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Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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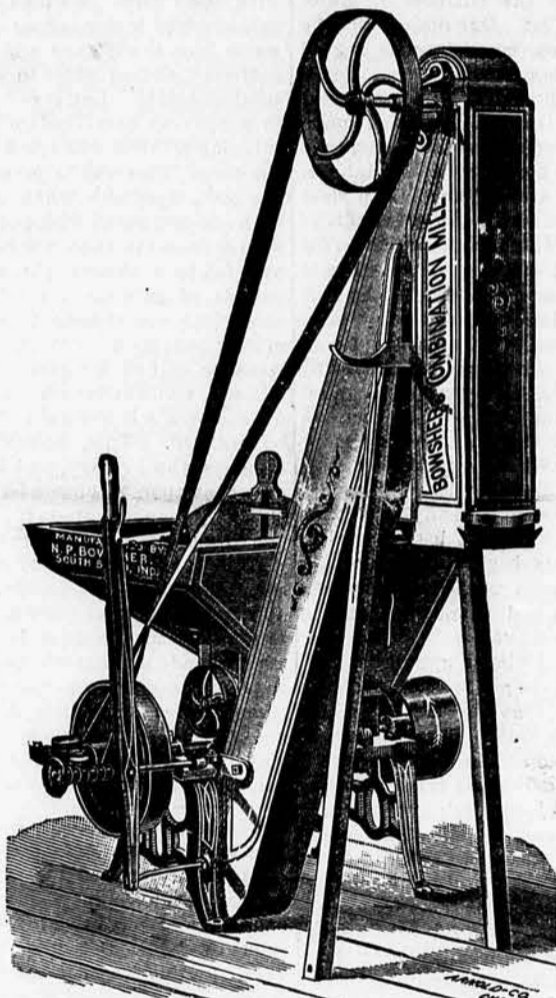


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SECOND ANNUAL SALE, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

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MULBERRY GROVE.—I have for sale 150 Barred Plymouth Rocks—hens, pullets and cockerels, at \$1 to \$3 each. Write for what you want before the best is gone. J. R. Cotton, Emporia, Kas.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas. Choice young cockerels of different breeds, \$1 each if taken before cold weather.

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A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeds the finest of A. B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, R. and S. C. B. Leghorns, M. B. Turkeys, etc. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

H. H. HAGUE, Walton, Kas., breeder of twenty prize-winning strains. Cockerels for sale. Order now. Prices low.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Rigging castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

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

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AND FRANK WILKES, some stallions west of Western Passenger Agent, sound, smooth, good to the queen's taste, want size, style, here is your chance. **AGENTS WANTED.**

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One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

The Stock Interest.

Practical Points on Draft Horse Breeding for the Western Farmer.

As the time approaches for the selection of a stallion to use the coming season, the KANSAS FARMER will endeavor to present to its readers such information obtainable as may tend to raise the standard of the future draft horse at the hands of the general farmer.

The following observations by a well-known importer and breeder, William Burgess, Crete, Neb., in *Western Resources*, we think are to the point under consideration:

"The question asked by a subscriber to your paper 'as to whether the owners of imported draft stallions are not practicing an imposition when demanding a service fee of \$20 for getting their mares in foal, and whether the breeders ought not to patronize such as stand at \$10 or \$15,' seems to me one that each breeder should be able to answer for himself.

"As I have formerly said, there are Shires and Shires, and the same with other breeds, and for any breeder to breed to the last named, what I would call 'imported pedigree scrubs,' when horses of superior merit can be had for the small difference in price, he deserves what he invariably will get, failure and disappointment. If there is one thing more than another that is detrimental to improvement of the draft horse and one that materially affects the owners of good individual animals, it is the importation and using the 'rag, tag and tail' specimens that are being brought into every community and sold at such low prices that some of them are being actually stood at \$10 or under, with the remark of the owner—if he cannot get what mare he wants—I can afford to cut prices.' To any sensible breeder such a system should be enough to show that that is where the imposition comes in. What can they expect from such sires? In my opinion these nondescripts are more dangerous to the advancement of breeding than the pure scrub. These are shown in their true colors and no man can be fool enough to expect anything from them; but with the others, they are hoodwinked and fooled by a long pedigree, and perhaps false at that, and are gulled by the sleek tongues of their owners, who make them believe they have a second 'Holland Major' or 'Brilliant' in their 'imported scrub.' If the breeder would exercise good judgment and good common sense he would see that such horses are not what they seem or are professed to be. I do not wish to convey the idea that it takes a 'show' horse to make a good breeder; some of the best breeders I have ever known, horses that have sired some of the grandest specimens of their breed, have never entered a show ring, but they have had individual merit and traits of character which they have transmitted in a large degree to their offspring.

"If you expect to get this merit in these cheap nondescripts, you will be badly mistaken. In England there is a wider difference than here; the strains of blood which have made the Shire what he is to-day are standing at double the prices they are here, and breeders are obliged to book early if they desire to breed; other horses not so fashionably bred have to be contented with less. Of course the average breeder of Nebraska has to take the statements of the owners of horses, as they are not acquainted with the different strains of blood. This being so, let them deal with men whom they can trust, men who have embarked in the business to stay, and upon whose word they can rely. But to me, as things go now, it looks that with many, horse-breeding is an affair purely of chance, for the stallion that will do the same. Add to this the fact that the lowest rate has the biggest sale, however much he may be unsuited to the work, and as long as this system is from Topeka, Mo., these nondescripts will be peddled around. We can trade for Poland-China hogs coming in, but we can't do that with horses.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS, LANGSHANS & horse industry, Turkey. Write for what you want and well for the John C. Snyder, Constant, Kas.

NO EXCHANGE—For good Kansas land, this three head of young horses, brood mares, what they colts, one span of mules, one Morgan horse. For further information address R. N. Stewart, Colfax, Iowa.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE—Pure registered bulls and high-grade females. W.G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

conclude it is policy to use such types in order that they may save a few dollars in service fee, they must expect nothing but a keen sense of disappointment hereafter. Good horsemen appreciate honorable competition, but to try and compete with these low-priced specimens is out of the question, and the future of the draft horse in the West is to a great extent in the hands of the breeders of the present day; if they pander to the low-priced article they may expect importations of still more inferior quality, which will be kept for that purpose as long as a market can be found for them. I presume that within the last decade there has been by far the greatest improvement ever known in the grading up of the draft horse in this country. Would it not be well to keep going on in this line of progress instead of, after a good start, calling a halt and trying back again? This is a policy suicidal to the interest of all concerned, both breeders and importers, and one that deserves and will get nothing but failure.

"Cut a wide swath and leave the very cheap horse alone and breed to the best you can get at conveniently, and the few dollars extra fee will be returned twenty-fold."

Mule Growing.

"We expect to see," says the Iowa *Homestead*, "in the next year or two, quite a revival in the business of mule-growing in the West. Our reasons are the following: A great many farmers regard the horse business as overdone. For a certain kind of horses it is; for the best class of horses it is not. We do not mean by this to be understood as saying that the old prices for horses will be realized, but that the best kind of horses will yield the farmer a good profit, and when this is the case the business is not overdone for that kind of stock. If, however, the farmer thinks the business is overdone, he will turn his attention to something else. Horse-breeding was for a long time so profitable in the West that the farmer will not readily believe it is overdone for more than the time being, and will be inclined to try his hand on the mule, and the more so that in this way he can gradually stop the further overdoing and still keep his horse stock in hand to be ready for future changes in the direction of better profits. Whenever farmers begin to raise mules the supply of brood mares will at once begin to decrease, and when that occurs the business will recover.

"The great difficulty in growing mules some time ago was to get them big enough. The trouble was that the mares of the country were too small. Thanks to the use of imported horses this difficulty no longer exists. Grade draft mares, if bred to large improved jacks, will produce the high-selling 'sugar mules' that have always brought high prices and will for a long time to come. All that mule colts of this description need to fit them for use on the sugar plantations, and for that heavy work, is enough to eat from weaning time onward, and especially the first winter.

"A mule after it is a year old can be grown to maturity as cheaply as a steer. The same is true of a colt. The main expense with either is securing a healthy and well-shaped yearling. If our expectations as to the growth of the business are realized, no doubt many farmers who have winter blue grass pastures will find their most profitable business that of buying these young mules as weanlings or yearlings and growing them until they are fit for the Southern market."

Prepare for the Future.

"If the signs of the times are not vastly misleading," says *Colman's Rural World*, "the beef of America is yet to be made by the farmers thereof, for the business of ranching and of breeding on the plains is very rapidly dying out and becoming a thing of the past. The sun then is rising above the horizon once more on the farmer, and will get higher and yet higher as the years pass, much as has been predicted in these columns for a decade of years. It behooves the farmer then to prepare himself for the contest, and, if possible, take time by the forelock (so to speak) by being ready to fill the bill when the time comes. Every cow bred on the farm from this day out should be coupled with nothing less than a choice blooded registered bull of one of the following:

Choice blooded registered bull of one of the following: Bell, Sule and litter of five pigs, all sweepstakes winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. Have 100 pigs to sell. Nothing but choice stock sent out. Address J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.

with feed and care, be ready for the butcher at two to two and a half years old and weigh as it has been fed. This cross and this feeding will make the beef we long have sought and mourned because we found it not, and it will sell on its merits and for more money than the infamous stuff served up to us now. Our point is, breed every cow to a first-class bull, keep the female produce for further work, and the steers until they are ready for market. Do not sell them either as calves or yearlings, but make them give you a profit on your grass, hay and corn until full grown."

Rations for Pigs.

Both for growing pigs and in fattening hogs for market, bran, shipstuffs and oil meal can, in a majority of cases, be used to good advantage. Bran or shipstuffs made into a slop with sweet skim-milk is one of the best materials that can be used to secure good development of bone and muscle with growing pigs, and at this time, especially when it is desirable to push the growth, they can be fed all that they will eat up clean. With fattening hogs the oil meal should be added. It will help supply or make up a variety, and will give better results than to depend upon corn alone. It always seemed to me that the hogs kept healthier and thriftier when fed a good feed night and morning of this with their corn. My plan of feeding was to make into a slop, using the milk and waste from the kitchen, and if this was not sufficient, adding water to secure the desired quantity. Let stand twelve hours in a covered barrel before feeding. Give this slop all they will drink before feeding the corn. This will in many cases reduce the cost, especially when corn is rather high as compared with pork. The usual plan is to count that one bushel of sound corn fed to a thrifty pig will make ten pounds of gain on a thrifty hog. But conditions will change this, as fed in a muddy pen, with no shelter, and in cold weather half of this gain would hardly be secured, while under very favorable conditions even a better gain than this may be realized. This, however, is usually taken as the average, and it is often the case that upon this basis feeding corn exclusively cannot be made profitable. There can also be used to good advantage in feeding the unmarketable root crops, such as turnips, carrots or potatoes. By boiling and mashing any of these and mixing mill feed and oil meal a good fattening ration can be made up that will be cheap as well as wholesome, and on many farms there is more or less small lots of this kind that may be used to a great advantage in this way, and at the same time lessen the amount of grain required to fatten.

A correspondent of the *National Stockman* gives his way of fattening sheep: "I select of wethers and dry ewes about sixty head, average weight about one hundred pounds, and put them in winter quarters about the 1st of December, in a stable. I have running water in the yard, and give them all the hay they will eat up clean. Give one-half bushel of corn and one peck of oats, mixed, twice a day. I mostly shear the first week in April. Sometimes I sell in February, if the market is very brisk. If I shear I do so without washing, as it injures the sheep to wash them when the water is cold. I have pursued this plan for thirty years. It makes good sheep, and they bring good prices, making grain and hay well sold, and making manure to keep up the farm."

The Western lands are practically settled up and all the range lands are taken, either legally or by squatter's sovereignty. There is little pasturage for sheep found off one's own lands. Many of the farms are fenced as well as those of the older States and on many of them a fine flock of sheep is to be seen. Every farmer is not cut out for handling sheep, but as a rule where there is a large family of boys there is certainly one of them who would take kindly to handling sheep, and as a rule it is the brightest boy of the family. Diseases in the Western States thus far have been susceptible to treatment, and there need be but little use for serious losses. If we were permitted to give a word of caution to the beginner, it would be: Avoid scrub sheep. Good grades will do, but scrubs never. Have fewer and better ones.

Feeding and breeding of cattle has not been profitable for a long time. This will be as soon as the production is

reduced to an amount less than the requirements of the consumptive demand. Raisers may howl themselves hoarse about the injustice of cattle buyers, but cattle buyers are just like other buyers—they get everything they need at the lowest possible point and sell everything they can at the highest possible point. As soon as cattle are scarce this year prices will be higher. Statistics and arguments to show that cattle will be very scarce some time in the future are of little avail. If cattle were wagons or furniture they might be bought and stored away against the prospective scarcity, but cattle are perishable property. There is a limit even to the time they can be stored in refrigerators, and refrigeration costs lots of money. Altogether the study of the cattle business is not a simple one.

True Economy.

No matter how many hundred doses of any other medicine are offered for a dollar, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the cheapest blood-purifier sold, through druggists, because it's guaranteed, and your money is returned if it doesn't benefit or cure.

With its use you only pay for the good you get. Can you ask more?

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38 total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Fine Playing Cards.

Send 10 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, C. & P. Ry., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" playing cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50 cents, and will send five packs by express, prepaid.

California Excursions.

You can purchase excursion tickets any day in the week for California over the Union Pacific system.

You can take our Pullman palace or Pullman colonist sleepers at the Union depot, and you do not leave them until you are enjoying the "Glorious Climate of California," the greatest winter resort on earth. Between Omaha and San Francisco the charge is only \$3 for a completely furnished upper or lower double berth.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lompasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place, either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or

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Agricultural Matters.

BREADSTUFF SUPPLIES OF THE WORLD.

Of prime importance to the producer of the grain from which bread is made must always be the consideration of the world's supply of and demand for these products. The KANSAS FARMER therefore takes pleasure in presenting to its thousands of readers the following compilation of information on this subject from the *Corn Trade News* of Liverpool, England. This authority speaks of

I. THE RESERVES FROM LAST YEAR'S WHEAT CROP.

The first consideration must be the state of the reserves of breadstuffs in the chief countries, which will be found to compare as follows with a year ago:

Countries.	Aug. 1, 1892, bushels.	Aug. 1, 1891, bushels.
America and Canada.....	48,300,000	31,600,000
United Kingdom.....	26,000,000	12,100,000
France.....	11,000,000	10,000,000
Belgium, Germany and		
Holland.....	5,500,000	12,000,000
Russian ports.....	8,000,000	6,000,000
Afloat.....	24,000,000	38,000,000
Totals.....	122,800,000	109,700,000

* Rather more points counted now than a year ago.

In Italy, Spain and Portugal, India, southeastern Europe, Switzerland, Greece and Scandinavia reserves are light—lighter than last year.

The aggregate stock of wheat carried over into the new season this year by several countries is undoubtedly extremely light, exception being made in the cases of the United Kingdom, France and Germany, where the total this season of 42,000,000 bushels only comprises part of the reserves, much owing to known causes being invisible at this date; the American stock being taken at more points is, on the other hand, not a fair comparison with last season's total, the difference, instead of being 17,000,000 bushels, should be only about 9,000,000 bushels; the total of the reserves of all countries, counting the depleted visible and invisible stocks of such countries as Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc., without, however, saying anything of India, where the deficiency as compared with last year must amount to 10,000,000 or 20,000,000 bushels, would probably be found to be as light as, or lighter than, a year ago.

On the whole, then, it may be placed on record that the reserves of old wheat on the 1st of August, 1892, were light, particular exception being made in the cases of the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

II. THIS YEAR'S WHEAT CROPS.

It would seem now to be in order to reckon up the crops lately harvested, and to compare them with the yields of last season, and for present purposes it will be better if we include in this sum only those crops about which official data are obtainable. The chief crops of wheat already known are the following:

Countries.	1892—bushels.	1891—bushels.
United States.....	495,400,000	611,000,000
Canada.....	55,000,000	62,000,000
India.....	217,000,000	278,000,000
France.....	232,000,000	213,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	176,000,000	168,000,000
Italy.....	111,000,000	138,000,000
Totals.....	1,386,000,000	1,468,000,000

Deficiency this season, 102,000,000 bushels.
* Preliminary.
* Likely to be reduced 16,000,000 bushels at the next count.

A deficiency of 102,000,000 bushels in the five chief crops cannot be turned into a surplus by any addition to our knowledge of the outturn of the remaining crops of Europe, not even counting the Russian. The total outturn of the crops of Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, etc., may be estimated from commercial or semi-official returns, as follows:

Countries.	1892—bushels.	1891—bushels.
Russia and Poland.....	215,000,000	180,000,000
Germany.....	100,000,000	86,000,000
Great Britain.....	67,000,000	75,000,000
Spain and Portugal.....	80,000,000	78,000,000
Roumania.....	52,000,000	50,000,000
Bulgaria.....	27,000,000	24,000,000
Turkey in Europe.....	26,000,000	24,000,000
Roumelia.....	13,000,000	11,000,000
Servia.....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Belgium.....	19,000,000	15,000,000
Holland.....	7,000,000	5,000,000
Denmark.....	5,000,000	4,500,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,000,000	4,000,000

Switzerland.....	8,500,000	2,400,000
Greece.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Argentina.....	87,000,000	33,000,000
Chili.....	16,000,000	15,000,000
North Africa.....	34,000,000	44,000,000
Australia.....	34,000,000	32,000,000
Totals.....	749,500,000	690,900,000

In these countries, where we have to depend upon estimates for the result of the crops, it will be seen that there is a surplus, compared with last season's yield, of 58,000,000 bushels. Adding the two totals together, we have the following figure as representing the approximate yield of the world's crop:

	1892—bushels.	1891—bushels.
Six countries—actual official returns.....	1,386,000,000	1,468,000,000
Remaining countries, unofficial estimates.....	749,000,000	691,000,000
Grand totals (bu.).....	2,135,000,000	2,159,000,000

Thus far it must be admitted that little reason has been shown for the present extreme depression.

The world's reserves are moderate, and in some places exceedingly light, and the crop of wheat lately harvested falls beneath expectations, and is actually 48,000,000 bushels less than last year's; certainly a not very material deficiency, but yet one that is striking enough when the high prices of last autumn and the marked contrast between the tone of the trade then and now are borne in mind.

By itself the wheat question is inexplicable. It is not asserted for a moment that the high prices of last November were justified by the situation, but neither is the present depression reasonable from a statistical point of view alone.

III. WHEAT, RYE AND CORN.

If it be urged that last season the great rye crop of the world was lamentably short, it may be with equal truth and greater force be remarked that the deficiency in the maize crop this season runs into hundreds of millions. It may be worth while to add to the world's wheat crop the crops of maize and rye, and compare the result with last season, viz.:

	1892—bushels.	1891—bushels.
World's wheat crop.....	2,112,000,000	2,160,000,000
Russian and German rye.....	848,000,000	696,000,000
American maize.....	1,648,000,000	2,080,000,000
Totals.....	4,608,000,000	4,936,000,000

We have here a deficiency of 328,000,000 bushels.

Again, there seems no cause in these figures to account for the present debased range of prices, and for our own part we despair of finding any sufficient reason, and can attribute it only to general and outside causes, natural reaction after the excitement of last autumn, depression in universal trade, particularly in shipping circles.

IV. PRICES AND SUPPLY AND DEMAND.

As prices will be the main factor in determining the quantity of wheat exported, we propose this season compiling two series of estimates, one at about or above 90 cents, the other at or below \$1.20. Should prices range mostly around the 90-cent level, we expect to find the course of supply and demand run as follows:

FROM AUGUST 1, 1892, TO JULY 31, 1893.

	Surplus at 84 cents to 96 cents:	Bushels.
United States and Canada.....	160,000,000	160,000,000
India.....	20,000,000	20,000,000
Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe.....	88,000,000	88,000,000
Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli.....	6,400,000	6,400,000
Egypt.....	1,600,000	1,600,000
Austria-Hungary.....	8,000,000	8,000,000
Australasia.....	5,000,000	5,000,000
Argentina.....	10,400,000	10,400,000
Chili.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Persia, Turkey in Asia, and sundries.....	12,000,000	12,000,000
Total.....	316,000,000	316,000,000

Requirements at 84 cents to 96 cents:

	Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	160,000,000
France.....	44,000,000
Belgium.....	30,400,000
Italy.....	32,000,000
Germany.....	24,000,000
Holland.....	16,000,000
Switzerland.....	13,600,000
Spain.....	8,000,000
Portugal.....	5,600,000
Greece.....	3,200,000
Scandinavia.....	4,800,000
West Indies, etc.....	20,000,000
Total.....	361,600,000

At a level of \$1.05 to \$1.20 per bushel, we apprehend that stocks in the United Kingdom, France, Germany and the United States would be drawn upon,

and the statement would then assume the following form:

Surplus at \$1.05 to \$1.20:

	Bushels.
United States and Canada.....	178,000,000
India.....	24,000,000
Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria and Turkey in Europe.....	96,000,000
Algeria, Tunis and Tripoli.....	6,400,000
Egypt.....	1,600,000
Austria-Hungary.....	8,000,000
Australasia.....	8,000,000
Argentina.....	12,000,000
Chili.....	4,000,000
Persia, Turkey in Asia, and sundries.....	12,000,000
Total.....	348,000,000

Requirements at \$1.05 to \$1.20:

	Bushels.
United Kingdom.....	152,000,000
France.....	40,000,000
Belgium.....	24,000,000
Italy.....	28,000,000
Germany.....	20,000,000
Holland.....	16,000,000
Switzerland.....	13,600,000
Spain.....	8,000,000
Portugal.....	5,600,000
Greece.....	3,200,000
Scandinavia.....	4,800,000
West Indies.....	20,000,000
Total.....	337,600,000

This surplus of 10,400,000 bushels will either be added to the ocean visible, swelling it up to the level of twelve months ago, or it may not be shipped at all, but be found in the various ports of southeastern Europe and elsewhere, reconstituting the depleted stocks in those ports.

The mean of the estimates as shown above is as follows:

	Bushels.
Surplus.....	332,000,000
Requirements.....	348,000,000

The mean of the prices is \$1.02, which, it will be acknowledged, is a conservative figure.

Why Did Wheat Prices Fall in 1891-92?

Students of economic subjects in all parts of the civilized world have been greatly puzzled to determine why the course of the wheat market from August 1, 1891, to August 1, 1892, and even to the present time, has been so persistently and steadily downward. The great English statistician, Beerbohm, finally arrives at the conclusion that the anomaly is due chiefly to the fact that the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, which, in September, 1891, indicated a crop of 550,000,000 bushels of wheat in this country, was, in December, on the authority of fuller and more authentic returns raised to 611,000,000 bushels.

As a second and additional cause of the depression of prices under consideration, Beerbohm notes the fact that the high prices of the earlier months drew forth from India supplies of wheat which exceeded all expectations.

In the estimation of this English market philosopher the fall in the price of silver had also a part in causing the depression in the price of wheat. He says:

"Additional depressing features, in the shape of extraordinarily low freights of late and an unprecedented decline in the price of silver, have also had to be encountered in the closing months of the season, so that the trade has, partly by a fortuitous combination of events, had a most trying season to pass through, and one unparalleled, as we have said, in most of its surrounding circumstances."

This writer speaks in the interest of dealers and his information is compiled more especially for this class of readers. It is, however, on account of the care bestowed upon its accuracy, of great value also to producers as well as dealers.

Leghorn Straw Farming.

What is known as Leghorn straw is raised on the hills which rise on each side of the rivers Pisa and Elsa, south of Florence, Italy. Its adaptability to the uses to which it is destined depends principally on the soil on which it is sown, which soil, to all appearances, exists only in this small district, out of the bounds of which the industry is unknown. Any variety of wheat has a hollow, flexible stubble, such as the one for which Mr. Hubbard has been famous for his literary work, is the KANSAS FARMER.

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HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

but the seed is sown five times as thick as is usual for other purposes; this is done in the month of December or February. When the straw is full-grown, and before the grain begins to form itself in the ear, it is uprooted and firmly tied in sheaves the size of a handful. Each sheaf or menata, as it is called, is spread out in the shape of a fan to dry in the sun for three days, after which it is stowed away in barns. The harvest being over and the fields empty, it is again spread out to catch the heavy summer dews and to bleach in the sun, during which time it is carefully turned until all sides are equally white.

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Low Rates to National Grange Via B. & O. Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, "The Picturesque Route," announces the sale of tickets at the low rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to those attending the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, to meet at Concord, N. H., November 16 to 25. Those purchasing tickets should accept from ticket agent a certificate showing route traveled and amount paid. This certificate, after being properly endorsed at Concord, will be accepted by ticket agent for a return ticket at one-third the usual fare.

The Baltimore & Ohio is the only direct line to the East via Washington and West should be largely patronized for connections, etc., leading on application to D. BOWES, also the most practical Western Passenger Agent, the Alleghany R.R. BROADWAY, ST. LOUIS, MO., the famous ar-

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Affiance Department

THE KANSAS HOMESTEAD.

By Judge Wm. Chenault and delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fort Scott, Kas., September 23, 1892.

(Continued from last week.)

The foregoing are the rights of the different members of the family in the homestead estate in the various changes which the estate undergoes as produced by the varying conditions of its owners as to a state of life or death. Under the policy of the Kansas homestead law, the preservation of the homestead is considered more important than the payment of debts. The family of the debtor has, in this respect, rights superior to those of the creditor. It is ruled by the courts to be neither illegal or fraudulent to hold property exempt as a homestead from claims of the general creditor and the right of the homestead occupant to hold such property, is paramount to that of any general creditor. Indeed, it may be stated generally, that the expenditure of money in procuring a homestead, or in subsequently paying for the same, or in making improvements thereon, can never be charged as a fraud on the rights of creditors or others, unless the complaining party had at the time of such expenditure some special interest in or claim upon the funds used for such purpose. The failing debtor may have personal property liable to execution or attachment, and if there is no levy or lien upon it, and such property is exchanged for real estate and actually occupied as a homestead, this homestead will be exempt from general creditors. If, however, the vigilant creditor can show that a part of the purchase money of the homestead is derived from the sale of goods purchased on credit and unpaid for, or arises from the proceeds of such goods, then the homestead is not exempt as against such creditors. In a word, the homestead right is a consecrated right, granted by the constitution of Kansas. This is what the homestead means—exemption from debt. The family of the debtor has in this respect rights prior to the creditor. The homestead claimant is entitled to the benefit of the equity doctrine of marshaling to compel the sale of the mortgaged property in preference to the sale of the homestead until other securities have been exhausted without discharging the debt for which the homestead stands liable.

This state of the law shows that the question, whether any particular homestead is fraudulently created or not, depends upon a very slender thread, and that the exemptions allowed in favor of the homesteader or his family are controlled more by considerations of expediency and humanity than of justice to creditors. The rush which the claimant often makes to get his property into a homestead, and its quick pursuit with an attachment by his vigilant creditors, frequently furnish most lively and exciting contests in our courts.

In looking at the impediments which stand in the way of the creditor or purchaser, who is seeking to get his hands upon the homestead, we find that perhaps the greatest obstacle to the accomplishment of this purpose, is the provision in the constitution providing that the family homestead cannot be mortgaged or conveyed, save by the joint consent of the husband and wife. This requirement of the constitution has been enforced with a strong hand by the bench of the State. The doctrine of the necessity of a joint consent by both husband and wife to the validity of any alienation of the homestead is illustrated in frequent examples and cases reported in the books, beginning in 1869 and ending in the last volume of our State reports. The cases have gone far in this direction that the following

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such attacks can best be protected by repeated judicial declarations that no interest, incumbrance or lien can attach to or affect the homestead unless given by the joint consent of husband and wife, except those specifically mentioned in the organic law.

The fact of this joint consent on part of the wife, is best shown by a written instrument signed by the wife. But the joint consent of the wife need not necessarily have been in writing, provided, her consent is fully established by satisfactory evidence of any kind. The requirement itself is a strong recognition of the rights of the wife in the management of the family interests, and often constrains the husband to heed the counsels of his wife, where her advice and consent are most sorely needed. Even if the wife has left her husband and homestead on account of cruel treatment from the husband and has commenced a suit against him for alimony, and the wife is living apart from the husband, he cannot make a valid deed to the homestead premises without the joint consent of his wife.

Looking at the homestead from the creditor's standpoint, the most important privilege connected with the homestead, is its freedom from liability for the indebtedness of the owner. This peculiar feature of the homestead is an endowment received from the spirit of modern civilization, and is the chief characteristic which gives the estate its greatest value in the eyes of the debtor.

The general rule is that the homestead is protected from forced sale for all indebtedness. The homestead law of Kansas, makes some exceptions, and we will now briefly glance at the different classes of debt for which the homestead may be sold.

(1) There is no homestead exemption as against obligations for the purchase money of the premises. Unless the purchase money is paid, the purchaser has no such estate in land as will support a homestead right as against the person to whom the purchase money is due. In Kansas an advanced position has been taken, to the effect that money loaned to complete the payment of the purchase price, is upon the same footing as the purchase money debt, as to its right to go upon the homestead.

(2) The homestead is not exempt from sale for taxes and assessments. This is by virtue of express constitutional provision in Kansas. Perhaps this liability only extends to taxes and assessments due upon the homestead, and it may not extend to taxes upon other property of the claimant.

(3) The homestead is not exempt from debts created for improvements upon it. It has been ruled, that the creditor may even lose his lien as a mechanic, and still have the right to go upon the homestead for his debt.

(4) By express constitutional provision there is no exemption as against liens given by the joint consent of the husband and wife.

(5) Pre-existing liens—those existing upon the property prior to its becoming a homestead—can not be avoided by setting apart the property, under the exemption laws. Such prior liens, whether by judgment, attachment, or otherwise, are enforceable against the homestead.

(6) The divorce laws of Kansas give the court power in cases of divorce, whether granted for the fault of the wife or husband, to award to the wife the possession of the homestead. By the same law the court also has power to decree that the money allowed as alimony to the wife may be made a lien upon the homestead of the husband. These powers to charge the homestead of the husband in divorce cases are given by the statute law of Kansas.

Such are the principal privileged debts which have the right to go upon the homestead in Kansas. These rights are mostly based upon great equities in opposing parties and are exceptional privileges secured by constitutional and statutory requirements.

Our law does not expressly exempt the proceeds of the homestead from execution, but they are exempt by a sort of equitable fiction drawn from homestead law, and adopted for the purpose of enabling persons to change their homestead when they desire. The intention, however, to use the proceeds to purchase another homestead should be formed at the time of the sale, and the in-

Bell, Susie and litter of 1 winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. to purchase another Nothing but choice stock sent out. Address J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.

years after the sale, nor would a person's intentions to procure a homestead two years afterwards be sufficient.

These are the main outlines of the Kansas homestead law, as developed in our State constitution, statutes and judicial decisions. Many other rules of minor importance, but all worthy the attention of business men, are to be found scattered throughout the forty-seven volumes of Kansas Reports. A closer or fuller discussion of more of them, it is believed, would retard rather than advance the chief purpose of our talk upon the business aspects of the law.

A bird's-eye view of the main business propositions which have been settled by the bench of the State, as to the Kansas homestead, may be gathered from the following summary:

(1) The object of the homestead is to protect the family of the owner in the possession and enjoyment of the homestead property.

(2) The homestead law protects a limited amount of real estate from the indebtedness of the owner except as against a few privileged debts.

(3) There is no homestead exemption against taxes, purchase money, improvements, prior liens upon the lands or liens given by the joint consent of husband and wife.

(4) The homestead exemption attaches to any interest in the land that may be owned by the debtor, whether it be an absolute estate, an estate for life, an equitable estate or an estate in common. It attaches irrespective of the tenure by which the land is held.

(5) Except as in favor of certain privileged debts, there can be no fraudulent disposition of the homestead.

(6) An insolvent debtor may buy a homestead and hold it as against general creditors who have acquired no lien or special claim upon the property.

(7) Equity as guided and protected by the statutes and constitution of this State, favors the protection of the homestead from the claims of creditors. And, generally, what is done in good faith for the protection of a homestead from creditors is not looked upon as a fraud or illegal, but is looked upon as a proper and legitimate proceeding.

(8) The homestead can not include two separate tracts of land.

(9) Houses built upon the homestead property, for the purpose of being rented to tenants, thus yielding the debtor a revenue, separate from any use connected with his dwelling, form no part of the homestead.

(10) One who has a mortgage lien on the homestead and other property, may be compelled by the homestead claimant to resort to the latter property before going upon the homestead.

(11) No act of the husband can create, extend, postpone or renew the lien upon the homestead without the joint consent of the wife in the exact manner prescribed by law.

(12) The homestead is an individual exemption and does not apply to partnerships or corporations.

(13) If the homestead be used as a place of business, it will not for that reason alone cease to be a homestead if the part so used would be necessary or convenient for the former, independent of the business.

(14) Occupation as a residence by the family of the owner is essential to give the character of a homestead to the premises.

(15) So long as the whole tract is used for the purpose of a homestead it is exempt, notwithstanding another building erected upon it is rented to tenants.

(16) The homestead can not be alienated, sold or mortgaged without the joint consent of husband and wife.

(17) A judgment against the husband alone creates no lien upon the homestead, except for certain privileged debts.

While this law has many features in common with the homestead laws of other States, it should be remembered that it is in the main local, and applicable to Kansas alone.

Judge Seymour V. Thompson, an able writer upon the subject, quoting from the Supreme court of Iowa, says: "The law is based upon the idea that as a matter of public policy and for the promotion of property of the State, and to render independent and above want each citizen of the government, it is proper he should have a home." A homestead should be

the ambition of every young man in the State of Kansas. Senator Benton said: "The freeholder of the country is the natural supporter of a free government," and "It should be the policy of the Republic to multiply its freeholders, as it is the policy of monarchies to multiply its tenants."

It is hard to estimate the value to young men of the blessings of a home which can not be taken from them.

Securely and deeply the first settlers laid the foundations of our State. Let us acquire and build for ourselves the homes for which they have made such liberal provision.

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The Horse.

Protection to Stallion Owners.

Legislation that will prevent the stallion owner from being swindled out of the service fee of his horse is still lacking in many States, even in the great horse breeding State of Kentucky. The enactment of just laws to cover this point has been advocated frequently through the press, but the writer does not remember to have heard of any State Legislature taking action thereon. The law needed is very simple and its justice too plain to need any argument. All that is necessary is to give the stallion owner a lien on the produce of his stallion for a certain time, six months or a year, in whosever hands it may be. There is just one way for stallion owners in States having no efficient law of this kind to secure justice—they must work for it. Let the owners of stallions in several counties organize and agitate the matter, each using his influence with his representative, and they will be in a fair way to get what they want.—*National Stockman*.

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, Union stock yards, says: "The past week has been a repetition of the two previous ones, viz.: A fairly good demand at firm prices for extra heavy horses, with a practically dead market at very low prices for small common horses. The outlook is neither inviting nor encouraging, and the only ray of comfort is that all other markets are in the same unfortunate predicament. The East is glutted and the South has not yet appeared as a purchaser. Dakota and Minnesota, which later on will be large buyers of mares, are now in the midst of threshing, and the hum of the machine is sweeter music than the buying of mares. The prevailing opinion, however, is that there will be a revival in trade following the close of election."

SUMMARY OF PRICES.

1,700-pound draft horses.....\$180@240
1,400-pound chunks.....135@165
1,200 to 1,300-pound plugs.....11@140
Streeters, slow sale.....80@105
Drivers.....125@200
Coach teams.....40@700
Range horses, too late in season, very low.....12 50@35

Horse Notes.

The American Trotting Association has expelled Mr. C. W. Jones, the manager of the Driving Park, Columbia, Tenn. His check was dishonored at the bank and as a consequence the boom races advertised came to a sudden ending. Thus another boom trotting track is "busted." Horsemen will be on their guard hereafter.

The *Breeder's Gazette* has compiled a 2:20 list of trotters and pacers, which up to November 1 number a total of 385 trotters and pacers that have obtained records of 2:20 or better, of which 189 are by sires with records. Nearly all the rest are by stallions that are minus a record of 2:30 or better simply because they were not given an opportunity to acquire one, as in every instance when a horse sires enough 2:30 speed to make him noticeable it will be found could speed a 2:30 or better gait.

Geo. Wilkes died ten years ago, but his 2:30 list is still growing. Three additions have been made this season.

The Jewett farm has sold the three-year-old filly, Deborah, by Patchen Wilkes, dam Jerome Eddy, to Simpson and Hill, of Clyde.

Norman J. Colman was re-elected President of the Missouri Breeders' Association, and H. C. Tindall, Fayette, Mo., Secretary-Treasurer.

Inbreeding did not hurt Nellie A. (1) 2:29½. She is by Wilkes Boy by George Wilkes, granddam by George Wilkes, and she was the first Kentucky yearling to enter the list.

We never knew a turf scoundrel that had not a prejudice against newspapers. When you hear a man "cussing the papers" it is ten to one that he has spots on his reputation.

Lady Kline, one of the elderly brood mares at Palo Alto, by Mohawk Chief dam by Sparkle (son of Hambletonian 10) died on the 9th inst. Lady Kline was the granddam of Oquette, 2:29½.

Last spring Dr. Galbreath offered Mr. Anglin \$5,000 for Nelly A., 2:29½, but he would not entertain the Doctor's proposition. She is one of the best bred yearlings in the State, and being the first one Ken-

tucky ever produced that beat 2:30, she is now worth a very long price.

Ulverston (the sire of the dam of Ryland T., 2:11½) is a son of Lexington, and at one time was owned by Ryland Todhunter, the pioneer breeder of Missouri, who went to that State from Kentucky about twenty-two years ago.

Lancelot, by Messenger Duroc, is the only horse that ever put a yearling in the list and the same season became a standard performer himself. His filly, Leone, 2:28½, has a record that just equals his own mark of 2:28½.

The stallion record now stands as follows: Yearling, Athadon, 2:27; two-year-old, Arlon, 2:10½; three-year-old, Monbars, 2:11½; four-year-old, Moquette, 2:10; five-year-old, Allerton, 2:09½; all age, Stamboul, 2:08½.

Young Leland by Leland, dam Young Gypsy by Relf's Mambrino Pilot, won a racing race at New Britain, Conn., in 2:27½ 2:29½ 2:29½. He is six years old. Young Gypsy is owned at Stony Ford, and she is the dam of Nettle Thorne, 2:25½.

When Wm. Rysdyk purchased the Kent mare and colt that was afterwards known as Hambletonian 10, he was working on a farm at \$15 a month, and had to have an endorser to his note for the amount, \$125. A son of the man who endorsed this note resides at Auburn, Neb.

L. B. Lindsey, the oldest light harness driver in the North Pacific, at one time superintendent of R-dville breeding farm, has sold out his business in Spokane, Wash., and has permanently located at Witch Hazel, where he will keep Alexis (the great son of William L. and Sue Stout), record 2:18.—*Kentucky Stock Farm*.

Salvation Oil gives perfect satisfaction for horses with cracked heels.—C. W. Lee, 414 W. Balto. St., Baltimore, Md.

Dehorning Young Cattle.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—When is the proper time to dehorn cattle, i. e., for one who believes in dehorning? Is it best to dehorn when they are coming one year old or to wait until they get older or coming two years old? Rialley, Kas. A. C.

Dehorning is an operation which is performed at any age of the animal with success, if properly executed. The method of performing and the tools necessary are fully described in "Haaff's Practical Dehorner," which will be sent from this office, postage paid, on receipt of price, \$1.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, under date November 5, write the KANSAS FARMER as to the produce markets, as follows: "Both the produce and fruit markets remain quiet and steady. The most active trading for the past week has been in apples and potatoes. These are in good demand on both local and shipping account, and the prices obtained are quite satisfactory to both shippers and receivers. Best well packed varieties of winter apples, such as will do for reshipping or storage, are selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel. The stock that has to be sold for present use \$2.50 to \$2.75 per barrel. The outside orders for potatoes still continue to come in, and the city trade is now laying them away for winter use. This, with continued light receipts, makes a strong market. Choice Burbanks, 78 cents per bushel, in carload lots on track. Other varieties 73 to 75 cents. Good mixed, 63 to 66 cents. The dried fruit market shows considerable strength, and choice evaporated apples are bringing 8½ to 9 cents, sun-dried quarters 6 to 7 cents. The butter market remains firm and all good makes of both creamery and dairy are taken at previous quotations. Fresh eggs are now a scarce article and selling readily at 22 cents per dozen. Receipts of poultry for the past few days have been light and the market improving. Old hens 8½ cents per pound, springs 9½ to 10 cents, turkeys 10 to 11 cents, ducks 10 to 11 cents, geese \$7 to \$7.50 per dozen. Receipts of game continue light. Prairie chickens \$4.75 to \$5 per dozen. Quail, large birds, \$1.75 to \$2. Partridges \$6. Rabbits \$1.75 to \$2. The receipts of broomcorn continue light and trading in this article is good. Self-working of good color and growth \$80 to \$90 per ton. Dwarf, short and of good color, \$85 to \$100 per ton. If long and off color, \$75 to \$80. There is a good call for No. 1 timothy hay at \$11.50 to \$12 per ton, mixed timothy \$10 to \$11. Choice prairie \$9 to \$10. Wheat closes at 70½ cents, corn 41½ cents, and oats 30½ cents."

"German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

"I have been ill for about five years, have had the best medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

Five Years. "I have been ill for about five years, have had the best medical advice, and I took the first dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

Special Club List!

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate; the remainder represents the amount to remit for that particular one. We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

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

Select from our club such papers as you want for that opportunity and for literature. Mr. Hubbard, Secretary of the KANSAS FARMER.

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One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

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.

Indirection.

I.
Fair are the flowers and the children, but their subtle suggestion is fairer;
Rare is the rose-bud of dawn, but the secret that eludes it is rarer;
Sweet is the exultance of song, but the strain that precedes it is sweeter—
And never was poem yet writ, but the meaning outmastered the meter.

II.
Never a daisy that grows, but a mystery gildeth the growing;
Never a river that flows, but a majesty sweeps the flowing;
Never a Shakspeare that soars, but a stronger than he did entice him—
And never a prophet foretells, but a mightier seer foretold him.

III.
Back of the canvas that throbs the painter is hinted and hidden;
Into the statue that breathes the soul of the sculptor is hidden;
Under the joy that is felt lie the infinite tissues of feeling—
Crowning the glory revealed is the glory that crowns the revealing.

IV.
Great are the symbols of being, but that which is symbolized is greater;
Vast the create and beheld, but vaster the inward creator;
Back of the sound broods the silence, back of the gift stands the giving;
Back of the hand that receives thrill the sensitive nerves of receiving.

V.
Space is as nothing to spirit, the deed is outdone by the doing;
The heart of the wooer is warm, but warmer the heart of the wooing.
And up from the pits where these shiver, and up from the heights where those shine,
Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is divine.
—Richard Realf.

GRANDMOTHER'S STORY.

It was a stormy day, and the children were popping corn over the glowing coals in the grate.

Grandma sat with her knitting work near the fire, and the kitten was chasing a great white, fluffy kernel around the room with her frisky paws.

"When I was a little girl, and lived at the West," said grandma, "my brothers and I used to pop corn in the ashes."

"How could you do that?" said Tom. "I shouldn't think it would have popped at all."

"O, we didn't use coal ashes, but scraped a clear place in front of the great wood fire, put the corn down in little heaps, and then covered each heap carefully with hot ashes, placing a live coal or two on the top, and in a little while they would come popping out all over the floor."

"What fun!" said Meg. "I wish we had a fireplace and a wood fire."

"Grandma," said Bess, who had been reading frontier stories, and was more interested in Indians than popping corn at present, having become somewhat tired of the occupation, "did you ever see any Indians in those days?"

"I saw one, and he frightened me nearly out of my senses."

"O, do tell us about it!" cried all the children in the same breath. "The corn is all popped now, and it will be so nice to hear a story while we are eating it."

"Wait till I count the stitches on my needle, and then, if you will promise not to ask me to tell it over again for a month at least, I will tell you the story."

They promised, and seating themselves in a row, each with a dish of corn in his or her lap, waited impatiently for the stitches to be counted.

"When our family moved to the West," began grandma, "I was only 8 years old. It was a pretty, but lonely spot where our little log house was built, in a clearing not far from the edge of the prairie. If you went far enough into the woods or across the prairie, you could hear the wolves howl at night."

"There were no roads for a great distance, only a path or trail, as they called it, and our nearest neighbor lived nearly a mile away."

"When we first went there, we had a great dread of Indians—or at least mother and we children had—though father used to laugh at us, saying that there were no hostile Indians in the region, and the remnant of a copper-colored tribe, which still lingered on the outskirts of the State, would have to run the gauntlet of I don't know how many blockades to get at us."

"But it was only a very few years be-

fore that they were scalping and committing all sorts of depredations within a mile or two of the spot where we were living, and my mother was always on the lookout for them, though she was very careful not to say anything to frighten us children."

"As for me, I was a nervous, delicate child, and there was not a day during the first six months of our life in this new country that I did not imagine that I saw one. If a tuft of leaves stirred out in the still twilight, I was sure that it was the feather in an Indian's cap. If I heard the cattle tramping about in the underbrush, I was sure that a whole horde of Indians were coming to ransack the house. If I looked out into the moonlight, every shadow took the grim shape of a chief, tomahawk and all. If I peered up the wide chimney to see the sparks from the fire fly up to the stars on a winter's night, I never failed to encounter twinkling, sly and terrible eyes gazing down into mine."

"Did you, truly?" inquired little Joe, with his mouth wide agape with astonishment.

"Why, no, Joe. Grandma said she only imagined it all, you know, because she was afraid," explained wise Bess, impatient of the interruption.

"And every night before I went to sleep," grandma continued, "I heard all sorts of noises, which I had no doubt were Indians trying to break into the house, shaking the bolts of the doors, or tramping about on the roof over my head. But as the time passed on these fears and imaginations gradually wore away, and when summer came even I had forgotten nearly all about Indians."

"It had been a late, cold spring. The rain dripped off the eaves and blurred the windows nearly every day; and when the sky was clear, a chilly wind blew, that frightened back the leaves and blossoms, and stopped the birds' songs in their very throats."

"But when June came, the weather was so lovely that we children played out of doors the whole day long. The flowers seemed to be making up for lost time and crowded everywhere, dressed in all sorts of pretty colors. They peeped through the chinks of our log cabin, climbed to its very roof in pretty, graceful vines, and made it, as crude and clumsy as it was, a perfect bower of beauty."

"I was so weary after those long sunny days out of doors, that I went to sleep as soon as my head touched the pillow, and heard no more shaking bolts or feet tramping overhead. Mother no longer searched every nook and corner, every crevice and closet, before going to bed; and we often left the house by itself in the daytime, with doors and windows wide open, and nothing but the sunbeams, or perhaps a stray chicken, had ever ventured to stray within."

"One warm afternoon in July, mother and the boys went berrying, leaving me at home alone. Father was at work on what we called the 'burnt land,' three-quarters of a mile away. I had expected to be one of the berrying party; but as I had been out of doors all the forenoon, and was afflicted with a headache, mother thought it would not do at all for me to go out again in the hot sun."

"You won't be afraid to stay in the house alone, will you, Mary?" said she. "I don't know what could possibly harm you. I wish you would feed the chickens about 4 o'clock. Be sure to take the gingerbread out of the oven in about ten minutes, and don't let pussy get her nose into the custard-pies which are cooling in the window."

"I wasn't afraid the least bit in the world. The sunshine was streaming in at the door; the birds were singing in the bushes outside, and the speckled kitten was chasing her tail around the kitchen floor. Who would think of being afraid, or even lonely, when everything was so bright and pleasant?"

"I took the gingerbread out of the oven. It was what folks called a tin kitchen, an affair with several shelves, which stood before the blaze in the fire place. Everybody used it in old times, before stoves were plenty."

"Then I covered the fire with ashes, that it might not go entirely out. When it was time to boil the tea-kettle for supper, you could rake the ashes away, and there would still be hot coals under them."

"I and little Joe down and rocked by the coonah, Neb., 1892. here a breeze blew in the J. M. ABRAHAM & Sng-glory vines, and soo

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

not long before a bumble-bee came in and awakened me, and glancing out of the window, I beheld a sight which fairly froze my blood with horror.

"It was a tall Indian, dressed precisely as I had seen Indians dressed in pictures, making long but leisurely strides toward the house."

"He had a sort of topknot feathers on his head, like that of one of our crooked-crowned hens, and I could see that his long, brown arms were quite bare, and looked like copper in the sunlight."

"What should I do? Where could I hide myself? My heart was beating so violently that I felt almost suffocated, and I stood for a moment in the middle of the floor, unable to move or think."

"But there was no time to be lost. He was coming so near that I could almost see his face now, and what, oh! what if he should find me when he got into the house!"

"It did not once occur to me to bolt the doors; but if it had, there would have been hardly time, for the bolts were very heavy, and it was as much as I could do to move them, and then the windows were all open, too, and though they were very small, the Indian might have squeezed through one of them at a pinch."

"I ran wildly toward the bed-room and was about to creep under the bed. But no, that would not do, I thought. His long arms might reach me there. Then I rushed through the kitchen into the shed, and looked about me in a perfect frenzy."

"Suddenly the huge brass kettle which had been my grandmother's caught my eye, hanging from a beam overhead, and quick as thought I climbed first on to father's work-bench, which stood underneath, thus obtaining a footing on a wooden peg which had been driven into the wall, I managed to swing myself on to the beam, and from thence let myself down into the kettle, which was large enough to hide me completely."

"I had never accomplished such a feat before; but I was a light and nimble child, and in my fear and excitement it seemed easy enough to perform."

"The kettle had not ceased moving after my leap into its brassy depths, when the Indian entered the door. I was sure that he would see it, and gave myself up for lost. I was really paralyzed with fear, and if I had tried to scream, I do not think I could have done so."

"But he evidently did not look up in that direction. He stood stalk-still in the middle of the floor for a moment or two, muttering some indistinct words in his guttural Indian tongue. Then I heard him stride into the kitchen, and from thence into the bed-room, still talking away as fast as he could talk. Then I heard him tramping about overhead. He had climbed the ladder into the loft."

"But in a few moments he was back again, investigating the pantry. Mother had been doing a whole week's baking that morning, and the shelves were filled with nice brown loaves of bread, custard and berry pies, a great milk-pan full of cookies, and the gingerbread which I had just taken out of the oven."

"Judging by the sounds which I heard from that direction, I thought he must be eating; and every once in a while there came a deep grunt of satisfaction, as if he had found something that he liked very much. Then, for a little while, there was deep silence, and then, to my great relief, he stole very quietly and swiftly out of the house, and away, taking the same path by which he came."

"I peeped out from my hiding place and saw him disappear in the distance. Then a mist came over my eyes and I lost consciousness. I had been expecting every moment that he would spy the kettle,

which was so huge that it generally attracted attention, and proceed to investigate; and now my relief was so great that I was entirely overcome."

"When I recovered my senses I heard my mother's voice calling me:

"Mary, Mary, where are you?"

"O, mother," screamed my brother Cyrus, who always repaired to the pantry the minute he got into the house, "just look here! All the baking's gone, pies 'n' everything, and there's crumbs all over the floor."

"There's been an Injun here!" I gasped from my perch overhead.

"I should think so," said my mother, who gazed up into my white face, the very picture of consternation. "How in the world did you get up there, child?"

"Just then father came running in quite out of breath."

"Have you seen anything of an Indian?" he gasped. "One has been seen running toward the river, laden with stolen property, quilts and coats and things, they say. I didn't know but that he had been making ravages here, as you were gone berrying."

"Then I piped up and told my story; but when father stood on the bench and took me out of the kettle, I fainted again in his arms."

"On investigation it was found that the Indian had not only taken all the bread and cake and pies in the house, but had seized upon a gray patchwork quilt, father's winter overcoat and a bright scarlet petticoat of mother's. The silver spoons and a heavy silver tankard—the very one that is standing on the sideboard now—were all in plain sight; but he probably had no idea of their value and so left them untouched."

"All the men in the settlement immediately turned out in pursuit of the thief, but they did not capture him. And he was never seen or heard of in that region again."—Selected.

Sweeter Than Honey in the Honeycomb.

"What in life is half so sweet,
As the hour when lovers meet?"

Nothing is sweeter to the youthful and robust in health, but, alas! too many "Court in poetry, and live in prose" after marriage. This is especially true of the wives whose changed relations bring on weaknesses and derangements peculiar to married women, so that their lives become "prosy." To all such, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a great boon. It cures weak backs, headaches, neuralgic and "bearing-down" pains, displacements and irregularities of the female organs. It is likewise a restorative and invigorating tonic, strengthening the nerves, and imparting new life to the tired and debilitated, bringing back the "roses to the cheek," and the "rainbows to the eyes." Sold by all druggists, under guarantee from its makers of satisfaction in every case, or price (\$1) refunded.

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Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

The Young Folks.

The Old Stage Road.

It was long ago, but the young leaves glowed
In their sun-gilt dew by the mountain road,
When the bee swung on from his blackberry
bloom,
When the partridge rose with a hollow boom,
And the rabbit peeped with his eyes ashine,
And the squirrel jeered from the bough 'o
pine,
And the thrush broke short in half-trilled song
As the grand red stage coach jolted along
The old route over the mountain.

It was long ago when the loud wheels passed;
Now thrushes may tinkle their chimes to the
last,
Now nothing troubles the wood-bush lone,
The squirrel nibbles the seeds of his cone,
The night hawk ruffles his breast in the sand,
The white birch leaves with her silver wand,
And the light of the bramble's load,
And the clover blooms in the gullied road,—
The old route over the mountain.

And long ago at the end of its route,
The stage pulled up and the folks stepped out.
They have all passed under the tavern door,
The youth and his bride, and the gray three-
score.

Their eyes were weary with dust and gleam,
The day had gone like an empty dream.
Soft may they slumber and trouble no more
For their eager journey, its jolt and roar,
On the old route over the mountain!

But an air breathes down from the midnight
sky,
With firefly lamps and a rushing sigh,
And passing whispers will murmur low
Secrets and gladness they used to know;
And often in winter the wind roars through
With thump and whistle and fierce halloo,
And cracks the tree-tops and whirls the snow
Like phantom horses of long ago,
On the old route over the mountain.

—Irene Putnam, in New England Magazine.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

THE SWAMP OAK LEGEND.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

Some centuries ago, there lived on the
banks of a great lake in the eastern part
of the western continent, a group of fairies.
It was toward the close of a cool day in
autumn that they were startled from their
homes, which were beneath the roots of
the gigantic trees, by a sudden trembling
of the earth, and in a moment they saw
their homes submerged in the lake by a
landslide, they barely escaping with their
lives, and were left without shelter.

"What shall we do?" was asked by the
little fairies of their queen, whose name
was Florena, meaning flower queen.

"Come, let us go beneath that elm tree,
and I will tell you what we must do."

They obeyed their queen, and she stood
on a tall mushroom and spoke to them as
follows:

"My dears, we must make a long
journey to find a new home in a land far
to the west. Yonder, where the king of
day goes to rest, where crimson curtains
hide his couch, 'tis there, 'tis there we
must go and find a new home."

In a few hours they were on their
journey, and many dark and muddy
streams they had to cross, whose banks
were skirted with beautiful forests. The
majestic trees were dressed in all the
gorgeous colors of autumn, and innumera-
ble fairies dwelt there. They endeavored
to persuade Florena to dwell with them,
but she kept a westward march.

Winter was coming on and many of the
poor little fairies perished in the deep
snow-drifts and the rest endured many
privations.

At last they came to a high mound, and,
on ascending it, they beheld beyond a
beautiful valley below them. There was
no snow there, but picturesque clumps of
trees and small groves dotted the valley as
far as the eye could reach. The sun was
sinking in the west behind a bank of dark
clouds, and the full moon was rising, her
face as red as an Indian's on a July day.

"Yonder is our home," said Florena,
pointing to a grove.

They marched there and took shelter in
some low shrubs and were soon fast asleep,
dreaming of a fairy land, indeed, when
they were awakened by a loud crackling
noise. There they beheld a great fire ap-
proaching. The tall prairie grass was on
fire and was coming at great speed. The
smoke and light rising to the sky above,
while in the opposite direction was the
darkest of all darkness. The little fairies
were almost frightened to death. The
queen called out to them to follow her.
She conducted them across a small stream
and stood beneath a stately cottonwood
tree. She asked him to shelter them for
the night. But the tree began to tremble
and shake from root to top with anger.
Standing there in the dark, in a strange
land, her heart began to fail her, when
Lightning Bug, whose home was beneath
a rotten log, approached her and placed
in her hand an elegant lamp, wrought out

of a clam shell, and the beautiful light it
gave outshone the moon, and, holding it
in her hand, she turned to go, when a
noble swamp oak spoke to her and offered
her shelter in his leafy boughs. She
thanked him, and soon the little fairies
were nestled in the arms of the good old
swamp oak. And the beautiful queen
stood there looking more beautiful than
any other fairy queen ever could look, with
a costly robe of flowing silk, woven in the
spider's loom, and a crown of jewels on
her head. The denizens of the forest
who were in sight were startled by the
beauty of the queen. She turned to the
cottonwood tree and cast upon it a dark
frown and said:

"Cold and selfish tree, I now pronounce
a curse upon you for your cruel and
wicked spirit. Your limbs will be dis-
robed in early autumn, and through all
the long, cold winter you will stand naked.
This I give you for your cold-heartedness.
And you, noble oak, I give a double bless-
ing. You shall retain your foliage until
the young buds in the spring crowd the
old leaves off; and the hues of the rain-
bow will be given your robes, and you will
be henceforth king of the forest in
winter." Waving her tiny hand, the lamp
went out, and she was soon in the top of
the oak, sleeping soundly.

This is the legend of the cottonwood
tree and the swamp oak. The former
stands cold and leafless throughout the
long autumn and winter, while the latter,
so beautiful with its crown of pretty
foliage, adorns the forest, and the birds of
the air and animals, too, seek shelter
in his arms and are thankful for the com-
fort he gives them during the cold snows
of winter.

Blessings on the good old swamp oak of
the North American forests.

Mr. Stead's Christmas Novel on the Chi- cago Show.

The December number of the *Review of
Reviews* will be an especially attractive
one in recognition of the approach of the
holiday season, but in addition to this
regular number the *Review of Reviews*
will issue a special extra volume, which
Mr. Stead is now preparing in England.
It will be entitled "From the Old World
to the New; a Christmas Dream of the
Chicago Exposition, 1893." It will be Mr.
Stead's first attempt at writing a novel,
and he left London and retired to a quiet
place in Yorkshire last month to work it
out. He reports that it is coming on
famously, and the reading public on both
sides of the Atlantic will doubtless receive
it with great zest. It will appear some
time in December, midway between the
regular December and January issues of
the *Review of Reviews*. There will be a
very real and live story running through
the book, and there will also be a vast
amount of information about America,
the World's Fair, and the voyage to and
from London to Chicago, together with
the liveliest and brightest of conversation
upon every conceivable current topic,
from the death of Tennyson to the Home-
stead riots. It is said by those who had a
foretaste of the first installments of copy
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as a novelist, and that he shows an amaz-
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Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," who actually writes as follows: "From the careful analy-
ses of Prof. Arrhenius and others I am satisfied that Messrs. VAN HOUTEN'S Cocoa is in no way injurious to health,
and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocos. — It is certainly 'Pure' and highly digestible. — The
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The price of wheat in New York has within a few days reached the lowest mark ever recorded there, while in Chicago it has gone to near the minimum of the last thirty years.

"N. W. C.," writes KANSAS FARMER for "information as to how to start and maintain a Columbian society suitable for country people with few facilities for study." There are several of these societies in Kansas, and the FARMER, as well as "N. W. C.," will be greatly obliged if the President or Secretary of some of these will prepare the desired information for publication.

It is now after election. The surfeit of campaign literature which has been pressed so persistently on farmers will be forthcoming no more. Please call your neighbor's attention to this and suggest to him that it is more profitable anyway to read the KANSAS FARMER. Only \$1.00 per year, and a commutation ticket with twenty 5 cent coupons attached, good with leading merchants in your own town. Send for supplement containing full explanation, also clubbing offers and premium offers.

The cut nail manufacturers of the country have addressed to the wire nail manufacturers an invitation to be present at, and to take part in, a series of tests, to be made at the United States Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., upon the government testing machine, under the supervision and control of the commanding officer of the arsenal. The tests will commence on Wednesday, the 30th day of November, 1892, at 12 o'clock m. The object of the tests is to ascertain the comparative holding powers of cut nails and wire nails, of equal lengths and weights, when driven, as in actual use, into the common building material of the country, say spruce wood. It is proposed to conduct the tests by pulling ten cut nails of given length and then pulling ten wire nails of the same length and weight; thus testing the nails in pairs, until the list is exhausted.

THE ELECTION.

Incomplete returns of the election received at Republican headquarters, which are substantially uncontradicted at Populist headquarters, seem to indicate that the Republican electoral and State ticket is elected. Republicans claim majorities from 9,000 on the electoral to 12,000 on the State ticket. Reports as to Congressmen are meagre, but all are claimed by the Republicans, who also claim a majority of the Legislators. The election of Grover Cleveland is practically conceded by all. Colorado and Nebraska are conceded to have given pluralities for Weaver. Returns from several of the mountain States are indefinite. The returns at this writing are so incomplete that any of the claims may be reversed by fuller reports. It is pretty safe to assume, however, that while Kansas has gone Republican the nation has gone Democratic.

EXPERIMENTS IN FEEDING STEERS.

One of the most important and interesting bulletins on live stock husbandry, and one of more than ordinarily practical value is Bulletin No. 34, on Experiments in Feeding Steers, just issued by the Experiment Station of the Kansas State Agricultural college. In this bulletin, Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Professor of Agriculture, has not only done himself great credit, but has rendered invaluable service to every farmer in Kansas. It is the masterpiece production of the farm department literature ever issued by the college.

From the advance copy of this hundred-page bulletin we make the following extracts:

"Kansas farmers own upwards of a million and half of beef cattle. The value of the beeves which they yearly fatten and market amounts to more than \$33,000,000. These are stupendous figures, yet they fall below rather than go above the actual estimates. Is this enormous sum handled in a manner to bring the best returns? That is, are the beeves which annually bring this sum fattened in the most economical way, or could they bring larger returns from the food consumed? When so large amounts are involved, even a slight waste will in the aggregate foot up large figures. A saving of only 10 percent would amount to \$3,300,000 annually for Kansas alone. That is, if the feed which now produces \$10 worth of beef could be made to produce \$11 worth, Kansas feeders would clear the above sum yearly; and if the calculations were extended to all the corn-growing and corn-feeding States, the aggregate gain would at least equal the total value of Kansas beeves.

"Corn is the most important crop in the Western States, and it very properly forms the basis of all fattening operations. But is the exclusive corn diet, which is well-nigh universal in these States, the cheapest way of finishing beeves for market? Is there anything gained by sheltering fattening beeves? Do we get better returns from corn meal than from whole corn? These are some of the questions which suggested themselves to the writer while the experiment was under contemplation. And while there are many other questions of equal interest in connection with beef production, these involve at least some of the fundamental principles in the handling of steers here in the West. The problems suggested were presented to the steers themselves for solution, in the following plan of the experiments:

"It was decided to procure twenty average steers, and divide them into four lots of five steers each, the lots to be as nearly equal in weight and quality as possible. One lot was to be fed in the open yard, as nearly as possible according to the method followed by a majority of Kansas feeders. They were to be confined in a suitable lot in which a shed was erected, open to the south, but boarded up on the north, east and west, under which they could seek shelter from storms at their pleasure. They were to be fed in a trough in the open, and the feed to consist of all the ear corn, corn fodder and prairie hay that they would eat, with free access to good water—this lot to be the standard with which the others were to be compared.

"The other three lots were all to be tied up in the barn; one of them to be fed exactly like the lot in the yard, the only difference being that their shelter was compulsory, whereas the out-door lot had the freedom of the yard, the open air and the sunshine. The object was to see if there was any merit in the shelter of the barn under these conditions.

"A third lot was to be similarly tied up in the barn; but instead of being fed on ear corn exclusively, as in the previous case, this lot was to be fed on corn meal, all they would eat, with what they would consume of corn stalks and prairie hay, as in the other cases. They were to be compared with the other lots, but especially with the lot tied alongside of them and fed on ear corn, in order to ascertain the beef-producing value of corn meal.

"Finally, a fourth lot of five steers was to be tied up and fed in the barn; but instead of an exclusive corn diet, this lot was to have a judicious mixture of corn meal, oil meal, bran and shorts, the proportion of albuminoids and carbohydrates in the feed to approximate the requirements of the 'feeding standards;' and in addition, a little mixture to have what the steers would eat.

"A M. ABRAHAM & S. grain and fodder, was to be each steer separately

at each meal, and in like manner all the water drunk was to be weighed to each, for the lots in the barn. A record of the temperature in the yard and the barn was also to be kept.

"This programme was adhered to strictly in all its details through the entire feeding period of six months, and, as is self-evident, it involved a vast amount of most careful work.

"The twenty steers used in these experiments were grade Short-horns. They were bought of Judge W. B. Sutton, of Russell, Kas., who had raised some of them on his own ranch, and a few of them had been raised on neighboring ranches. They were procured from this locality largely because, being in the heart of the vast stock-raising region of western Kansas, it was thought they would be fair representatives of the large class of native ranch cattle handled by our farmers and feeders throughout the State. They were three-year-olds past, and all had been dehorned, some of them a year or more, and others only a few weeks previous to the purchase. They were drafted from a herd of nearly 200 head, with the points in view that they should represent the average of the herd in size and quality, and be as nearly uniform in shape and apparent feeding qualities as they could be picked by the eye, in order that all might start in the test with equal advantages. It is believed that these points were secured. They were purchased in the middle of November, and, in common with the rest of the herd, they had at that time been in the feed lot about two weeks, where they had been fed on whole ear corn and cane fodder. These are, briefly stated, the leading facts in their history previous to their arrival here at the station.

"They were bought at an average price of \$39.50 a head, or \$790 for the twenty head. Their weight was estimated to average 1,200 pounds, and this estimate was subsequently proved to be correct. Their cost on the ranch was therefore equal to \$3.29 per hundred, live weight. But to this should be added a freight bill of \$35. for transportation to Manhattan, which brings the total up to \$825 for the lot laid down at the experiment station, or a trifle over \$3.41 per hundred weight. This was as reasonable a price as similar steers could at that time be procured for from any quarter. The heavy corn crop of 1891 increased the demand for feeders, and stockmen everywhere had rosy visions of large profits to be realized on feeding. None know better than they how poorly these expectations were fulfilled.

Numerous tables are given to cover every detail and fact regarding the progress of the experiment and the cost of production, advantages or disadvantages of the methods with each lot of cattle.

We have only space this week to refer to a few interesting facts regarding the experiment. It is noticeable that the gain as indicated by the difference in weight from week to week is in nearly all cases very spasmodic. One week will show a heavy gain, while often one or two succeeding weeks will show a loss. This is a common characteristic. While all the steers did well, some gained faster than others for the amount of feed consumed, a point of marked individuality in favor of some animals.

The Armour Packing Company, of Kansas City, slaughtered the animals and the showing made on the block was decidedly in favor of lot 1, fed on balanced ration of corn meal, shorts, bran, oil meal, corn fodder and tame hay, and aside from being the heaviest, the meat was thicker, the fat more abundant and better distributed. This lot laid on flesh much more rapidly and on a much less weight of feed for the gain made.

Prof Georgeson calls attention to a fact of much practical importance, which has heretofore been overlooked by writers on stock feeding regarding the relation of protein to gain. He says: "It is the fact that the gain depends upon the available protein in the feed, and, within certain limits, regardless of the amount of carbohydrates in the feed."

This important bulletin should be carefully studied and discussed by every feeder in the West. The FARMER will have more to say regarding it in future issues and shall be glad to have stockmen discuss it through our columns.

If you are not a subscriber, this KANSAS FARMER comes to you as a sample copy. No bill from us will follow, but we would like a bill from you—a dollar bill—with an order for the paper until January, 1894.

THROW NO STONES AFTER THE FIGHT.

By the time this paper reaches its readers the election will have become a part of history and the soreness of disappointment, as well as the exhilaration of victory, will be realized by persons who have worked hard to influence the results. The campaign in Kansas has been the most earnest, the hardest fought in the last twenty years. At this writing, Monday afternoon, each side is claiming the victory as sure to perch upon its banners, and that the only question is one of majorities. The KANSAS FARMER has not taken a partisan hand in the campaign, the editors believing that they could best promote the interests of the farmers of the State by reserving the columns of the paper for the consideration of the practical matters of the farm and for such philosophic discussion of economic questions as might be read with pleasure and profit by the seeker after truth without regard to his partisan affiliations. This course has left the wire-pulling contention to be fought out by the able and ardent newspaper exponents of the several parties.

During the heat of the political battle the Kansas public has endured the calling of hard names and denunciations of opponents as dishonest, opposed to good government, etc., etc. Whatever the result of the election, this kind of warfare, which is reprehensible during the campaign, will be unpardonable and a libel upon the fair name of Kansas if continued longer. The honorable way is for the defeated to "grin and bear it," and if not convinced that the winning side was right, prepare to make a better presentation of principles and to nominate better candidates next time. It is possible for the defeated to do irreparable harm to the credit of the State for honesty by angry denunciations which are probably no more true of those denounced than of those who utter them. Under all circumstances, let every Kansan defend the good name and honesty of every other Kansan. It is puerile to throw stones after the fight is over.

SILVER IN ENGLAND.

The monometallists are not the only people in England. Of late years there has grown up what is known as the Manchester school, having large industrial and commercial interests quite distinct from the banking and financial interests which have heretofore dictated the financial policy of the country. These demand a readjustment of the financial and currency systems more in harmony with those of the United States and other nations on which their prosperity depends. At a meeting, held at Manchester, October 27, a leading feature was the enthusiastic reception of resolutions in favor of a double standard, affirming that the best remedy for depressed trade would be a broad international compact reopening the mints of leading nations to the unrestricted coinage of gold and silver, and demanding that the British government co-operate at the coming international monetary conference in Brussels, November 22, to secure such an agreement.

AN IMPORTANT PAPER COMING.

The KANSAS FARMER will shortly present one of the most important papers ever published on the anti-option bill. This is being prepared by the eminent statistician, C. Wood Davis, of Peotone, Kas., who is recognized throughout the civilized world as an authority on economics.

The relations of the owner of actual grain to the course of prices will be considered in a manner which cannot fail to be of value to every producer. The scheme by which the receivers of grain make money by becoming "bears" on the market and helping to depress prices.

This paper has repeatedly shown the iniquity of option trading and how it robs the farmer. The forthcoming paper will strengthen the positions already taken, and it is hoped that by continued agitation and irrefutable argument the matter may be so pressed upon Congress as to secure the enactment of efficient laws for the suppression of this kind of gambling. All gambling is bad, but this which robs not only the inexperienced among the players but more surely robs the producers of grain, the farmers, those who take no part in the game.

Mr. Davis' article should be read by every farmer in the entire country.

BEET SUGAR AT OHINO, CALIFORNIA.

The published reports of the beet sugar industry at Chino, California, make a most favorable showing. From the Chino Champion it is learned that this season has seen a great stride forward in the beet sugar industry. The acreage was increased, the cultivation has been more intelligent and thorough, better yields have been obtained, and a much better quality of beets harvested.

On the evening of October 10, the last load of beets of this season's crop was delivered at the factory, and the season's work was wound up in a most satisfactory manner.

The entire crop of beets on the ranch delivered to the factory this year amounted to 27,098 tons gross, for which the factory paid \$111,910.68. The average price per ton paid for the beets delivered during October was \$4.30, and the average price for the entire season was \$4.25. This price was based on an average of 15 per cent. sugar.

In the great beet fields of Germany and Austria, where a large part of the world's supply of beet sugar is produced, the average percentage of sugar in the beets is from 12 to 12½, and 14 is considered very high. Beets at Chino this summer have gone as high as 22 per cent., for which the price paid was \$6 per ton.

While the proper selection of seed and intense cultivation are important factors in this result, yet the clear skies, genial sunshine and equable temperature are the natural conditions which make the California climate an ideal one for the culture of sugar beets.

The direct sugar product from beets, known as "firsts," has been finished at the factory, but there still remains a number of large tanks of sirups which is now being worked up.

The sugar output for the season by months has been as follows to date:

July, pounds.....	1,373,141
August, pounds.....	2,481,898
September, pounds.....	3,040,326
October to the 10th, pounds.....	82,020

Total to October 10.....7,887,385

The government bounty on this sugar will amount to \$136,894.84. To this may be added probably 60,000 pounds for the sirups yet to be worked, and we have a total of say 7,747,385 pounds—3,874 tons. Loaded into freight cars this would make a train of 200 car loads, or ten train loads of twenty cars each, solid to sugar from the roots grown in the vicinity of the factory. How many cups of coffee will that sweeten? How many cakes will it make?

But what does the production of these 200 car loads of sugar mean? It means the distribution in Chino for the beets and labor of about \$250,000 this year. The sugar company has paid for labor in the factory during the campaign \$33,000. The factory has employed about 170 men during the campaign, and in the beet fields there have been employed during the summer from 200 to 600 men.

The returns from the crop to the farmers are reported to have been almost universally satisfactory.

WEATHER REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

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

A warm October (1892), surpassed in warmth by only five preceding Octobers (1879, '81, '82, '84 and '86). The first white frost of the season occurred on the 9th, ten days later than the average date. There was no black frost, unpicked apples and tender vegetation above the surface of the ground being entirely unharmed in Lawrence gardens at the close of the month. The rainfall was more than 50 per cent. above the average; the cloudiness was normal, and the wind velocity was below the average.

Mean temperature was 56.91°, which is 2.51° above the October average. The highest temperature was 85°, on the 3d; the lowest was 32° on the 25th, giving a range of 53°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 49.40°; at 2 p. m., 66.53°; at 9 p. m., 55.85°.

Rainfall was 3.48 inches, which is 1.55 inches above the October average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on five days. There was one thunder shower. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1892 now completed has been 39.52 inches, which is 7.19 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-

four years and 3.66 inches above the entire average annual rainfall for this station.

Mean cloudiness was 36.88 per cent. of the sky, the month being 0.90 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) nineteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) four; cloudy (more than two-thirds) eight. There were nine entirely clear days and three entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 40.32 per cent; at 2 p. m., 43.55 per cent; at 9 p. m., 26.77 per cent.

Wind—Southwest, twenty-four times; north, fifteen times; northwest, fourteen times; south, thirteen times; northeast, ten times; southeast, nine times; west, four times; east, four times. The total run of the wind was 10,200 miles, which is 1,220 miles below the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 329 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 13.71 miles. The highest velocity was thirty-five miles an hour, from 2 to 3 p. m., on the 12 h.

Barometer—Mean for the month, 29.143 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.175 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.122 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.137 inches; maximum, 29.445 inches, on the 25th; minimum, 28.804 inches, on the 31st; monthly range, 0.641 inch.

Relative humidity—Mean for the month, 75.7; at 7 a. m., 91.1; at 2 p. m., 56.6; at 9 p. m., 79.7; greatest, 100, on six occasions; least, 33 on the 28th. There was no fog.

MOVEMENT OF THE WHEAT CROP.

The receipts of wheat at the principal centers of the West since July 2, as compared with the corresponding weeks last year, is shown by the following table:

	1892.	1891.
July 2.....	3,799,000	1,201,000
July 9.....	3,290,000	2,799,000
July 16.....	3,543,000	3,290,000
July 23.....	4,676,000	5,899,000
July 30.....	6,118,000	7,161,000
August 6.....	7,424,000	5,995,000
August 13.....	7,749,000	6,111,000
August 20.....	8,996,000	6,537,000
August 27.....	8,915,000	7,347,000
September 3.....	8,193,000	8,194,000
September 10.....	8,326,000	7,954,000
September 17.....	8,679,000	8,544,000
September 24.....	9,691,000	7,561,000
October 1.....	9,693,000	7,467,000
October 8.....	10,069,000	6,945,000
October 15.....	10,420,000	7,273,000
October 22.....	9,553,000	8,226,000
October 29.....	8,914,000	8,960,000

It will be observed that the movement has finally fallen a little below that of the corresponding time last year. This condition had necessarily to be reached sooner or later in view of the much smaller crop of this year. It is probable that the discrepancy will increase rapidly with the advance of the season.

The total for the week ending October 29 and for corresponding periods from 1884 appear from the following table:

1892.....	8,914,000	1888.....	2,810,000
1891.....	8,960,000	1887.....	4,383,000
1890.....	4,201,000	1886.....	3,797,000
1889.....	4,799,000	1885.....	3,265,000

Our Illustration.

This week we illustrate on page 1 one size of the Bowsher "Combination" mill with bagging elevator attached; though the machines are complete without this elevator, and are so furnished when desired. The mills are built in three sizes, which require from two to twelve horse power, and having capacities suitable for the needs of all classes, from the farmer who grinds for himself alone to those who carry on a regular custom business. They crush ear corn and grind all kinds of small grain; and also, by means of a divided hopper, will crush ear corn and grind small grain at the same time, mixing the two in any proportion desired. Perhaps the most distinguishing feature of the Bowsher mills are their conical shaped grinders. This cone shape secures a large grinding surface close to the center of the shaft, thus making a light running mill; the end pressure on the step is practically overcome, and (a very important advantage) the grinders will not strike together when the mill runs empty. The "Combination" mills certainly possess many points of superior merit and are highly recommended by hundreds of users in all parts of the country.

The sole manufacturer is L. N. P. Bowsher, South Bend, Ind. His factory has made a specialty of these mills for five years, and turns out nothing but first-class work. To any interested party who writes him, Mr. Bowsher will be glad to send, free, a comprehensive little pamphlet containing full information regarding the "Combination."

We often hear people say there is only one good cough medicine and that is Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the specific for cold.

Gossip About Stock.

That breeder of improved Chester White swine, N. G. Alexander, Delavan, Ill., reports a thriving business of from five to twelve head per week, including recent sales in Colorado and Wisconsin, and still on hand fifty head of gilts and boars.

A good chance is offered by A. B. White, of Lamar, Mo., for the purchase of thoroughbred Jersey cattle and Berkshire hogs. On November 15, 1892, at his farm, near Lamar, he will sell at auction fifty-four head of Berkshire swine and also a fine herd of Jersey cows. Notice his advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Galbraith Bros., the well-known horse breeders and importers, of Janesville, Wis., expect their second importation to arrive this month, consisting of the standard breeds, such as Hackneys, Shires and Clydesdales. They now have a fine lot of well selected stock, and, with their new importation, they will be amply able to meet the requirements of their business.

Last month W. S. Hanna, of Ottawa, Kas., received orders for his famous Poland-Chinas from five States—J. W. Davis, Ever, Tex.; H. Mohr, Chillicothe, Mo.; J. A. Blodgett, Beatrice, Neb., and C. Swartz, Willow Springs; Shaw & Davis, Williamsburg; J. W. Bean, Lindsborg; John McCollough, Hollis, in Kansas, where they can be seen. Thus Kansas hogs are sent all over the Union.

Our Chicago representative recently visited the firm of B. McKay & Sons, Holstein-Friesian cattle breeders, Geneseo, Ia.; found their farm well stocked with choice Holsteins from such notable heads as Aagie, Hartog, Wayne, Twisk, Leda and Dulce. They have recently purchased Sir Henry Tietie, a son of the famous Sir Henry of Maplewood. They have a lot of choice young stock, including a number of bulls by Aagie 3rd Champion, and out of cows with records of from sixty to eighty pounds of milk per day. They are very reasonable in their prices, and our readers will find them honorable men with whom to deal.

The report of the Wisconsin Experimental Station, of Madison, contains three pages about the experiment of the John March Chemical Dehorner. This is a very strong endorsement of the John March invention. The report is accompanied by illustrations of photo cuts. Letters patent on the process of applying anything to the embryo to prevent growth of horns have been granted to the John March Co., and, from the looks of things, they have not only the best medical dehorner, but the entire rights to its use. Our Chicago manager recently interviewed Mr. Stearns, of the John March Co., and was told that their business had developed very satisfactorily, and that the results had been gratifying far beyond their expectations.

We very much regret to learn that friend T. A. Hubbard's public sale of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires was almost a complete failure. The morning was rainy, cold and disagreeable, and the crowd was correspondingly small. Notwithstanding as fine a lot of young sows as can be found in the West and a few good, fancy boars were placed in the ring, the bidding was very slow and shamefully low, and after slaughtering a few of the finest, the sale was declared off, after which several were sold at private sale. The sales, both public and private, were as follows: Males—J. R. Winters, Caldwell, Kas., P. C., \$21; W. B. Getty, Perth, Kas., P. C., \$16; D. Miller, Oxford, Kas., P. C., \$13; R. H. Behlmer, Portland, Kas., P. C., \$35. Sows—Tom Dunbar, South Haven, Kas., \$23; A. P. Wetmore, Wellington, Kas., \$10; R. A. Butcher, Wellington, Kas., \$21; L. J. Baker, Wellington, Kas., \$23; H. M. Blue, South Haven, Kas., \$14; O. H. Putney, Rome, Kas., \$20; John Massey, Wellington, Kas., \$35; N. E. Whiteside, Portland, Kas., three for \$85; W. H. Howard, Blue Rapids, Kas., two for \$40. That the sale was not a success was no fault of Mr. Hubbard's, as he certainly did all in his power to make it complete. His advertising in the leading journals was liberal and judicious, and his stock were in fine condition. His hospitality to those in attendance was most generous, and the dinner table was laden with a most bountiful supply of the good things so acceptable under such circumstances. Now is a great opportunity to get fine stock of Mr. Hubbard, Rome, Kas.

WHAT IS A COLD?

The Answer Given in a Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

A cold is the starting point of more than half of the fatal illnesses from November to May. A cold is the first chapter in the history of every case of consumption. A cold is the first stage of chronic catarrh, the most loathsome and stubborn of diseases. A cold is the legitimate parent of a large family of diseases, such as bronchitis, pleurisy, pneumonia, and quinsy. To neglect a cold is almost suicide. To fail to provide against this well-nigh inevitable evil is dangerous negligence. Pe-ru-na is a safeguard as a preventive, a specific as a cure for all cases of catarrh, acute and chronic, coughs, colds, consumption, etc., etc. Every family should be provided with a copy of The Family Physician No. 2, a complete guide to prevent and cure winter diseases. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

"A Subscriber" wishes to know where *Good Housekeeping* is published. It is published at Springfield, Mass. It is an excellent monthly magazine for housekeepers. Price \$2 per year, or taken in connection with KANSAS FARMER, the price of both would be \$2.65. Address your orders to Kansas Farmer Co., in order to get the benefit of the reduction.

We have received from the publishers a handsome book on "Land Draining." Illustrated. A hand-book for farmers, on the principles and practice of farm draining. By Manly Miles, M. D., F. R. M. S., author of "Stock Breeding," "Silos, Ensilage and Silage," etc. New York: Orange Judd Company, 1892. Upwards of 200 pages, 11, 12mo, cloth \$1.

Publications of U. S. Department of Agriculture for October.

Statistical Report No. 99. Report of the Statistician, September and October, 1892. Contents: Farm Prices in Two Centuries; Report of Rattle Machine Trials in New Orleans; Indian Wheat Crop of 1892; Notes of Domestic and Foreign Trade and Industry; European Crop Report for September; Freight Rates of Transportation Companies.

Report on the Condition of Crops and Yield of Grain per acre, October, 1892.

Synopsis of the October Crop Report. (Issued in advance of the regular monthly crop report from which it is condensed.)

Experiment Station Record, Vol. 4, No. 1.

Monthly Weather Review for July and for August. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States.)

Spanish edition of Report on the Use of Maize in Europe.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President.
Topeka, Kansas.

Low Rates to Teachers—District Association Meetings.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will sell tickets to Association Meetings at low rates on the certificate plan. Ask the depot Ticket Agent for particulars. JNO. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Scale Co., of 147 151 South Jefferson st., Chicago, Ill., have the exclusive right of the Royal Adjustable scale rack, which is the best thing of the kind in existence. This rack is the only one which is made to remain on the scale open or shut without changing the balance. These racks are furnished at a small price to purchasers of the Chicago U. S. Standard scales. The Chicago Scale Co., by the way, make the best wagon scale on the market. Our Chicago manager writes us that they are doing a very large business, and are dealing direct with the farmers. They will send circulars upon application, giving full information.

Look out for cheap substitutes! Beware of new remedies. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the test for nearly fifty years.

The price of wheat in Chicago is nearly 23 cents per bushel lower than a year ago.

Horticulture.

PEAR CULTURE.

By W. H. Coultis, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, October 27, 1892.

This question, perhaps, is as little understood in the West (practically speaking) as any part of the whole line of fruit-growing.

Those of you who were here twenty years ago or more can remember that the apple occupied a similar position to the pear to-day in Kansas. To-day the pears grown in Kansas stand at the head of that class of fruit in the United States, all things considered.

Energy, coupled with good sound judgment, solved the question of growing apples, both as to quality and quantity.

If you remember, in the line of apple-growing, that as long as you purchased your trees from abroad, planting trees that were not acclimated to our soil and climate, just so long apple culture was a signal failure. And when we began to plant home-grown trees, we saw at once we had hit upon a plan that would lead to our success in apple-growing, and we are to-day as a State a grand success in apple culture. All accomplished within twenty years or less.

I am of the opinion that if we would display the same energy in the growing of pears that we have shown in the apple industry, success would crown our efforts.

One reason, I believe, that we have been so backward in pear culture is, that we have planted more for ornament than for usefulness. This I consider a serious mistake. In my judgment we must be governed by the same principles that we are in planting apple trees. Plant in soil that is best adapted to that peculiar class of fruit. Pears should be planted in a location that will not produce too rapid growth, with a porous subsoil. I am fully convinced that pear trees, above all others, should be sheltered by planting good, substantial wind-breaks.

I should select the location more for its fitness than for its nearness to the buildings or house. It would be viewed from the public road, as we were inclined to plant our apple orchards at first, all of which has been abandoned. I should plant home-grown trees, if it was possible to secure them, and I would recommend planting in early spring. I should plant sixteen feet apart each way. Plant, as in apple trees, but few varieties, all standard, such as Kieffer, Sheldon, Seckel, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, with a few of the new sorts—enough merely to test them in this climate.

My observation leads me to believe that it is better to cultivate the ground for about four years, and not fertilize. Then I believe it best to seed to clover.

Now, I believe if the members of this society would take it upon themselves to plant a plot of pear trees, and encourage the planting and cultivation of the same by others, it would not be many years before our markets would be supplied with home grown fruit. I believe this society could do nothing that would add more to the pleasure and the tendencies toward refinement of this community than for each member to consider himself a committee of one to solve this question by practical demonstration. Let us try our hand.

Mr. Coultis' paper elicited a brisk discussion. Bradford Miller had wasted some money and a good deal of time on pears several years ago; took excellent care of them for several years. The time had come when he expected that they would soon bear. They were beautiful trees and he was proud of them. One day he took Dr. McCale, of Topeka, out to show how fine an appearance they presented, when, to his great chagrin, they were all blighted except two Seckel. He then tried a variety called "Budden" by the man from whom he obtained them. To these he has given very little attention. They have grown well but have never borne fruit. Mr. Miller related that Judge John Martin had at one time stated in a meeting of the society that people failed with pears simply because they did not know how to take care of them; that his trees bore heavily every season. The speaker does not believe that Judge Martin now has a single bearing pear tree.

A. L. Easmyer agreed with Mr. Miller, and cannot now call to mind a single pear orchard that has ever paid

and that is living to-day. The Seckel and a few other varieties may do, but the list is not large. Has planted pear trees for a good many years to see them grow for a few years and then drop out. Thinks favorably of the Kieffer; has an eight-year-old of that variety which stands where it grew in the nursery row, the other trees having been removed. This is now surrounded with blue grass and is doing very well.

The President stated that he endorsed the suggestions of the paper, that all experiment with pears; was sure the profitable pear has not yet been found.

Philip Lux endorsed the paper, but has had some sad experience in trying to produce pears.

J. F. Cecil stated that the Seckel has never blighted with him. Kieffer grew well as long as he cultivated the trees. When they should have fruited and did not he neglected them and they blighted. Thinks that all pears, and especially dwarfs, ought to be planted so deep that they can send out roots above the graft union.

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

Floriculture.

This department is devoted to the culture of plants grown for their foliage and flowers, both for the house and garden. It is intended to be a medium for the exchange of ideas by our readers, on caring for plants grown by them for that purpose, and to that end we invite your co-operation and assistance, giving your successes and failures, that your experience may be of benefit to others. Address all such communications to W. L. BATES, Editor, Topeka, Kas.

What Shall We Have in Our Window for Winter?

As the window may be situated on any exposure of the house, we will have to arrange our collection so as to have those that will thrive under any of these conditions, and thus help some who are in doubt about the best way to make the sitting-room look beautiful when gray winter shall have despoiled the greenness and beauty of the outside world. In the first place, give me begonias. No matter under what conditions of sunlight, these lovely plants repay me for my care. I am not enough of a botanist to give you their real names. I will try and describe their foliage and blossoms and your florist can give you names hard enough to suit the most fastidious in that line. All begonias are beautiful, but there are several varieties that are within reach of almost any amateur. Many repay your care by their beautiful blossoms, while others delight your eye with the beauty and delicate tracery of their leaves. They do not require a warm and sunny place, but will thrive in a north window, or in almost any place that is convenient for you to have them. The large round-leaved one, with deep coral blossoms, is a thing of beauty; also the same shaped leaf with a delicate white blossom that is such a curiosity, as they are continually changing shape and color with every week. The sprangling-leaved one, whose foliage alone is beautiful, but it has lovely pink blossoms; the plant with oblong leaves, whose period of bloom lasts so long that you wonder when its resting time comes. Then there are numerous plants whose foliage alone repays you for all your care. For the sunshine, you must have heliotropes, both white and purple; hibiscus, abutilons, sultanas, sweet alyssum, browallias, roses, pinks, and almost an endless variety of geraniums. No window garden is complete without its variety of blooming bulbs, such as lilies, freesias, hyacinths, tulips, etc. Of course, you want vines and hanging baskets, as many as you can conveniently find a place for. There are many climbers that will add much to the beauty of your window, such as the Manetia, Miranda, the Ivy smilax, and the easily-obtained Madeira. With good care this collection will gladden your eye on every day of the week, and each plant will speak to you, in its own sweet language, words of joy and gratitude.

AUNT MATTIE.

What Will be Nice for the House.

To all lovers of plants the all-important question is, "What will be nice for the house this winter?"

First of all are geraniums. They do well for every one. The ones that are the most satisfactory to me are Champion. It is

such a beautiful bright crimson red (single) and a very free bloomer.

White Swan (double white), Crimson Velvet (very dark red, double), and I also have a very fine pink (double), the name I have lost and would like to have some one give the name of a good pink variety through these columns. But one does not want all geraniums, and one of the most satisfactory things to me was a double white stock (the old-fashioned gilly flower). It had been out of doors all summer. I took it up, potted it and put it down cellar. At one time I gave it up for dead, but soon after it began to send out new leaves and at Easter it was the most magnificent plant I have ever seen. I had a hundred and fifty blossoms on. In the house the flowers stand out from the main stalk like long branches. I took it to the church and every person thought it the most beautiful plant there.

I had a number of begonias. The most satisfactory were Rubra, Glantea Rosea, Metallica, Elephant's Ear and Welthaus. These I know to be all good.

Every person should have a cyclamen (they are very fine), a Primula Obconica. Also a couple of primroses, white and pink. Also an Impatiens Sultamra, for it is always in bloom. Carnations are lovely, but they are subject to red spider and green aphids. If you take the trouble to give them a good showering two or three times a week with suds made of tobacco and soap and leave it on all day, I don't think they will trouble you. There is no choice in carnations—they are all good.

And don't forget the hanging baskets. Have at least two, and insist that one shall contain oxalis; the other will be beautiful with sword fern for the center and pink ivy geraniums for the outside. And every one should have a pot of sweet alyssum. There are three kinds—the large, small and variegated. The small is what you want for the house.

Now comes the best of all—the bulbs. These are my delight. A large calla lily for one, Lillium Harrissii, a couple of pots of freesias, two pots of Roman hyacinths, then there is the Chinese sacred lily, which blooms in water. Of course there are a great many other bulbs besides those I have mentioned, and I have tried a great many others, but I have had splendid success with these, so for that reason feel free to recommend them.

DOROTHY.

Wyandotte Co.

Questions and Answers.

A few days ago, Mr. M. brought home a couple of tubs, and, upon inquiry I learned that he intended having a couple of flower beds in them in the house this winter. When I asked him what kind of plants he proposed growing in them, was informed that "he supposed I would know what to put into them." I confess that I am at a loss to know just what would be pretty and effective, so write for advice.

Shawnee Co.

MRS. J. M.

Answer.—The above idea is a novel one and we do not remember of ever seeing such an arrangement carried out on as large a scale. The nearest approach to it is the out-door vase, and as such, we would recommend treating them. Elevate them a little from the floor on stands, and around the edges plant trailing vines to run over and down the sides. Inside of those, in one plant seed of portulacca and in the other sweet alyssum. Thus treated, the effect will be much better than if you were to crowd in a lot of plants of different varieties, and you will be sure of flowers all winter long.

O, this dull, depressing headache,
That won't wear off;
This hawking and this spitting,
And this hacking cough.
I've lost my sense of smelling,
And taste's going too.
I know catarrh's what ails me,
But—what shall I do?
My hacking and my hawking
Keeps up a steady din;
I'm haunted by the fear that
Consumption may set in.
I feel supremely wretched;
No wonder I'm blue,
I know my health's failing,
But—what can I do?

Do? I'll tell you what to do, my friend, if you'll lend me your ear a minute. Go down to the drug store and buy Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and take it according to directions given, and you'll soon find that this miserable headache is a thing of the past; the hacking, hawking and spitting, so disagreeable to others as well as yourself, will come to an end, and in a short time you will feel like a new man. A new man—think of that—and all for 50 cents, which is the price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, the unfailing cure for this terrible disease.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.*

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$6. Cures others, will cure you

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at drug stores; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

Asthma The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. Cures Guaranteed or No Pay. Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, FREE by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 133 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EYE A free book on all diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Hartman. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

Smith's Small Fruits.

Our Spring Catalogue now ready. New Strawberries, New Raspberries, New Blackberries. 25,000 Edgar Queen Strawberry Plants. 75,000 Outhbert and Brandywine Red Raspberries. Write for prices. B. F. SMITH, Lawrence, Kansas.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY.

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.



Water, Fire and Wind Proof! Anyone can Apply It. Cheaper Than Shingles!—Wood-Pulp Asphalt Roofing, Building and Sheathing Papers, Roofing Paints and materials. Circulars and Samples free.

THE HIGH SPEED FAMILY KNITTER

Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.

In the Dairy.

How a Separator Works.

The fat of milk is its most valuable constituent and the one which the butter-maker aims to separate from it as completely as possible. This fat exists in the milk in the form of extremely minute globules floating in a heavier liquid. When we let milk stand undisturbed these minute globules rise toward the top and accumulate in the upper part of the milk, crowding out a considerable portion of the liquid in which they are suspended. This upper part of the milk, where the minute fat globules are the most numerous, is the cream. It is plain from this explanation that we may get more or less bulk of cream from the same milk, according to the time allowed for the globules to rise and according as they are able to crowd out the liquid more or less completely; consequently the bulk of the cream is a very inaccurate measure of the butter value of milk, a fact which has been proved by abundant experience.

The object of a separator is to hasten this process by substituting centrifugal force for gravity. If we swing a bucket of water rapidly around at arm's length we feel a pull on the arm. This is caused by the so-called centrifugal force, the force which tends to make a revolving body move away from the center of motion. The faster we swing the pail the greater is the pull, and accurate experiments have shown that the centrifugal force increases as the square of the velocity—that is to say, if we swing the bucket twice as fast the pull becomes four times as great, if we swing it three times as fast it becomes nine times as great, and so on. If we were to put milk in the bucket in place of water and swing it very fast the centrifugal force would pull the milk against the bottom of the bucket just as gravity does when the bucket is at rest, the only difference being that, if the bucket were swung very rapidly the centrifugal force would be much greater than gravity, and the pull on the milk correspondingly greater. The result would be that the cream would rise to the surface of the milk just as it would under the influence of gravity, but more rapidly in proportion as the centrifugal force was greater than the force of gravity.

The earliest centrifugal separator was constructed exactly on this plan, the milk being revolved rapidly in small buckets by means of suitable mechanical contrivances. In this apparatus the cream could be raised in from fifteen to twenty minutes. The next step in the development of the machine was to replace the series of buckets by a bowl rotating about a vertical axis. The next step forward, and the one which made the separator of practical value, was the construction by DeLaval, in 1879, of a machine for continuous separation—that is, one into which milk could be run at a regular rate as long as desired and separated into cream and skim-milk.—*Ohio Experiment Station Bulletin.*

Be careful not to overwork the butter, injuring the grain and making grease of it. Work by pressure and not by friction. A slanting worker with a movable roller or with a lever attached at one end will be found to lessen the labor, and is much preferable to the bowl and ladle. Put up in a neat and attractive form, and get it to the consumer as quickly as possible. If it is thought better to do so, it may be packed solidly in tubs or crocks and covered with butter cloth or parchment paper and a salt plaster so as to exclude the air. To this salt covering fresh brine should be added from time to time. To prepare ash or spruce tubs to be filled with butter they should be soaked with brine for one or two days,

afterward rinsed, scalded and have salt sprinkled on the inside before packing in the butter. Tin-lined butter tubs are used by a number of butter-makers.

Wheat and Butter.

The dairy industry is of such a nature that few people can realize its magnitude until their attention is especially called to it, says the *Breeder's Gazette*. Let us compare wheat-growing with butter-making. In enumerating the provisions of a family, a barrel of flour per annum for each individual is a fair allowance. About five bushels of wheat are required for a barrel of flour, worth a little over \$4 at present prices, or say \$5 for a barrel of flour. The butter allowance for a family is about one pound per individual member for each week, or say fifty pounds per year. At 20 cents per pound this is \$10, or at 25 cents, about the average price for good butter, it is \$12.50. Taking the smaller of these two sums, we have the cost of the butter consumed by our people as fully twice the cost of the wheat. But in addition to butter, there is the cheese, and especially the milk, the value of the latter amounting to an enormous sum in the aggregate. Without the figures, it is doubtful if it would be conceded that dairy products cost the people of our country two or three times as much as the wheat they consume.

It is probable that no improvements in the manufacture of flour will materially increase its use. Enormous as is the consumption of dairy products, the limit is by no means yet reached. The general adoption of the creamery system through the West is substituting a good product for a poor one, and an ever-widening circle of consumers are learning the taste of good butter.

Look at the Clock!

See how regularly its pendulum swings to and fro. With kindred regularity do the bowels move when the habit of body is reformed by the thorough laxative and promoter of digestion and secretion, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The liver, too, always affected in constipation, resumes its activity when this medicine is used. Not less efficacious is it in malarial and kidney trouble, rheumatism and nervousness.

The Poultry Yard.

The Goose on the Farm.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The goose is a fowl much abused and yet the most profitable one raised. Most men abhor this feathered biped, and it is seldom we see a large flock of geese in this State. It has been said by so many farmers that the goose is adapted to water, and must have plenty of running water to paddle and swim in. Now this is all a great mistake. If you want a full coat of feathers at each picking, and feathers that are oily and last longer, keep the geese out of the water. Give them water to drink in a trough with the chickens, and they fatten better and it does not take so much grain to keep them.

One says there is not much "good about the goose." There is nothing so nice as a good new feather-bed in cold winter weather, for a cold house where there are children, saying nothing of the comfort of the grown-up children. Then there is money in raising feathers at 75 cents a pound. That is the price throughout the State, and most of the feathers have to be shipped from other States. A goose, well kept, will yield one-fourth of a pound of feathers at a picking, and they must be picked every six weeks, which will make eight pickings, a yield of two pounds at 75 cents, \$1.50, and the goose left.

They do not require the care a turkey does. In winter they will feed with the cattle and need a low warm coop to huddle in at night. In summer they will feed in the oats and wheat stubble and tame pastures, but will not eat the prairie hay. With a very little grain they can be kept the year round.

In setting the eggs, always put the nests on the ground, as the goslings are easily killed in the shell by the thunder or a jar

The Stable Shelf

ought to have on it a bottle of Phenol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

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

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

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of the hen-house. The goose is not as careful a mother as the common hen. Give each hen five eggs, and at the end of the first week give her three hen's eggs, and set several hens at the same time. When they are done hatching, bunch them with two or three hens.

Now the taking care of geese is a nice occupation for the girls, and an energetic girl can take care of seventy-five or 100 geese every year, and go to school or assist in all the household duties, excepting on picking days. Now, try this, girls, and don't wait to get "dry land geese," but take the common goose, and in three years you will have enough to furnish a neat home. But when you are going to get married don't give up your geese. Keep them and you will never have to ask John to buy you a new coat or dress.

MARY E. JACKSON.

Pointers.

The Pekins are probably the most valuable breed of ducks known to-day. They are very large, mature early, and have snow white plumage. Their eggs hatch two or three days earlier than any other variety. The ducklings hatch out stronger and seem to grow faster than the young of any other breed, and they can be raised anywhere that you can raise chickens. The young ducklings feather up rapidly and grow to good size in from six to eight weeks. This makes them well adapted for raising for early markets. They are excellent foragers and excellent layers. With good range they require but little feed, and the young are not subject to roup, cholera, gapes or lice, and so, like young turkeys and chickens, they command a good price in the market. They will weigh from fourteen to eighteen pounds per pair the first year without much fattening. As egg-producers their record is remarkable, and they come as near being perpetual layers as any of the breeds of fowls.

The crumbs and scraps from the table and parings and waste from vegetables, all of which usually go to the garbage barrel, will be relished by hens and be manufactured by them into fresh eggs.

"A chemical success and medical triumph," so speaks an eminent physician in reference to Ayer's Cherry Pectoral; and the eulogy was none too strong. No other medicine is so safe and efficacious in all diseases of the throat and lungs.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 320 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

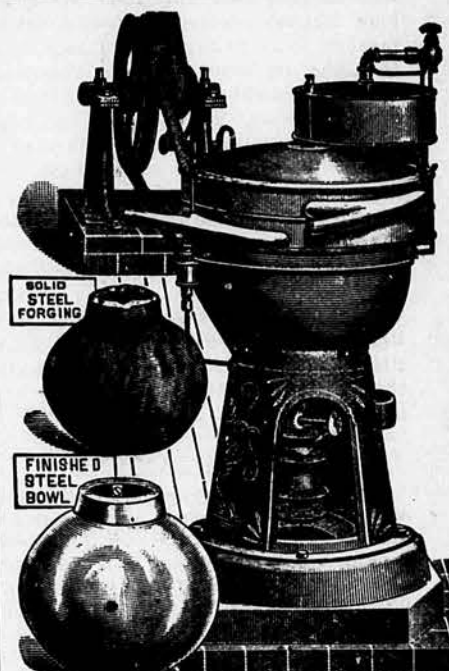
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October Stock Trade.

Our readers will be interested in a review of the live stock business of the Kansas City market for October, 1892, prepared especially for the KANSAS FARMER by the George R. Barse Live Stock Commission Co., which is as follows:

"The receipts were 106,592 cattle, 205,000 hogs and 40,000 sheep. Compared with October of last year, this shows an increase of about 8,000 cattle and a decrease of 70,000 hogs. The closing prices on all kinds and grades of cattle are the highest of the month. The last week, especially, has shown a strong and advancing market on good common cows, on medium killing cattle, stockers and feeders. Good feeders have probably shown greater advancement and more ready sale than any other cattle. Kansas has been a very liberal buyer of feeders, more than 800 cars going to that State alone during the month, and had feeders of good quality been in more liberal supply the shipments would have been much larger. Feeder buyers were first attracted to the market by the extreme low prices of the first of the month, and then were almost forced to buy, to use up their surplus food, which declining grain markets had cheapened to such an extent that it made feeding practicable. The supply of good beef cattle still continues very limited, but we look for quite a run of good fat cattle in the next thirty days, as the weather for feeding has been almost perfect during the past two months. We fear, however, that a great number of cattle that are not fat will come to the market, and the owners will be disappointed. We have had several shipments of 1,250-pound cattle that were just beginning to improve and were about half fat. Half fat very seldom bring fat cattle prices; once only this year has this been the case—on July 6 and 7. Cows have advanced 20 to 40 cents the past two weeks, and shippers have made considerable money handling good stuff; if fat, they will sell readily at good prices. We quote: Good cows, \$2.25 to \$2.60; medium, \$1.80 to \$2.20; common \$1.40 to \$1.60. Good feeders, \$2.80 to \$3.25; medium, \$2.50 to \$2.80; common, \$2 to \$2.50. Good fat steers, \$4 to \$4.50; fancy, much higher; butcher steers, good, \$3.50 to \$4; medium, \$3.25 to \$3.60. Good Colorado steers, in demand and selling from \$2.50 to \$3.25. Texas and Indian, \$2.25 to \$2.80; if fat, some higher prices can be expected.

"Hogs have been very strong. We have been advising our shippers to buy hogs this month—dangerous advice to give this time of the year—but it is seldom that hogs have held such a strong position as they have this fall. We do not look for any marked decline in the hog market, and still advise purchases where they can be bought with a reasonable margin. The hog, this year, has been the 'bread winner,' and we still think him good property, though they look high on paper. The old sows which have been neglected, run by the dogs and sworn at most fearfully in the past, have been made the pets of the farm, and they and their squalling offspring are now looked after with the greatest care. As they multiply very rapidly, we will soon have seven times as many as we ever had. But there is time enough for calamity prophecies after the election, and if the worst ever happens we can say: 'I told you so.'"

HINTS ON DAIRYING.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 7, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,462 cattle; 785 calves. Receipts since January 1, 1,221,752 cattle; 82,348 calves. For corresponding period 1st year, 1,072,303 cattle; 70,579 calves. The following are a few of the sales made:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
99.....	1,188	3 60	21.....	1,252	3 70
93.....	1,076	3 35	41.....	1,123	3 00

C-F COLORADO STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
105.....	1,154	3 75			

TEXAS STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
11.....	924	2 40	23.....	959	2 00
75 wtd.....	1,053	3 25	87.....	1,039	3 25
209.....	890	2 05	58.....	938	2 25

TEXAS COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
294.....	697	1 70	25.....	843	2 25
245.....	831	2 00	251.....	742	2 10
54.....	885	1 50	531.....	850	2 00

TEXAS CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
120.....	6 50	98			6 25
56.....	6 75	5			6 00

NATIVE COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	1,150	1 00	24.....	739	1 70
63.....	919	1 85	29.....	1,033	1 70
32.....	803	2 00	18.....	874	1 91
18.....	834	2 10	25.....	993	2 05
11.....	872	2 15	38.....	886	2 01
27.....	831	2 20	45.....	843	2 15
41.....	1,029	2 30	15.....	895	2 60
16.....	1,028	2 40	1.....	1,170	3 00

HEIFERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
1.....	520	1 75	8.....	806	2 25

NATIVE CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4.....	7 00	1			3 00
9.....	9 10	32			6 65
13.....	4 50	1			4 40
11.....	5 50	1			7 50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
51.....	855	2 50	1.....	730	2 00
46.....	1,096	3 10	7.....	1,051	3 15

HOGS Receipts, 2,744. Receipts since January 1, 2,081,957. For corresponding period last year, 2,000,345. Demand good.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
31.....	95	4 85	38.....	165	5 00
52.....	156	5 00	97.....	169	5 15
89.....	169	5 37 1/2	75.....	176	5 30

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
69.....	201	5 25	81.....	211	5 37 1/2
45.....	181	5 35	59.....	233	5 40
54.....	216	5 40	71.....	257	5 55
102.....	226	5 45	67.....	243	5 50

SHEEP—All of the fresh arrivals, except some wagon stuff, were billed through to eastern feeders and there was not enough business done to test prices.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4 lambs.....	77	5 50	14 lambs.....	77	5 30
6 lambs.....	80	6 50	2.....	110	4 25
150 goats.....	1	100	146 goats.....	60	

St. Louis.

November 7, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,200. No good natives. Texans strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3.00@4.25; Texas, \$2.15@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500. Market 5@10c higher than on Saturday. Sales were at \$2.10@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. Market steady. Natives, \$3.50@4.50.

Chicago.

November 7, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 15,000. Desirable native steers fully 10c higher. Other grades firm. Beef steers, \$3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.40; bulls, \$1.00@2.50; cows, \$1.00@2.70; Texas steers, \$2.25@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 19,000. Market active and 10c higher than Saturday. Mixed, \$5.15@5.40; heavy, \$5.15@5.95; light weights, \$5.15@5.75.

SHEEP—Receipts were not reported. Natives \$2.25@5.00; lambs, per cwt., \$1.00@5.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

November 7, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 78,000 bushels; shipments, 65,000 bushels. Market opened with slight fluctuations, closing 1/4c higher than Saturday's prices. No. 2 red, cash, 68c; November, 66 1/2c; December, 65 1/2c; May, 75 1/2c; 75 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 36,000 bushels. Market closed firm and 1/2c higher than Saturday's prices. No. 2, cash, 33 1/2c; November, 4 1/2c; December, 39 1/2c; year, 39c; May, 42 1/2c@4 3/4c.

OATS—Receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 16,000. Market about 1c higher. No. 2 cash, 30c; May, 35c.

WOOL—Receipts 37,000 pounds; shipments, 75,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20@23; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 18@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@21c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 1@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 17@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32 1/2c.

BROOMCORN Offerings very light; market firm and demand good from manufacturers and speculators. We quote common at 2 1/2c@2 3/4c, fair at 3@3 1/4c, prime to choice straight green at 4@4 1/4c, and selected or graded even more; damaged less; crooked half price.

Chicago.

November 7, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 290,000 bushels; shipments, 130,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 71c; No. 3 spring, 65@65c; No. 2 red, 71c.

CORN—Receipts 258,000 bushels; shipments, 243,000 bushels. No. 2 42c; No. 3, 41c.

OATS—Receipts, 230,000 bushels; shipments, 338,000 bushels. No. 2, 31c; No. 2, white, 31 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32@34c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools met with better move than the past week and sales were summarized at unchanged quotations. The prices quoted range from 14@16c for the fine (heavy), 16@18c for light fine; half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and

coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Kansas City.

November 7, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 2,049,141 bushels; corn, 171,375 bushels; oats, 189,820 bushels, and rye, 90,608 bu-hels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 141,560 bushels. An active and firmer market. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (100-lb. bushel less): No. 2 hard, 2 cars at 62 1/2c, 4 cars at 62 1/2c, 10 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 63c, 12 cars, 60 to 61 pounds at 63c; No. 3 hard, 6 cars at 60c, 6 cars 57 to 59 pounds at 61c, 7 cars 58 to 59 pounds at 61 1/2c, 3 cars 10 to 61 pounds at 62c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 56c, 2 cars at 54c, 1 car 56 1/2c, 3 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 60c, 1 car 56 pounds at 59 1/2c, 4 cars 58 to 59 pounds at 59c rejected, 1 car at 54c, 1 car soft at 58c, 1 car white spring at 48c, 1 car white spring at 46c, 1 car white spring at 49c; No. 2 red, 2 cars; poor 60 1/2 pounds at 66 1/2c, 1 car 60 pounds at 66 1/2c, 2 cars choice at 63 1/2c; No. 4 red, 1 car 56 pounds at 58c, 1 car 59 pounds at 60c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 13,000 bushels. Market unsettled. New coming in freely and slow sale and weak. Old in light supply and while firm and in fair demand. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed old 34@34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed 33@33 1/2c; new, 31@31 1/2c; No. 2 white, old, 38@38 1/2c; No. 3 white, old, 35@35 1/2c. Sales: 3 cars No. 2 mixed at 31c; 3 cars No. 3 mixed at 33 1/2c; 1 car new mixed at 33 1/2c; 1 car No. 2 white at 38c, 1 car at 38 1/2c, and 1 car No. 3 white at 35c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 10,000 bushels. Market fairly active and prices steady. Local feed dealers main buyers. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 25 1/2@27c; No. 3 mixed, 25@26c; No. 4 mixed, 24@24 1/2c; No. 2 white, 28@28 1/2c; No. 3 white, 27@27 1/2c; No. 4 white, 25 1/2@26 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 6,500 bushels. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 3 cars at 45 1/2c; No. 3, 3 cars at 43 1/2c.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in good demand. We quote in car lots \$1.45 per bushel, small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXES—Demand good and market steady. We quote at 99c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

MILLET—Quiet but unchanged. German, 35@45c, and common 30@35c per bushel.

HAIR—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 380 tons, shipments 90 tons. Market was steady and demand good. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8.00; good to choice, \$7.00@7.50; prime, \$5.50@6.50; common, \$4.50@5.25; timothy, fancy, \$9.50@10.00, and choice, \$8.00@9.00.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery highest grade separator, 28@29c per pound; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 2c; fair to good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm 1@10c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 17@18c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Not many coming in and market firm. Fresh candled 19 1/2c per dozen.

POULTRY—Receipts of hens light and demand fair. Springs steady; offerings fair. Turkeys quiet with offerings moderate; ducks unchanged and geese dull. Chickens, spring, 6 1/2c per pound; chickens, light, 6c; heavy, 6c; roosters, each 15c; turkey hens, small, 7 1/2c; large, 7c; gobblers, 7c; ducks, old, 5@6c; spring, 5 1/2c; geese, full feathered, 4@6c; pigeons, per dozen, 75@81.00.



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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—It may not be the right place to go for information, but can the Family Doctor tell us why the doctors vary so much in their charges for treating sick folk? A woman was sick in our neighborhood in confinement, and a city chap came out and staid about two hours and charged \$25. I would like to make money that fast myself. They had two other doctors besides, and I don't know how much they charged. But they didn't wear kid gloves.

A FAMILY MAN.

You have come to the right place for information. The Family Doctor, with gray hairs and years of experience, is just the man to tell you the why and wherefore in this case, and all similar cases. A wise Yankee often answers one question by asking another. You may easily think and say, a man is a man, a doctor is a doctor, a horse is a horse, and so on through the whole range of existence. That is the common inference and speech of the people. But is it so? Only in a very narrow and restricted sense. Why does one horse sell for five, ten, or twenty-five dollars, and another for \$105,000? They each have four legs and weigh the same number of pounds. They may measure the same exactly all round, except in one particular—speed—and that makes all the difference in the world. The horse that can trot a mile in two minutes and four seconds is worth in the market a thousand times as much as the one that can go only half the distance in the same time. The difference is in *quality*. If your property is in great peril, why do you or any other sensible man ask for the best lawyer? A lawyer is a lawyer. And yet you, being an intelligent man, call for the best, thereby saying to the world that there are grades of skill and qualification in lawyers, and in time of peril you want the best. I say to you: "Mr. A. is a highly-priced lawyer. He will charge you a thousand dollars, probably." And you say: "No matter; here is ten thousand dollars at stake. I must have the best. A cheap lawyer might lose the case, and then the earnings and savings of a lifetime will be gone." And your head is level. You are right to call for the best.

And so there are grades and degrees of skill and knowledge and special fitness in doctors. One is like the day laborer alongside of the master mechanic. The one knows only to do, and that poorly, what the other tells him to do, while the other knows each and everything that may or can be done in the crisis or dilemma, and he not only knows what to do, but just how to do it. He has been trained to the doing of it. He has spent money and years in acquiring the special knowledge and dexterity for the doing of difficult things.

Without knowing the facts or circumstances of the case you refer to, I will venture to say that the "city chap," as you unjustly style him, earned every cent that he charged, and that he made a very moderate charge for the service rendered. The reasonable probability is that his fee was in that very case the price of a life, if not of two lives. A life can go out in much less than two hours, and in a much shorter space of time the skilled surgeon can do just the particular thing that may save one or two lives.

A Chicago surgeon recently charged a board of trade man \$2,000 for less than an hour's work. The man naturally objected to paying the bill, but finally agreed with the doctor to submit the case to arbitration. The arbitrators found that the child's life had been in extreme peril. Other doctors with less skill had tried in vain to save it, but gave up the effort and said the child must choke to death. As a last resort, a highly skilled surgeon was called, and in a few minutes, with rare dexterity, he did just the right thing, and the child, who had been black in the face and gasping for breath, with no hope of life beyond a few minutes, or an hour at most, came back to life and recovered. The father was able to pay any reasonable sum, and the arbitrators decided that \$2,000 for saving his child's life was a reasonable sum, and he paid it.

Skill commands the purse of the world,

not only in medicine, but in law, theology, politics, and especially in business. Why do railroad, insurance and investment companies pay salaries, even up to \$100,000, a year for the services of some particular man, while they pay other men \$50 or \$100 a month? Simply because the one man has the breadth, depth and comprehensive knowledge and the genius to take charge of some great and complex business and evolve harmony out of chaos, order out of disorder, and to so systematize the working forces that the utmost farthing that the business is capable of producing is realized through his skill and management. One single great, quick, active and comprehensive brain may be worth more to mankind than a whole regiment of hands, and yet hands are as much needed as brains. Both are necessary, and the difference lies in the enormous supply and surplussage of the one and the absolute paucity of the other, just as the earth is full of horses with four legs each, and yet has only one Nancy Hanks.

There are thousands of doctors, but only a meager supply of the truly great ones. Only a few can stand in the gateway of life and with the mailed gauntlet of knowledge defy the king of terrors and hurl him back when he charges down in full force at your threshold or mine. In these times of supreme crisis who would not give his kingdom for the medical or surgical man whose brain is like a globe of fire and who holds the thunder bolts in his grasp, and with the flaming sword of science turns back the cohorts of death from your wife or child, or mine? And when the man is found who, by long years of study, by the midnight lamp and through the sunlit hours, by the expenditure of a money competence and energy and wisdom enough to create a colossal fortune in the business world, is he not justly entitled to what you and many others call a large fee? Say, if you please, an outrageous one. For that is the term many unthinking people apply in such cases.

Only recently I presented a man with a bill for \$100 for a service that was all rendered in four days. He at once pronounced it an outrage and refused to pay it, and the chief reason offered was that it would take him a year to lay up that sum over and above the support of his family. I replied: "Suppose it does take you a year to lay up that much. It has taken me nearly fifty years of hard work and \$20,000 in cold cash to acquire the skill that saved your wife and child. Are their lives saved to you worth a year's savings? Did you not tell me at the critical time in the case that you would give anything in the world to have them saved? And what was it prompted you to say it, but the fact that you knew and realized that the peril was extreme and the chances a thousand to one against their being saved? Were you honest when you said you would give anything in the world to have them saved? And are you sincere now when they are saved, in pronouncing a fee of \$100 for saving them an 'outrage?' Would you rather keep your \$100 and bury your wife and child? And even that would cost you more than the saving of them does."

A charlatan and quack may rob you on false pretenses as to his skill and ability, but when you find the truly skillful medical man, he earns not only a relatively large fee in cash but a still larger sum in gratitude, which only the thoughtful few ever think of requiting.

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farmers," you may say; "but what object is it to the merchants to enter into such an agreement?"

We will tell you: Every town has several grocery stores, dry goods stores, hardware stores, drug stores, etc. The KANSAS FARMER management selects a leading store in each branch of business, and calls and explains the plan. While the merchant realizes that he pays the farmer's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER, yet he is only too glad of the opportunity, as it brings him trade at a



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The checks on this card will be accepted from Mr. or a member of his family as 5 cents each, as follows: Upon payment for each one dollar's worth of goods purchased one check will be accepted, as 5 cents, with 95 cents in cash, by any of the merchants whose names are given on envelope containing this card and bearing the corresponding number.
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No such generous proposition was ever before made by any publisher.

Note.—To our friends in those counties in which we have not yet perfected arrangements with the leading merchants, we will say that to all subscribers received after this date, we will send the commutation orders for the merchandise as soon as arrangements are made with their merchants.

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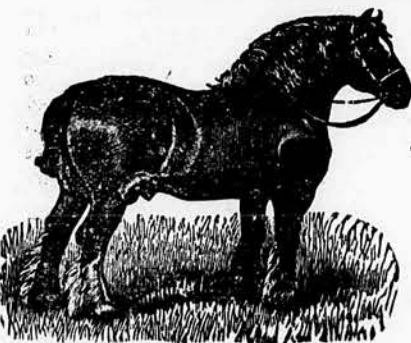
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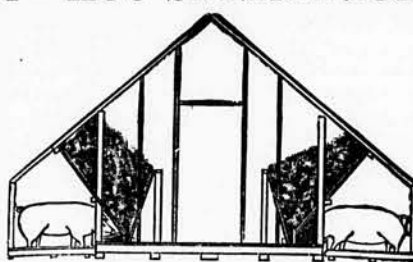


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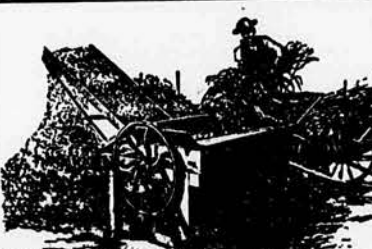
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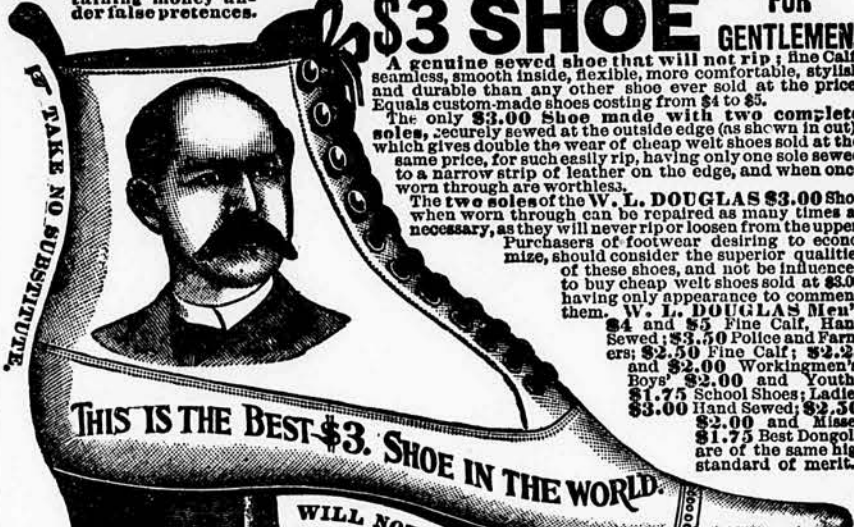


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GRAPE VINES BY THE THOUSANDS—Thos. G. Bassler, Geuda Springs, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Eighty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Search, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—We have a few copies left, which our subscribers can have for 15 cents each in 1 or 2-cent stamps. It gives a history of tariff, and treats the subject in a non-partisan manner. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1892.

Riley county—Chas G Wood, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by James Harper, in Sherman tp., P. O. Stockdale, October 15, 1892, one red and white spotted steer, crop off right ear and under-bit off of left ear; valued at \$12.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by D. C. Jennings, in Gordon tp., October 2, 1892, one sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, four white feet, left hind foot white high up, saddle marks; valued at \$30.

HORSE—By same, one dun horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, branded h r on left shoulder, dark mane and tail; valued at \$40.

CRAWFORD COUNTY—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. S. Newport, in Washington tp., October 3, 1892, one black mare, star in forehead, 8 years old, brand on left hip, wire cut on left leg; valued at \$15.

COLT—Taken up by J. H. Bevins, August 1, 1892, one brown colt, eleven hands high, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1892.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Bailey, five miles west of Ottawa, in Centropolis tp., October 10, 1892, one brown horse, 5 years old, left front knee enlarged, slit in right ear, no other marks or brands.

DUGLAS COUNTY—F. D. Brooks, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by J. N. Crawford, two miles north of Norwood, in Willow Springs tp., October 12, 1892, one red and white steer, about 3 years old, smooth horns, crop off of each ear, branded U on right shoulder and J on left hip, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1892.

Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Cosner, in Grant tp., one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded with figures 5 and 6 on left hip, 14½ hands high, collar and saddle marks, about 7 years old.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white star in forehead, branded Q on left shoulder, about 6 years old, 14½ hands high.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 8 years old, white streak in face, hind feet white, about 14½ hands high; all valued at \$30.

CHEROKEE COUNTY—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Lays, in Shawnee tp., one fourth mile north of stone school house in district 31, one bay horse, 7 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, shod all round, halter on when taken up, no marks or brands.

HAMILTON COUNTY—Ban. A. Wood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Justice Tate, P. O. Coldidge, September 30, 1892, one bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.



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Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

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Lamar, Mo., Tuesday, November 15, 1892.

In lot JERSEYS, four fresh cows, heifers, the choice Signal Landseer bull, calves.

Fifty-four head BERKSHIRES of choicest families. Anything you want.

These herds are not a cheap lot, nor culls from big herd, but bought to build them.

I urge lovers of pure stock to come and pick up the "plums," as I live where their value is little known, and they will go low, very low.

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—OF—
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AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

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Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	3,599,109	386,761	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,781	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,072	17,486		
Sold to Shippers.....	565,626	586,385	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,373,997	2,599,109	269,845		

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

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