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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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OCTOBER 19—F. M. LAIL, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.  
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### STEER FEEDING EXPERIMENTS.

During the past winter nineteen steers have been fed experimentally at the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, under the supervision of Prof. C. C. Georgeson, and some interesting results obtained. The steers were grade Short-horns and about 3 years old at the time they were put in the feed lot. They had been raised in Missouri and were, therefore, native Western steers. They were bought by the Experiment Station at the Kansas City stock yards and cost \$3.45 per cwt. They weighed on the average 1,033 pounds per head at the time they were purchased. It was a fairly uniform lot and may be said to represent the average of native steers fed here in the West; that is, they were not the poorest, nor were they by any means the best. All had been dehorned as yearlings. Adding freight, commission, etc., to the purchase price, the average cost per head, laid down at the Experiment Station, was \$37.36. Such was, briefly stated, the character of the steers. The object of the experiment was two-fold. First, to compare outdoor with indoor feeding in order to ascertain what influence shelter has on the fattening of steers; and, second, to compare several feeds with each other. For this purpose the steers were divided into five lots. Four lots were tied up in the barn and one lot fed in the yard, where they were afforded the shelter of a shed open to the south, but closed on the other three sides.

To distinguish them, the lots were numbered from 1 to 5. Lots 1, 2 and 3 consisted of three steers each, and lots 4 and 5 of five steers each. Lot 1 was fed on the so-called balanced ration, that is, a feed in which the elements of nutrition are proportioned to the requirements of the system. The feed in this case consisted of a mixture of ten pounds of corn meal, five pounds shorts, two pounds bran and two pounds oil meal. Towards the close of the feeding period the oil meal in this ration was doubled. The coarse fodder consisted of tame hay. Lot 2 was fed on corn meal and molasses. Lot 3 was fed on linseed oil cake and tame hay, and lot 4 was fed on whole ear corn and corn stover. These four lots were tied up in stalls in the barn. Lot 5 was fed in the same manner as lot 4, on ear corn and corn stover, but was not sheltered in the barn. All the lots were fed twice daily, being first given grain, then fodder, then water. A careful account was kept of the amount of feed eaten by each steer. A record was kept also of the increase in weight, each steer being weighed once a week. The steers which were confined indoors were let out for exercise for a couple of hours daily, at noon, except in very stormy weather.

It should be noted that none of the steers had ever been accustomed to be tied up, and those confined in the barn fretted unduly under the restraint placed upon them, for some time, until they became accustomed to their new quarters. For this reason they were fed from November 30 until December 20 on ear corn and corn fodder, in order that they might become accustomed to the confinement before the experiment, as outlined above, began. During this period of three weeks lot 5, in the open yard, fed to better advantage, as they were not placed under restraint, and the five steers in this lot gained, together, a total of 423 pounds in weight more than lot 4, fed in the same manner in the barn during this period of three weeks. This point is of much importance, for it shows conclusively the disadvantage of keeping fattening stock in close confinement when they are not accustomed to it. The shelter of a good barn saves feed, as we shall see presently, but steers which have not been accustomed to confinement

fret too much until they have become used to it to make a profitable gain.

Such were, concisely stated, the conditions of affairs when the experiment began, December 20. The indoor steers had, by this time, so far accepted the conditions under which they were placed that the experiment could begin. Each lot was fed from this date until April 28, 129 days, on the feeds and in the manner indicated. Now for the results. Lot 1, fed on the balanced ration (mixture of ten pounds corn meal, five pounds shorts, two pounds bran, two pounds oil meal, and from March 1 to the end of the experiment four pounds oil meal,) and tame hay, made a daily average gain per head of 2.39 pounds, at a cost of 7.06 cents per pound of gain. Each steer in the lot ate an average of 2,965 pounds of the mixed grain and 869 pounds of hay, making a total of 3,834 pounds of feed, which gives 11.33 pounds food for each pound of gain.

Lot 2 ate an average of 1,118 pounds molasses, 1,508.94 pounds corn meal, and 1,319 pounds corn fodder. On this feed they made an average gain of 187 pounds, or 1.44 pounds per day, at a cost of 13.2 cents per pound of gain. This, it will be seen, was a very costly gain, and light for the amount of feed consumed.

Lot 3, fed exclusively on linseed oil cake and tame hay, made an average gain of 223.6 pounds per head, or 1.73 pounds daily, at a cost of 11.6 cents per pound of gain. They ate, during the 129 days, 1,638.6 pounds oil cake and 1,821.6 pounds hay per head, which makes a total of 15.4 pounds feed for each pound of gain.

Lot 4, fed on ear corn and corn fodder, in the barn, made an average gain of 273.8 pounds per head, or 2.12 pounds daily, at a cost of 5.22 cents per pound of gain. They ate 2,723.8 pounds ear corn and 1,214.1 pounds corn fodder per head, making 14.38 pounds feed for each pound of gain.

Lot 5, which was fed in the same manner, but outdoors, gained 275.6 pounds per head, or 2.13 pounds per head daily, at a cost of 6.03 cents per pound of gain. They ate 3,158.4 pounds ear corn and 1,444.8 pounds corn fodder per head, which gives 16.7 pounds feed for each pound of gain.

These figures require careful study in order that one may fully comprehend what they mean. It will be seen that while the outdoor and indoor steers, fed on ear corn and corn fodder, made practically the same gain during the 129 days the experiment was in progress, the outdoor steers ate 435 pounds of corn and 230 pounds of fodder per head more than the indoor steers, fed in the same manner. This amount of feed, then, represents the tax which the feeder must pay to cold weather under the ordinary outdoor management. In the winter of 1891-2 we fed a similar lot of steers, and it was then found that the outdoor steers in like manner ate more feed, for the gain made, than the steers which were sheltered in the barn. These results tend to prove that feed can be saved by providing good shelter for the cattle; but the practical question which arises is, if the amount of feed that may thus be saved will pay interest on the capital necessary to invest in shelter and also cover the extra cost of labor which would be required under indoor management. Moreover, the class of steers should be taken into consideration. Steers which are not dehorned would be difficult to manage under confinement, and, as we have already seen, steers which have not been accustomed to be handled in the barn fret unduly under the enforced restraint placed upon them, and until the strange surroundings become familiar to them they are fed at a loss.

These points should be carefully studied when the question of shelter to fattening steers is under consideration. From the experience I have gained on this subject in these experiments, and from the observation of results under similar conditions elsewhere, I conclude that it will pay well to shelter steers which have been accustomed to be handled, so they do not fret under confinement. Instead of tying each steer in a stall I would put them together in large, loose boxes, which

would save labor in handling. Then I would let them out for exercise for a few hours each day, except in stormy weather, and while they are out hogs should be admitted to the pens to work over the droppings and waste. Under such conditions, with docile steers and the labor of handling them reduced to a minimum, I am convinced that it will pay to shelter fattening cattle.

On a comparison of the four indoor lots with each other we find that the lot fed on the balanced ration made the best gain, but, owing to the price of feed, it was not the most economical gain. It cost 7.06 cents to put a pound of flesh on this lot, while the ear corn lot, fed under the same conditions as to confinement, made each pound of gain at a cost of 5.22 cents. At first sight there seems to be a large difference here, decidedly in favor of ear corn as a feed, but this conclusion is modified by the fact that the balanced ration put the cattle in better condition, which resulted in their bringing a better price in the market, as we shall see directly. Lots 2 and 3 made light gains at a high cost. The results of lot 2 prove conclusively that molasses and corn meal, when fed by themselves without addition to the mixture of some more nitrogenous substance, give but poor returns. On the other hand, an exclusive diet of oil cake, as given to lot 3, is also unprofitable. It appears that the animal system is not capable of making use of so highly nitrogenous food to advantage. The results from the several lots prove further that the theory which maintains that there should be a certain ratio between the carbohydrates and the albuminoids in the feed, as provided in the balanced ration, is correct. Our experiments in 1891-2 on this point gave the same results. The balanced ration, that is, a mixture in which there is about one part of digestible albuminoids to six parts of digestible carbohydrates, will produce the most rapid gain, but the experiments also prove that the cost of oil meal, or other feed necessary to furnish the required albuminoids, may be so high that a plain diet of corn may be more profitable, because cheaper, although it does not produce so rapid gains; and the profit is, after all, the test by which any method of treatment should be measured.

These five lots of steers were sold in the Kansas City market on the 29th of April. Each lot was sold upon its merits, with the following results: Lot 1 (balanced ration) brought \$5.30 per cwt. Deducting cost of feed, freight, etc., this lot made a profit of \$10.37 per head. Lot 2 (corn meal and molasses) brought only \$4.75 per cwt., and were fed at a loss of \$4.28 per head. Lot 3 (oil cake) brought \$4.90 per cwt., and were fed at a loss of \$3.64 per head. Lot 4 brought \$5.10 per cwt. and made a profit of \$12.41 per head, on a feed of ear corn and corn fodder, in the barn, and lot 5, fed in the same manner, in the yard, furnished only with the shelter of an open shed, brought \$5.15 per cwt. and made a profit of \$12.86 per head. It should be borne in mind, however, that as already stated, lot 5 gained 423 pounds while lot 4 was being accustomed to the stable, and that they kept this advantage to the end. They thus carried more flesh on the day of sale, and consequently brought 5 cents more per hundred than lot 4; but even with the better price they made a profit of only 45 cents per head more than the steers in lot 4, while the feed they had eaten during the experiment cost \$2.33 per head more than the feed of lot 4.

There are several other important points brought out by these experiments which space will not permit us to dwell upon at present, as, for instance, the actual cost of putting a given weight on this class of steers under ordinary outdoor management. How many of our feeders know just what it costs them to put a hundred pounds of flesh on a three-year-old steer? Again, the value of the droppings for hog feed have an important bearing on the profit in feeding, and the value of the manure and the cost of labor are all vital factors which demand consideration from the feeder.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

### A Good Fall for Feeding.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Is this a good year to feed? As a great many will be interested in this question, it will not be amiss to give our views and discuss the question in your columns. There are several matters which enter into and will largely govern the item of profit, but here it is not necessary to go into details.

It is a settled fact that the corn crop will not be up to expectations of an earlier period, and this will be more emphasized in the more eastern of the corn States; therefore, the bulk of the feeding will have to be done in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and the western part of Iowa, the Indian Territory and Texas. Cattle fed at these two latter points do not enter into competition with the better class of native cattle, so nothing to be feared on their account. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and the eastern part of Iowa will fall largely short in numbers fed of previous years.

So far, during August and September, the number of cattle taken back to the country to feed exceeds the same period of former years. While on the face of this it would look as if increased receipts would naturally be the result, yet we do not think it will be the case, for this reason: Last year you could find feeders at almost every crossroads, while this year they are much scarcer. Those wanting cattle have to come here for them. Then again, Kansas City is getting to be quite a distributing point, and an analysis shows these cattle are going to greater distances and to places where last year it was not thought possible or probable to get orders from. Judging from reports of crops in Europe, they are in a far worse situation than we are, and have nothing, or scarcely anything, to feed cattle on. So we are likely to see an excellent export demand from this source. The home demand we do not expect to see equal to last season, for the reason that so many workmen are unemployed, but there is plenty of time for this to right itself, and by the time cattle are ready we may again see a majority earning wages, which would mean a considerable difference.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the probable price of hogs. To our minds the same conditions govern hogs, but not as pronounced this year as was the case last, and we can but think high prices must result—not as high as were reached last year, but high compared with former seasons. Therefore, feeders who have hogs to follow cattle can reasonably expect them to almost pay for corn consumed. The tightness of money may affect the volume of cattle fed, though we do not look for this to make any material difference.

Summing the situation up, we confidently look for feeders to make good returns this season, provided they use ordinarily good judgment in their selection of cattle.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.  
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### Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

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

W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

### What \$16.00 Will Do.

It will pay your passage from Chicago to New York over the Erie lines, in as comfortable a car as any one could ask for, and on a train that runs through solid without change. If you are thinking of going east, or bringing friends from there, or from the old country west, it will pay you to write to or call on F. W. Buskirk, the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie, whose office is 802 Phoenix building, Chicago. It is a sure thing that he can save you money.

### Among the Ozarks.

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, Kansas City, Mo.



## Agricultural Matters.

### IRRIGATION FOR WESTERN KANSAS.

Viewed From an Engineering Stand-point.

A paper by H. V. Hinckley, of Topeka, read before the Inter-State Irrigation Convention at Salina, September 28, 1893.

I shall ask and answer briefly some of the questions that will confront us on every hand in the later stages of the work we have begun.

First—Does irrigation pay the farmer? Where rain is plenty, no; but in western Kansas this question is equivalent to asking whether it pays to invest \$1.50 to \$2 a year per acre to insure an extra large crop every year, in place of having only one crop every five years; or, in other words, whether it pays to invest \$10 to save \$100. That's all there is to it, presuming, of course, that the water supply is sure.

Second—Does irrigation pay the land-owner? Land in western Kansas, outside of the actual river bottoms, is worth from \$1 to \$5 per acre. With water assured it is worth from \$20 to \$50 an acre, and this increase in value (which obtains wherever irrigation is practiced, the world over, and which is beaten ten to one when near markets like those of Denver and Los Angeles,) is guaranteed by the productiveness of the soil when watered and the profits from the irrigated crops.

Third—Where shall we get the water with which to irrigate? The sources of water supply for the territory represented at this convention, taking the territory as a whole, are, in the order of importance, as follows: (1) The natural flow of the streams, the availability of which for irrigation can be increased several hundred per cent. by the agency of storage reservoirs. The amount of water flowing in the Arkansas river at Pueblo in May, June and July, by three years measurement, averages 2,500 cubic feet per second. Assuming, in the absence of data at the Kansas line, that this amount is trebled by the influx from the Fountaine, Apishapa and Las Animas rivers, and assuming also a duty of 100 acres per cubic foot per second, we could irrigate in Kansas, with the spring flood waters of the Arkansas alone, three-fourths of a million acres. If the other rivers bring us as much water all together as the Arkansas, we could irrigate, with the total spring flow, one and one-half million acres, and increase the valuation of taxable property at least thirty million dollars. (2) Storm water, which can be utilized generally by storage reservoirs only. (3) The underflow, which can be best utilized by pumps, and the availability of which can be increased 200 to 300 per cent. by the use of storage reservoirs. For Kansas alone, the present sources of supply stand probably in the same order of value, but when the United States government shall store in reservoirs, in or near the Rockies, as contemplated, all the snow water of these rivers for irrigation, the amount of that water which will be available in Kansas (if any) will depend upon the federal legislation which shall have been enacted for the construction of such reservoirs. In other words, our principal supply of water brings with it an inter-State question, which cannot, at this time, be answered, but which demands action on our part in order that we may know how much of that supply we can profitably use and how much of it we want to claim the right to use, and in order that we protect our present water rights. Colorado naturally claims all the water originating within her own bounds, and if we expect to use any of it in the future we must lay claim to it before it is all beyond our reach by reason of its appropriation above us.

As to storm waters, they are available together with and in the same manner as the natural flow of the streams. The storms in Kansas territory, however, will be of little avail for Kansas irrigation.

Fourth—Can we utilize the underflow? We can to a limited extent. The cost of getting it into service will differ in different drainage districts with the depth of the water, the haul on fuel, and the magnitude and efficiency

of the pumping plant. Wilson, in the preface to his "Irrigation in India," incidentally remarks that "In the future, improved methods of pumping will be used in the United States."\*

The finest example of irrigation I ever saw was in Mexico, where a plantation was watered by a pump which lifted 960,000 gallons of water every day from a well six feet square. Waterworks pumps of average duty lift 150,000,000 gallons of water one foot for every ton of coal used. In other words, a ton of coal will lift 1,000,000 cubic feet of water twenty feet and cover eleven acres of land two feet deep, so that where water is twenty feet deep the cost of coal (at \$6) may be taken at 55 cents per acre per season, and where water is forty feet deep, \$1.10 per acre per season.

It may be laid down as a general principle that all the lands in any irrigation or drainage district should be supplied from one large plant, for the reason that the larger the pumping plant is the greater is its efficiency and the more profitable is the irrigation. To cover the most ground and utilize the whole year's pumping, reservoirs should be built as high up in the district as the water can be profitably pumped. That the underflow can be utilized is proved by the fact that numerous wells in the Arkansas valley refuse to be pumped dry. To what extent wells outside of the river bottoms will stand pumping can be determined only by intelligent experimenting.

Fifth—What can we expect to accomplish? The territory west of the 100th meridian in Kansas embraces something like 13,000,000 acres, of which perhaps 10,000,000 acres are susceptible of irrigation, contingent upon a sufficient water supply, and upon this all-important point—water supply—hinges the future of western Kansas. We cannot irrigate the 10,000,000 acres, nor would we if we could. It is probable, however, that from one million to three million acres can be profitably irrigated. If two million acres can be supplied with water within reasonable limits of cost, we shall have the proper percentage of land irrigated; that is to say, the crop-raising lands will bear about the usual ratio to the grazing lands.

Sixth.—What action is necessary in Kansas? Congress appropriated, October 2, 1888, \$100,000, and March 2, 1889, \$350,000, for irrigation investigations, but they have given Kansas nothing definite to work on—no clue as to the prospective use of Rocky mountain waters, except the possibility of their being stored for Colorado's exclusive use. This is the inter-State question that needs to be settled. We should urge—(1) The passage by the next Legislature of a bill providing for a State engineer and making liberal appropriation for investigating the extent to which the underflow and the inter-State surface waters can be profitably utilized for irrigation in western Kansas. (2) As prompt a report as possible by the State engineer upon the amount of the waterflow into the State and the amount of the same that can be profitably utilized, both with and without storage reservoirs. (3) The presentation to the government authorities of our claim to that portion which we can use, such claim to be settled definitely by the Irrigation Bureau or federal legislation if necessary, so we may know what we can depend upon.

I quote from *The Advocate*, February 22, 1893:

Many of the States and Territories west of Kansas have extensive acreages under successful and profitable irrigation. Foremost in the list may be mentioned California, with over 1,000,000 acres irrigated, and Colorado, with almost 1,000,000. Either of these States has more land under irrigation than any three other States of the Union, and why? Because Colorado provided, years ago, for a competent State engineer to investigate the problems of irrigation and water supply, and because California did likewise and placed \$100,000 at the State engineer's disposal. The reports of those engineers have been the means of attracting many millions of capital into irrigation development of otherwise barren lands, and the extreme change brought over these lands from absolute barrenness to profitable productiveness is too well known to need expansion in these columns.

Two years ago all the papers in the State were full of irrigation literature and recommendations. The result was that the Kansas Legislature memorialized Congress,

asking that the United States government come to her relief, but this feeble venture has not settled, nor thrown any light upon, the question to which we want an answer—i. e., water supply. A similar memorial has recently been prepared for forwarding to Congress, and in our opinion we will get information on water supply in this manner just as rapidly as the boy would get his wood sawed by petitioning some other boy to saw it for him. Should we not profit by the example of those States which have made irrigation a success, and for our first step do what they have done—provide for a competent engineer of our own to investigate the problems of water supply, and the possibilities of profitable extension of the irrigating system within our borders? If a thousandth part of the west half of the State could be provided with water for crops at ordinary prices of water for such purposes, any reasonable appropriation for the investigation would be insignificant when compared with the benefits accruing to the State. What benefits the west half of the State benefits the whole. Extension of irrigation means influx of immigration and capital, increase of valuations and lighter rates of taxation.

Seventh—Will it pay the State or the federal government to encourage irrigation or to invest in irrigation works? California encouraged irrigation by the appointment of a State engineer at \$6,000 a year, with an appropriation of \$100,000 for experiments, reports, and the encouragement of irrigation enterprises. Four thousand miles of canal were built, costing \$10,000,000, irrigating 3,000,000 acres of previously barren land, and increasing valuations of land alone to the extent of \$700,000,000—an increase of 7,000 times the amount invested by the State for investigation and encouragement and seventy times the amount of private capital invested in the works.† Similar results are reported authentically from Colorado and other States of our Union, and from India, Spain, France, Italy and Mexico. British India has 150,000,000 acres under ditches with 26,000,000 acres actually irrigated, and on top of an increased valuation (of lands alone) of \$300,000,000 comes a return in water revenue of from 6 to 31 per cent. per annum upon the public funds invested in the works, and, while I do not want the government to build our irrigation works, I am not open to the conviction that what has been done over and over in other States and countries cannot be done under similar conditions in the State of Kansas.

\* H. V. H. Reports, Vol. XXVII, p. 394.  
† Report Spec. Com. U. S. S., No. 928, p. 55.

#### Moisture for Growing Crops.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The great importance of moisture is fully recognized by the farmer, but not to its fullest extent until the effects of its absence are felt. Moisture is, indeed, one of the necessary factors that enter into the calculations of all farmers that have a thought regarding success or failure.

Commence with the first step. If when the seed is planted there is an entire lack of moisture, the process of germination will fail. It is necessary to give life to the dormant germ of the plant enclosed within the seed. Or, going a step further, with just moisture sufficient in a soil to give activity and life to the plant germ, it may start into growth, but with a deficiency, all future growth is checked, and the plant subsequently perishes for its want.

The great necessity of water or moisture becomes more apparent when we consider that it is in fact an important agent of nutrition because of the office it performs.

Prof. S. W. Johnson says, in "How Crops Feed," that "Water is capable of dissolving from the soil all the substances that it contains which serve as food for plants."

Dr. Pendleton, in his "Scientific Agriculture," says: "There is no fact better established than that water is the most essential factor in the production of a crop."

There is no farmer of average observation but that has noticed that a fairly good crop can be secured from a poor soil with plenty of moisture, while a very poor crop only will be secured from a good soil with an insufficiency of it.

Prof. Storer, in his work, "Agriculture," emphasizes the fact that the available fertility of a soil depends in no small measure upon the water supply.

It is also affirmed by the same author

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While we drive the brain we must build up the body. Exercise, pure air



—foods that make healthy flesh—refreshing sleep—such are methods. When loss of flesh, strength and nerve become apparent your physician will doubtless tell you that the quickest builder of all three is

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that the rain that falls upon a field is insufficient for large crops; this probably refers to the average amount, and instances are quoted where evaporation from a vessel of water has exceeded the quantity of rainfall by quite a little.

In reasonably favorable localities, crops are grown, however, and so the demand for moisture must come from some other source, and that from what is called ground water, the moisture that is held in the lower strata of soil, and is either reached by the roots of plants or comes to them by force of capillary action. This becomes more and more active as the soil is more thoroughly pulverized, for which reason in a soil that is naturally inclined to be dry it is far better if deep plowing is practiced, because, in the first place, the opportunity is afforded for the roots to descend deeper into the soil, but principally, in the second place, to prepare for a more active and efficient ascent of moisture which would thus be induced.

This course is practicable in sections that are included in a belt of occasional rainfall and where ground water exists.

The importance of water suggests the advantages that might be derived by means of irrigation, even in sections of rainfall, and of the great benefit that would be gained if it could be produced in the rainless sections of country.

In any event, the problem to be solved is one regarding the water supply—where and how it can be obtained. Near a mountain section, as in California and in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains, the question is more easy of solution, but when it applies to vast plains and prairies, difficulties arise, but it is hoped that there may yet be a solution that will relieve the arid regions our country.

WM. H. YEOMANS.  
Columbia, Conn.

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J. W. WAMPLER,  
State Fish Commissioner,  
Brazilton, Kas.

#### Do You Study Politics?

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## THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

### LIST OF EXHIBITORS AND AWARDS IN THE LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT.

#### The Cattle Exhibit.

A local paper says that the cattle and the races made up all of the State fair. While this is hardly true, the cattle show was certainly creditable, and excited much favorable comment. Short-horns were exhibited by L. A. Knapp, Maple Hill; Peter Sim, Topeka; Geo. W. Berry, Berryton, and W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale. Makin Bros., of Florence; Peter Sim, of Topeka, and G. S. Redhead, of Des Moines, showed Herefords. The only herd of Polled Angus was exhibited by J. H. Dreisbach, of Reno, Kas., and I. S. & L. Haseltine, of Dorchester, Mo., showed the only Red Polled cattle. The Jerseys made a fine showing and were an extra high grade of cattle. The La Veta Jersey Cattle Company, of Topeka, Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, and Joseph Hook, of Silver Lake, made exhibits. The Holstein herds of H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, C. F. Stone, Peabody, and A. G. Potter, Topeka, showed up well.

#### BEEF BREEDS.

The following are the awards in the beef cattle department.

**Short-horns.**—Bull, 2 years old and under 3, Knapp, first. Bull calf, under 1 year, Sim, first; Knapp, second. Cow, 3 years and over, Knapp, first; Berry, second. Cow, 2 years and under 3, Knapp, first. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, Knapp, first and second. Heifer calf, under 1 year, Knapp, first and second. Herd, Knapp, first.

**Herefords.**—Bull, 3 years old and over, Makin Bros., first; Redhead, second. Bull, 2 years and under 3, Makin Bros., first. Bull calf, under 1 year, Makin Bros., first. Cow, 3 years and over, Redhead, first; Makin Bros., second. Cow, 2 years and under 3, Redhead, first; Makin Bros., second. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, Sim, first; Makin Bros., second. Heifer calf, under 1 year, Makin Bros., first; Redhead, second.

**Polled Angus.**—J. H. Dreisbach took all the prizes in this class, there being no competition.

**Red Polled.**—I. S. & L. Haseltine, having the only herd of Red Polled cattle, had a walk-over.

#### DAIRY CATTLE.

Premiums were awarded as follows:

**Jerseys.**—Bull, 3 years old and over, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., of Topeka, first. Bull, 2 years old and under 3, Wm. Brown, Lawrence, first; La Veta Co., second. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, La Veta Co., first; Brown, second. Bull calf under 1 year old, La Veta Co., first; Brown, second. Cow, 3 years old and over, La Veta Co., first; Brown, second. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, La Veta Co., first and second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, La Veta Co., first and second. Heifer calf under 1 year, La Veta Co., first; Brown, second. Herd, La Veta Co., first; Brown, second.

**Holsteins.**—Bull, 3 years old and over, C. F. Stone, Peabody, first; H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, second. Bull, 1 year and under 2, Cheney, first; Stone, second. Bull calf under 1 year, Cheney, first; —second. Cow, 3 years old and over, Stone, first; Cheney, second. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, Stone, first; Cheney, second. Heifer, 1 year old and under 2, Stone, first; Cheney, second. Heifer calf under 1 year, Cheney, first; Stone, second. Herd, Stone, first; Cheney, second.

**Sweepstakes.**—Best bull, any age, Makin Bros. Best cow, any age, Makin Bros. Best herd of breeding cattle, Makin Bros. Best young herd, Makin Bros. Bull and four of his get, I. S. & L. Haseltine. Best cow for milking, Stone. Best cow for butter, Cheney. Best herd of dairy breeding cattle, Stone. Best young herd of dairy breeding cattle, La Veta Co. Bull (dairy breed) and four of his get, Stone.

#### Horse Exhibit.

The horse show was rather small, and as it was scattered from one end of the grounds to the other, visitors could not see the animals to the best advantage. The following is a list of exhibitors and awards:

**Clydesdales.**—Exhibits were made by E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka; H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, and Leonard Heisel, of Carbondale. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years and over, Bennett & Son, first; McAfee, second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, Bennett & Son, first; McAfee, second. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, Bennett & Son, first and second. Stallion colt, 1 year and under 2, Bennett & Son, first and second. Sucking colt, stallion or mare, Bennett & Son, first and second. Mare, 4 years and over, Bennett & Son, first and second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, Bennett & Son, first and second. Filly, 2 years and under 3, Bennett & Son, first and second. Filly, 1 year and under 2, Bennett & Son, first and second. Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, Heisel, first. Best mare, any age, Bennett & Son, first.

**English Shires.**—Exhibits were made by A. A. Ripley, of Topeka; Joseph Watson, Beatrice, Neb.; H. W. Newcomb, Topeka. Watson took first and second premiums on stallion, 4 years and over; stallion, 3 years and under 4, and stallion, 2 years and under 3; also sweepstakes, best stallion, any age. No other awards were made.

**Percherons or French Drafts.**—Walter J. Veale, of Swissvale, had the only Percherons on the grounds, and no premiums were awarded.

**Belgians.**—Exhibits were made by H. W. McAfee, of Topeka, and Leonard Heisel, of Carbondale. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, Heisel, first; McAfee,

second. Stallion, under 4 years of age, McAfee, first.

**Coach and Hackney.**—Exhibits were made by Walter J. Veale, of Swissvale; S. W. McMillan, of Wakarusa; E. Bennett & Son, of Topeka; Sam. Irwin, Jr., of Holmesville, Neb.; L. M. Bard, of Topeka; Leonard Heisel, of Carbondale, and F. J. Sperry, of Topeka. Stallion, 4 years and over, Veale, first; McMillan, second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, McMillan, first. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, Veale, first. Stallion colt, 1 year and under 2, Veale, first; Bennett & Son, second. Sucking colt, stallion or mare, Heisel, first; Veale, second. Mare, 4 years and over, Bennett & Son, first and second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, Bennett & Son, first and second. Filly, 2 years and under 3, Sperry, first. Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, McMillan, first. Best mare, any age, Bennett & Son, first.

**Standard Trotting Horses.**—Exhibits were made by O. P. Updegraff, Willis & Payne, Prairie Dell farm, E. G. Moon, Harry E. Gavitt, Geo. Stiles, J. C. Thimer, Ed Long, G. W. Farmer, J. E. Powell, Wm. Bradbury and John Dudley, all of Topeka, and Frank Oldham, of Wamego. Stallion, 4 years and over, Prairie Dell farm, first; Willis & Payne, second. Stallion, 3 years and under 4, Oldham, first. Stallion, 2 years and under 3, Prairie Dell farm, first; Stiles, second. Stallion colt, 1 year and under 2, Updegraff, first; Prairie Dell farm, second. Sucking colt, stallion or mare, Updegraff, first; Long, second. Brood mare, 4 years and over, Prairie Dell farm, first and second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, Prairie Dell farm, first; Powell, second. Filly, 2 years and under 3, Prairie Dell farm, first; Updegraff, second. Filly, 1 year and under 2, Bradbury, first; Prairie Dell farm, second. Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, Updegraff, first. Best mare, any age, Updegraff, first.

**Standard Mare.**—The fair association offered a large premium for the best standard registered mare, trotter or pacer, owned by a resident of Kansas, to be shown in harness, showing a half mile at as good as a three-minute gait, the object of the class being to encourage the ownership of high-bred mares and ultimately superior class of brood mares in the State. The Prairie Dell farm took first premium and Wm. Bradbury second. There were a large number of entries.

**Roadsters.**—Exhibits were made by O. P. Updegraff, L. M. Bard, Prairie Dell farm, J. W. Stoker, H. W. Newcomb, E. B. Raber, U. B. McCurdy, H. Massey, Geo. Burghart, E. G. Moon, A. R. Jack and N. Leach, all of Topeka, and H. J. Davis, Pauline; James H. Shears, Parsons. Awards as follows: Brood mare, 4 years and over, Prairie Dell farm, first; Updegraff, second. Filly, 3 years and under 4, Prairie Dell farm, first. Filly, 2 years and under 3, Prairie Dell farm, first. Filly, 1 year and under 2, Updegraff, first. Mare sucking colt, Updegraff, first; Bard, second.

**Saddle Horses.**—Exhibits were made by E. G. Sanders and J. W. Bell, of Topeka; Walter Veale, Swissvale, and Frank Strong, of Herington. Awards as follows: Best stallion, any age, Saunders, first. Best gelding, any age, Bell, first. Best mare, any age, Veale, first.

**Thoroughbreds.**—Wm. George and Buford Clark, both of Topeka, made exhibits in this class. Mr. George was awarded the premium for the best stallion of any age, and Mr. Clark for the best mare of any age.

**Shetland Ponies.**—Exhibits were made by C. S. Gavitt, H. W. Newcomb, L. W. Hanna and L. Mulvane and son, all of Topeka. Awards as follows: Shetland pony stallion, Newcomb, first. Shetland pony mare, Mulvane and son, first.

**Jacks.**—Exhibits were made by D. A. Williams, Silver Lake, and E. Marple, North Topeka. Awards as follows: Jack, 3 years and over, Marple, first; Williams, second. Jack under 3 years, Williams, first.

**Grand Sweepstakes.**—Draft Breeds.—Best stallion, any age, Joseph Watson; best stallion, any age, and four of his get, E. Bennett & Son. Coach Horses.—Best stallion, any age, Walter J. Veale; best stallion and four of his get, Walter J. Veale. Standard Trotting Horses.—Best stallion, any age, O. P. Updegraff; best stallion and four of his get, Prairie Dell farm. Saddle Horses.—Best stallion, gelding or mare, J. W. Bell, first; Walter J. Veale, second. Jacks.—Jack, any age, D. A. Williams; jennet, D. A. Williams.

#### Swine Department.

The exhibit in the swine department compared favorably with other years, and the prize-winners at Kansas City and St. Joseph were also shown at Topeka. The exhibit was made up of an excellent lot of hogs, and the Poland-Chinas, especially, were of an extra high grade. The following breeders were represented:

Poland-Chinas were shown by Walter Underwood, of Hutchinson; V. B. Howey, of Topeka; J. H. Sayles & Son, of Norcatur, and R. Baldrige & Son, of Parsons.

Berkshires were exhibited by Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, V. B. Howey, of Topeka; B. F. Berry, of Berryton, and H. J. Miller, of Topeka.

The Chester White exhibitors were, W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale; C. J. Huggins, Wamego, and Geo. W. Berry, Berryton.

**Poland-Chinas.**—Boar, 1 year old and over, Sayles & Son, first; Underwood, second. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, Baldrige & Son, first. Boar, under 6 months, Baldrige & Son, first; Underwood, second. Sow, 1 year and over, Baldrige & Son, first and second. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, Baldrige & Son, first; Underwood, second. Sow, under 6 months, Baldrige & Son, first and second. Boar and four sows, over 1 year, Baldrige & Son, first. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, Baldrige & Son, first; Underwood, second. Sow and

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litter of five pigs, under 6 months, Baldrige & Son, first; Sayles & Son, second. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, Sayles & Son. Sow, any age, Baldrige & Son.

**Berkshires.**—Boar, 1 year and over, Geo. W. Berry, first and second. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, Geo. W. Berry, first and second. Boar, under 6 months, Geo. W. Berry, first; B. F. Berry, second. Sow, 1 year and over, Geo. W. Berry, first and second. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, Geo. W. Berry, first and second. Sow, under 6 months, B. F. Berry, first; Geo. W. Berry, second. Boar and four sows, over 1 year, Geo. W. Berry. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, Geo. W. Berry. Sow, and litter of five pigs under 6 months, Howey. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, Geo. W. Berry. Sow, any age, Geo. W. Berry.

**Chester Whites.**—Boar, 1 year and over, Waltmire, first and second. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, Huggins, first; Waltmire, second. Boar, under 6 months, Waltmire, first and second. Sow, 1 year and over, Waltmire, first and second. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, Waltmire, first; Huggins, second. Sow, under 6 months, Waltmire, first; B. F. Berry, second. Boar and four sows, over 1 year, Waltmire. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, Waltmire. Sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, Waltmire, first; Huggins, second. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, Waltmire. Sow, any age, Waltmire.

#### Sheep Department.

The sheep exhibit was hardly as creditable as former shows in point of numbers, though the animals shown were of a high quality. The following breeders made exhibits:

**Fine-wools** were shown by H. H. Hague & Son, Walton; Jewett & Sons, Lawrence; H. Glascock, Rensselaer, Mo., and G. B. Bell, Neely, Kas.

**Long-wools** were shown by Glascock and Hague.

**Middle-wools** were shown by Wm. R. Turner, Sheelville, Mo.; G. B. Bell and J. W. Crancer, Neely, Kas., and W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas. The following are the awards:

**Fine-wools.**—Ram, 2 years old and over, Hague & Son, first; Jewett & Sons, second. Ram, 1 year old and under 2, Jewett, first and second. Ram lamb, Hague, first; Jewett, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years old and over, Jewett, first; Hague, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year old and under 2, Jewett, first; Hague, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, Jewett, first; Hague, second. Ram and five of his get, Jewett, first; Hague, second. Flock of ram and six ewes, Jewett, first; Hague, second.

**Long-wools.**—Ram, 2 years old and over, Glascock, first; Bell, second. Ram, 1 year and under 2, Glascock, first and second. Ram lamb, Hague, first; Glascock, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years and over, Glascock, first; Hague, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year and under 2, Glascock, first; Bell, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, Glascock, first; Hague, second. Ram and five of his get, Glascock, first; Hague, second. Flock of ram and six ewes, Glascock, first; Hague, second.

**Middle-wools.**—Ram, 2 years old and over, Turner, first; Bell, second. Ram, 1 year and under 2, Bell, first; Crancer, second. Ram lamb, Turner, first; Bell, second. Pen of two ewes, 2 years and over, Turner, first; Bell, second. Pen of two ewes, 1 year and under 2, Turner, first; Bell, second. Pen of two ewe lambs, Turner, first; Bell, second. Ram and five of his get, Turner, first; Bell, second. Flock of ram and six ewes, Turner, first; Bell, second.

#### THE POULTRY SHOW.

Awards will be found on page 11 of this issue.

### The Coming Sale of Messrs. Crancer & Bell, at Neely, Leavenworth County.

One of the most extensive and varied sales of thoroughbred live stock that has been announced in the West during the year of 1893, is that of Messrs. Crancer & Bell, Neely, Leavenworth county, that will take place on their farm, on Wednesday, October 25. Horses, cattle, sheep and swine. It is enough to say that this great collection has been under the immediate supervision of Mr. G. B. Bell, the thoroughly qualified and experienced English breeder. The entire State of Kansas has no other such aggregation to offer at public sale. The reader may learn of further particulars on reference to their advertisement found on the last page of this issue.

Weak stomach strengthened by Beecham's Pills.

#### Baldrige's Beaters.

One of the commendable Poland-China swine exhibits this year, which deserves special mention, is that of Rankin Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons, Kas. This herd is always seen at the leading fairs, and has been for years, but this season the display receives marked comment, owing to the unusual improvement of their show herd, notwithstanding the fact that one insignificant journal states that their aged boar, Hard to Beat, was unworthy of exhibit; yet he won premiums at St. Joseph, Kansas City and Topeka.

They began their show season at home, Parsons, where they got the bulk of the sweepstakes and first premiums in class. At the St. Joseph fair, with hard competition, they won second on aged boar; first on boar over 6 months, second on boar under 6 months, and first and sweepstakes on aged sow, first on yearling sow, and second on sow under 6 months. At the Inter-State fair, Kansas City, against a large list of competitors, they won first premium on aged boar, aged sow, boar six months, boar under 6 months, sow under 6 months, sow and five pigs and aged herd; also second premium on yearling sow and five head of swine, the get of one boar; also the sweepstakes on sow and boar. At Topeka, as shown by the premium list, they won in class nine first premiums, two seconds; also first and second sweepstakes on sow and second sweepstakes on boar.

Mr. D. C. Baldrige informs the FARMER that they have made numerous sales, and that this season's trade, generally, has been satisfactory, and they would be glad to hear from farmers who desire pure-bred Poland-Chinas at any time.

#### J. A. Worley's Poland-Chinas.

On another page will be seen the public sale advertisement of J. A. Worley, on October 17, at Sabetha. Mr. Worley will put up at public auction one of the nicest drafts of Poland-China breeding stock to be sold this season. There are three yearling boars in the offering. One of these, Sir Knight, is an animal of unusual merit. Their breeding is "O. K.," as a glance at the catalogue will show. Mr. Worley has a string of early spring boars that are worth going miles to see. We believe these young things will be in demand. The season is fast approaching when they will be needed for active service. One thing noted by our representative who was present at Mr. Worley's sale a year ago was the good bone alike in the matured breeding stock and in the pigs. If there is one demand above another of late years in the hogs of the Western corn belt, it is that of stronger and better bone, that shall carry the heavier weights of our hogs that are sent to market now at about 400 pounds weight at a year old. King Sunset, Tecumseh Lad, Hiawatha Boy and Royalty are the four grand sires used in the Pleasant View herd this season. Their names are indicative of their high breeding, but the character of their get is the true test of their worth after all, and it is to the 1893 crop of pigs that Mr. Worley takes pleasure in inviting the closest attention and inspection. The fifty spring pigs of the offering will compare favorably with the best the country affords. Readers are referred to advertisement for further particulars. Col. F. M. Woods, of Lincoln, Neb., conducts the sale. The sale is positive, rain or shine, and everything will be sold. Come out, everybody, and get a few hints about raising good stock and take home a good pig with you.

In getting in the corn and doing the fall plowing the teams are often worked down, and a few days rest will be of material benefit.

**BEST KNITTING MACHINE.**—With reference to inquiry in last week's issue for knitting machines, we wish to call attention to the advertisement of the "People's H. S. Knitting Machine," advertised in our columns. Write to J. E. Gearhart, the patentee and manufacturer, for his circulars, at Clearfield, Pa. He is reliable, and we know of no better machine.—Farm, Field and Stockman.



## Representative Foreigners Visit the Great Wheat Fields of Dakota.

Forty-eight Commissioners of the World's Columbian Exposition, representing twenty-seven great nations of the globe, and speaking seventeen different languages, recently traveled 1,000 miles from Chicago to witness the operation in the field of a long line of Deering binders. Deeply interested in American agriculture, and naturally curious as to the methods of our great bonanza farmers, these gentlemen eagerly undertook the inconveniences of a week's journey in order to witness a North Dakota bonanza wheat harvest in actual progress. It was therefore with eager expectation that they found their elegant special train side-tracked at Larimore, North Dakota, as the sun rose over the level prairies on the morning of August 29. The four days previous had been spent in travel and sight-seeing, as guests of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company, between Chicago and St. Paul, and of the Great Northern road from St. Paul westward and north through the Manitoba line. But here at last was their destination—here was the bonanza wheat harvest that they came so far to see. Here was the famous 12,000-acre Elk Valley farm, where they were to see an unbroken 10,000-acre wheat field.

At 9:30 a. m., a delegation of citizens, headed by Mayor O. H. Phillips, met the Commissioners, and escorted them across the big field. After driving for two miles through a part of the field where all the grain was already in shock, the visitors were greeted by a sight that will linger in their memories to the last day of their lives. Forty-five Deering binders, forming a line nearly a half mile in length, swept across the field like a battery of artillery. It was an imposing spectacle. These machines, moving majestically along with clock-like precision, never halting or varying from their even pace, but boldly advancing through the wheat, cutting it at the rate of an acre every forty seconds, seemed like a mighty army marching on to victory in the glorious war of peace. The Commissioners at first gazed at the sight in silent wonder. Silence soon gave way to action, however. Jumping from their carriages, they followed the machines on foot, closely inspecting their mechanism, as if bent on finding the secret of their perfect action. Mr. N. G. Larimore, the manager of the farm, and his sons were plying with a thousand questions, and their willing answers were carefully taken down. One of the facts noted was that various makes of binders had been tried on that farm, and all discarded to make way for the Deering, which surpassed them all in ability to do hard work day after day without causing a moment's delay.

After devoting an hour or more to the grand march of machines, the Commissioners witnessed a scientific test of draft of the Deering Pony Binder and the Deering Ideal Mower, machines which were remarkable because embodying a new principle in the art of making harvesting machines. This principle is nothing more nor less than the adoption of ball and roller bearings similar to those used on bicycles. Six tests made with a registered Osterheld and Eickmeyer dynamometer, in the usual way, showed an average cutting draft of 298 pounds. The Ideal Mower in heavy grass showed an average cutting draft of 126 pounds. The fact that in each case the draft was only about half the number of pounds usually registered on ordinary machines not fitted with bicycle bearings, was carefully noted by the Commissioners as demonstrating the great utility of the ball and roller bearings as applied to harvesting machines. The same Pony Binder, which, by the way, weighs only 1,035 pounds, or from 400 to 500 pounds less than ordinary binders, cuts an acre in twenty-two minutes, being pulled by two mules. A notable feature of the work of this binder was the fact that it used, through the tests, the new wood fibre paper twine, a twine patented by William Deering & Co., that may prove a Waterloo to the twine trust, from the fact that it can be manufactured from our native spruce forests at a cost considerably less than the present price of fibre twine.

Then, Western hospitality, boundless as the prairies, stepped in and claimed the visitors. In a huge tent, several miles nearer to the center of the farm, was spread a sumptuous five-course prairie chicken dinner, prepared by Mrs. Larimore, aided and abetted by neighbors and townfolk. Fully 300 people had partaken of the dinner, when a bright array of speeches and toasts followed. A brilliant address of welcome was made by the Rev. J. H. Keeley, other excellent addresses of welcome being made by Governor Shortridge and Mayor Phillips, of the city of Larimore. Interesting replies were made by Hon. Wm. E. Curtis, the manager of the party, who acted as toast-master, the Commissioners from Russia, Austria, Costa Rica, Uruguay, and other countries, together with Judge Latimer, of Minneapolis, and Mr. John F. Appleby, the inventor of the Appleby twine binder.

Mr. Appleby was greeted with applause, as his presence was an unexpected surprise

to the Commissioners. In his speech he told of his invention of his binder in 1859, when he was only 18 years of age, and of the struggles that followed before he could get capital to see the value of his invention as he saw it.

"Finally," said he, "in 1879 Mr. William Deering saw the value of the invention, and at once adopted it. That year, when he manufactured seventy-five of these machines, his competitors looked on and smiled knowingly. Next year, when, with characteristic courage and enterprise, he manufactured 3,000 of the machines, the manufacturers of the old reapers and twine binders declared that the man was crazy. If Mr. Deering was crazy then, all the manufacturers of harvesting machinery who have since been forced to follow his lead, have also become violently insane (laughter), and the millions of farmers who use the twine binder, Mr. Larimore prominently among them, are fit candidates for a lunatic asylum." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Larimore had the marked attention of his visitors, who listened, note-book in hand, while he gave a practical talk on wheat-raising. Among other things he said that by the adoption of improved farm machinery and methods he had reduced the cost of raising wheat to \$4.50 or \$5.00 an acre. He surprised and astonished his visitors by informing them that he plowed in furrows six miles long, making two round trips each day with each plow.

At 4 p. m. the company embarked on the special train for Alton and the Dalrymple farms, where they witnessed threshing machines working at a crop of wheat raised on 77,000 acres, and cut with 190 Deering binders, a make that is used exclusively by the Dalrymples.

From the Dalrymple farms the Commissioners moved to Fargo, where, Wednesday forenoon, they were shown about the city and shown the wonders of Western pluck in transforming a bed of ashes and debris into a handsome solid city. Leaving Fargo at 10 a. m. the Commissioners arrived in Chicago Thursday afternoon, August 31,

winning cockerel that was used in the harem the past season won the blue ribbon, and will outscore any bird of the breed that was in for honors at the show.

Of the many Berkshire herds in the West that have entered the show rings at the fairs of 1893, none have been more successful than that of Mr. John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo. At the Inter-State fair, lately held at Kansas City, where the best that the West produces contested for honors, Thompson's blacks won second on aged boar, first on boar 6 months and under 1 year, first on boar under 6 months, first on aged sow, second on yearling and sow 6 and under 12 months, first on sow under 6 months, first on boar and four sows over 1 year; also first on boar and four sows under 1 year, second on sow and litter of pigs under 6 months, first on five head, any age, the get of one boar, and sweepstakes on sow. There were four herds competing, and they were, it was thought, all easy and sure winners before the contest began. From the above the reader will see that Thompson won more than all others combined. Missouri for Berkshires, even barring out Gentry, of Sedalia.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Colthar & Leonard, of Pawnee City, Neb. Their herd is headed by What's Wanted Jr. 10026. He has made a great reputation as a breeder, as well as being a grand show hog himself. He and his get won the grand sweepstakes over all breeds at Nebraska State fair this fall. He was also the sire of first and second prize male pigs over six months and sire of litter that won sweepstakes as sow and litter. He is also the sire of the boars under one year that won second and fourth place at the World's Fair and of litter that won fourth, making the greatest record for siring prize-winners of any hog in the West. They also have pigs by five other boars, including Nox All 7836, full brother to Short Stop, the great winner as a yearling in 1891, winning five firsts and four sweepstakes at five State fairs, and sire of herd winning first as get of one boar, and sow winning second at the

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

Volume 14 of the American Poland-China Record has been received at this office. It contains the pedigrees of boars 18353 to 21925, and sows 57728 to 66952, and is a handsome volume. The book is being sent out by Secretary W. M. McFadden, of West Liberty, Ia.

We are pleased to acknowledge the receipt of Volume 7, Standard Poland-China Record, containing pedigrees of boars 8066 to 9607, and sows 18426 to 22488. The book is elegantly gotten up and is the work of Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo., Secretary of the association.

Among timely questions ably discussed in the October *Arena* are "A Ready Financial Relief," "Silver or Fiat Money," and "Irrigation." The last subject is discussed by Richard J. Hinton, and will be read with interest by thousands who appreciate the growing importance of this great question.

Burlington Blanket Co., of Burlington, Wis., have been obliged to double the capacity of their factory. This is indicative of growing business; but the fact that their horse blankets were used almost exclusively at the recent World's Fair stock show is an endorsement of the merit of the blankets. Considering these two points, we may conclude that the Burlington Blanket Co. have a very good thing in their "stay-on" blanket. Our Chicago manager states that the Burlington Co. is perfectly reliable, and that their blankets are well made and sold by the leading jobbers throughout the entire country. The construction of the blanket makes it of peculiar value to horsemen. It is a "stay-on" blanket. That means that the horse cannot trample it under feet and that it is always in position.

Chickens hatched by machinery, and depending upon the hen only to lay the eggs, are now the common and proper as well as the profitable poultry. Jacob Yost, of Arkansas City, Kas., is manufacturing and selling direct to the users high-grade hot water incubators with safety lamps. These



WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSIONERS WITNESSING FORTY-FIVE DEERING BINDERS AT WORK ON THE 12,000 ACRE ELK VALLEY FARM.

enthusiastic over the wonders of American "bonanza" wheat culture.

## Gossip About Stock.

V. B. Howey, of Topeka, Kas., made a splendid exhibit at the fair, last week, and reported a number of good sales. He has some ninety Berkshire and Poland-China pigs yet for the season's trade.

The Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America will hold its second annual meeting in Assembly hall, Illinois State building, World's Fair grounds, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, October 19, 1893, at 1:30 o'clock p. m.

The National French Draft Horse Association will hold its seventeenth annual meeting in Assembly hall, Illinois State building, World's Fair grounds, Chicago, Ill., on Thursday, October 19, 1893, at 11 o'clock a. m.

J. H. Sayles & Son, of Norcat, Kas., did northwest Kansas proud by their exhibit at the State fair with their model Poland-Chinas, headed by the 639-pound twenty-months boar, King Perfection. They sold out all of their sale stock and booked a number of orders for next season.

Among others that exhibited cattle last week at the Kansas State fair, was the veteran Kansas Short-horn breeder, Mr. L. A. Knapp, of Maple Hill. He was out with ten of his herd of sixty head of thoroughbreds, and won first on aged bull, second on bull calf, first on aged cow, same on cow 2 years, first and second on yearling heifers, same on heifer calves, and first on herd. The two-year-old bull, Scottish Victor, by Scottish Lord, out of the Victoria cow, Vestal 2d, heads the herd. He was bred by the well-known and successful Missouri breeder, Mr. B. O. Cowan, of New Point, Mo. The cattle interest of Wabausee county has no more painstaking and reliable breeder than is Mr. Knapp, and the *FARMER* takes pleasure in recording his success at the Kansas State fair of 1893. It was conceded by all that the poultry show at the fair was the best ever made on the grounds, and it is to Mr. Knapp's credit that he won on his three coops of Buff Cochins, first on fowls and first and second on chicks. The prize-

World's Fair. They have over 200 pigs of 1893 farrow and will offer 100 of the tops at their third annual sale, October 18, at their farm, at Pawnee City, Neb.

## Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for September.

Report No. 108 of the Division of Statistics. Report of the Statistician for September, 1893. Contents: September Crop Report; Notes on Foreign Agriculture—Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, Ontario Crop Report, Crops in Germany; Notes from United States Consular Officers in Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium, Cochinchina and Ontario; Domestic and Trans-Atlantic Freight Rates. Pp. 323-370. Synopsis of Report No. 108 of the Division of Statistics. (A brief statement of the condition of crops by States and in the United States, issued and distributed in advance of the monthly report of the Statistician). Pp. 4.

Bulletin No. 1 of the Office of Irrigation Inquiry. Abstract of the laws of the several States and Territories on irrigation and water rights. Pp. 180.

Bulletin No. 16 of the Office of Experiment Stations. Proceedings of the sixth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at New Orleans, La., November 15-19, 1892. Pp. 176.

Indian Corn in the Manufacture of Beer. (A technical discussion of methods and materials used in the manufacture of beer, having special reference to the value and properties of Indian corn as a brewing material). Pp. 21.

Indian Corn in the Manufacture of Beer. German edition. Pp. 22.

Monthly Weather Review, July, 1893. (A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during the corresponding month). Pp. 179-204, pls. 5.

Yearling colts will make a better growth and development if they are given a light feed of oats every day.

When the udder is inflamed, milk frequently and apply cold water. If it is a very bad case apply a linseed meal poultice.

are reported to hatch 80 to 90 per cent. of all good eggs. Mr. Yost is a practical poultryman, having had nine years' experience in the propagation of chickens by the aid of the incubator and brooder, and has perfected his apparatus in accordance with the teachings of his successful experience. In his directions with each incubator, he gives his patrons the benefit of this priceless experience. Persons who contemplate going into poultry on a large and profitable scale, as well as those who would like to hatch some chickens in the winter, or to raise a nice lot of chickens at any time for home use or for market, should write to Mr. Yost.

## Live Stock Notes.

Dark stables are uncomfortable to the stock.

There is no danger of making too much manure.

If clover straw is kept dry it makes a fine feed.

Profiting by experience is to learn by past mistakes.

Do as much of the preparatory work now as possible.

Knowing what is to be done, and how, will save much time.

The objection to breeding poor horses is the difficulty in finding a market.

If you pack butter for future use cover with brine or with a cloth and dampened salt.

**Nerve Tonic**

**DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE**

50c. per box.  
6 for \$2.50.

**Blood Builder**

**DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.**

Send for descriptive pamphlet.



## 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.

### Nobility.

True worth is being, not seeming,  
In doing each day that goes by  
Some little good, not in the dreaming  
Of great things to do by and by.  
For whatever men say in blindness,  
And spite of the fancies of youth,  
There's nothing so kindly as kindness  
And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure—  
We cannot do wrong and feel right,  
Nor can we give pain and feel pleasure,  
For justice avenges each slight.  
The air for the wing of the sparrow,  
The bush for the robin and wren,  
But always the path that is narrow  
And straight for the children of men.

'Tis not in the pages of story  
The heart of its ills to beguile,  
Though he who makes courtship to glory  
Gives all that he hath for her smile.  
For when from her heights he has won her,  
Alas, it is only to prove  
That nothing's so sacred as honor  
And nothing so loyal as love!

We cannot make bargains for biases,  
Nor catch them, like fishes in nets,  
And sometimes the thing our life misses  
Helps more than the thing which it gets,  
For good lieth not in pursuing.  
Nor gaining of great nor of small,  
But just in the doing, and doing  
As we should be done by, is all.

Through envy, through malice, through hating—  
Against the world, early and late,  
No jot of our courage abating—  
Our part is to work and to wait.  
And slight is the sting of his trouble  
Whose winnings are less than his worth,  
For he who is honest is noble,  
Whatever his fortunes or birth.

—Alice Carey.

### HAROLD HAWTHORNE'S MISTAKE.

A group of young men stood on the steps of the theological seminary in Belleville.

Their faces were thoughtful even to sadness, while one, who towered head and shoulders above his fellows, wore an expression of grave anxiety on his handsome features.

He seemed to be the center of attraction in the group, as the conversation was directed principally toward him, and his companions regarded him with mingled pity and curiosity, as he now and then referred to a daily paper which he held in his hand.

"It is a thousand pities, Hal," said one nearest to him, breaking a somewhat prolonged silence, "especially as you are so nearly through the course, and I don't see how we are ever going to spare you, but I suppose there is only one thing for you to do under the circumstances."

"And what is that?" returned the young man addressed as "Hal," fixing his dark eyes on the speaker, and regarding him intently, as though he would read his soul.

There was a trifle of sharpness, too, in his tone as he asked the question, which his friend was quick to notice, and therefore he replied hesitatingly, and with evident embarrassment, "Why, I supposed you would feel it necessary—that is, if it had been my case—I think—I should have felt it my duty to go home at once."

"And why so?" asked Harold, even more sharply than before.

"Oh, I do not presume to dictate at all," answered the young man, hastening to soothe the disturbed manner of his friend, "nor is it necessary that you should feel as I do. It seemed to me the most natural thing to do under the circumstances, and I took it for granted you would yourself so regard it. No offense, I trust."

"Surely not," returned Harold, a little less impatiently, "yet I would really like your reason for your opinion. Would the rest of the fellows feel about it as you do, I wonder? Stamford, what say you?"

"Really, Hawthorne," was the reply of the one thus appealed to, "in such a matter one must be his own best judge. Looking at it, however, from my own standpoint, I incline to agree with Clarkson."

"I don't see why," said Harold, with an accent of disappointment and the look of anxiety on his face deepened.

"To be frank," he continued, "such a course had not occurred to me until Clarkson suggested it. I knew, of course, there must be some change, but it took the line of thought how I could best provide for myself, as, undoubtedly, I must henceforth do. Even now the duty of persevering in the profession I have chosen seems paramount above all others; and if I do this, depending entirely upon my own resources, I feel I am also doing the greatest kindness to my unfortunate father."

"I think Hal is right," said the fourth member of the group, a pale, delicate-looking student, whom his mates had nicknamed "St. John" on account of a remarkable likeness, both in countenance and character, to the beloved disciple.

He was also Harold's room-mate and most intimate friend, and was naturally biased by the stronger lead of the former.

"He has been preparing himself for years

for a noble service," "St. John" continued, "the ministry of the Gospel of Christ, than which none could be nobler or more imperative. Duty never calls two ways at once, and I feel, possibly, this crisis has come to our friend to test his strength of purpose and power of endurance in the line of duty he has marked out for himself. I should not say 'Go,' but 'Stay!'"

Harold looked his eager assent to his friend's sentiment, and was about to reply, when the the President of the college, in company with one of the professors, came out from the building and accosted the young men.

On observing Harold, the President stepped toward him and grasped his hand cordially, saying in a tone of sympathy:

"You have unpleasant news from home to-day, I see, Mr. Hawthorne; I trust it will not be the occasion for taking you from among us."

"It is impossible to tell, sir, at this early moment, though I certainly echo your wish," was Harold's reply.

The elder gentlemen touched their hats to the students and passed on, the President remarking to his companion as they did so, "Fine fellow, that young Hawthorne. I really hope the sudden change in his fortunes will not operate unfavorably in the completion of his course."

"Why, what is it?" inquired the Professor, "I have heard nothing."

"Have you not seen the morning paper?" asked the President. "It contained a full account of the great failure of Hawthorne & Co., wool-growers. Hawthorne was the senior partner, and has been reputed immensely rich. But, if the statement is true, everything has collapsed, and he is reduced to absolute penury."

"And you think young Hawthorne will feel the necessity of putting his own shoulder to the wheel, and helping his father retrieve his fortunes?" asked the Professor.

"No, not exactly that," answered his friend. "I presume Hawthorne will finish his nearly completed course, but I was wondering how he could successfully accomplish it under such changed circumstances. He has had unlimited means at his command, and it will be no easy matter for him to make his own way. But he is a plucky fellow, if I read him aright, and will pull through somehow. I hope I am not mistaken, for he has unusual talent and qualifications for the ministry, and he is certain to be valedictorian of his class if he remains. He is a marked favorite among his mates, and his own attainments would give him the position."

Meanwhile the group of young men had disbanded, each going his own way, and Harold, seeking retirement of his room, paced thoughtfully up and down, revolving carefully in his mind the vexed question which had confronted him so suddenly and so unexpectedly.

The unwelcome news of the morning had come upon him like an avalanche, the first intimation he had received of any trouble in his father's business having come to him through the morning paper. Of course he decided at once that he could look for no further help from the kind parent who had lavished upon him so generously from his abundance; and sitting down, as soon as he had read the news, he had written home a loving, filial letter, full of regret at his father's misfortune, and assuring him he would be abundantly able in some way to provide for himself during the last year of study, so his father need feel no necessity or concern in his case. But the question raised by Clarkson had opened up a new line of thought. Was it really his duty to lay aside his own personal ambition and go to the assistance of the weary, discouraged father, who had others dependent upon him, and who, at the threshold of old age, must begin anew the toilsome climb up the steep of business life?

He remembered that Stamford endorsed what Clarkson had said, and although "St. John" had agreed with himself, he was uneasy and troubled in mind. Conscience, which was none other than the voice of God, said "Go!"

But the young man hesitated. It was so hard to surrender in a moment the plans and hopes of years! Why, he was on the very threshold of attainment! Already he could see the goal toward which he had been so faithfully pressing. Must he give up all at the very hour of fruition? Long and bitter was the struggle. He was not unfilial, yet he tried to persuade himself that to relieve his father of his own support was all that could be expected of him.

So he set about devising means for providing for his necessities during the final year of study. He found opportunity to serve as an under-teacher, at a salary which would cover all needful expenses. The accustomed luxuries he would do without. But conscience gave him no rest. Still the inward warfare went on.

"Go home and help your father," urged the faithful monitor. "He is growing old. He has lost heart. Your strong, willing arms shall strengthen and uphold him, your youthful courage supplement his failing hope. He needs you just here and now."

"But, Lord, I so long to work in Thy vineyard! It has been the dream of my life



Some grocers are so short sighted as to decline to keep the IVORY SOAP, claiming it does not pay as much profit as inferior qualities do, so if your regular grocer refuses to get it for you, there are undoubtedly others who recognize the fact that the increased volume of business done by reason of keeping the best articles more than compensates for the smaller profit, and will take pleasure in getting it for you.

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to win souls to Thee, and to that end I am ready to spend and be spent, yea, for any sacrifice, only let me serve Thee as I had hoped to do!"

So plead the young man in his soul. But the stern voice from which there is no appeal, was unrelenting.

"Behold," it said, "to obey is better than sacrifice. Nay, in the very obedience may lie a sacrifice more acceptable to God than aught else you could bring. Your duty now is to your earthly parent. By serving him in this hour of need, shall you as truly serve your Heavenly Father."

Would it were ours to record a decisive and happy issue as to the result of this conflict! But we are dealing with facts. Harold deferred deciding the matter yet a little longer. "I will wait at least," he said to himself, "until I hear more definitely what father's plans are, and then if I still see the necessity for my so doing, I will offer my services."

But no sign came from home of the father's secret hope, which he was too unselfish to express, that the dearly loved eldest son would voluntarily come to his much needed help.

Like Harold, the father himself felt all he could ask had been already done. So the months passed on. The question remained unsettled, though daily renewed, but the voice of conscience grew fainter and fainter.

One day a telegram came to Harold, urging his immediate presence at home if he would see his father alive. No time for

hesitation now! One had spoken whose call might not be disregarded or delayed. Hastily Harold made the preparations for the sad home journey. Who can picture his remorseful anguish as he sat by the bedside of his dying parent, and heard his plaintive moan, "The burden has been too great, my son. I have sunk beneath its load."

And so the father died, and Harold, compelled, perforce, to that which voluntarily he hesitated to assume, took his place at the helm.

Under his lead the business again prospered, and he continued faithful to the interest of those dependent on him until such time as the younger brothers were able to take his place and leave him once more free to fulfill the ambition of his youth, which he had never lost sight of.

But he was ever haunted by the remorseful thought that, but for his willful hesitation, amounting to obstinacy, the dear father might yet have been spared to them all.

In after years many souls were given him as the seal of a faithful ministry, but the one sad mistake of his life cast a shadow over all his joys, and mingled a regret with every cup of sweetness that was lifted to his lips.

It was said by those who heard him, that one secret of his great success lay in the persistency with which he ever emphasized the fact of present duty; and the largest number of converts brought into the kingdom through his preaching, as he afterward learned, were induced to that step by a series of remarkable sermons, from the simple, but significant Scriptural phrase, "Behold, now."—Mrs. Sarah L. Tenney, in Interior.

### SWEET AND DAINTY DISHES

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## The Young Folks.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

### Hunting Doodle Bugs.

BY NANNIE BEAUCHAMP JONES.

Upon the hillside, neath the bending trees,  
See dear little Tommy down on his knees,  
Close by the hole where the doodle bugs live,  
Telling them softly how much he will give  
If they will only come up—hark to his cry:

"Doodle bug!

Doodle bug!

Come up, and get a bushel of rye."

See the shattered old log, close by his side,  
A ruin the pretty mosses were trying to hide.  
Tommy tore it away with a sturdy good will,  
To find the home of the doodle bug, up on the  
hill.

And, see! there it is! Hear his glad cry:

"Doodle bug!

Doodle bug!

Come up, and get a bushel of rye."

See! the brown dust is shaking, they have heard  
his call,

And are climbing the stairs now, one and all.  
But what is the matter—the brown dust is still?  
Tommy renews his call with a right good will,  
The dust moves again; they have heard his cry:

"Doodle bug!

Doodle bug!

Come up, and get a bushel of rye."

Tommy watches the hole, with fingers spread  
out,  
(Don't tell the Doodles what he is about).  
While they shake the roof of their wee brown  
house,

Like a faithful old pussy watching a mouse,  
Tommy watches the doodles, repeating the cry:

"Doodle bug!

Doodle bug!

Come up, and get a bushel of rye."

As quick as the spring of a cat on a mouse,  
He tears off the roof of the little brown house,  
But the doodles have fled in the greatest alarm,  
And are safe under ground, far from all harm.

They answer no more our poor Tommy's cry:

"Doodle bug!

Doodle bug!

Come up, and get a bushel of rye."

### COUSIN JOHN.

It was a morning in October. From the  
farmyard gate where John Harvey stood he  
could look across the fields to the low range  
of hills whose trees were clothed in their  
autumnal beauty. Crimson and yellow,  
scarlet and orange, green and gold, they  
were all there. Ah! should any artist but  
nature attempt to paint a picture with such  
colors, what would the result be?

"Cousin John! Cousin John!" called a  
shrill voice.

The young man turned and smiled a wel-  
come on the three children who were rush-  
ing down the path.

"I say, can't you go nutting with us?"  
called Floyd Raynor, a lad of twelve.

"O, Cousin John, say yes!" pleaded Eva  
Harvey, a cousin of both John and Floyd.

The remaining child, Maide Raynor, two  
years younger than her brother, lifted her  
brown eyes coaxingly, and added, "We'll  
give you all the chestnuts we gather."

John stooped to kiss the little cousin be-  
fore he answered: "I wish I could go.  
Honest, now, I do. But I had to come  
home for that plaguey old lawsuit, and I  
must start back for college to-morrow morn-  
ing."

There were exclamations of dismay, but  
he went on: "I want some chestnuts to  
take back with me, as we boys are to give a  
party Halloween."

"We will gather them for you to-day,"  
they all cried, and Eva continued:

"You know we'll be glad to."

"I know that, you chickens! And the  
one that brings home the most chestnuts  
shall have a bright new silver dollar I've in  
my pocket. Now let's try a race to the house."

At nine John and his uncle drove away.  
The children saw them off. Then, their  
nutting bags strapped over their shoulders,  
they started for the hills, where the gorge-  
ous tints of the morning were softened by  
a misty haze.

"Papa said for us to wait at Farmer  
Jones', and Cousin John would drive up  
after us," said Floyd, as they reached the  
first tree and he carefully deposited the  
basket containing their lunch in a safe  
place. "Now for business; and I tell you  
girls, I intend to win that dollar."

What jolly fun it was! The air was warm  
and laden with the spicy odors found only  
in our Eastern autumnal forests. The frost  
had loosened the nuts, and they had dropped  
from the great thorny burs to the earth,  
where they lay half hidden among the gay  
leaves.

The children worked with a right good  
will, and when they sat down to their mid-  
day lunch each had gathered about the  
same quantity.

"If I win the dollar I shall buy a new  
book," Maide announced, between the bites  
of a ham sandwich. "And it shall be 'Joe's  
Boys,' for I do want to know what hap-  
pened next."

"Books! Bah! That's just like a girl!  
I shall save it toward my bicycle fund."  
And Floyd leaned back against the silvery  
trunk of a great beech, and eyed his  
sugared doughnut reflectively.

"What will you do, Eva?" asked Maide.  
"It will make just enough to buy the lit-  
tle willow rocker for my room," Eva spoke  
apologetically. "You know I want it so  
much."

Lunch over, Floyd proposed that they go  
to the farther side of the grove and "pick  
back this way, for then we will not have to  
carry our nuts so far."

"What is that?" asked Eva, abruptly.

"Sounds like a sheep. O, girls, just look  
there!" and Floyd, who was a few steps in  
advance, pointed at something ahead.

There was a little marsh here, and mired  
in the treacherous bogs they saw a fine  
sheep. The poor animal raised its head and  
regarded them with a look that was almost  
human in its intensity.

"Poor thing!" exclaimed both the girls.

"It's one of Farmer Jones' Southdowns,"  
cried Floyd. "I'll see if I can't help it  
out."

He advanced carefully, but soon saw he  
would sink. So, assisted by the girls, he  
dragged to the place great limbs that had  
been broken from the trees, and at last  
reached the poor animal. But he found he  
was not strong enough to render the sheep  
any assistance.

"It's no use," he said, sitting down on the  
edge of the marsh and wiping the perspira-  
tion from his forehead; "she has been  
there for some time, I guess. We must go  
home early and stop and tell Mr. Jones."

Maide opened her eyes to their widest  
extent.

"Why, Floyd Raynor! you don't mean to  
leave that poor sheep there until night?"

"There isn't any danger of its dying,  
Maide; and if I go down there—it's a mile,  
you know—how many chestnuts would I  
get for Cousin John?"

"But I think it's too bad! He ought to  
go, oughtn't he, Eva?"

"I don't think it will hurt it much,  
Maide," Eva said, "and we ought to work  
for John. I thought you loved him."

Maide began to cry.

"I do love him as much as any one, and I  
want to gather nuts for him; but O, that  
poor thing! I'll have to go, Floyd, if you  
don't."

"Now, don't be a goose," urged Floyd.  
"You ought to stay here; you know you  
had, Maide Raynor."

Maide lay back on the bed of dry leaves  
behind her and looked up at the cloudless  
sky. She didn't want to go. Would Cousin  
John think she didn't love him? But that  
sheep, with its tired, piteous eyes! She  
resolutely swallowed the lump in her throat  
and sprang up, saying, "I'm going," and  
was off before Eva or Floyd could offer any  
further remonstrance.

She found Farmer Jones picking grapes  
from a vine that covered the western end  
of the old stone house.

"Hey! What's that you say? One of  
my Southdowns?" And he slowly de-  
scended the ladder.

The story was soon told. There was a  
twinkle in the old man's eye when Maide  
explained why her brother did not come.

"You sit down and rest and eat grapes  
and visit with mother, while I call one of  
the boys and get the wagon ready."

Maide had walked very fast, so she was  
glad to do as she was bidden; but she re-  
solved to go back with the team and gather  
all the nuts she could.

"Then John will know I wanted to please  
him," she thought, "and that it wasn't the  
money alone that I worked for."

When the farmer and his son were ready  
to start the old man called Maide.

"You jest open that side gate and go  
down to them chestnut trees you see. There  
hain't been any picked up yet, and you can  
fill your bag in an hour."

Eva and Floyd rode back. Their con-  
sciences were not easy; but when they saw  
Maide sitting on the porch, Floyd cried,  
"I've won the dollar, Maide! We didn't  
find near so many this afternoon, but my  
bag is two-thirds full."

Maide pointed to hers. It was full.

"Why? Where? Maide, some one gave  
them to you."

"No, I gathered them all myself," and  
she told of Farmer Jones' kindness.

Cousin John whistled when he saw who  
had gathered the most nuts. He whistled  
again when he heard the whole story; and  
Maide could not understand what he meant  
when he gave her the silver dollar, and  
said:

"It ought to be a medal, you little hero-  
ine."—Hope Daring, in *Sunday School Ad-  
vocate*.

### Smith's Island.

The strangest bit of land north of Florida  
lies quite near ruined Fort Caswell. This  
is Smith's Island, or Bald Head Island,  
which, by reference to a map, will be found  
to project nearer the gulf stream than any  
other land on the continent. The result is  
that it is sub-tropical, the palmetto reaching  
a height of thirty feet or more, growing in  
profusion, while the olive and myrtle are  
abundant. A greater peculiarity is that  
frost does not affect vegetation on the  
island, which is about four miles long and  
three wide. On it is a light-house built in  
1817 and a life-saving station. Extending

across it is a heavy earthwork built by the  
Confederates in 1861, now a vast line of sand  
banks. The place is a hunter's paradise  
six months of the year. The island was re-  
cently purchased for \$25,000 by a Chicago  
man, who will build a hotel and utilize the  
great forest of live oak and palmetto as a  
game preserve. The island is a bit of Flor-  
ida anchored off the North Carolina coast.  
For two centuries wrecks have occurred  
along this stretch of coast, and looking sea-  
ward there are more signs of partially sub-  
merged blockade runners, which came to  
grief. Money is frequently exposed by the  
washing away of the beach. One night in  
1854 a party landed there, and, digging a  
hole, hid \$175,000 in gold. Ever since this  
has been searched for.—*Atlanta Constitution*.

### Snide Smugglers.

I was in Barclay street, Detroit, the other  
day, when a suspicious-looking man  
touched my elbow and asked me to step  
aside for a moment. When we had stopped  
he looked all around to see if there was a  
policeman in sight and then whispered:

"Please don't give me away. I am an  
unfortunate man and have been driven to  
do wrong. Can you make use of these?"

He held out a pair of eye-glasses which  
looked to be worth \$4 or \$5, and continued:  
"I may as well tell you the truth; I stole  
these to get bread for my family. You can  
have them for a dollar."

"No, thanks."

"Seventy-five cents."

"No."

"Take 'em at fifty? Just try 'em on and  
see if they are your fit."

"Don't want them at all, my dear boy.  
Your game is at least a year old, and I was  
initiated months ago. Go and be dishonest  
and may luck attend you."

He winked and smiled and passed on.  
They were cheap glasses, not costing the  
manufacturer over 12 or 15 cents a pair.

An agent here has 100 men at work selling  
them on the "lay" I have described. Each  
peddler pretends to have stolen the glasses,  
and in that way he finds customers who  
would otherwise look upon him as a fakir.

As stolen glasses they are considered a  
great bargain at 75 cents. If offered in an  
honest manner nobody would take them at  
25 cents. See the human nature in it? I've  
seen a gray-haired old chap from up coun-  
try, who has preached honesty all his life,

slyly pocket a pair of glasses and get out of  
the neighborhood almost on a run, fearing  
the police might get hold of him; and I've  
seen a Wall street broker buy an extra pair  
to send to his old mother and disappear  
around the nearest corner like a noon-day  
shadow.

"Yes, it's a good lay," replied one of the  
peddlers after we had drunk our beer,  
"but I shall drop in for a better thing next  
week. I'm going to peddle laces around  
the suburban towns."

"On what line?" I asked.

"Oh, stolen goods, of course! I can buy  
lace at 9 cents a yard wholesale, which I  
can take out and sell at 20 to 30 cents. All  
I've got to do with the average woman is to  
drop a hint that I smuggled or stole it, and  
she'll rake up her last penny to buy with.

I've got a sister who clears \$25 a week right  
here in New York on kid gloves. Buys 'em  
at wholesale, goes from house to house as  
smuggler, and makes a profit of from 30 to  
50 per cent. So long, old man; got to rope  
in three more suckers this afternoon."—*Ex.*

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woman's health and  
beauty.

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**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The Oklahoma fair was abandoned this year, the association thinking it would not be profitable.

Last Saturday Senator Voorhees gave definite notice that to-day (Wednesday) he would ask the Senate to sit continuously until a vote shall be reached on the bill to repeal the silver purchasing clause of the act of 1890.

## KANSAS FARMER BENEFITS.

MILTONVALE, KAS., October 4, 1898.  
**KANSAS FARMER CO.:**—The sewing machine was received in due time and is "O. K." We saved \$13.00 by taking the *FARMER*. Yours truly,  
A. J. CULP.

Prof. Snow, of the Kansas University, should try in some way to make the inoculation of chinch bugs more effective in the western counties, for, according to a Stafford county farmer who has tried it, unless there is moisture from rain or dew, the infected bugs fail to transmit the infection to the other bugs. The dry weather and dewless nights seem to make ineffective the inoculation of chinch bugs.

Watermelons which have been affected with the rot, as a great number of melons have this year, should not be considered in saving seed for next year. This rot of watermelons has been quite general and very severe this summer and fall; and the disease is said to affect the seeds, so that melons raised next year from seeds of melons which had the disease this year will be more likely to have the same trouble again.

Beans planted in the late summer make a very good crop. Prof. F. A. Waugh, Horticulturist of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, reports some good results this summer with late beans. The two varieties which made the best showing were Early China Red Eye and White Prolific. They made a good yield planted in the early part of July. The same can doubtless be done in southern Kansas, while further north it may be necessary to plant somewhat earlier in order to avoid damage by frost.

The great coal miners' strike in England is, by the *Cable*, of London, summarized as to results as follows: "Loss of profits to the masters, loss of wages to the men, great suffering inflicted on their wives and children, permanent injury to every trade in the country." The remedy now proposed is a great coal trust, with a capital of £120,000,000, by means of which the interests of the three classes engaged in the coal industry—the owner of the soil, the lessee of the colliery and the miner—are to be safeguarded, and their profits determined on lines and by methods carefully laid down beforehand.

## THE STATE FAIR.

Most delightful autumnal weather prevailed during the entire week. The race track was never in better condition than this year, and the large and speedy string of trotters and pacers surpassed all former meetings. The Superintendents and other active officers in charge were efficient and courteous. The poultry and pigeon exhibition was the best all-around display, so far as quality and variety is concerned, ever made at any poultry show anywhere. The weather, the grounds, the speed attractions in the race course and the poultry show were the only representative and creditable features of the fair.

The swine, cattle, sheep and horse departments were notably weak, so far as numbers were concerned. There was only a limited number of exhibitors in each of the stock departments, but it is gratifying to note that there was not a single inferior exhibit of stock on the grounds. About the only criticism which should be made, was in the sheep department, where the animals were taken from the pastures without any evident preparation for show, which made visitors think they were grades instead of thoroughbreds.

The horticultural exhibit, which has always been a strong feature, was lamentably weak this year. However, it is surprising that an attempt was made at all, owing to the crop shortage and the inducement offered for a show.

The display of agricultural products was confined to the collective county exhibits made by Shawnee county, in charge of N. E. Bartholomew, of Topeka; Lyon county, in charge of August Neck, of Emporia, and Brown county, with J. D. Ziller in charge. These were all highly creditable displays of the choicest farm and garden products, and Shawnee and Lyon were displayed in a very tasty and artistic manner. Brown county corn scaled the full possible number of points, 200. The first premium of \$200, was awarded to the Shawnee county exhibit; the second premium of \$150, to Lyon county, and third premium of \$125, to Brown county.

Visitors from distant parts of the State expressed considerable disappointment at the fake features, the absence of seats or benches for resting, and the failure of noted speakers to be present as advertised. It is also distressingly humiliating that exhibitors who came to the fair in good faith could get but little satisfaction as to their premium money.

On Saturday night, a number of the exhibitors from the live stock departments and Exposition hall held a meeting on the grounds and discussed the situation and adopted a resolution demanding that satisfactory settlement be made with the exhibitors by October 14, or suit would be instituted against the Kansas State Fair Association to recover the premium money due the exhibitors.

The fair management was, of course, quite unfortunate in attempting to hold a fair this year with all the odds against them and without any visible funds for liquidating their obligations. However, one good will result from the present troubles of the association, and that is, it will end its existence or insure its reorganization on the proper basis.

Some additional matter regarding the dairy tests and exhibits and the poultry displays, prepared by our department editors, which is crowded out this week will appear next week. The live stock awards in full appear on another page.

## THE AGRICULTURAL CONGRESS.

The Agricultural Congress, under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary of the Columbian Exposition, will be held in the Memorial Art Palace, Chicago, Monday to Friday, October 16 to 20, each afternoon and evening, with meetings for the consideration of special topics each forenoon. Delegates have been appointed by various agricultural organizations and by the Governors of many of the States. Addresses will be made by representatives of foreign agricultural associations and men and women prominently known in agricultural circles in this country. Secretary Morton is expected

to deliver the formal opening address. The sessions will be open to all interested. The Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations meets at the same time and place. The *FARMER* will be represented by one of its staff, who is a delegate.

## BIMETALLIC.

The great convention of the South and West, which was held in St. Louis, last week, was a gathering of earnest men who believe that the greatest prosperity of the common people will result from the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the mints of the United States, and the maintenance of the full legal tender powers of all money so coined, and that the quantities of metal constituting a dollar should be the same as now and heretofore. The deliberations emphasized the fact, already generally understood, that there are great numbers of people in both the West and the South who believe that the material interests of the two sections are so similar and interdependent, and that their geographic relations are such as to closely identify them in commerce, and consequently in politics.

It is one of the characteristics of almost every conference of economic problems that politics assumes a prominent place, and the consideration of the ballot as a remedy for evils complained of or as a means of securing the results desired sooner or later absorbs the greater part of the attention. Following naturally in this line comes the consideration of the question of partisan machinery with which to carry out the purposes of the convention. This latter course is usually deprecated by party managers unless, indeed, they can marshal the forces developed so as to promote the interests of their organizations, in which case depreciation is supplanted by adulation from the fortunate managers who succeed in utilizing the new strength.

In the present case the tendency is to organize a new party whose shibboleth shall be bimetallism, with especial reference to placing silver in its former position in our coinage. In this move Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, and Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, are prominent figures, while the executives of several other States are reported as co-operating earnestly. Whether the proposed new party is to be a successor to the People's party, a re-organization of that party with the elimination from its platform of such planks as have been deemed best to drop, is not stated in the reports, but it is not unlikely that such will prove to be the case, and those who are in position to know most about it assert that the entire movement is a People's party movement, and that silver will occupy the same position of relative importance in the organization of the future as in the Ocala and Omaha platforms.

## TIMELY SUGGESTIONS TO "STRIP" SETTLERS.

Many of the recent settlers upon the Strip no doubt are at a loss to know what is the best thing to do this winter to advance their farming interests. To aid them, if possible, the Director and staff of the Oklahoma Experiment Station have interviewed a number of the best farmers in Oklahoma and give this as a summary of work during the fall and winter months: (1) Build a good sod or frame barn, roofing it well. This is essential, as future success depends much upon the condition in which the farm stock begins spring work. (2) Dig a good well. Have it handily located with reference to both house and barn, taking care that the slope of the ground is from the well toward both house and barn, thus avoiding danger from typhoid fever and dysentery. (3) Build as comfortable a house as you can. If of sod, see that there is good drainage from the house. (4) Break not less than eighty acres of sod before January, and sow twenty or more in rye or wheat for winter pasture. Stock can be taken off the wheat in the early spring and a small crop harvested. (5) Thoroughly plow and disc an acre or two for early garden. Some vegetables bear the

slight frosts we have and can be planted as soon as the ground is ready, if they have slight protection in the coldest nights. (6) If in a hurry for an orchard, plant a few trees in holes thirty feet apart each way, each hole at least three feet in diameter and sixteen inches deep. Plow the land thoroughly first, and in setting the trees use only fine soil, free from turf and clods, to fill around the trees. However, little is to be gained by planting fruit trees before the second year. Get the ground ready to plant millet in April, Kaffir corn and its near relatives, Jerusalem corn, milo maize and sorghum, in May. Plant plenty of Kaffir corn and Jerusalem corn for feed and forage; no plants are better in new soil. Send in your name on a postal card for the bulletins of the station, and feel free to write to the Director, the Agriculturist, Chemist or Horticulturist at any time on any subject connected with the farm.

## A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica for a Dime a Day.

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

As announced on another page, 10 cents a day, for a very short period, will enable our readers to acquire a complete set of that greatest of all reference libraries, the Revised Encyclopedia Britannica. This work is beyond question one of the grandest monuments of scholarly research and patient endeavor in the whole realm of literature.

The first edition of this comprehensive work was published more than a century ago, and the last or ninth edition was issued about fifteen years ago. In this revised edition the Britannica has been condensed, revised and added to with the intention of adapting it especially to the needs of American readers, and at the same time bringing it within reach of the purses of many who could not possibly obtain the original work.

In the process of condensation, superfluous matter has been taken out in order to make room for a large amount of matter not to be found in the English edition, dealing with most important American affairs. This encyclopedia, which we have the pleasure of offering to our readers, is the Revised Britannica, complete in twenty octavo volumes of over 7,000 pages; 14,000 columns, and 8,000,000 words, printed on a fine quality of paper, from new type, and is strongly bound in heavy manilla paper covers, which, with proper care, will last for years.

The most wonderful fact in connection with our offer is that we send the entire twenty volumes, with all charges prepaid, on receipt of only \$1, and allow you to pay the remaining \$9 at the rate of 10 cents a day for ninety days, payable in monthly installments, thus placing it within easy reach of every one. We send with each set a dime savings bank wherein a dime can be deposited each day.

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

At the approach of frost, pick all the tomatoes that are fully grown, or pull the vines, and spread them out on boards in a dry cellar. They will ripen slowly and last till December, and the tomatoes are nearly as good as fresh ones.

A writer in the *National Stockman and Farmer* says: "We have a method of mulching strawberries that may be useful to others. When the early fall rains come, and you give your patch a thorough cleaning, sow oats thickly over the patch. It will make a good growth if the rains are early enough, and when freezes come it will fall over the plants and make one of the best and evenest of mulches."

Get up a club for the *FARMER*.



### THE INDUSTRIAL SITUATION.

The *American Economist*, of October 6, publishes what it denominates an industrial census, in which comparison is made between the conditions as they existed on the dates, November 5, 1892, and November 2, 1893, as to wages and hands employed. This census does not pretend to be complete, but is a summarizing of answers of correspondents to questions proposed. Assuming that the cases reported fairly represent the average comparative conditions throughout the country, the *Economist* concludes that the showing means that the people of the United States are earning at the rate of \$1,560,000,000 per year less than at the corresponding period last year. The journal which makes this showing is interested in strengthening its position on a question of political economy, and it is not unlikely that some allowance should be made for the zeal of its correspondents and editors in finding and construing facts to fit its theories. The opinions which it presents as to the causes of the great decline in industrial prosperity are certainly those of the particular school of politics for which the *Economist* speaks, and, while worthy of consideration, are subject to greater questioning than the statements of facts. These facts are gathered chiefly from manufacturing industries, and unquestionably the present depression affects these to a greater extent than the average, and to a far greater extent than farming. But after all allowances are made, the actual situation of enforced idleness to willing hands, the utter inability of thousands of those who have helpless children depending upon them to procure labor, and the consequences of approaching winter upon such, presents an appalling subject for consideration.

These facts are to be considered in connection with another, namely, that food stuffs and clothing materials are so low in price that they do not afford adequate remuneration for the labor of producing them. And there is yet the other important fact that our country is only partially developed, that its productive capacity has never touched its limits.

Under ideal conditions there should be neither idleness nor want as long as there is an unused acre of land which can be made productive or an undeveloped resource.

Under natural conditions, unrestrained either by law or by moral sense, the resources of a country, the opportunities to make it productive and to enjoy its fruits, are monopolized by those who by brute force can take and hold it. This is savagery, or at best barbarism. A better condition, a more enlightened age, provides a more equitable division of the bounties of nature, and protects the producer against the violent appropriation of his products by another. It is the protection of the strength of the many against the rapacity of the vicious and strong. But we are certainly far from the ideal condition when some heavy hand is laid upon our commerce so that the producer of bread and the producer of clothing, the producer of meat and the producer of shoes, the producer of cotton and the producer of grain cannot effect their exchanges, when the worker in iron and the worker in cloth must both be idle, and each needing the products of the other's toil.

English and European industrial publications show that the conditions under which we now complain are bearing with equal weight upon the farmer, the artisan and the laborer throughout the civilized world. The trouble in some of the older countries is thought to be that the limit of productive capacity has been reached. Such, however, is not the case in the United States nor the world in general, except in some of the greatly crowded countries. To supply the deficiency of these the unused resources of the partially developed countries are more than ample.

The situation presents a problem for statesmanship guided by philanthropy. The politicians are ever present with their panaceas, made to order and necessarily in harmony with the political doctrines of the schools to which they

severally belong. One party says that government should not in any way interfere with trade; that this should be free and allowed to regulate itself according to the interests of those engaged in it; that the preservation of peace, the prevention of fraud and the administration of justice are the chief obligations of government to commerce, and that the payment of necessary revenue to the government is the reciprocal duty of commerce. Another party holds that the prosperity of the people may be greatly enhanced by placing taxes on certain exchanges, whereby some industries in some countries will be protected against the competition of like industries in other countries. These hold that even those who have to buy in the market from which competition is largely excluded, or to which at best it enters at great expense, are benefited indirectly, though their own products receive no such protection. Still another party, though perhaps not very strong, holds that to secure to the people the greatest benefits from their labor, to avoid enforced idleness and attendant suffering, to restrain the crafty and over-reaching, to meet the demands of the ever-increasing complexity of civilized society, it is necessary to extend the powers and increase the duties of government so as to include a direct supervision of all industry, including the farm, the factory, transportation and exchange, as education, the mails and the highways, the keeping of public records, the administration of justice, etc., are now included in the functions of government.

Certainly out of such variety of views there must arise much discussion, and this discussion will be augmented and interest in it intensified by the condition of stagnation of industry, depression of agriculture and trade, and especially by the enforced idleness of wage-earners. Money and the tariff come in for the larger part of consideration at present, and yet there is a manifest feeling that proposed remedies will be but temporary, and conservative men, men of wide observation and accurate information, give utterance to the apprehension or the hope, as the case may be, that this country at least, and perhaps the world, is on the brink of far-reaching changes, of revolution, either peaceful or violent.

Certainly the condition of plenty to do, plenty anxious to do it, plenty of products to sell at unremunerative prices, and plenty of customers sadly needing them and anxious yet unable to earn them, is a strained one and indicative of social commotion unless soon relieved. Whether the age has reached a state of sufficient enlightenment to devise so wisely as to provide efficient remedies without revolution, or whether in case of violent upheaval we should, as have so many peoples in other times, lose the good of our institutions instead of merely destroying their deficiencies, is a question whose importance grows with every prolongation of the present strained situation.

### THE SWINE BREEDERS' MEETING.

The State Swine Breeders met in annual session at the Copeland hotel, in this city, last Thursday evening. It was strictly a business meeting, and much was accomplished. Geo. W. Berry, of Berryton, was elected President, and W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, Secretary. Five Vice Presidents, representing as many parts of the State, were chosen, as follows: M. B. Keagy, Wellington; T. A. Hubbard, Rome; J. H. Sayles, Norcatur; J. W. Babbitt, Hiawatha, and E. C. Baldrige, Parsons.

Wishing to be represented in the State Farmers' Institute, which is to be held under the direction of the State Board of Agriculture, some week in next January, a committee consisting of H. A. Heath, of the KANSAS FARMER, J. D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, and W. E. Gresham, was appointed to prepare a program for the occasion. A committee on the Classification of Swine was also appointed to assist in preparing premium lists at fairs. M. B. Keagy, W. E. Gresham and N. H. Gentry were made the members of the

committee. In order to allow the association to cover a larger field, the annual dues were raised to 50 cents. A number of new members were taken in, and the association starts out well, financially, for the next year.

After the business session, W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, read an interesting paper on "Chester Whites," which was discussed. J. D. Ziller also read an instructive paper on "Pasturage for Swine." The meeting then adjourned.

### Southdown Breeders' Association.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The meeting of the American Southdown Breeders' Association, at Assembly hall, World's Columbian Exposition, September 27, 1893, was attended by breeders of these sheep from points throughout the United States and Canada, as well as representatives from England.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read, and the meeting was pleasantly and profitably entertained with a paper by W. W. Chapman, Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Breeders' Association of England, subject, "Southdown Sheep, Their Treatment and Why Preferred to Other Breeds." Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., Can., followed with an excellent paper on "The Southdowns—Their Claims to Public Favor," and Mr. Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., delivered a thoughtful address on "Southdown Sheep for Market."

The officers elected were: President, J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill.; Secretary, John G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.; Treasurer, D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.; Members of Board of Directors, Geo. McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill., and D. W. Smith, Springfield, Ill.

The rules of entry were amended so that registry fees for animals recorded within the year in which they are dropped shall be one-half the amount now charged, and that pedigrees sent for registry will not be considered unless fees accompany the same. Animals imported from Great Britain that are recorded in the Flock Book of England will be recorded under rules now in force. English-bred animals not recorded in the Flock Book of that country shall be recorded under rules governing American-bred animals.

It was ordered that pedigrees emanating from or through Wm. Newton, Wm. Newton & Son or Mrs. Ann Newton, Pontiac, Mich., shall not be received for registry.

The offering of the volumes of the American Southdown Record at fairs in 1894 was placed in the hands of the Secretary, and the advisability of holding meetings of the association in the several States of the Union was recommended and referred to the Board of Directors for action.

Mr. S. E. Prather, who has faithfully served the American Southdown Breeders' Association as its Secretary ever since its organization, felt compelled, on account of other engagements, to decline a re-election.

J. G. S.

### A Unique Affair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During our Kansas week at the World's Fair a considerable number of Kansans were afforded a rare and delightful treat that was not on the regular program. Your medical editor, Dr. Roby, who seems to know everybody in this and all other countries, proved to be a warm personal friend of the Special Commissioner of that fair but far-off land, Ceylon. You know Ceylon is the world's cinnamon and spice garden, made dear and famous to all Christendom by Bishop Heber in his immortal lines:

"What though the spicy breezes  
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,  
Though every prospect pleases  
And only man is vile."

But from a better acquaintance with that spicy island and its nearly 4,000,000 people, Dr. Roby insists on correcting Bishop Heber and making the lines read thus:

"What though the spicy breezes  
Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,  
Though every prospect pleases,  
And pleases all the while."

And so it came to pass that the friend of the orient invited his friend of the

occident to come to the court of Ceylon and take tea with the Cingalese people, and the invitation said, "bring all your friends." That was a wide door to throw open, for Dr. Roby never knows where to leave off counting his friends. And when they formed in line in front of the Kansas building, they looked like a regiment on dress parade. The Kansas National and State Commissioners, the Governor and staff, the Modocs and all the prominent Kansans at the fair. And when they all marched into that beautiful modernized temple of the sun, with the Doctor in the lead, it looked as if the whole court would have to capitulate, and so it did. But the genial, warm and great-hearted Commissioner, Mr. Grinlinton, was equal to the emergency, and soon made everybody comfortable and happy in the midst of their strange oriental surroundings. After greetings and unfeigned civilities were exchanged, the Modocs serenaded their new-found friends with several Kansas songs, after which all were served with the best cup of tea the world could produce. For Ceylon now carries off the palm on tea culture, producing last year about 80,000,000 pounds of the finest tea on earth, and promises 100,000,000 this year. So Kansas must look out, or a little oriental island may yet be claiming the crown of phenomenality.

Then, in a very eloquent lecture Mr. Grinlinton pointed out to his guests the wonderful and pleasing features of the great exhibit from Cinnamon land, and we all returned, greatly delighted with our visit.

But that was not all. Two days later, on invitation of Dr. Roby and his Kansas friends, the Ceylonese Commission and friends returned the visit, and to a crowded house in the Kansas building a band of native Cingalese singers and dancers gave us a serenade of wild native music accompanied by strange instruments, and wound up the entertainment with what for centuries has been known in Ceylon as the "devil dance." It was a weird, wild and most energetic performance. Sandwiches, cake and lemonade followed, and Kansas and Ceylon will be friends forever.

KANSAN.

### Scared a Little.

"Eastern newspapers," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "should be more careful than they have been to gather information that is just, truthful and complete concerning the people of the West. A misunderstanding between sections is deplorable, if anything is in national affairs, and sometimes leads to lamentable results. This is a very great country, but it is not so large that the inhabitants of different sections cannot understand each other, respect each other's opinions and work for the good of all." This leads the Boston *Traveler* to say: "The contemptuous summing up of the rank and file of this (Populist) party as ignorant revolutionists, led on by a handful of blatherskites to the repudiation of their debts and the plunder of the national treasury, has been a common characterization in the East. Many people here of more than average intelligence and well-informed in regard to the social conditions of Siberia or India, have displayed a lack of knowledge of their fellow-Americans on the other side of the Mississippi which could hardly be exceeded in darkest Africa. When the strongest Republican district in the Union—a district which returned Knute Nelson, the present Governor of Minnesota, to Congress by a majority exceeding the total vote cast for Georgia's seven Congressmen—passed over at one jump to the Populist side, there was a condition revealed which called for the most careful insight and consideration rather than for an outcry of disgust and alarm, coupled with an affected or stupid pooh-poohing of the actual force of the change. In place of real news and accurate and unbiased descriptions of events and tendencies in the West, we got, as the Springfield *Republican* says, ridiculous stories about Simpson's lack of socks, Peffer's whiskers and Mrs. Lease's vocabulary. It is, indeed, high time, if this country is to be preserved from section misunderstanding and enemies, that the actual situation, temper, reasoning and character of the Western and Southern farming communities should be accurately comprehended in the East, and the news of the East should likewise be stated in a way to win the fraternal consideration of the grangers."



## Horticulture.

### SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The September meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society occurred, as per announcement, at the residence of Mr. Garlinghouse, three miles northeast of Pauline. Though heavy clouds portended rain, a goodly number were in attendance.

Mr. Garlinghouse and his amiable wife having resided on their farm for twenty years, have fully acquired the art of dispensing Kansas hospitality. They were cheerfully seconded by the delightful young people of the family. Everything about this pleasant home evidenced the fact that the hard drudgery of farm life and the gentle refinements of culture can go hand in hand.

A typical Kansas dinner soon graced the tables, which, it is needless to say, was partaken of with a decided relish, enhanced by the long ride thither.

President Cecil called the meeting to order at the usual hour.

But one paper was presented, but that was so thoroughly discussed that the time allotted was soon consumed. Opinions were showered like hail, and sometimes with like effect, shattering the cherished theories of years. The paper in question was read by G. W. Van Orsdal, and treated of "Our Enemies in the Orchard."

Mr. Van Orsdal thought the boys of his day had not been rightly educated. The "Truant boy with laughing eye, chasing the winged butterfly," should have been taught to catch him and summarily end his frail and harmful existence. The miller and the butterfly, though not injurious themselves, produce worms that are destructive. Children should be educated to destroy all insects. Harmless non-venomous snakes should be spared. They destroy a greater enemy to the orchard, the field mouse. The destructive borer, tent-caterpillar, canker worm, codlin moth, curculio and rabbits kept the orchardist busy. Thought the codlin moth the most destructive, depositing its eggs in fruit just formed, and producing two broods. The curculio produces before the fruit is formed, and thereafter successively. Spraying successful as a preventive. Should be done at intervals through the summer.

#### DISCUSSION.

Mr. Jackson thought the curculio could be eradicated same as the Colorado beetle.

Entsminger did not consider spraying successful in banishing the curculio. Would recommend the jarring process. All fallen, unripe fruit should be gathered and destroyed. Spraying successful in destroying insects which prey upon the foliage. Canker worm most destructive. Wood ashes, iron filings and potash an effectual preventive of the borer. A piece of soap placed in the crotch of the tree would answer the same purpose. Frequent rains would wash it down the bark. The pin-head or awl borer, would saw a tree through. Sawdust announced its whereabouts. Worked near the ground. The flat-head borer worked round a tree.

Marple was not troubled with borers. Washed trunks of trees with potash and soap. Wagon grease (suggested by some one) would kill the tree every time.

Coulter thought a well-kept, thrifty orchard not troubled with mice. Gave his method of protecting trees from the depredations of rabbits. Used coarse, heavy marsh grass to wrap trunks of trees, tying with twine. Jack rabbits would destroy trees fifteen years old.

Lux used corn stalks fastened with wire. Let it remain indefinitely.

Buckman thought wrappings should be removed while spraying.

Garlinghouse thought it a mistake to wrap the trunks of young trees.

Question.—Would not wrappings, remaining on the year round, invite injurious insects and animals?

Popenoe gave a decided negative.

Entsminger thought stalks a good protection. Should be sewed through with twine to prevent rabbits from cutting thread.

The discussion, though important to every fruit-grower present, was brought

to a close, and program for the November meeting announced: "Varieties of Apples for Profit," A. E. Entsminger; "Picking and Storing Apples," B. F. Van Orsdal; "Cider and Vinegar," Philip Lux; "Canning Fruits for Domestic Use," Mrs. Parkhurst.

The October meeting will be held at the residence of Walter Bates, Auburn-dale. KITTEE J. MCCracken.

#### Does it Pay to Prune Grapes?

The following experiments were made at the Missouri Experiment Station: Last winter two rows of Concord grapes were used to illustrate methods of pruning. The rows were divided into sections of equal length, and each section was pruned differently from the others. In section 1, a single bud, or "eye," was left; in section 2, two buds; section 3, three buds; section 4, four buds; section 5, five buds; section 6, six fruiting canes, bearing six to eight buds each; section 7, not pruned at all. In another part of the vineyard the vines had been cut off at the ground the year before and each vine was allowed to grow four canes from the root; these were pruned to three feet long and trained fan-shape on the trellis. The fruit has now reached almost its full size, and the benefits of severe pruning are apparent to the most casual observer.

The Concord vines which were pruned to one and two eyes have compact, well-filled bunches, the berries fully a third larger than on the unpruned vines. There are more bunches on the unpruned vines, but the clusters are much smaller and looser and the fruit will hardly be marketable. The rot is much worse on the unpruned than on the close-pruned vines. A comparison of the "renewed" vines with those pruned on the spur system shows greatly in favor of the renewal system, especially with the Goethe grape. It certainly pays to prune, and prune closely.

**Spraying the Grape.**—A comparison of the station vineyard with others in the neighborhood shows encouraging results from spraying, even thus early in the season. The station vineyard has been sprayed five times, and part of it six times. The other vines examined had not been sprayed at all. There is fully four times as much rot in the unsprayed vines as in those that have been sprayed, comparison being made of the same varieties. The solution used in the station vineyard was, for first five applications, two and a half pounds blue vitriol, two pounds lime, thirty-two gallons water.

The latter part of June and the first half of July were very wet and hot, conditions most favorable for the development of grape rot.

#### Rooting Outtings in Sand.

It is quite common for those desiring new plants from cuttings to place them in a bottle of water, keeping the whole cutting, except a bud, submerged until roots form. The practice of gardeners is to place the cutting in damp sand, and they claim that the sharp particles of sand rubbing against the smooth end of the cutting hasten the callousing from which the roots are started. No manure of any kind should be allowed to come in contact with cuttings. The first roots formed are very tender and sappy. They will rot off as fast as they form if heating manure is placed near them. After the cutting has been well rooted it may be planted in richer ground, but even then the filling around the roots had better be sand than rich earth or manure. When the roots grow they will reach the manure fast enough if within reaching distance, and this for a large vine may be fifteen or twenty feet distant.

When a good orchard can be established it is an easy way to make a farm more valuable.

Do not make the mistake of planting your fruit trees too close. For apples give not less than thirty feet each way, and for some of the larger growing sorts forty is better. Pears and cherries should have twenty feet. If you wish to economize space you may cultivate some small fruit between the trees for a few years.

#### Apple Tree Borers.

Prof. Forbes gives in substance the following mode for treating these insects: "In September and October is the time to destroy the eggs, which may be detected by a careful examination and killed by the point of a knife. This may be aided by slightly mounding or smoothing the earth at the foot. The laying of eggs may be prevented by washing the trunk and larger limbs of the tree three or four times in summer with a strong solution of soft soap, to which has been added a little crude carbolic acid. Washing soda added to the soft soap, until the whole is of the consistency of thick paint, is highly recommended. According to some Western orchardists, one man with a knife will kill all the borers in 500 trees in a day. An Ulster county man says that the following will kill every time: Pour spirits of turpentine into the holes with a can or teaspoon. Follow with a flexible wire, cut the bark and throw in more turpentine. But doubtless the pointed knife remedy is more expeditious."

#### Storing Vegetables.

Turnips, parsnips, carrots and beets may be stored in pits outside of the barn or in mounds. One of the methods that has been tried with success is to store them in bins, using dry sand to fill in between them. This method permits of using them at any time, while, if they are stored in pits, they may be sealed up by the frost. The usual mode of storing cabbages for the winter is to bury them, heads down and roots up.

A better method is to place them close together in a furrow, roots down, then throwing the dirt on them and adding another layer of dirt until a compact bed of cabbages is made. Now cover with straw or hay and place corn stalks on the hay. When wanted for use remove a portion of the hay, cut off the heads desired and leave the stalks. In the spring remove the hay and the cabbage stalks will produce early sprouts or "greens." All that is necessary is to keep the cabbages from thawing too suddenly. If buried heads down they soon begin to rot after the frost is gone and the rains come in the spring.

#### Bean Weevil.

To an inquiry for a remedy for bean weevil, the *Farmer's Voice* replies: "The eggs of the bean weevil are inserted within the pod through a slit made in the process of drying or through a hole made by the mouth of the insect. The newly-hatched larva immediately seeks to enter the bean at one time. There is more need for a direct remedy in this case than with the pea weevil, although the same insecticide will answer for both insects. The now well-known bisulphide of carbon treatment is one which has proved universally successful, not only for these insects, but for all others infesting stored grain. It consists in placing this liquid in shallow vessels in tight bins inclosing the infested grain, or in moderately tight rooms of limited capacity. In bins the amount to be used has been determined, for wheat, at approximately one and a half pounds to a ton of grain. With beans or peas we may add slightly to the amount of insecticide. For a room in which peas or beans have been stored and in which it is desired to kill the weevils which have been present, the evaporation of one pound of bisulphide to each 1,000 cubic feet of space will probably be sufficient."

In planting ornamental trees about the home, see if you cannot introduce something new, instead of following the example of all your neighbors. Variety of trees adds to the picturesque of a landscape, and you can do something toward it. The cut-leaved weeping birch is not very much known, but it is one of the most beautiful and satisfactory trees of all for lawn planting.

Powdered charcoal mixed with soft feed will aid digestion.

Laying hens need meat and such egg-producing foods as wheat.



## The Educated Horse

picks out a 5/8 horse blanket every time; he knows that it keeps him warmer and his master soon learns that it lasts longer and costs less than the other kinds. Made in 250 styles.

Ask your dealer for them.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

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

## Cancer Cured With Oils.

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

DR. BYE,

Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

## EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No. I have cured all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy. Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quick treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and a large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, D.D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

## ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I suffered from catarrh twelve years. The droppings into the throat were nauseating. My nose bled almost daily. Since the first day's use of Ely's Cream Balm, have had no bleeding, the soreness is entirely gone.—D. G. Davidson, with the Boston Budget.

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

**CUT IN TWO** Prices of the following Articles: Bicycles, Watches, Carriages, Hay Cutters, Harness, Saws, Wire Fences, Bit Braces, Stoves, Kettles, Road Plows, Trunks, Arlles, Fire Arms, Drills, Bone Mills, Lathes, Bender, Cider Mills, Forges, Serrapors, Steel Blanks, Sewing Machines, Lawn Mowers, Engines, Saws, Dump Carts, Letter Presses, Corn Shellers, Rollers, Tools, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money. CHICAGO SCALE CO., 181 So. Jefferson St., Chicago, Ill.

## 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.

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

### Buttermilk's Many Virtues.

Buttermilk is of so much worth that it has gained a distinct place in *materia medica*, and is largely prescribed by the best physicians for chest and lung ailments and in most forms of kidney troubles. An exclusive buttermilk diet has seemed to bring about a cure in many cases of Bright's disease. A proper and constant use of it will greatly reduce and sometimes cure the craving for alcoholic liquors with which many persons are afflicted. The craving may be satisfied and the system benefited and strengthened instead of weakened. Buttermilk alone will often remedy acidity of the stomach. The lactic acid needed in many cases is supplied by it much more than by any other drink or food. It is said to alleviate the depression about the heart that so many old people suffer from, and it should be constantly drunk by them. It is also, to a certain extent, a stimulant for the entire system, just what the aged need.—*Medical Adviser.*

### Bogus Butter Harvest.

The World's Fair has no doubt furnished a rich harvest for the bogus butter-makers. With all the pleading that has been made to the Legislature of Illinois to enact a law that would compel hotel and restaurant-keepers to publicly announce in their dining-rooms that they served butterine, if they did, no such law has ever been passed; and no doubt the hundreds of thousands who are now visiting Chicago spread their bread with this vile mixture of grease, worms and dirt. It is not only a villainous imposition upon the consumer, but it is a terrible injustice to the butter-maker. If a person knows he is eating butterine and chooses to eat it, it is his business. But to crowd it on him without his knowledge, as the public eating houses can and do, is a shameless outrage. Thousands of pounds of this stuff has taken the place of butter in this city this summer because there is no way to prevent rascally hotel-keepers from setting it before their guests; and this imposition must necessarily lower the price of butter in Chicago.

### Feeding.

In all feeding it is to be remembered that scarcely any two animals will be found exactly alike in appetite or thrift. So that something is to be left to the good judgment of the feeder, and in this he will be guided by the appetite of the animal fed. As long as any animal feeds with an eager appetite and maintains good health, the food may be considered to be right. It is impossible to lay down any precise rule as to rations, except at the beginning, and so form a basis for calculation for the future. And those who have given the most careful study to this subject have decided that an animal requires at least three pounds of food, free from moisture, daily for each 100 pounds of live weight. This quantity of food should produce in any healthy animal one pound of increased live weight per day. It must be obvious that in the feeding of any animal there must be some constant notice taken of effects. It cannot be left to chance, or nothing can be known of the progress of the animal or its condition. Thus the feeder must necessarily make a special business of accurately supplying the food and of as accurately ascertaining the results. Then, as changes may become desirable, they may be made with reason and the best results. There can be no doubt of the large loss of food by indiscriminate and ignorant feeding, and this must largely decrease the profit of the feeding. In the dairy alone the loss by wrong feeding may reasonably be estimated at quite 10 per cent. of the food consumed, and quite as large a proportion of the possible product of the food. Thus the whole loss by errors in feeding may be taken as one-fifth of the whole possible product of it. How many millions of dollars yearly this may amount to it is difficult

to estimate; but it must be quite enough to turn the alleged profitless income from all the cows collectively into a satisfactory profit.

### World's Fair Dairy Notes.

In a few more days the greatest dairy test the world has ever seen will have passed into history. It will be some time yet before a full report of the ninety-day test is given to the public, on account of errors made by a clerk in the Short-horn book. This report, when it does come, will be very exhaustive in every particular, and contain much to interest the dairymen of this country.

For the twenty-two days of the thirty-day test, including the 20th of September, the Jerseys have made 648.80 pounds butter, the Guernseys 533.82 pounds butter, while the Short-horns, with all their milk, have made but 488.32 pounds butter, but then we presume they have produced an income on 4½ cent beef. However, beef don't count in this.

### Dairy Notes.

Don't try to make butter from beef cows.

The cow is an engine; the dairyman is the engineer.

The indications are that butter will be scarce and high this winter.

Have the men wash their hands before milking, and their mouths, too, if they smoke.

The most economical cows are the ones that make the largest net profit on the feed consumed.

Those that have not made arrangements for their fall and winter feed for dairy cows will repent when it is too late.

Take into consideration all facts and circumstances that have any bearing or influence on the probable demand and price of the product you are handling.

It is said that the number of dairy cows in proportion to the population has decreased in the past five years, while the consumption of butter is on the increase.

Some affect to pooh-pooh the idea that some skimmed milk is better than other skimmed milk. Take all the fat off two specimens of milk—from different breeds—and one may have five times more solids in it than the other.

Farmers and dairymen should remember that corn, oats and hay have a certain market value, whether raised on the farm or purchased. If the dairy cows and other stock do not return an equivalent for what is fed, there should be a close watch instituted to discover the leak.

That butter-making is an art is being illustrated over and over again at the World's Fair in more than one sense. For instance, in the varied and fine collection of butter in the Illinois section of the Dairy building, there are several cases where are shown how butter can be worked into artistic designs. One is an elaborate working or shaping of butter into letters to read: "Welcome All Nations to the Illinois Exhibit." Another is fashioned to represent in miniature a log cabin, and the effect is quite realistic. Other figures in fancy shapes are also shown, and everybody pronounces the whole exceedingly fine. The artist who has thus shown such a fine appreciation of the sublime in butter is Mrs. Ruth A. Wadsworth, to whose taste and skill and deft manipulation the Illinois exhibit owes so much of its attractiveness and drawing power.

Everybody who has heard of Lord & Thomas' great Chicago advertising agency knows their motto—"Advertise Judiciously." Many are the novel ways in which they impress these two words upon the public. Their latest plan is to distribute thousands of rules for measuring advertising space which bears this legend and the compliments of the firm. Any general advertiser can secure one of these convenient little articles by writing for it.

By supplying a good variety of food the necessity for feeding condiments is largely avoided.

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

# Royal Baking Powder

## ABSOLUTELY PURE

## The Poultry Yard.

### The State Fair Poultry Show.

The poultry exhibit at the State fair this fall exceeded that of any previous year, and in fact was the largest ever shown in the State. The large Agricultural hall was entirely devoted to poultry. There were 2,400 fowls on exhibition, and sixty feet of space was taken by the pigeons, the coops being three deep and all well filled. It was indeed a fanciers' show, and no poor birds in the lot. Five incubators and three brooders added much interest to the exhibit.

Mr. Wm. Battershill, of Topeka, had a model poultry house on exhibition that attracted much attention.

Among the many exhibitors from abroad we noticed H. B. Challis and P. W. Seip, Atchison; Hubbard Bros., Meadville, Mo.; A. D. Hawk, Kansas City, Mo.; Maple Hill Poultry Yard, Maple Hill, Kas.; W. F. Stone, Peabody, Kas.; H. H. Hague & Son, Walton, Kas.; C. C. Smith, Manhattan, Kas.; T. F. Moore, Osage City, Kas.; T. S. Oakes, Fairfield, Kas.; J. A. Brabazon, Delevan, Mich.; W. A. Stewart, F. D. Munn, Wichita, Kas.; F. E. Gehegan, Wamego, Kas.; S. J. Foster, Latonia, Neb.; Geo. Bell, Leavenworth, Kas.; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas. The Topeka poultry breeders were all represented. Much credit is due C. H. Rhodes, Superintendent of the department, for its success.

### THE POULTRY AWARDS.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, A. Sheetz, first; Lescher, second. Chicks, Challis, first; Sheetz, second. Pen, Sheetz, first; Challis, second.

Buff Cochins.—Fowls, Maple Hill Yards, first; Gavitt, second. Chicks, Maple Hill Yards, first and second. Pen, Hull, first; Hubbard Bros., second.

Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, Brabazon, first. Chicks, James Clark, first; Hague & Son, second. Pen, Dake, first.

White Cochins.—Fowls, Brabazon, first. Chicks, Anderson, first; Brabazon, second. Pen, Anderson, first.

Black Cochins.—Chicks, Brabazon, first. Black Langshans.—Fowls, Wise, first; Gavitt, second. Chicks, Wise, first and second. Pen, Wise, first; Gavitt, second.

B. Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, Hawk, first; Sheetz, second. Chicks, Hawk, first; Sheetz, second. Pen, Hawk, first; Sheetz, second.

W. Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, Tompkins, first and second. Chicks, Tompkins, first; Sparks, second. Pen, Tompkins, first and second.

White Wyandottes.—Fowls, Brabazon, first. Chicks, Brabazon, first; Seip, second.

Silver-Laced Wyandottes.—Fowls, Haman, first; Brabazon, second. Chicks, Comstock, first; Seip, second. Pen, Seip, first; Haman, second.

Gold-Laced Wyandottes.—All premiums to Brabazon.

Black Spanish.—Fowls, Brabazon, first; Godard, second. Chicks, Godard, first; Tasker, second. Pen, Godard, first.

S. C. W. Leghorns.—Fowls, Stewart,

first; Brabazon, second. Chicks, Smith, first; Stewart, second. Pen, Smith, first; Godard, second.

R. C. W. Leghorns.—Fowls, Stewart, first. Chicks, Gehegan, first; Stewart, second. Pen, Gehegan, first.

R. C. B. Leghorns.—Fowls, Bair, first; Brabazon, second. Chicks and Pen, Bair, first and second.

S. C. B. Leghorns.—Fowls, Stone, first; Sparks, second. Chicks, Smith, first; Sparks, second. Pen, Moore, first; Sparks, second.

Minorcas.—Fowls, Brabazon, first and second. Chicks, Challis, first and second. Dorkings.—Pair, Brabazon, first and second.

Indian Games.—Pair, Battershill, first and second.

Houdans.—Pair, Hague, first; Strohm, second.

W. C. B. Polish.—Pair, Gavitt, first; Brabazon, second. Pen, Gavitt, first.

S. C. B. Polish.—Pair, Brabazon, first.

G. C. B. Polish.—Pair, Brabazon, first.

Silver-Spangled Hamburgs.—Pair, Lucas, first; Brabazon, second. Pen, Lucas, first and second.

Golden-Spangled Hamburgs.—Pair, Brabazon, first.

Black Hamburgs.—Pair, Brabazon, first.

Penciled Hamburgs.—Pair, Brabazon, first and second.

B. B. R. Games.—Pair, Bell, first; Brabazon, second.

Golden Duck-Wings.—Pair, Bell, first; Ashbaugh, second.

Silver Duck-Wings.—Pair, Bell, first; Ashbaugh, second.

Red Pyles.—Pair, Brabazon, first; Bell, second.

White Pyles.—Pair, Bell, first.

Pit Games.—Pair, Carr, first and second.

B. B. R. G. Bantams.—Pair, Brabazon, first; Bell, second.

Silver Duck-Wing Bantams.—Pair, —, first; Bell, second.

White Game Bantams.—Pair, Bell, first.

G. L. S. Bantams.—Pair, Thompson, first; Brabazon, second.

Pekin Bantams.—Pair, Lane, first; Munn, second.

Bronze Turkeys.—Waltmire, first; Brabazon, second.

White Turkeys.—Brabazon, first and second.

Toulouse Geese.—Brabazon, first; Hague, second.

Emden Geese.—Brabazon, first; Hague, second.

Aylesbury Ducks.—Brabazon, first.

Pekin Ducks.—Brabazon, first; Hague, second.

Rouen Ducks.—Brabazon, first and second.

Muscovy Ducks.—Brabazon, first and second.

Sweepstakes.—Display in class 1—Wise, first; Brabazon, second. Display in class 2—Tompkins, first; Hawk, second.

The poultry house should be kept as clean as practicable.

Pullets that are well fed will begin laying earlier than if left to look out for themselves.

Young poultry should not be allowed to go on the roosts too early; it causes deformed breasts.

## FARMERS,

### WE WANT YOUR BUTTER.

Will furnish vessels to ship it in, take it regularly, and pay the best Kansas City prices. We have hundreds of regular customers, and will convince you that we can handle your butter satisfactorily. Refer to Grand Avenue Bank and Bradstreet's Mercantile Agency.

Chandler & Son, 515 Walnut, Kansas City, Mo.

## SHIP YOUR PRODUCE DIRECT

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

## SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

174 So. Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

## PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.



## 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 the 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.

### Erysipelas Cures Cancer.

A patient in the New York cancer hospital, at One Hundred and Sixth street and Central Park West, accidentally became inoculated with the virus of erysipelas several weeks ago. As the disease progressed it was noticed that the patient's cancerous condition improved. This fact suggested to Dr. William T. Bull the advisability of inoculating other patients with the poison of erysipelas. Accordingly several cases were set apart and experiments were begun and carried out by Dr. W. B. Coley under the direction of Dr. Bull. The inoculations were made not only on patients carcinoma (commonly known as cancer), but also on others who were suffering from sarcoma, which is a much more malignant form of tumor than the ordinary cancer. The results in both forms were very satisfactory.

For inoculating purposes a pure culture of the streptococcus was used. Of the cases of carcinoma about 25 per cent. were reported cured, while in the sarcomatous cases the results were even better, showing as many as 40 per cent. of those experimented upon to have become well and free after the attack of erysipelas.

It has been said that whatever good has resulted was due to local reaction. This theory is apparently disproved by the fact that inoculations made at a distance from the tumor have been known to cause it to disappear.

The injections, as a rule, were made into the tumor and were repeated every forty-eight hours. The reaction produced was almost identical with that produced by true erysipelas, though in most of the cases it was milder in degree, passing away within twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The dangers attending this form of treatment are insignificant when one considers the usual outcome of a case of cancer, or sarcoma, which is almost invariably fatal. The subject of cancer is not generally understood. What is popularly known as cancer includes many different forms of tumors, such as carcinoma, of which there are four varieties—the speroidal-celled, which includes the hard and soft cancers; what is known as epithelioma, the form usually seen affecting the lip; the cylindrical-celled, and the colloid.

In the report written by Dr. Coley he concludes: First, that the curative effect of erysipelas upon malignant tumors is an established fact; second, the action upon the sarcoma is invariably more powerful than upon carcinoma in about the ratio of three to one-third, the treatment of inoperable malignant humors by repeated inoculations of erysipelas is both practicable and not attended with great risk; fourth, the curative action is systematic and probably due chiefly to the toxic products of the streptococcus, which products may be isolated and used without producing erysipelas; fifth, that the method of inoculation should not be employed indiscriminately until further clinical experiments have proved its limitations.—*The Voice, New York.*

### Both Filthy and Dangerous.

The very common habit of making a general omnium gatherum catch-all, hold-everything, receptacle of the mouth is a very pernicious habit. Many people lose their lives by the habit and yet the crowd takes no warning. What was your mouth made for? To put things in, because God gave you no other pocket! Yes, some things. Good food, good, wholesome drink. The sweetest songs and the most eloquent words, but nothing ignoble or debasing or dangerous to health and life. And yet, you probably have been guilty on countless occasions of putting contraband things in your mouth, when, if you knew the true history of such articles, you would hang your head in shame and disgrace. The next time you find a pin in your mouth, sit down deliberately and try to follow that pin in its travels. It may have been swallowed by some previous owner. It may have been in a bandage on somebody's sore leg. It may have done duty in a smallpox hospital. The writer once had occasion to dismiss a nurse from a surgical case simply because he persisted in holding the pins in his mouth while changing the foul dressings on an old and dangerous ulcer. When in some store or street car you find yourself with a dime or nickel in your mouth waiting to pay fare or some small purchase, stop, count up the probable occurrences in life where that same coin has gone through a similar proceeding. Suppose it to have been coined in 1873, and thus been twenty years in circulation, paying from one to a dozen debts daily. How many foul, rotten, reeking mouths has it probably been lodged in, before it came to yours? To say nothing of the sweet, clean and pure ones. How many microbe-reeking pockets has it been lodged in, over night or fortnight, along with tobacco and other foul things before it came to yours? It may to-day bring to your lips the rank poison of smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid fever, scarlatina. It may even bear the germs of a more loathsome disease.

What guaranty have you that anything which you put in your mouth, when it ought to be somewhere else, is clean and sweet and wholesome? How often do you step in somewhere to write your name to a note or check or contract and put in your mouth a penholder that has been held between thousands of lips or teeth before it came to you, unwashed and foul? How often do you, a mechanic, put nails, screws, nuts, bolts and all manner of things in your mouth without knowing anything about where they have been before? When you go to lay carpet in your next domicile, you will probably fill your mouth with the old carpet tacks pulled up at the moving, and when you do, just stop and count up, if you can, how many times those tacks have been put down and pulled up; how many times they have been drenched with mop water, slop water or worse; how many times some careless consumptive or diphtheritic person thoughtlessly spat on one or more of them while holding down a corner of the carpet, thinking his crime less visible in a corner than in the midst of the room. Further, while busily engaged in putting down the carpet, with the mouth full of tacks, how many men have accidentally swallowed one or more of them and put his life in peril? Very recently a man in Albany, with his mouth full of carpet tacks, while putting down carpet, heard a very funny remark of a bystander and laughed suddenly and sucked a number of the tacks into his lungs and now lies at the point of death with no hope of relief. But a few months ago one of the most prominent clergymen in Brooklyn, playing with his baby, held a cork between his lips and accidentally sucked it into his windpipe, and after several days of great agony and after undergoing several skillful surgical operations unsuccessfully, died from his carelessness. We always hear that such casualties are "accidents." Certainly. Nobody would deliberately do those things intending suicide. But death is just as sure and as appalling as though it were intentional.

A few years ago, at midnight, a child was brought from a neighboring city, black in the face and just gasping for what seemed to be every time, the last breath. We hurriedly split open its windpipe and fished out a rough piece of broken plum stone, which the child had inhaled in a fit of merriment while playing with it in its mouth. To-day we saw a child that is liable to die from a similar cause. It has sucked something into its windpipe which two doctors have already given over attempting to dislodge. The obstruction is so low down the trachea that we may not be able to remove it by any kind of surgical device.

All this but reinforces the stress and propriety of the old adage, "Have a place for everything and keep everything in its place." And the mouth is not the place for rusty nails, shoe buckles, rat traps, pins, coins or pencils. But as there seems to be the need of one or more exceptions to every rule to make the rule good, we may incidentally mention one kind of trap that is made to be swallowed. Some smart Yankee has invented a tapeworm trap that is to be baited and then swallowed after the worm has been well starved. But he takes the precaution which other people do not, of having a string attached to the trap by which it can be recovered without a surgical operation.

Mrs. H. M. T.—Letter too long for publication. Case seems to be varicose veins; but it needs a closer study. Come to me, or see some competent surgeon and have it properly studied.

### CATARRHAL CONSUMPTION.

#### The Way it Begins and Ends.

There are several roads which lead from health to consumption. Over one of these roads pass all of that great multitude who die every year of consumption. Each route begins with health and happiness and ends with disease and death. They each start with slight catarrh of head or throat and end in catarrhal consumption. Almost all, if not all, cases of consumption begin with catarrh.

Thousands have just started on one of these roads, all of whom could be easily cured by Pe-ru-na; thousands more are half way to the fatal end of one of these roads who are still curable by a course of treatment by Pe-ru-na; and yet other thousands are near the end whose last days would be made more bearable and hope of recovery more probable by commencing Pe-ru-na without delay.

Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, O., for a free copy of their latest publication, entitled "Climatic Diseases," a complete treatise on catarrh and all chronic diseases of the lungs.

### A Second Steer-Feeding Experiment.

Bulletin No. 39, bearing the above title, is being mailed. It recounts experimental feeding of twenty native steers in five lots from November 27, 1892, to April 29, 1893—a period of five months—and is illustrated with six photo engravings. Results are summarized as follows:

1. The steers fed on the balanced ration gained more rapidly than any of the others, they were in better market condition and brought a higher price than any of the others, and they consumed less food per pound of gain than the others, all of which confirms the results of last year. But these factors do not necessarily imply the most profit, as the account proves.
2. A mixture of molasses and corn meal proved to be a very inferior fattening material.
3. The exclusive diet of oil cake did not yield as good results as either the balanced ration or corn. The animal organism appears to be unable to make use of so highly concentrated nitrogenous feed to good advantage.
4. Ear corn fed in the barn did not produce as good gains as did the balanced ration fed under the same condition, but, being a cheaper feed, it proved to be slightly more profitable.
5. The steers fed ear corn out of doors gained at practically the same rate during the experiment as those fed ear corn indoors, but they ate 2 pounds corn and 1.5 pounds fodder more per pound of gain than did the indoor steers. This confirms the results of last year.
6. Steers which are tied up in the barn, if not accustomed to this method of handling, will fret under the restraint for several weeks, during which time the gain is but light for the feed eaten. From this we conclude that good shelter is favorable to economical feeding, but it should not put the steers under restraints to which they are unaccustomed.—*The Industrialist.*

### Evergreen Exhibit.

Some of the exhibits at the World's Fair are becoming more and more beautiful as the days progress. For instance, the Horticultural department is now in full dress and has on its very best garments. Fruits from all parts of our broad land are shown in great abundance. The lawn and flower display are also most beautiful. One of the most attractive of the Horticultural exhibits is the evergreen exhibit of D. Hill, evergreen specialist, Dundee, Ill., on which he has won the highest award. It is in the Midway Plaisance and consists of about one-eighth of an acre of ground beautifully arranged with over thirty varieties of hardy evergreens. Mr. Hill's exhibit is in the shape of two large rosettes with ornamental plantings at the corner and sides most tastefully designed to show off to best advantage his special varieties he has to offer the trade. The evergreens most suited to the Middle, Western and Northwestern States are the Norway White Spruce, Scotch, Austrian and White Pine, and the American arbor vitae, which is a leader for hedge and ornamental planting and is in great demand. One of the novelties he offers, and which was obtained only after arduous and expensive effort on the part of Mr. Hill, is the Blue Spruce or Picea Pungens. This he brought from Colorado, where it grows at an altitude of from 10,000 to 12,000 feet. However, it is found to do remarkably well in this climate, being very hardy. Mr. Hill fittingly calls this a living monument in honor of the World's Fair. Its needles are of a beautiful shade of blue, which makes it a very curious, as well as a very attractive tree. The Engelman Spruce, hardy, handsome and showing a variety of blue tints is one of his specimens worthy of careful study. Then there is the Douglas Spruce. It is the most rapid grown of the conifers, and is rich in coloring, as well as most graceful and compact in shape. In the way of the arbor vitae the Hill nursery is well stocked and an excellent showing is made on the World's Fair grounds. No less than ten varieties are shown, and each one is a gem in its way, the golden arbor vitae and the pyramidal arbor vitae being, perhaps, the most striking for their beautiful sheen. The weeping mulberry tree is as handsome as it is striking and unique. The branches droop in graceful curves from the parent trunk, giving an effect much like that of the weeping willow. It is a graceful as well as a hardy tree, and one well adapted to ornamental purposes. The two specimens in Mr. Hill's exhibit are in full fruit and are much of the time surrounded by admiring visitors. Mr. Hill offers to give to each of his customers ordering not less than \$2 worth of goods a well-developed specimen of the novelty, Picea Pungens. Don't pass by this exhibit when you are at the fair.

## TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

### HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

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

DRUNKENNESS and MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

#### IMPORTANT.

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

HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package.

#### BEWARE OF FRAUD.

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

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application.

If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail.

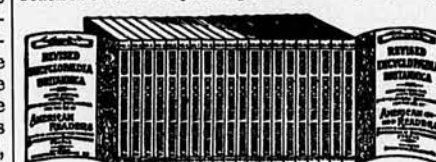
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## The Horse.

### The Outlook for Horse-Breeding.

It is not very encouraging to the horse-breeder at first thought. The market is over-stocked and the prices so low in consequence that many breeders are discouraged, and if they have not disposed of their brood mares, they have not bred them this year. Not for many years have there been so few colts raised in this vicinity by farmers as the present one. "There is no money in it" is the reply when questioned in regard to it. When weaning colts can be bought for a little more than the price of service fee, there is small inducement for farmers to raise them, necessarily losing the use of the mare for a time, and running the risk incidental to colt-raising.

That there is no money in raising a certain class of horses I am willing to admit, and it will be just as well if there are not so many raised, but there is always a demand for good horses, and they always bring a good price, too. It costs no more to raise a good colt than a poor one, as aside from a few dollars extra in service fee, the expense of keeping will be the same, and at maturity the well-bred colt, whether draft, roadster or trotter, will far outsell his mongrel competitor. The man who starts out to buy a horse soon finds that the better grades of horses are not so cheap after all at the present time. A well-broken, sound young horse cannot be had short of \$125 or \$150, while poor ones will not bring more than half as much.

Of course there are risks to be taken in raising colts, more, perhaps, than in any other live stock, yet with ordinary precautions the loss from accident either to dam or foal is not great in proportion to the number raised.

If a man neglects his horses, underfeeding and overworking them, the chances are that he will not take proper care of a brood mare, and the chances are also good that he will have "bad luck" in raising colts.

There is no better time to engage in any branch of farming than when others are going out of it. A few years hence will see the horse market back again to its former position. The demand for young horses will be good five years hence; then it will be a lucky (?) man who has some good ones to sell. Not every one can afford to go into this business on a large scale, and it is not desirable that they should, but every farmer can, if he chooses, raise one or more colts each year, and they need not be scrubs either. On nearly every farm there are one or two good-bodied mares, sometimes possessed of considerable speed and good action. These mares, if bred to a well-bred stallion of any of the coach or trotting strains of blood, can hardly fail to produce colts that will make good drivers—stylish, speedy horses—that are exactly what is wanted in our cities, and for which a good price can always be obtained. Five hundred dollars is not an extraordinarily high figure for a pair of such horses if well broken.—Country Gentleman.

### Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: Excessive receipts, amounting almost to a glut, the middle of last week caused a sharp decline in prices of from 10 to 20 per cent., and made sales difficult even at the decline in values. The recovery has been slow. The opening this week showed no change, but as the week advanced a better and stronger tone prevailed, and with moderate receipts a fairly good market may be expected by the middle of the week. As for some weeks good drivers with a little speed and smooth chunks under 1,300 pounds have had the call.

Although there has been some inquiry for heavy draft horses, there has hardly been enough to warrant shipments for some time. Within a couple of weeks we may expect an outlet for this class for lumbering purposes. Till then they will be dull sale and low in price.

### The Kansas City Horse Market.

Tough & Son, of Kansas City, send the following review:

The horse market during the past week showed more activity than for some time past. The Southern trade has opened up somewhat, and there are several buyers on the market wanting smooth round stock. Prices have not been affected much as yet, and still continue low. Rough, thin and agey stock are hard to dispose of at any price. Country shippers will make money by letting this class alone. There were several Eastern buyers in, but there was not enough of their kind of stock on the market to offer much encouragement. There is a fair demand for good stock of all kinds. There are quite a number of buyers in for branded horses, but the supply of this class has dropped off somewhat. Anything in the way of a smooth actor, nice round Southern or a good block will do well from now on, but parties buying in the country must bear in mind that horses have dropped

from 33 1/2 to 50 per cent. in all Eastern markets. There are several parties on the market now waiting for the right kinds of stock to come in.

### PRIVATE SALES.

| DRAFT.          |       |         |          |
|-----------------|-------|---------|----------|
| 1.....          | \$ 80 | 1.....  | \$100    |
| 1.....          | 92    | 1.....  | 97 1/2   |
| DRIVERS.        |       |         |          |
| 1.....          | \$ 80 | 1.....  | \$95     |
| 2.....          | 160   | 1.....  | 100      |
| SOUTHERN.       |       |         |          |
| 2.....          | \$125 | 1.....  | \$ 75    |
| 1.....          | 35    | 1.....  | 65       |
| 1.....          | 75    | 1.....  | 45       |
| 1.....          | 75    | 1.....  | 40       |
| 2.....          | 115   | 1.....  | 70       |
| 1.....          | 35    | 2.....  | 90       |
| WESTERN HORSES. |       |         |          |
| 1.....          | \$ 25 | 1.....  | \$23 1/2 |
| 1.....          | 21    | 1.....  | 25       |
| 1.....          | 20    | 1.....  | 27 1/2   |
| 4.....          | 80    | 1.....  | 21       |
| 9.....          | 225   | 5.....  | 106 1/2  |
| 1.....          | 19    | 22..... | 525      |
| 2.....          | 60    | 1.....  | 20       |
| 1.....          | 20    | 1.....  | 18       |
| 1.....          | 25    |         |          |

Market rather quiet. Some little trade in 15 1/2 hand smooth with good quality. Everything that came in sold readily, but no change in prices.

## The Veterinarian.

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

**PARALYSIS IN SOW.**—I have a young sow with her first litter of pigs, about eight weeks old; she is in good flesh and has a good appetite. She is in a large pen with ground floor, dry and dusty; she ate her feed of new corn and bran slop as usual, and about 10 o'clock I heard a noise, and on going out, found her lying down with her feet against the wall. Since then she can get up on her knees, but has no use of her hind legs. P. A. M.

**Answer.**—Your sow has received some external injury to her back, causing paralysis of the hind quarters. We know of no disease that would strike her down so suddenly from a state of perfect health and leave her in the condition you describe. Rub into her back and loins twice a day a liniment made of equal parts of turpentine, tincture of cantharides and sweet oil. If the liniment makes the skin sore omit it for a few days, then repeat.

### WE GUARANTEE

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

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**CANCER** Can be cured by Drok Method. No knife, no pain, Book free. Address PINGBEE & TREAKLE, 241 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

October 9, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 9,214 cattle; 428 calves. Prices ranged rather lower than last week, although the choicest prime dressed beef steers brought better prices than the top of one week ago. The range to-day was 10¢ to 15¢ lower than last Saturday and 15¢ to 25¢ lower than last Friday.

**DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.**

| No.     | Wt.   | Pr.  | No.     | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|
| 23..... | 1,150 | 4 60 | 40..... | 1,488 | 4 95 |
| 58..... | 1,253 | 4 85 | 53..... | 1,219 | 8 75 |
| 22..... | 1,165 | 8 80 | 25..... | 1,158 | 3 65 |

**COLORADO STEERS.**

| No.         | Wt.   | Pr.  | No.         | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|-------------|-------|------|-------------|-------|------|
| 63 c-f..... | 1,342 | 4 15 | 78 c-f..... | 1,348 | 4 15 |
| 20.....     | 1,187 | 8 40 | 22.....     | 1,212 | 8 45 |

**TEXAS STEERS.**

| No.            | Wt.   | Pr.  | No.               | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|----------------|-------|------|-------------------|-------|------|
| 26.....        | 1,010 | 3 10 | 70 1/2 breed..... | 1,165 | 3 35 |
| 118 Pan H..... | 1,059 | 2 95 | 50.....           | 1,013 | 2 80 |
| 123 Pan H..... | 930   | 2 75 | 54.....           | 945   | 2 65 |
| 210.....       | 825   | 2 55 | 26.....           | 983   | 2 50 |
| 15.....        | 818   | 2 40 | 205.....          | 933   | 2 45 |
| 28.....        | 655   | 2 05 | 101.....          | 940   | 2 35 |

**TEXAS COWS.**

| No.      | Wt. | Pr.      | No.      | Wt. | Pr.  |
|----------|-----|----------|----------|-----|------|
| 148..... | 701 | 2 00     | 223..... | 635 | 1 90 |
| 55.....  | 905 | 2 17 1/2 | 154..... | 814 | 2 20 |
| 70.....  | 819 | 2 15     | 33.....  | 680 | 2 10 |
| 413..... | 660 | 1 75     | 96.....  | 666 | 2 05 |

**TEXAS BULLS.**

| No.     | Wt. | Pr.  | No.    | Wt. | Pr.  |
|---------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| 33..... | 833 | 1 45 | 1..... | 960 | 1 25 |

**TEXAS CALVES.**

| No.     | Wt. | Pr.  | No.    | Wt. | Pr.  |
|---------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| 80..... | 627 | 7 25 | 9..... | 600 | 6 00 |
| 28..... | 607 | 6 75 | 5..... | 600 | 2 00 |
| 81..... | 607 | 6 25 |        |     |      |

**COWS.**

| No.           | Wt.   | Pr.      | No.     | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|---------------|-------|----------|---------|-------|------|
| 2.....        | 765   | 1 15     | 4.....  | 692   | 7 5  |
| 10.....       | 825   | 1 60     | 3.....  | 950   | 1 75 |
| 49.....       | 875   | 2 00     | 17..... | 965   | 2 10 |
| 41 mixed..... | 760   | 2 15     | 40..... | 743   | 2 20 |
| 22.....       | 1,075 | 2 25     | 20..... | 943   | 2 30 |
| 14.....       | 922   | 2 50     | 19..... | 860   | 1 65 |
| 12.....       | 907   | 1 90     | 26..... | 850   | 2 35 |
| 26.....       | 840   | 2 47 1/2 | 2.....  | 1,010 | 2 85 |

**BULLS.**

| No.    | Wt.   | Pr.  | No.    | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|------|
| 1..... | 1,300 | 2 25 | 2..... | 1,170 | 1 85 |
| 1..... | 1,120 | 1 90 | 1..... | 1,480 | 1 60 |
| 3..... | 716   | 2 00 | 1..... | 1,510 | 2 50 |

**HEIFERS.**

| No.    | Wt. | Pr.  | No.    | Wt. | Pr.  |
|--------|-----|------|--------|-----|------|
| 5..... | 640 | 2 25 | 1..... | 640 | 2 00 |

**CALVES.**

| No.     | Wt. | Pr.  | No.     | Wt. | Pr.  |
|---------|-----|------|---------|-----|------|
| 1.....  | 925 | 9 25 | 12..... | 800 | 8 00 |
| 7.....  | 850 | 8 50 | 33..... | 700 | 7 00 |
| 17..... | 900 | 9 00 | 11..... | 750 | 7 50 |
| 7.....  | 700 | 7 00 | 1.....  | 400 | 4 00 |

**STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.**

| No.     | Wt.   | Pr.  | No.     | Wt.   | Pr.  |
|---------|-------|------|---------|-------|------|
| 1.....  | 750   | 2 75 | 6.....  | 821   | 3 00 |
| 24..... | 1,035 | 3 30 | 12..... | 1,213 | 3 70 |
| 20..... | 741   | 2 80 | 13..... | 900   | 2 90 |
| 13..... | 765   | 2 60 | 7.....  | 1,200 | 3 40 |
| 10..... | 1,132 | 3 50 | 7.....  | 730   | 2 55 |

**HOGS**—Receipts, 2,550. Market dull and weak, with a light supply. The bulk of sales were to speculators. Prices were, perhaps, a little better than a week ago, but ranged 8¢ to 10¢ below last Saturday.

**PIGS AND LIGHTS.**

| No.     | Doek. | Av. | Pr.      | No.      | Doek. | Av. | Pr.      |
|---------|-------|-----|----------|----------|-------|-----|----------|
| 61..... | 60    | 130 | 6 00     | 74.....  | 100   | 178 | 6 42 1/2 |
| 89..... | 40    | 178 | 6 42 1/2 | 101..... | 160   | 177 | 6 45     |
| 58..... | 80    | 174 | 6 45     | 63.....  | 40    | 151 | 6 50     |

**REPRESENTATIVE SALES.**

| No.     | Wt. | Pr.  | No.      | Wt.     | Pr. |      |          |
|---------|-----|------|----------|---------|-----|------|----------|
| 12..... | 480 | 212  | 5 00     | 21..... | 278 | 6 25 |          |
| 79..... | 80  | 251  | 6 27 1/2 | 72..... | 40  | 208  | 6 32 1/2 |
| 79..... | 215 | 6 35 | 18.....  | 200     | 217 | 6 40 |          |
| 33..... | 160 | 233  | 6 42 1/2 | 83..... | 120 | 218  | 6 45     |
| 74..... | 186 | 6 45 | 59.....  | 240     | 235 | 6 15 |          |
| 84..... | 80  | 180  | 6 45     | 58..... | 80  | 180  | 6 55     |

**SHEEP**—Market steady.

| No.               | Wt. | Pr.  | No.           | Wt. | Pr.  |
|-------------------|-----|------|---------------|-----|------|
| 227 western.....  | 94  | 3 10 | 127 stk.....  | 68  | 2 25 |
| 42 culls.....     | 78  | 1 50 | 193 ewes..... | 91  | 3 10 |
| 99 Col.....       | 105 | 3 25 | 10 ewes.....  | 100 | 3 25 |
| 479 Ariz fds..... | 81  | 2 60 |               |     |      |

**Chicago.** October 9, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 20,000. Steady; 3,000 Texas, steady. Beef steers, \$3 40 to \$5 65; stockers and feeders, \$2 25 to \$3 65; bulls, \$1 50 to \$3 25; cows, \$1 00 to \$2 90; Texas cows, \$1 80 to \$2 25; Texas steers, \$2 35 to \$3 00.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 30,000. Mixed, \$6 00 to \$6 60; heavy, \$5 75 to \$6 80; light weights, \$6 00 to \$6 85.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 15,000. Natives, \$1 50 to \$3 50; lambs, per cwt., \$2 75 to \$4 50.

**St. Louis.** October 9, 1893.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 3,600. Few natives; Texas strong. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25 to \$4 50. Texans, \$3 35 to \$3 10.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 2,100. Opened strong; closed 10¢ lower. Top, \$6 80. Bulk, \$6 50 to \$6 70.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 900. Market steady. Native sheep, \$1 50 to \$3 75.

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.**

**Kansas City.** October 9, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 460,440 bushels; corn, 9,059 bushels; oats, 17,274 bushels, and rye, 7,208 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 172,800 bushels. A slow and lower market was had yesterday for all hard wheats, but red was steady under the influence of light offerings. A holiday in Chicago made buyers all bearish, as they felt that they were all trading in the dark. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6¢ per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 15 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 59 1/4¢; 7 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 59¢; No. 3 hard, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 58 1/4¢; 12 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 58 1/4¢; 5 cars spring at 58¢; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 57 1/4¢; 2 cars at 57¢; 1 car 56 1/2 pounds at 57 1/4¢; 1 car 53 pounds at 55¢; No. 2 red, 1 car at 62 1/4¢; 6 cars choice at 63¢; No. 3 red, 4 cars at 61¢; 1 car fancy at 62¢; 1 car at 61 1/4¢; 1 car fancy at 62¢ and 4 cars at 60¢.

**CORN**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 79,800 bushels. The market again broke yesterday under liberal offerings, but holders were slow to let go at the prices and trade in consequence was light. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars local at 83¢; 12 cars at 82 1/4¢; 4 cars at the river at 87 1/4¢; 1 car at the river at 87 1/4¢; No. 2 white, 6 cars local at 83 1/4¢; 6 cars local at 83 1/4¢; 2 cars at the river at 88 1/4¢ and 1 car at 88 1/4¢; No. 3 white, 3 1/2 cars local.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 40,000 bushels. The market continues fairly active and firm, notwithstanding the liberal offerings and decline in corn. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 26¢ to 28¢; No. 4 mixed, 23¢ to 24¢; No. 2 white, 28¢ to 29¢; No. 3 white, 26¢ to 27¢; No. 4 white, 23¢ to 25¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 26¢; 1 car fancy 26 1/2¢; No. 3 mixed, 3 cars at 25¢ and 1 car at 26¢; No. 3 white, 3 cars at 25 1/4¢.

**FLAXSEED**—Demand fair and prices steady.

We quote at 92¢ per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**BRAN**—Steady, but sales slow. We quote bulk at 46¢ per cwt., and sacked at 56¢ per cwt.

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 210 tons. Firm and in good demand. New—Fancy barn prairie, \$3 00 to \$4 50; choice, \$4 70 to \$5 00; low grades, \$3 00 to \$4 50; timothy, fancy, \$3 00 to \$3 50; choice, \$3 00 to \$3 70.

**BUTTER**—A firm and steady market is had for all good offerings, and sales are quick for anything that will do for table use. Creamery, highest grade separator, 25¢ to 27¢ per pound; finest gathered cream, 23¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 21¢; fair to good, 18¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 19¢ to 21¢; fair to good lines, 14¢. Country store-packed—Fancy, 18¢ to 20¢; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢.

**EGGS**—Market weak but demand fair. Fresh candled, 16 1/4¢.

**POULTRY**—Supply of springs only fair, but the inquiry is not very brisk, although the market takes the offerings. Hens unchanged and steady, while turkeys in light supply and firm. Ducks are dull. We quote: Hens, per pound, 6¢; roosters, old and young, 15¢ each; springs, large, 6¢; small, 8 1/4¢; turkeys, hens, small, 8¢; turkeys, gobblers, 8¢; ducks, old, 5¢; spring, 6¢; geese, full feathered, 5¢; geese, 6¢; piglets, 8¢, 75¢ per dozen; veal, 80¢ to 100¢ pounds, 4 1/4¢.

**GAME**—Demand better than supply and sellers are holding values firm on everything. Prairie chicken and quail are in best request. We quote: Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 50; teal, \$1 50; mallard, \$2 50. Plover, per dozen, 50¢ to 60¢. Prairie chickens, per dozen, \$3 00 to \$3 50. Quail, per dozen, \$1 25 to \$1 50. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, 75¢ to \$1 00. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1 00. Turkeys, per pound, 10¢. Venison, carcass, 9¢; saddles, 18¢ to 14¢.

**POTATOES**—Offerings all that are needed by the retail trade. Colorado stock in nice condition and so is the Northern, with values firm. Fancy, per bushel, 75¢; fair to good, 60¢ to 65¢.

**BROOM CORN**—Harvested, green, 4 1/4¢ per pound; green, self-working, 3 1/4¢ to 4¢; red-tipped, do., 3¢; 3 1/4¢; common, do., 3 1/4¢ to 3 3/4¢; crooked, half price.

**WOOL**—Demand fair and prices steady. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9¢ to 10¢; light fine, 10¢ to 11¢; combing



## COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN.

An Offer to "Kansas Farmer" Readers  
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America Can Duplicate.

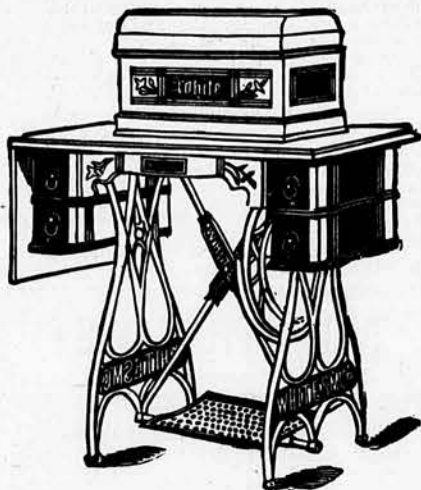
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal,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

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

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No. 8—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55  
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

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

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



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

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.  
No. 8—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.  
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

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

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

Address, KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
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Better than a "red ear"—eh? Everybody purchasing a bottle of Husk-Cura receives a certificate entitling him to enter the contest.

HUSK-CURA puts an end to and prevents cracked hands, from which so many corn-huskers suffer.

The rare inducement offered makes it a boon to agents. They make from \$5.00 to \$40.00 per week.

Agents wanted in every township. Single bottles 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. Send 60 cents for trial bottle.

Write for agents' terms.  
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|                                 | Cattle and calves. | Hogs.     | Sheep.  | Horses and mules. | Cars.  |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------|--------|
| Official Receipts, 1892.....    | 1,571,155          | 2,397,477 | 438,268 | 32,505            | 97,462 |
| Slaughtered in Kansas City..... | 727,981            | 1,806,114 | 218,909 |                   |        |
| Sold to feeders.....            | 213,923            | 4,200     | 29,078  |                   |        |
| Sold to shippers.....           | 446,501            | 586,563   | 48,269  |                   |        |
| Total sold in Kansas City.....  | 1,388,405          | 2,395,937 | 296,246 | 15,974            |        |

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

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

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Gentlemen—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles.

The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITTAIN.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,

Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

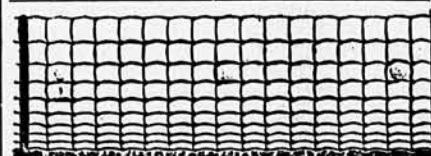
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## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 18, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction of an electric light plant for the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Day, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after September 27, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 8 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 25, 1893.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated. Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of an electric light plant for the institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, Olathe, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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



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Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO.  
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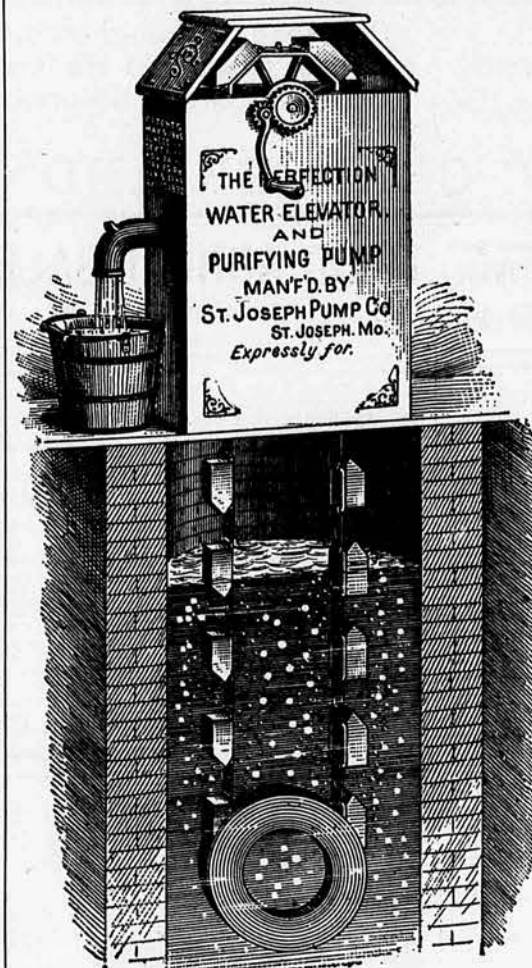
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### HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?

Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly agitates, ventilates and purifies the water, but it forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, removing all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old flatness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

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For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.

ON EXHIBITION  
Column E-B-2, Agricultural Annex,  
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Dealers, ask your jobbers why they don't sell eight and ten cars of the old filthy cucumber or wood suction pump in a year like they used to? They will tell you the "PERFECTION" has superseded them, as well as other pumps.

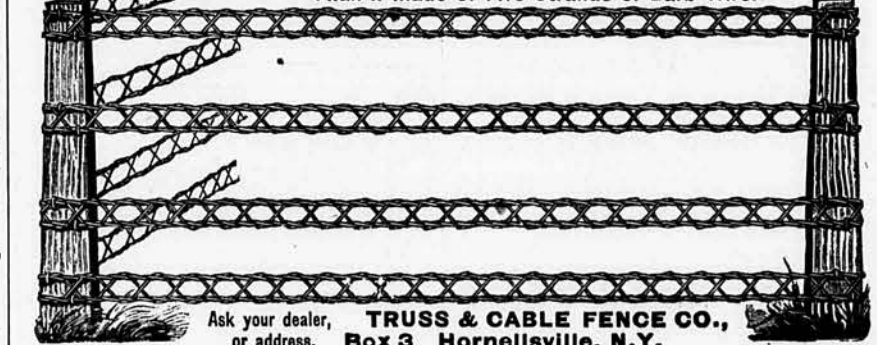
Dealers, you will have to buy the "PERFECTION." The consumer will demand it. Why should you hesitate, when the following jobbers have been handling them for the past five years? Write to them at once—any of them with whom you deal.

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44 Head Draft and Trotting-Bred Horses.  
200 Head Sheep--100 Shropshires and 100 Cotswolds.  
Poland-China Swine--Boars and Sows.  
One Extra Yorkshire Boar, Sows and Pigs.

80 Head Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle, consisting of Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

88 Head Grade Steers, consisting of threes, twos and yearlings.

GLADHEART, Auctioneer.

J. W. CRANCER AND GEO. B. BELL.

**SEEDS** J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE.  
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Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,  
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**PRESERVE YOUR EGGS**—How to keep eggs fresh the year 'round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

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## THIRD ANNUAL SALE OF POLAND-CHINAS.

F. M. LAIL, MARSHALL, MO., on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1893,

Will sell about one hundred head, mostly February, March and April pigs. A few extra good last fall sows. Have reserved every good pig raised this year for the sale, and will say this is the best lot of pigs I have ever offered. Are sired by ten extra good boars and are out of a choice lot of mature sows, by such noted boars as Stemwinder 1214, Victor 2994, Lail's Victor 4298, Black U. S. 13471, George Wilks 21281, Tecumseh Chip 2169 and others. An ex-breeder, now a traveling man, has just pronounced this the best lot of pigs he has seen this year, and he has been in four States looking up good pigs.  
Drop a card for catalogue.

**THROW AWAY YOUR CURRY COMB AND BRUSH**  
AND BUY A  
**BURLINGTON "Stay-On" Stable Blanket.**  
Your horse is always clean. It keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No surcingles required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.  
BUT, If your harness We confine our sales to Jobbers only. dealers do not keep them, we will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the BURLINGTON "STAY ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price.  
**Burlington Blanket Co., - Burlington, Wis.**

**POWER FROM GASOLINE**  
DIRECT FROM THE TANK  
**CHEAPER THAN STEAM.**  
No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.  
BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.  
**OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES**  
Stationary or Portable.  
1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.  
**OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,**  
33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
CHICAGO, 245 Lake St. OMAHA, 107 S. Fourteenth St.

**\$19.00** **Freight PAID.** **Sewing Machines**  
"FIRST-HANDS" PRICES.  
The F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine as illustrated herewith is a bargain worthy of consideration. Never before has such an offer been made to the public. By paying spot cash and using a large quantity we are enabled to sell this handsome high-armed machine at less than one-half retail prices.  
Has full set of attachments and is fully warranted for ten years. There is no better machine. It runs light, is easily managed, simple, strong and durable. Woodwork walnut or antique oak. Try one of these machines, and if not fully satisfied you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money. These are no cheaply made machines, but are made of best material, nicely finished and very handsome. Send your order at once and take advantage of the lowest offer ever made by any firm.  
We will sell our High Grade F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine for above price, (\$19.00), freight prepaid, to any and all points east of the Rocky Mountains. In and West of the Rocky Mountains for \$21.00.  
To secure this price mention this paper.  
**FARMERS & MRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,**  
706 Garden City Block, Chicago, Illinois.

## PUBLIC SALE OF PLEASANT VIEW POLAND-CHINAS!

Sabetha, Kansas, Tuesday, October 17, 1893.

I will sell on the above date, at my farm, one and a half miles southeast of Sabetha, Fifty-three head of Pure-bred Poland-China Swine, consisting of 3 yearling boars, 30 early spring boars and 20 nice young sows. These pigs were sired by the following grand boars: King Sunset 7162 S., by King B. 2455 S., out of Sunset (430); Tecumseh Lad 8852 S., by Tecumseh Chip 2169 S.; Hiawatha Boy 10234 S., and Royalty 9891 A. Pleasant View Herd is strong in Tecumseh and Sunset blood, and close inspection is freely invited to individual merit as found in this herd. Breeders looking for a yearling boar to head their herd will find something here to fill the bill. No. 2 in catalogue, Sir Knight, is fine as silk. There are plenty of good ones also among the early spring pigs.  
Sale positive, at 12 o'clock, noon. Free lunch. **SABETHA** is on the Rock Island and St. Joe & Grand Island railroads. Free hotel accommodations at the Haxton House. Conveyance to farm Free.  
**TERMS:**—Eight months at 8 per cent. on bankable note, or 3 per cent. off for cash. Ten dollars and under cash. Send for Catalogue.  
**J. A. WORLEY, Sabetha, Kas.**  
COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer.