it rains the chickens can find shelter under it, and also from hawks. It is a good roosting place for young chicks, and could be so constructed that by closing at night vermin could not bother. Where a number of chicks are raised more sheds will be needed.

Horse Trotting vs. Poultry.

"There is nothing that will boom the poultry business, market or fancy, better than a large and fine exhibit at the fall fairs and poultry shows," says John C. Snyder, in the *Agricultural Epitomist*. "There is nothing that will bring out the breeders and their fowls better than liberal premiums and fair treatment."

"The agricultural 'hoss trot' fair must give way to the farmer with his cows, horses, hogs, chickens and vegetables. Why a 2:20 horse is better than a 90-point fowl, we are unable to find out."

"That the average farmer has more money out of a 'trotting hoss' than from his farm products, we don't believe to be a fact. Yet the average fair association gives \$50 for a trotting race and 50 cents to the best rooster, and people say we are a nation of progress and gaining wealth."

Fumigating a Poultry House.

Turn out the fowls some cool or damp day, and close all the cracks in the house except the door. Then take a kettle of live coals and place on the ground in the center, but if there is a wood floor, lay a flat stone in, on which to set the kettle. Throw a half-pound or pound of sulphur upon the coals and shut the door, and leave the house closed for a few hours, and we will venture to say no more lice or mites will be found in it for a few weeks thereafter. If the house is not tight enough to admit of a thorough fumigation in the manner described, then clean as well as you can, and then mix white-wash with fresh lime, mixing a liberal quantity of sulphur, after which throw sulphur into all the cracks, and apply kerosene oil to all the roosts. The house should be well aired before the fowls are admitted, and well ventilated at night. We have never known the "sulphur cure" to fail if properly applied.—*Poultry World*.

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It is the only way to get the true value of what you have to sell. It is no longer an experiment. Our shippers testify to it every day. We receive and sell: **Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Game, Hay, Grain, Beans, Seeds, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables**, or anything you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the Highest Market Price and send quick returns. Write us for Prices, Shipping Tags, or any information you may want.

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Reference: Metropolitan National Bank, Chicago, and this paper.

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The Apiary.

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

The World's Fair Apian Display.

While this display is attractive and interesting, it is in some respects a disappointment to one who has made such displays a study. In the first place, the display, taken as a whole, is not as large and commanding as the importance of the industry would seem to demand. Neither does it represent the interest taken in apiculture in the various States of the Union, to say nothing about foreign countries. With possibly three or four exceptions the writer has seen as large and attractive displays the property of a single individual as those representing the States and provinces at the World's Fair. Then, again, some of the displays lack artistic arrangement. In the hands of an expert, half the amount of honey could have been so arranged as to make a much more attractive appearance. Some of the exhibits give one the impression of massiveness, rather than neatness and artistic arrangement, which is the main feature in rendering such an exhibit attractive.

New York had a large and very attractive display, as did also Illinois and Canada. On the whole, Illinois had the largest, best arranged, and therefore most interesting display of any of the States. The most artistic display of all this exhibit is one made entirely of beeswax and comb foundation by Dadant & Son, of Hamilton, Ill. It is a two-story dwelling finely finished and decorated by the use of various shades of wax. As one stood looking at it, he was led to wonder how the windows and doors and all the various external parts of a house could be so perfectly represented with comb foundation. Along the roof in bold letters was the simple explanation, "Illinois beeswax." The best I can say of this display is that it is surely "A thing of beauty" if not "a joy forever."

There were exhibits from a number of other States. Michigan had a very creditable exhibit, in which was about 500 pounds of the finest comb honey on the grounds. Ohio, Iowa, California and Indiana were well represented. I missed Missouri and Kansas, however, and was led to wonder why it was that some of the fine honey of this locality was not on exhibition.

I do not want to fail to do justice to our sister State, Nebraska, as she had a very interesting display, notwithstanding she labored under some disadvantages, such as having mostly a fall yield of honey, and the drawback of a poor crop for a few seasons. The display was not as large as some others, but it showed the push, energy and intelligence which enters into it that is done by the bee-keepers of that State.

The display of supplies was confined to a few individuals. Mr. Root's was the largest, but it lacked artistic arrangement, and impressed one with the idea that there had been an attempt to see how much could be piled up in a small space, rather than how neat and attractive the display could be made to appear. If one-third of it had been left at home, and the remainder carefully arranged in the same space, with a view to artistic effect, the exhibit would have been much more attractive and interesting in every way. It, however, gave one who desired to do so, an opportunity to examine the various contrivances used in modern apiculture, and thus fully rewarded those who took the time to give it a close and careful examination.

Mr. Falconer, of New York, Kretschmer, of Iowa, and Hill, of Indiana, and a few others had meritorious displays of apicultural implements.

While I do not think the World's Fair apicultural display was all that the importance of the industry would seem to demand, yet I think it was a great educator, and cannot fail to be the means of attracting more attention to this industry all over the land. It is my candid opinion, however, that the future of bee-keeping rests with the

farmer and not with the specialist, who is most likely to make a display at any kind of a fair.

North American Bee-Keepers' Convention.

The meeting for 1893 was held in Chicago, October 11-13. It was probably one of the largest and most interesting meeting of bee-keepers ever held on this continent. There were nearly 300 bright, intelligent men and women in attendance. They came from all parts of the country, ranging from far-off Australia on the south, to Canada on the north.

This convention is supposed to represent the industry in all North America, and the meeting at Chicago came as near representing the growth and intelligence of bee-keeping in all this territory as any body that ever assembled.

The convention is not composed of delegates but is a kind of mass meeting, representing the push and enthusiasm of apiculture in the territory mentioned. The membership is founded on a money basis, and is composed of life and annual members. In time, as the States and provinces are more thoroughly organized, it will, no doubt, become strictly a representative body, and be made up of delegates from the various local organizations. Perhaps, for the time being, it is better to have it as it is, as it enables those present to organize and discuss subjects of general interest to the industry. In this way much enthusiasm is kindled and light thrown on many and various knotty problems in bee-keeping.

This not being a body organized under any cast-iron rules, the discussions took wide range and involved so many topics that it is impossible to even mention them in our limited space. At some future time we may refer in these columns to some of the conclusions reached. Suffice it to say now that the meeting was thoroughly interesting and enjoyable from start to finish.

We had with us Prof. Wiley, United States Chemist, and Prof. Riley, of the department of entomology, both of whom are honorary members of the association.

The subject of the adulteration of honey was pretty thoroughly discussed by Prof. Wiley and others, and the conclusion was reached that this is practiced mostly by mixers and middlemen, and not by the producers.

A collection was taken for Langstroth, the father of modern apiculture, who is now old and infirm. He not being very well supplied with the good things of this life, the bee-keepers took pleasure in thus adding to the comfort of his declining years. The collection amounted to \$50.

St. Joseph, Mo., was selected for the next place of meeting, and the editor of this column was elected President of the association; O. L. Hershisser, of Buffalo, N. Y., Vice President; George W. York, of Chicago, Treasurer, and Frank Benton, of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, D. C., Secretary.

The President now wishes to take this opportunity to invite all the readers of this column to attend the next meeting of the association, which will be held some time next fall, on a date to be fixed by the Executive committee.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date October 20:

"Our cattle receipts have been liberal this week. Receipts of cattle, 56,080; hogs 32,893; sheep, 13,763, against 50,280 cattle, 28,800 hogs and 10,210 sheep the previous week. With heavy receipts of cattle here and Chicago prices are 15 to 20 cents lower than a week ago, and 30 to 35 cents lower than two weeks ago, cows are 15 to 20 cents lower than best time last week; canners are some lower. Good feeding bulls have held up fairly well, calves about steady, cattle in Texas division 10 to 15 cents lower, stockers and feeders have held up better than fat cattle, but unless real good style they have sold some lower past few days, also range feeders not as high as last week.

"Hogs have sold some lower each day for past three days and are 25 to 35 cents lower than a week ago.

"We have had more sheep this week than last, and heavy receipts in Chicago has caused them to sell lower, and unless good and fat are hard to work off. Some lots unsold that have been here several days."

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"With the exception of a momentary spurt of activity in streetcars to supply the place of those destroyed by fire in the South Side Railway Company's barns, there has been no change worthy of note during the past week. The market is not dead but it is weak and at the reduced figure, which is at least 25 per cent. lower than last spring's prices, horses are selling freely.

"Reports from every market East point to a dull, heavy and declining market, and so long as that is the rule there, no great expectations can be realized here.

"Small horses, 1,000 to 1,200 pounds, sell best and freest, with a limited demand for drivers at good prices. Heavy draft, farm mares, common, thin and green horses not in demand at all."

KANSAS CITY.

An assemblage of 300 men witnessed the resumption of the weekly auction sales at the Kansas City horse and mule market at 10:30 Tuesday morning of last week. Before the market bell had ceased its clang the seats and galleries surrounding the amphitheater in the north end of Tough & Son's magnificent new barn was filled with buyers and speculators. Among the prominent buyers from various parts of the United States was Charley Levy, of New York, one of the largest horse dealers in the country. Other noted horse traders who were present were Erwin & Caldwell and C. H. Fletcher, of Boston; Hill Bros., and George Liston, of New Orleans, La.; J. M. Dubose, of Selma, Ala., and Bert Cirtwell, of Ethingam, Kas., besides usual local dealers.

William Speak was the auctioneer. The bidding was fair and during the day he sold over 100 horses. The principal demand was from the Southern buyers, and about sixty head of horses suitable for work in the cotton fields were sold at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 each. Several clever Southern saddle horses were sold readily at \$65 to \$70 each. A number of good streeters were then knocked off at \$45 to \$75, after which a few nice light draft horses were bid up to \$80 and \$105 and sold. Some good chunks brought \$70 to \$80, and a lot of common and trashy horses were sold at prices that were considered very low.

At the close of the day's business Captain W. S. Tough expressed himself as well satisfied with the result. "We have about 300 horses and mules in the stable," he said, "and many of these will be put on the block Wednesday and Thursday. Hereafter we will have auction sales three days each week. Private sales are increasing, and the prospects are that there will be a brisk, active market from now on. Our reasons for shutting down the auction sales were: First, the financial panic, which practically paralyzed the horse and mule trade all over the United States, and it was impossible to satisfy the country shipper with the prices stock were bringing at that time. Second, the burning down of our old plant before the new buildings were completed, which would have inconvenienced us quite a little had we undertaken to start the auction. In the meantime the majority of farmers and stock-raisers have become educated to the fact that horses are not nearly so valuable as they were a year ago, and are now willing to accept the present state of affairs. There are several parties on the market now with partially filled loads, and these, with others coming in, insures a good demand for next week. We advise every one who has a surplus of stock that are ready for market to dispose of them before cold weather sets in, for it is hard to tell how long the Southern trade will keep up. We are making every effort to control this

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will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, cause no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days.

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

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trade and feel very much flattered at the results."

PRIVATE SALES.

DRAFT.

2.....\$200	1.....\$ 90
1.....95	1.....87½

DRIVERS.

1.....\$ 75	1.....\$125
2.....150	1.....75
2.....180	1.....77½

SOUTHERN.

1.....\$ 65	2.....\$ 55
2.....50	1.....40
1.....55	1.....50
2.....120	1.....40
2.....55	1.....40

WESTERN HORSES.

1.....\$ 30	1.....\$ 25
1.....30	1.....35
41.....850	1.....25
1.....35	25.....454
18.....450	1.....25
1.....10	1.....20

SALES AT AUCTION.

DRAFT.

2.....\$175	2.....\$190
1.....95	1.....100
1.....105	2.....205

CHUNKS.

2.....77½	3.....70
1.....75	1.....80
2.....180	1.....82½
1.....85	

DRIVERS.

2.....87½	1.....162½
1.....92½	2.....185
1.....90	2.....200
1.....100	

SOUTHERN.

3.....87½	1.....65
2.....62½	2.....57½
5.....55	5.....52½
2.....50	3.....47½
2.....4½	3.....40
1.....37½	3.....35
2.....32½	3.....30
1.....67½	1.....65
2.....60	3.....57½
1.....52½	1.....50
2.....47½	3.....40
4.....37½	



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TOPEKA, KANSAS.

The Veterinarian.

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

COWS BLOATING.—I have been pasturing my cows on alfalfa with favorable results until lately. I have been careful not to let them on when there was any moisture. There was a light frost, and I let them on a little earlier than usual. In about an hour after, I found one so badly bloated that it died in a few minutes. I took the others off until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when I let them on for an hour and a half. When I drove them in I found one badly bloated, which I punctured and saved. The next day another one bloated and had to be treated the same way. Now, how can I utilize this field for pasture? What is the cause of this sudden change? L. O. F. Ames, Kas.

Answer.—The sudden change is due to the frost-bitten condition of the clover; fermentation takes place more readily. The only way to prevent bloating is to wait until all of the frost-killed clover has become dry and then it will not be so liable to ferment. Neither will it have much nutriment. About the only way you can get full benefit of the pasture is to turn the cattle in only when it is dry and then look after them, relieving bloat as before if it takes place.

SEVERAL CASES.—(1) I have a mare, 9 years old, that was a little lame in the left hind leg, some time ago, and now a wet spot comes on the left hip, in the night, and disappears during the day. What is it? (2) I have a seven-year-old mare that is lame in her fore legs or shoulders, supposed to be the result of hard driving. After a hard drive she is a little stiff and acts like a foundered horse. (3) A six-year-old mare was bred, after first being opened, and was sick for a week afterward. In two or three weeks she was again opened and bred and was again sick, growing worse for about a week, when she had all the symptoms of inflammation of the bowels. After two weeks her symptoms suddenly changed to those of lung fever. She did not lie down until about two months afterward, when she had a touch of colic. She improved slowly, until about three weeks ago, I was driving her and gave her a run of a hundred rods, and when I stopped at the stable she was nearly exhausted. The next morning was cold and damp and I left her in the stable; since that time she has shown symptoms of pain when walking or stepping over anything. Her legs and ears are cold; her breathing is labored and there is a rattling in her lungs. Later.—The mare is growing worse and I think she will die before night. Carwood, Kas. E. B.

Answer.—(1) The wet spot indicates weakness of the muscle underneath, the result of some injury. Bathe the part twice a day with cold water. (2) The mare has chronic laminitis or founder. Poultice her feet for a week with linseed meal, then apply a blister of cerate of cantharides around the coronet. (3) The mare was very likely injured in the operation of "opening," which was entirely unnecessary until you had tried to breed her without it. The sudden change of symptoms to those of lung fever was probably due to some of the medicine going down the windpipe, and which left her lungs in a weakened condition and subject to disease upon the slightest provocation. The run you gave her, followed by cold, damp weather, caused a return of the lung trouble in the form of pleurisy, followed by hydrothorax or water in the chest, if the symptoms you give are correct, and the mare will most likely die as you predict. It would require more than an ordinary constitution to stand the treatment you say the mare received during the summer.

LATER.—The mare that had lung fever, about which I wrote you, has since died, and on opening her I found her lungs gone and a great quantity of water there instead. Her left kidney was soft and of a mottled appearance. E. B.

Answer.—Your prediction was right;

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'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.

the mare died. Our diagnosis was also correct; the mare had pleurisy, followed by hydrothorax. We have left out your treatment and other parts of your letter because of its great length. You gave too much medicine. The peculiar appearance of the kidney was the result of excessive dosing with buchu. The mare did not have inflammation of the bowels for a week or two. That disease never runs more than twenty-four hours, when the patient either recovers or dies.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 23, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts for last week, 54,710 cattle; 3,255 calves. Fed cattle scarce. Liberal supply of Texans. The following are some of to-day's sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,351	4 45	40.....	1,292	4 00
96 Col.....	1,242	3 90	11.....	1,073	3 65
24.....	1,135	3 35	13.....	1,133	4 00
21.....	1,311	8 95	11.....	974	3 50
50.....	1,122	3 25			

TEXAS STEERS.					
22 fed.....	1,180	3 45	26.....	1,125	3 35
26.....	963	8 15	22.....	1,141	2 55
38.....	905	2 75	100.....	1,001	2 55
62.....	899	2 55	25.....	1,000	2 50
130.....	889	2 40	3.....	1,088	2 30
20.....	794	2 30	40.....	924	2 60
103.....	1,313	3 30	29.....	856	2 80
33.....	836	2 40	21.....	992	2 50
44.....	903	2 40	25.....	890	2 85
12.....	688	2 10	6.....	801	1 75

TEXAS COWS.					
402 Pan H..	854	2 40	30.....	612	1 85
13.....	783	2 10	350.....	924	2 25
150.....	816	2 00	113.....	642	1 90
53.....	797	2 10	29.....	724	1 75
13.....	704	1 50	32.....	848	2 20
21.....	934	2 15	29 mixed...	496	1 60
27.....	880	2 12 1/2			

TEXAS CALVES.					
4.....	@.....	7 00	27 1/2.....	@.....	5 75
67.....	@.....	6 00	26.....	@.....	6 25
5.....	@.....	5 00			

COLORADO CALVES.					
6.....@	10 00	1.....@	8 00		

WESTERN COWS.					
58.....	732	2 10	61.....	843	2 00
56.....	604	1 62½	56.....	855	2 00
10.....	818	1 50	370.....	778	2 05

COWS.					
1.....	1,140	1 00	22.....	815	1 75
38.....	938	1 90	33.....	843	2 00
29.....	888	2 05	25.....	840	2 10

34.....	857	2 25	21.....	762	2 20
22.....	928	1 80	11.....	818	1 10
10.....	1,086	1 40	16.....	1,003	1 65
3.....	930	2 45	3.....	1,000	3 00
92.....	1,043	2 40			

28.....	1,040	2 40				
CALVES.						
1.....	@	9 00	10.....	@	6 50	
15.....	@	7 25	4.....	@	7 00	
2.....	@	5 00	6.....	@	6 50	

HOGS.—Receipts for last week, 32,806. Market brisk and rising. The following are some of to-day's sales:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.							
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
11.....	167	6	35	18.....	151	6	4
50.....	175	6	55	68.....	172	6	4
77.....	173	6	50				

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.							
67...	80...	310...	6 15	86....	200...	216...	6 2
122...	280...	307...	6 25	80....	40...	243...	6 2
80...	40...	213...	6 30	60....	40...	213...	6 3
24....	200...	240...	6 35	79....	80...	213...	6 3
80...	200...	193...	6 40				

SHEEP.—Receipts for last week, 10,585. Market to-day slow at lower prices than Saturday.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.							
No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
204 Col fds.....	93	2 55		451 Col f.s.....	95	2 55	
27.....	109	2 75		6.....	78	2 25	
1 buck.....	100	2 00					

Kansas City.

October 23, 1893.
In store: Wheat, 522,310 bushels; corn, 21,677 bushels; oats, 16,979 bushels, and rye, 12,603 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 141,600 bushels. There was a firmer feeling and more life to the market. Chicago made a sharp advance, which encouraged buyers and stimulated trade. Buyers refused to follow Chicago's lead and establish a general advance. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river local 6c per bushel less: No. 2 hard, 12 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 55c, 15 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 55c, 5 cars choice 60 pounds at 58 1/4c, 1 car spring at 57 1/4c; No. 3 hard, 10 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 57c, 10 cars choice 57 and 58 pounds at 57 1/4c, 5 cars at 57 1/4c; No. 4 hard, 4 cars at 56c, 2 cars at 56 1/4c, 2 cars at 55 1/4c; rejected, 3 cars at

50c, 2 cars at 52c, 1 car at 51 1/4c, 1 car at 54c; No. 2 red, 6 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 60c, 1 car 59 pounds at 59 1/4c, 2 cars choice 60 pounds at 60 1/4c, 1 car fancy 61 pounds at 61c; No. 3 red, 2 cars 57 pounds at 57 1/4c, 1 car at 57 1/4c, 2 cars 58 pounds at 58c, 1 car choice at 58 1/4c, 1 car choice 60 pounds at 59c; No. 4 red, 2 cars 52 pounds at 55c, 1 car at 54 1/4c, 1 car at 56c and 6 cars at 55 1/4c.

CORN.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 48,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 32 1/4@32 3/4c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 31 1/4@32c; No. 2 white, 34@34 1/4c; No. 3 white, 33 1/4@34c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars local at 32 1/4c, 2 cars local at 32 1/4c, 18 cars at the river at 37c and 2 cars at the river at 37 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 32c; 1 car new at 31 1/4c; No. 2 white, 3 cars local at 34c and 2 cars at the river at 38 1/4c.

OATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 34,000 bushels. The increased offerings and weakness in corn caused a slow and weaker market yesterday. The demand was very good, but the bearish feeling among buyers checked the trade. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 25@26c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 24@24 1/4c, as to quality and billing; No. 4 mixed, 23@24c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 white, 29@29 1/2c, as to quality and billing; No. 4 white, 24@25c, as to quality and billing. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 3 cars at 25c, 4 cars at 25 1/4c, 2 cars at 26c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 24c, 2 cars at 24 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars at 23 1/4c and 2 cars at 24c.

RYE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 bushels. But little coming in. Market steady and demand fair. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 41@42c; No. 3, 38@40c.

BRAN.—Moving in a fair way at old prices. We quote bulk at 46c and sacked at 56c per cwt.

FLAXSEED.—Slow sale and lower. We quote at 89c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 390 tons. Demand good at unchanged prices. New—Fancy barn prairie, \$7 00@7 50; choice, \$6 25@6 75; low grades, \$4 00@5 50; timothy, fancy, \$8 50@9 00; choice, \$6 50@7 00.

BUTTER.—Market firm for all choice table goods, but medium and common grades are drab. Creamery, highest grade separator, 25@27c per pound; finest gathered cream, 23c; fine fresh, good flavor, 21c; fair to good, 18c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 19@21c; fair to good lines, 14c. Country store-packed—Fancy, 18@20c; fresh and sweet packing, 14c.

EGGS.—Market quiet but weak. Fresh candled, 17c.

POULTRY.—Receipts light of all kinds. But with a big corporation selling dressed stock so low there is little chance of an advance. The men who make poultry a business are forced to meet this packing house competition and to do so have to get supplies way down. Both springs and hens were cut to-day, and turkeys were barely steady. We quote: Hens, per pound, 5 1/4c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, 5 1/4c; small, 5 1/4c; turkeys, hens, small, 8c; turkeys, gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 5c; spring, 6c; geese, full feathered, 6c; goslings, 6c; pigeons, 75c per dozen; veal, 80@100 pounds, 4 1/2c.

GAME.—Receipts good and the soft weather cuts down the demand. The low prices quoted in other markets are having their effect on the shipping demand. Local values a trifle lower. Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 50; teal, \$1 50; mallard, \$2 50. Plover, per dozen, 50@60c. Prairie chickens, per dozen, \$3 00@3 25. Quail, per dozen, \$1 25@1 50. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, 75@1 00. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1 00. Turkeys, per pound, 10c. Venison, carcass, 9c; saddles, 13@14c.

POTATOES.—There was a moderate movement. Fancy, per bushel, 75c; fair to good, 50@60c.

VEGETABLES.—Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$1 75@2 00; country, \$1 60@1 75; beets, per bushel, 50@60c; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$1 30; celery, per bunch, 50@60c; cranberries, per barrel, \$8; egg plant, per dozen, \$1; onions, per bushel, 50@65c; Northern, 70@80c.

FRUITS.—Apples, choice, per barrel, \$2 50@3 25; common, \$1 50@2 00. Grapes, per pound, 3c; New York Concord, per basket, 25@25c.

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

WOOL.—Selling fairly at old prices. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@13c; combing, 18@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tab-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 19@22c.

Chicago.

October 23, 1893.

WHEAT.—Market was unsteady with a tendency to advance. No. 2 sold 61 1/2c per bushel.

CORN.—Sold at 38@38 1/2c per bushel.

OATS.—Steady at 27 1/4c.

St. Louis.

October 23, 1893.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 123,500 bushels; shipments, 10,000 bushels. Opened 1/4c off, but with good demand and encouraging conditions advanced with one or two slight relapses, closing 1/4c up for options; cash was low. No. 2 red, cash, 58 1/4c; October, 58 1/4c bid; November, 59c; December, 60 1/4@61 1/4c, closing 61 1/4c asked; May, 68 1/4@69 1/4c, closing 69c asked.

CORN.—Receipts, 123,000 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels. Strong early, gaining some but relapsed, closing practically unchanged. No. 2 mixed cash, 38 1/4@38c; October, 38 1/4c bid; November, 34 1/4@34 1/2c bid; December, 34 1/2c bid; January, 34c bid; May, 37 1/4@37 3/4c.

OATS.—Receipts, 65,000 bushels; shipments, 25,000 bushels. Firmer. No. 2 cash and October, 27c; November, 27 1/4c nominal; May, 31 1/2c.

Liverpool, Eng.

October 23, 1893.

WHEAT.—Quiet. Holders offer moderately. California, No. 1, 5s 8d@9d per cental (\$9 828 to 0.84 per bushel); No. 2 spring, 5s 5d@5s 6 1/2d per cental (\$9 792 to 0.81 per bushel); red Western winter, 5s 3 1/4@5s 5d per cental (\$9 774 to 0.792 per bushel).

CORN.—Quiet, demand poor. Mixed Western, 4s per cental (\$9.50 per bushel).

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain.

413 Exchange Building.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association. Liberal advancements made on all consignments. Market reports furnished on application, free.

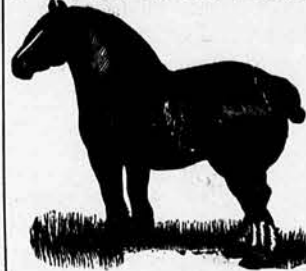
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Cancer, Tumor, Skin and Womb Diseases cured with soothing, balmy oils. A new book just printed on the above diseases will be mailed free to suffering humanity, which explains the mode and length of treatment. No knife or burning plaster, but soothing, painless, aromatic oils. Call on or address

DR. BYE,

Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS
IN
HORSES
A SURE
REMEDY
FOR

Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address,

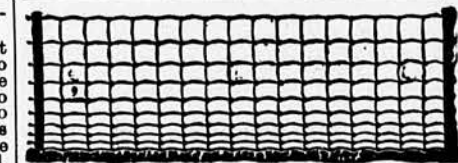
GEO. G. STEKETEE,
GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE!

In Running Walk, Fox or Dog Trot or Single-Foot, either gait by using Prof. Whitse's Saddle Gait Method. No hobbling or anything to injure a horse in the slightest manner. \$50 in case of failure if properly applied. Any one can handle the method. Not necessarily any expense after you have purchased the method. Methods cheap. Write for particulars and testimonials.

WHITSEL SADDLE GAIT CO.,

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COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

An Offer to "Kansas Farmer" Readers That No Other Paper Published in America Can Duplicate.

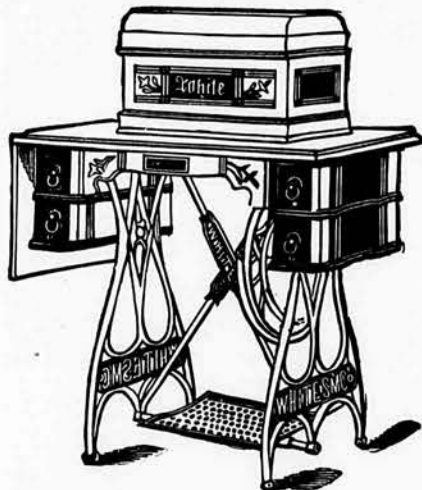
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, Paris, for the best family machine.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price. To meet these expenses the old-line sewing machine companies list their machines as follows:

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

These machines are all warranted by the company and the warrant delivered to the purchaser for every machine sold. Every machine is nicely adjusted in every part, supplied with the best attachments manufactured, so as to enable the agent to show superior work and compete with any machine manufactured through a contest or left out on trial.

Every machine is adjusted to take up all slack or lost motion, so that when it has been in use ten years it can be made to run same as new by taking up all the slack motion caused by the wear, with a screw-driver. The instruction book explains all this by cut and diagram, also how to thread and operate the machine, with the use of every attachment illustrated and explained.



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

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.

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

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

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

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

We have secured a large stock of White Sewing Machines from a large dealer who runs several branch houses for the sale of White Sewing Machines. These machines were bought very low on account of buying in large quantities and for cash. A 6 per cent. discount was allowed to wholesale dealer. The financial stringency and demand for money compelled the sale of these machines for money in hand, which will enable us for the present, and so long as this announcement appears in our paper, to offer to our patrons the White machine at prices never before heard of.

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen page Monthly, price 60 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

THIS BIT combines the BEST QUALITIES of other patent bits and will easily control the most vicious horse at all times. It is the COMMON SENSE BIT because it can also be used as a mild bit. XC Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel - - - 2.00.

RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO.,
J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. RACINE, WIS.

W. J. WROUGHTON

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Shire, Clyde, Percheron, Belgian,
German Coach, French Coach,
Yorkshire Coach, Cleveland Bay
Stallions.



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

W. J. Wroughton, Cambridge, Neb., or Hastings, Neb.

CAPONS — USE — DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Capon and Caponizing," a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

Address GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H. CHICKENS.

H. GIVEN HAGEY. THOS. J. HAGEY. BEN. M. HAGEY. FOREST HAGEY. FOUNT P. HAGEY. LEWIS W. HAGEY.

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L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City. H. F. FARRY, Manager, St. Louis.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The well-known firm **PETERS BROTHERS**, have consolidated with us

And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited. Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

Are the most complete and commodious in the West and the second largest in the world. Higher prices are realized here than further east. This is due to the fact that stock marketed here is in better condition and has less shrinkage, having been shipped a shorter distance; and also to there being located at these yards eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 9,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. There are in regular attendance sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. All of the eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

C. F. MORSE, E. E. RICHARDSON, H. P. CHILD, E. RUST,
General Manager. Secretary and Treasurer. Assistant Gen. Manager. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Wednesday, November 8, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the excavation of a Physics and Engineering building for the State University at Lawrence, Kas., under the provisions of House Bill No. 281, approved March 11, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after October 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 15, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid if it is deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the excavation of a Physics and Engineering building for the State University, at Lawrence, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter No. 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids either in person or by attorney. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, November 13, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction and erection of an additional wing and assembly room to the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after October 23, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 20, 1893.

The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any defect and informality in any bid if it is deemed in the interest of the State so to do.

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the erection and completion of an additional wing and assembly room for the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses.

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter No. 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids either in person or by attorney. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles. The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all your claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITTAIN.

—Price \$1.00 per bottle.—

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



WATERPROOF COAT

This Trade Mark is on the best in the World!
A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.

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If your local dealer does not keep Paddock's Angler's Outfits send stamp for catalogue to Paddock & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.



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J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers.
Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red
Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.
Special 1—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—Special attention to farmers. Lodging, and meals and lunch at all hours. Meals 20 cents. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

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

ALFALFA SEED.

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

\$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—From my yard in Litchfield, Kansas, on August 15, a bay mare, 4 years old, about fifteen hands high, white spot in forehead, some white on back, hoof on right hind foot half white, a hard little lump like a button between the fore legs with growth of hair on it. I will pay the above reward for information leading to the recovery of the animal. Alphonse Abrassart, Litchfield, Kas.

WANTED—To handle your real estate. Farms to trade and sell. Furnish farmers help free. MacLin & Oxley, 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

FOR SALE—PEAFOWLS.—Cock and hen for \$5. The males growing plumes. This year's birds, mated, \$3 per pair. Crated and delivered at express office. Mrs. D. D. Sale, Axtell, Kas.

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

MAMMOTH PUMPKINS.—For the last three years I have been raising some mammoth pumpkins. I find them very valuable for feeding stock, also excellent for pies. My pumpkins are a surprise to all who see them. Ordinary ones in general crop weigh from forty to ninety pounds, and by special training can be made to weigh considerably over 100 pounds. I want the readers of the KANSAS FARMER to have some of the seed of these pumpkins, and to all who will send postage I will gladly send a liberal quantity. Let all who wish to give them a trial apply at once. Chas. C. Asafah, Doran, Mitchell Co., Iowa.

SITUATION WANTED—By or before Christmas, as working housekeeper or cook on farm or ranch. Experience and ability. References exchanged. Address Lock Box 7, Orleans, Neb.

FOR SALE—Single-comb Brown Leghorn cocks, cockerels, hens and pullets, \$1 to \$3 each. These are of the same breeding as my first premium chicks at State fair. C. C. Smith, Manhattan, Kas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE.—Young toms \$5, hens \$2, pair \$5, trio \$7. Have over one hundred to select from. First orders get choice. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

FOR SALE—To be delivered after November 1, 1893, the famous show and breeding hog, Sweepstakes every time. Also Falk's Favorite. He will be 1 year old October 17; he is a good hog and a sure breeder. Also some extra good April hogs. Write for prices. H. Davidson & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

CHOICE POTATOES—Any quantity, F. O. B., 60 cents. Marion Brown, Valley Falls, Kas.

SIXTH AVENUE HOTEL—One dollar per day. Short orders and lunch counter in connection. Sarah E. Root, Prop'r, 107 E. Sixth Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Sixty-five acres, four and one-half miles from State house. Want more land. Box 100, Topeka, Kas.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH PULLETS and cockerels for sale. \$1 each. Only good ones sent. John Black, Barnard, Kas.

GO TO THE LADIES' EXCHANGE—No. 119 West Sixth street, Topeka. First-class meals. Good coffee, home-made bread, etc. Mrs. E. Hunsecker.

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

GO TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL—No. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, for meals, lunch and lodging.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of merchandise and live stock for clear lands. Craver & Co., 509 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS.—Choice cockerels for sale. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

WE MANUFACTURE three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Thirty English Berkshire pigs, both sexes, ready to deliver in thirty days. Send in your orders. Breeding Longfellow and Model Duke, Gentry's strain. Also some choice Jersey bull calves from tested cows. The LaVeta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.

GALLOWAY BULLS FOR SALE—I have some fine young Galloway Bulls for sale cheap; also Scotch Collie Pups. Come and see them, or address, F. R. Huntoon, Snokomo, Wabunsee Co., Kas.

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

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY—To sell my safety line-pipe. Send 50 cents for sample and prices to agents. W. S. Lockhart, Salina, Kas.

FARM BARGAIN—One hundred and sixty acres limestone prairie, all tillable, 100 acres in cultivation, brick house, granary, stable, or rail; 8 acres orchard, apple, peach, cherry. Never-failing stock well. County seat eight miles, railroad junction four miles. J. W. G. McCormick, Piqua, Kas.

WANTED—A few good farms in central or eastern Kansas. Have cash customers for them. Choice inside city property to trade for land. Can now handle a few good stallions for clear land. Have a customer for a good sheep ranch and sheep. Write me what you have for sale or trade. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

TWO-CENT COLUMN--CONTINUED.

FOR RENT—Well improved bottom farm, 148 acres, at Dover, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. \$300. Tract of land adjoining, 68 acres in cultivation. 74 grass, \$230. Prefer to rent together for \$500. Possession March 1. Mrs. L. Wirth, 516 Taylor street, Topeka, or Jas. Bassett, Dover, Kas.

"BOSS" HUSKING-PIN—For 25 cents. Address A. J. H. Rhoads, 917 Guaranty, Minneapolis, Minn.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 11, 1893.

Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Geo. W. Knight, in Marion tp., September 17, 1893, one black cow, 8 years old, branded T on left hip, right ear split; valued at \$15.

COW—By same, one black cow, 10 years old, branded O on right hip, both ears clipped; valued at \$15.

Edwards county—F. H. Hanson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. H. Wonseller, in Lincoln tp., September 13, 1893, one sorrel gelding, five feet five inches high, hind legs white, bald face, notch cut out of top lid of right eye, 4 years old; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one black gelding, five feet high, 8 years old, star in forehead, hind feet white, right hock wire cut; valued at \$40.

Hodgeman county—H. B. Heem, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by W. F. Hann, in Marena tp., P. O. Marena, September 6, 1893, one sorrel mare pony, thirteen hands high, weight 750 pounds, left hind foot white, branded m J B on left thigh; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Lawrence, in Guelph tp., P. O. South Haven, September 22, 1893, one blue-roan horse, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks.

PONY—By same, one gray pony, 8 or 10 years old, forefoot short; two animals valued at \$40.

MALE—Taken up by D. W. Benton, three-fourths mile east of Wellington, September 21, 1893, one small brown mare, 3 or 4 years old, small blaze in face, white hind feet, branded O on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

2 MULES—Taken up by Wm. T. Boatright, in Creek tp., P. O. Argonia, October 12, 1893, two mules one brown and one gray, four feet nine inches high, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40 and \$10 respectively.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1893.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John G. Siddens, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Westmoreland, October 2, 1893, one bay pony mare, star in face, saddle marks on each side of back, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. L. Debrisk, four miles west of Baxter Springs, September 2, 1893, one buckskin mare pony, about 14 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county—W. H. Forncrook, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Hickman, in Washington tp., September 14, 1893, one bay horse, about 14 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, fore feet white, no other marks or brands.

Cowley county—J. B. Frishback, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. W. Miller, in Grant tp., P. O. Otto, October 10, 1893, one dun mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Nicholas, in Dexter tp., October 13, 1893, one bay mare pony, 13 1/2 hands high, blind in left eye, star in forehead, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Pat McInty, in Walnut tp., October 11, 1893, one mouse-colored mare pony, 13 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12 50.

HORSE—By same, one bay gelding, 12 or 15 years old, white on left front foot; valued at \$15.

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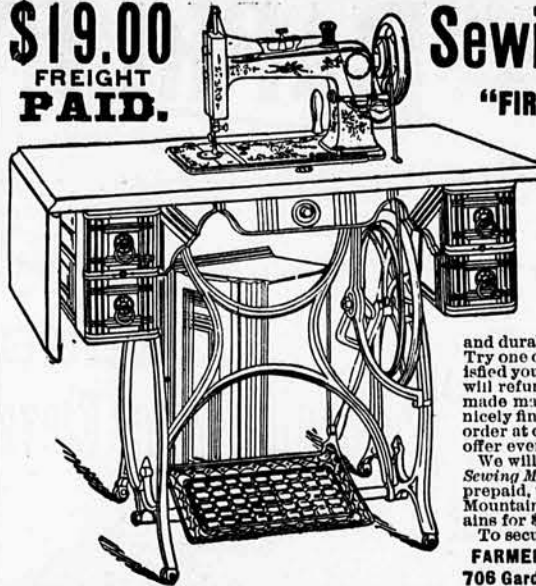
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