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The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

OCTOBER 11—S. L. Cheney, Short-horns, Atchison, Kas.
OCTOBER 19—F. M. LAIL, Poland-China swine, Marshall, Mo.
OCTOBER 19—B. O. Cowan, Short-horn cattle, Lincoln, Neb.

THE AMERICAN SHEEP INDUSTRY.

On October 5, at Assembly hall, on the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition, at Chicago, there has been called a meeting of representative sheep-owners to attend in force a meeting of the National Association of Wool Growers to reorganize the association on an active and useful basis, elect a President and Vice Presidents from each State and Territory and other officers and to devise means to promote the common interests of sheep-men.

The sheep show will be in progress at that time and will embrace 2,000 representative animals from the leading flocks and breeds of the world, so that every inducement is offered to bring out a full attendance of every one interested in sheep husbandry.

In this connection attention is called to the following significant and graphic account of the American sheep industry, so well shown by the Chicago correspondent of the *Australian Pastoralist's Review*, which says:

"A dark cloud of uncertainty hovers over the American wool-grower's industry; wool-grower and wool-dealer alike groping in darkness. Even those best posted on the situation hardly dare offer a prediction for the future of wool. The probabilities are that the President will call an extra session of Congress to legislate on the all-important financial questions and the tariff. The general understanding is that our Solons at Washington will pass a free wool bill, and those who claim 'to know' say that the new tariff bill already framed will protect woolen goods 25 per cent.

"The writer, while not an extreme protectionist, hardly sees the consistency here—the wool producer open to the world's competition and the manufacturer fully protected. The woolen manufacturers have always professed fraternal feeling for the wool-grower, claiming that they were guarding both interests. Time and time again have they met in convention and assured the sheep-man that their interests were mutual. However, when opportunity has offered itself, time and time again have they proved traitors to the wool-producers. Openly, about half of the largest wool manufacturers preach that wool should be protected, while some twenty-one of the largest manufacturers in the United States have openly avowed their allegiance to free wool. The 'Wool Consumers' Association,' composed of this latter class, control many millions of dollars, and it can be readily seen how their influence may be felt in the lobby when brought to bear upon our Congressmen. They are always active at a crisis like the present one, and spare no money when their own enormous interests are at stake. The sheep-men, on the other hand, are poorly organized, practically helpless, and at the mercy of our politicians.

"We have over 1,000,000 wool-growers in the United States with no effective organization. Our National Wool Growers' Association for years has been an association in name only. Occasionally a few men like Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, Governor Rich, of Michigan, Hon. David Cossitt, of New York, Capt. Shepard, of Texas, J. F. Gibbs, of Colorado, and a few others deeply interested in our wool industry, have gotten together when free wool has been agitated at Washington, and used all their influence in opposition to such measures. These men are public-spirited, and have gone down in their pocket-books for expense money many times.

"We have dozens of State and scores of country wool-growers' associations which meet very irregularly, and are generally sparsely attended. With a powerful national wool-growers' association, backed up by these minor organizations, our sheep-breeding and wool-growing interests would be a power, and the politicians would be

bound to respect their demands. However, to-day, at this critical period, there is only a feeble effort being made to call a mass meeting of wool-growers during the month of October at the World's Fair. It looks as if our sheep-men were going to sit down and calmly wait for their heads to be chopped off. Our Merino breeders through the States and Territories have cried nothing but 'calamity' since election. Hundreds and hundreds have sold out, and thousands of others will do so as soon as the free wool bill is passed. A great many of these men will embark in the mutton business, which to-day is paying better than any other branch of the live stock industry. In spite of the free wool agitation, stock sheep in the Western and range country, where our great Chicago market and the other Western live stock markets are supplied, have never been so high. Hundreds of farmers are raising mutton sheep for the mutton market. Many of the Western farmers go into the range sections and purchase large numbers of wethers, and take them into the grain-growing districts and feed them, and market from February until the 1st of June. Many of our large sheep-feeders have made fortunes in this way. The outlook for mutton is very promising. With the enormous receipts at the live stock markets, prices are remarkably high, and the business will develop into mammoth proportions before long.

"We have a number of sheep-feeders who buy as high as 100,000 Western sheep each and ship them to feeding sections, where they are wintered. The sheep are taken right off the grass and put in feeding corrals and stuffed with corn, wheat screenings, oil cake, etc., and as a rule, net the feeder a handsome profit of \$1 each. Of course this business has its drawbacks. Some winters feed is very high; such was the case two years ago, and the result was a number of prominent feeders went into bankruptcy. Farmers who have been breeding the English breeds and raising lambs for the market have been realizing a handsome profit.

Breeding Short-horns for Color.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a communication to the FARMER, a few months since, touching upon the subject of breeding for color in Short-horns, I made the remark that when the stock premiums at the great World's Fair were awarded it would be useful and interesting to analyze the result and learn a lesson therefrom. I have not seen a full list of the premiums, but the grand sweepstakes awards for bulls in the beef breeds are sufficient for my present text. On bulls 3 years old or over, the grand prize went to Col. Moberly's Short-horn, Young Abbottsford, a light roan, a Hereford standing next, with a Short-horn third.

On two-year-olds, the Herefords were first, second and third, with a Short-horn fourth. The best yearling was the white Short-horn, Lord Stanley, from Canada, with an Aberdeen-Angus second, a Short-horn third and a Hereford fourth, and all Canada is now laughing over the victory of a white bull over the American reds, which were "not in it" to any great extent so far as heard from, and they say the judges did not want to give the premium to the white bull, but Chief Buchanan told them he could not be barred on account of his color.

To complete the story, the best bull calf was the roan Short-horn, Indian Warrior, also from Canada, with an Aberdeen-Angus second and a Hereford third. It is now a pertinent question to inquire where, oh! where, would the Short-horns have been in this great contest but for the white and roan bulls of that breed? It goes without saying they would have been everlastingly roasted and completely done up by the blacks and white-faces.

Why did not some of the breeders of exclusively red cattle come to the front on this great occasion and save the day for the breed? The only sensible and reasonable answer to this conundrum is that their system of breeding is all wrong from the foundation to the top, and under it they cannot produce the right kind of cattle.

A KANSAS BREEDER.

Shelter of Stock Experiments.

A recent bulletin from the Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, relative to the value of shelter of stock—cattle, hogs and sheep—has been issued by Prof. J. W. Sanborn, and after detailing the methods and results he gives the following general summary, and says:

"As this concludes eight years of labor upon the relation of climate to food consumed and the growth of animals, a general summary will be given.

"Three years of trial in New Hampshire with cattle in a barn, boarded and lined with paper, showed a greater gain in the section made warmer than the other. One illustration will be given. Two and one-half pounds less food was consumed in one section than in another, while a pound and a half more milk was given; temperature in the one 32° and in the other 44°. This is in a section having a more moist atmosphere than that of Utah.

"In the Mississippi valley a trial was conducted for two years more, the first year in a low shed with cracks between the boards and wind circulating beneath the floor. The cattle confined in stanchions having a temperature 10° warmer than those outdoors, were so chilled without exercise as to appear to the eye to suffer more from low temperature than those in the open air. They gained less than those outdoors. Those in the barn ate forty-eight pounds less food a period of sixty-one days, three ers being fed in each lot. On the construction of a new barn, both cattle and hogs were fed. The steers in the barn ate 335 pounds less food than those in the open air. This extra food eaten, however, was a part of the same amount of food that the lot in the barn received, and of which they rejected the above amount; in other words, it was food the lot in the barn would not eat. The sheltered lot gained four pounds the most. Temperature of barn for the month of February, 48°; open air, 26°.

"A lot of sheltered hogs gave a gain of 14.5 pounds more per animal for a period of ninety-six days than the lot unsheltered. The food eaten was the same.

"Horses blanketed at the Utah Experiment Station did not thrive as well as those unblanketed, blankets being worn during the day as well as during the night; cattle wearing blankets required 10.73 pounds for pound of growth, and those without blankets 9.76.

"During the same year, 1890-1, steers fed in the barn consumed 2,375 pounds of food, gained 1.16 pounds per day, and required 15 pounds food for pound of growth.

"A lot tied up, but turned out daily, ate 2,337 pounds, gained 1.42 pounds each per day, and required 12.1 pounds food for pound of gain.

"A lot fed loose in stalls ate 2,339 pounds, gained 1.73 pounds per day, and required 10.4 pounds food for pound of gain.

"A lot in the open air ate 2,667 pounds food, gained 1.96 pounds per day, and required 10.1 pounds food for pound of gain.

"For 1891-2 a lot in the open air ate 5,881 pounds, gained 471 pounds, and required 12.54 pounds for pound of growth.

"Lot fed in box-stalls ate 5,033 pounds, gained 349 pounds, and required 14.41 pounds for pound of growth.

"Lot tied up ate 4,295 pounds, gained 219 pounds, and required 19.5 pounds food for pound of gain.

"During the winters of 1892-3, lot in box-stalls required 16.1 pounds food for pound of gain. Those in the open yard required 18.8 pounds food for pound of growth. Those under open sheds required 20.9 pounds food for pound of growth.

"During the winters of 1891-2 and 1892-3 sheltered sheep made better use of their food than those in the open air.

"During 1892-3 swine fed outdoors and indoors at this station gave greater gain for those that were sheltered, being for 1891 31 pounds more, but consumed 204 pounds more food. Food for pound of growth outdoors, 6.91; indoors, 7 pounds. For the past winter those sheltered required 16.1 pounds for pound of growth; those un-

sheltered, 18.8 pounds for pound of growth."

American Poland-China Record.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Volume 14 will be ready for delivery about September 22. The price of the book is \$2, carriage prepaid. It is printed in the usual popular form adopted by this company but is bound more substantially than other volumes. It will contain over 1,500 pages and it is the extra pages in the book as compared to other volumes that has caused the delay in getting it out. Volumes 1 to 10 and volume 12 sell at \$1 each, volume 11 sells at \$2.50, volume 13 at \$2, all prepaid.

I wish to urge upon breeders the advantage of sending pedigrees for record so as to avoid the rush in winter. By so doing they will greatly assist the work in the office and secure better service to patrons.

W. M. MCFADDEN, Secretary.
West Liberty, Ia.

Chicago Stockman: The cry, "shortage of hogs in the country," is out of date, worn out and seedy. Don't be deluded by it any longer; there are plenty of hogs in the country. Comparisons made by a Stockman reporter to-day showed that we are, and have been for two months, getting more hogs than we were two years ago when times were normal. And, while the number coming is larger than two years ago the quality is excellent, which is one of the best indications that there is no shortage.

Texas Stockman: The reason why anything of a red color excites and infuriates the ox tribe is because red is the complementary color of green, and the eyes of oxen being long fixed on the green herbage while feeding, when they spy anything red it impresses their sight with greatly increased intensity. The same effect is doubtless produced upon all grazing animals by a red color, but oxen, being more pugnacious than others, show greater excitement than others and often attack that which surprises them.

San Angelo (Texas) Standard: Not only has the year been remarkable for the number of sheep shipped to market, but the average prices paid have been the highest ever known in the history of the business. The actual number shipped from this point will not fall far short of 200,000 head, which is nearly one-half of the total shipments out of Texas this year. The past few days have demonstrated the fact that mutton is a more remunerative article of consumption than wool, and hereafter the latter product will be relegated to a place of secondary importance in the sheep industry.

The Omaha Stockman says that D. C. Wyatt, of Wyatt Bros., one of the large cattle firms of Colorado, says that the range in his section is exceedingly dry and consequently the cattle are in rather poor condition, a much reduced percentage of the supply being fit for beef. The financial situation has also depressed not only the cattle and sheep industry, but all branches of trade as well. In referring to the condition of affairs, he tersely remarked that 40-cent wheat in the States and 70-cent silver in the mines would soon—unless a speedy remedy was offered cause the agricultural and mining interests to combine in an effort to secure better values for their products. The sheepmen are coming in for their share of the loss, both in prices of wool and mutton, but as they have fared proportionately better than the cattle-men the past few years, Mr. W. is of the opinion that as a rule the sheep-owners are financially better able to stand the loss. The number of cattle round Hardin and south is somewhat in excess of last year, but owing to the shortage of feed, there will be a much smaller number of beef cattle from Colorado than last year.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

EUROPE'S FODDER FAMINE.

The Washington correspondent of the *Omaha Bee*, who is near the official sources of information, has compiled some valuable matter from late Consular reports from which our readers will learn with intense and direct financial interest that there are good reasons for our Western farmers and cattle-growers to expect higher prices for their products. A terrible drought has spread all over Europe, causing such a scarcity of cattle feed and general farm products that those countries must of necessity look to us for their food until another crop can be raised.

English farmers and cattle-growers have been paying from \$20 to \$40 a ton for hay imported from the United States with which to keep their cows and sheep alive. Much of the finest stock in England has been slaughtered because its owners could not afford to buy it food. Crops of all kinds are short in England, Ireland and Scotland. And now comes the report that Germany has suffered a terrible drought and her live stock is also being slaughtered, because the farmers cannot afford to buy feed.

Consul Monaghan writes from Chemnitz, Germany, his official post of duty, as follows, under a date of a few days ago:

"Germany is suffering very severely from a scarcity of hay and fodder. The deficit is so great that it has taken the form of a national calamity. In places protests are being made against the fall army maneuvers because of the so-called futternot (fodder scarcity).

"The crop failure is widespread. Its influence will linger for a long time and will be felt in all the meat markets and exchanges of the empire.

"Farmers, to save part of their cattle, have been obliged to sell or kill the least valuable of their herds. In Saxony the chairman of the combined agricultural unions sent out circular letters to the chairmen of 443 local agricultural clubs or societies. He got 143 answers. Of these forty-five acknowledged the sale of from 10 to 80 per cent. of their entire stock. In the district of Chemnitz 10 per cent. were sold, and in Dresden 20 per cent.

"As a rule, the sale of cattle was proportional to the size of the farm. Persons having distilleries of any kind on the farm and those who produced sugar-yielding roots sold only such cattle as had little or no value for agricultural purposes. The large farmers, especially those who carry fodder from year to year, sold from 10 to 15 per cent. of their stock. The middle and small farmers sold from 20 to 25 per cent., the difference depending upon each farmer's knowledge and skill in the treatment of his grain and grass fields. The very small farmer had to sell often as high as 80 per cent. of his cattle to save the remaining 20 per cent. In certain districts the sale of cattle, due to last year's small crop of hay, had already begun in the early months of last winter. In the Laubau district these sales were sometimes very large. In some districts the cattle of middle and small farmers were killed and the meat sold for the price—remarkably low here—of 6 and 7 cents per pound.

"Reports from some districts show that sheep could not be sold at all, for, even at the lowest prices ever known here, in proportion to other things, there was no demand.

"Inasmuch as young cattle fell first under the ax, when it was found necessary to kill, a great scarcity of breeding cattle is reported.

"It is feared that, notwithstanding the great efforts now being made to prevent it, yet hay and fodder being so dear and the foreign surplus, so far as reported, so small, fully one-half of the cattle in many districts will have to be killed this fall or winter in order to save the other half.

"All this cannot fail to affect the meat markets for a long time to come. By and by, as the source of supply grows smaller, meat must be dearer. There is no good reason why American meats should not find big and ready

sales in a country where meats wholesale at such prices as the following:

PRICES OF MEAT.

KIND.	Per 110 pounds.		
	First quality.	Second quality.	Third quality.
Steer beef.....	\$15.23	\$13.23	\$11.42
Veal.....	14.23	13.09	11.90
Cow beef.....	13.57	12.35	9.99
Bull beef.....	12.38	10.94	9.51
Live swine.....	14.23		

"The primary cause of all this scarcity is the almost unprecedentedly long period of drought. Rain has been so long deferred that some sections, notably in Belgium, are reported to have begun rain-producing experiments, with what results I am not in a position to state. It is because of what must come that I deem it my duty to apprise our people through the department of the disastrous effects of this year's dry weather. Not only should there be a largely increased market, with good prices, for our hay and grain, but the time is auspicious for getting a good hold once more on the European meat markets.

"How best to do this is an interesting problem. Perhaps a good plan would be to have the Germans now visiting our country see our stock yards and methods of feeding, raising and preparing beef, veal, pork, etc.

"However, let the outlook for beef-selling be what it may, there is a real and pressing need for hay and fodder of all kinds.

"Our grain has always been popular here. The German millers and bakers turn to our wheat fields for their supply when the yield here is small.

"Germany is a good buyer, and pays in cash for its equivalent. A people who spend millions, not only upon the necessities, but also upon the luxuries of life, cannot be called poor."

Seed Wheat for the West.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The agitation in favor of a special session of the Legislature to extend aid to the drought-stricken farmers in the western portion of the State has been renewed, and it is quite probable that Governor Lewelling will call such a session very soon. The proposed aid will be in no other form than loaning seed wheat to such farmers as are unable to procure it for themselves, and it will be given with the distinct understanding that the loan is to be repaid as soon as the resulting crop is gathered.

It would seem that those persons who have failed in their honest efforts to grow a crop in the west this year are entitled to as much consideration on the part of the State as that proposed. While they settled in the semi-arid regions principally for their own benefit, their efforts to redeem it from a condition of unprofitable barrenness and make it a country of productiveness and prosperity are in the interests of the entire State, as well as of themselves; and when they have done their best they have a right to expect the State at large to help a little.

Many thousands of acres of cultivated land in western Kansas will lie idle next season if the State does not furnish the seed to sow it. For want of \$10,000 just now the agricultural product of the State will be reduced next year \$150,000 worth. This the State cannot afford. Leaving the matter of assisting individual farmers out of the question, it would be poor policy to refuse the loan of the small sum required when so much is reasonably certain to come of it. Did the State owe nothing to the citizens who are asking for aid, it certainly owes it to the entire commonwealth to provide for the general prosperity and welfare, which are imperiled whenever any extended area fails to produce a crop. No better investment of ten, twenty, or thirty thousand dollars—whatever may be needed—can be made than to loan it where it may be used in seeding the fertile, but this year unproductive, fields of the great West. All will be covered back into the State treasury in time, and while out will do inestimable good in assisting a thrifty but impoverished class of farmers.

Garnett, Kas.

C. S. P.

Handling Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Having taken an unobtrusive part in teaching the great value of non-saccharine sorghums and forage crops to Western farmers, I feel impelled to reply to the inquiry of "Kaffir," "How Handle Kaffir Corn?" in your issue of September 6.

The farmer supplied with wheat-harvesting machinery has everything required to handle his Kaffir corn crop. The Hodge header is the implement giving the best satisfaction for heading the crop. Where the crop has been sown broadcast the self-binder does very satisfactory work. It has been my custom to wait until after frost before beginning operations, but will, in the future, start the header as soon as the grain is ripe. The loss from birds when heading is delayed is enormous.

When heading is practiced before frost, alternate layers of heads and wheat straw should be built up, else your crop will be damaged by heating. Cover tops of ricks with prairie hay as a protection from rain and the ravages of birds. It will be found impossible to head successfully more than two rows at a "through," on account of the limited capacity of the elevator. Ten acres a day is about all that can be handled. The remainder of the stalk left is usually pastured off early, the land disked and seeded to wheat.

Where only small fields are to be gathered, and it is desirable to save all of the fodder, cut with knife or corn-harvester, making very small shocks. Usually in two or three weeks it will be sufficiently cured to haul in and rick near barn or feed lots. Always rick with heads in and completely covered, since every exposed head will be stripped by the birds and will be a total loss to you.

Much has been written lately concerning the feed value of Kaffir corn, and especially the red (which is much to be preferred), and I gather from the experience of others, and my own use of it three years, that it is a perfect substitute for corn as a general stock feed. No ill effects have been reported, yet I judge that founder would result from overfeeding to horses, since they are very fond of it, preferring it to shelled oats or corn. I feed not to exceed three quarts at a feed to work horses. Without Kaffir corn, milo maize and other "drought-resisters," southwest Kansas would be very hard up for feed, since the corn crop is almost a total failure. Every farmer should plant a small piece of Kaffir corn next season, as many have done this year, and be independent of ordinary dry seasons. Our Kaffir corn will only be half a crop, but when one consults the rain-gauge and learns that less than five inches of rain has fallen in this county since March 1, the wonder is, how did it survive.

Ashland, Kas. W. J. WORKMAN.

Agricultural Press Notes.

[Clippings from leading agricultural and stock papers.]

Credit—the basis of trade in any country where there is little money—is shrunk badly. Where people cannot get trusted and cannot beg, borrow or steal a dollar, business must come to a standstill.—*Farmers' Voice*.

It is estimated that the American wheat crop this year will be 383,000,000 bushels, which, with what is to be carried over, will make less than 450,000,000 bushels. Of this the home demand will be about 370,000,000 bushels, while England will need about 250,000,000 bushels. This looks as if higher prices might be expected, but in some way it often happens that these careful calculations do not come out exactly correct. Perhaps the good work of Col. Murphy in introducing the American corn into Europe may prove an important factor in supplying the demand.—*American Cultivator*.

Bankers and financiers, thoroughly understand the financial questions of the day. They understand them far too well for the general good, and have the influence, moral, material and metallic, to shape solutions so that either they get the turkey and the people the buzzard, or the people get the buzzard and they the turkey—with sublime indifference they don't care a coupon which. They also have a way of making Congressmen understand the question just as they do, or misunderstanding it just as they want them to do, and covering the whole subject with mystery a foot thick.—*Texas Farm and Ranch*.

The remarkably heavy winds which have prevailed in nearly every portion of the State during the past ten days have worked much damage to stacks and shocks. Hay and straw have been scattered about promiscuously, corn

fodder laid flat on the ground, and thousands of tons of valuable feed put into condition for rapid ruin if it is not cared for soon. One of the first things that farmers should attend to now is to see that everything is reduced to good shape again. Re-top the stacks, gather the scattered hay and straighten up the shocks. Rough feed is going to be an object in Kansas before grass comes again, and no one can afford to waste any now or allow it to be wasted for want of a little timely work.

High Carnival at St. Louis.

The metropolis of the Mississippi valley again presents a programme of fall festivities that for brilliancy and variety outshines the carnival cities of the old world. Paris, the most magnificent city on either continent, has for ages held the proud title of "the premier carnival city of the world." However, during the last ten or twelve years an American rival of no mean pretensions has contested for that high honor, and to-day St. Louis holds what Paris so reluctantly relinquished, the title of "the carnival city of the two continents."

Not content with the successful exhibitions of previous years, the Autumnal Festivities Association has arranged a programme for 1893 that for brilliancy and variety will be difficult to improve upon. The first of the great attractions, the St. Louis Exposition, will throw its doors open to the public September 6 and continue until October 21. The world-renowned Sousa's band has been engaged by the management, which in itself is a sufficient inducement to crowd the magnificent building during every concert.

Special attention has been paid to the street illuminations, and on the evenings of August 12, 17, 24 and 31, September 7, 14, 21 and 28, and October 3, 5, 12 and 19, the most magnificent display yet attempted will greet the eye of the fortunate visitor, electricity playing a prominent part. The evening of October 8 the Veiled Prophet and his followers will parade through the principal thoroughfares, and immediately after the great ball, which has received considerable prominence throughout the world, will be held.

The thirty-third great St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens, October 2 to 7, will be the crowning week of the carnival season. This institution has no peer, and is known in every land where the footprints of civilization exist. The Missouri Pacific Railway and Iron Mountain Route being distinctly St. Louis lines, and having at all times the interests of the city in mind, have made a remarkably low round trip rate from all points on the entire system to St. Louis and return during the festivities.

For further information in regard to rates, route, limit of tickets and for a copy of the fall festivities programme, address nearest Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain ticket agent in your territory, or H. C. Townsend, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis.

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.

To the World's Fair.

Save time and avoid the crowd in the city by buying tickets over the "Great Rock Island Route" and stop off at Englewood near the World's Fair gate. Electric line from the "Rock Island" depot direct to the gate. Time, ten minutes. Fare, 5 cents. You can check your baggage to Englewood and avoid trouble and save expense, as Englewood is in the great suburban hotel district near the fair, and you can have your baggage sent to your quarters at once.

Remember, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific is the World's Fair line for reasons given above. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Agent.

Cheap Excursions for Home-Seekers.

August 22, September 12 and October 10, the Santa Fe route will sell round-trip excursion tickets at one standard, first-class fare, plus \$2, (the least rate being \$7) to points in Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico, Phoenix and Tempe in Arizona, Oklahoma, and Indian Territory and Texas.

Home-seekers' tickets will be good for return in twenty days; and stop-overs are permitted in going direction only, within limit.

A rare chance to see the great Southwest at small expense. Cherokee Strip invaders should remember this. For full particulars, talk it over with local agent Santa Fe route, the greatest railroad on earth.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

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

The Farmer's Forum.

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

WHY THE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND ARE IDLE.

AN OPEN LETTER.

Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senate:

MY DEAR SIR:—Referring to the statement recently made by you in the Senate that the mills of New England are idle by reason of existing monetary conditions, permit me to say, that apart from any sentiment I may entertain as a son of Massachusetts, I am, as I believe is every other citizen of the republic, sorry to see the industries of the "Old Bay State" suffering from the causes that have produced the troubles which have so long beset the agricultural interest, and which might have been partially relieved and some portion of the lost purchasing power of the farmer restored had not you, and the greater part of the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress, favored the perpetuation of the price-destroying methods of the gamblers upon the produce exchange.

With prices of farm products affording a fair remuneration for the labor and capital employed in production, the 30,000,000 of people upon the farms of the United States would have a purchasing power that would keep every spindle busy; labor in the towns would be fully employed and there would have been neither panic nor lack of confidence, no matter if the money changers of Europe and Wall street did not wholly approve of our laws.

You legislate (rightfully, as I think, although I by no means approve of the extremes of the McKinley bill,) to minimize foreign competition with the manufactures of America, but you do not legislate to preserve either the friendship or purchasing power of an agricultural class that constitutes the best body of customers in existence. With 30,000,000 of the most industrious and enterprising people in the world deprived of their purchasing power—a power upon which the prosperity of New England's industries depend—how can it be otherwise than that there shall be commercial stagnation throughout the republic and industrial paralysis in the manufacturing districts?

I care little about the relative value of silver and gold, but when the farmers of the whole nation appealed to Congress to restore honest commercial practices upon the produce exchanges, and natural methods for determining prices for their products, the major part of New England's Congressional delegation refused a measure of relief that was eminently fair and just and that could work neither harm nor hardship to any honest man nor to any laudable business.

Most of New England's statesmen (?) voted in the negative, because to grant the prayer of the farmer for simple justice might, possibly, enhance prices for food and fiber; these legislators, in their blindness, supposing that such advance would be detrimental to industries local to New England; ignoring the solidarity of the interests of all sections, and forgetting, in their blind greed, that the growers of food and fiber receiving inadequate prices for their products could not buy of the products of manufacture, and that stagnation, enforced idleness and lessened wages, for such as were employed, would ultimately result to the very people in whose supposed interests the petition of the farmer was negated.

That New England might derive possible profit from an infamous and unnatural commercial system, all but the broad-minded minority of her representatives denied the desired relief, and the result, or at least one result, is seen in idle mills and despairing operatives; mills that are idle, not because of lack of confidence among the money-changers, but because of the inability of 30,000,000 upon the farms of the United States to buy except of the barest necessities. They are unable to buy because most of the products of the soil have long sold at or below the cost of production.

Sixteen hundred young women, here-

tofore employed in the Warner corset factory, at Bridgeport, Conn., are idle, unable to buy bread, and many of them being fed at the cost of their late employer, because the girls and women upon the farms, who need and desire corsets, are unable to buy them with wheat selling (west of the Mississippi) at from 30 to 40 cents a bushel.

The relation between the price of wheat, the lack of power to buy corsets and the idleness and inability of the women of Bridgeport to buy bread is as direct and obvious as that between the earth's movements and day and night; yet the statesmen (?) of New England have been so blind to the interests of their constituents, and the intimate inter-relation of such interests with those of the farmers of the South and West, that they eagerly voted for the endless continuance of commercial methods alike destructive of the prosperity of all sections and all classes except that small and immoral class which profits by the manipulation of the baneful system in vogue upon the produce exchange, a system that has had as much to do in bringing about the conditions of which you complain as it certainly had in producing the commercial and financial tornado which so recently swept over Chicago and engulfed the Cudahys, Fairbanks and many of their co-partners and made shipwreck of the fortunes of many honest men.

The mills of Massachusetts are idle because 30,000,000 of people have lost their purchasing power; the purchasing power has been lost because of wholly inadequate prices for farm products; farm products are low in price because, among other reasons, of unnatural price-making methods; such methods continue to exist because a majority of New England's representatives in Congress refused the measure of relief which would have followed from the passage of the "Anti-Option bill."

New England suffers with the South and West because of the dereliction, incompetency and short-sighted selfishness of a majority of New England's Congressional delegation.

Reflect but a moment. Had the 465,000,000 bushels of wheat exported since June 30, 1891, brought but 15 cents more a bushel, the corn exported 10 cents more a bushel and the cotton exported but four mills more a pound, fully one hundred million dollars less in gold would have gone abroad; many millions less in American securities (so-called) would have been sent back; the purchasing power of the farmer would have been augmented several times one hundred million dollars, as any advance in the price of the products exported would have obtained on all sold at home; the mills of New England would not now be idle; the operatives would be fully employed at high wages, able to buy bread, and their power to purchase of the products of their own labor, as well as of the labor of others, be greatly enhanced; the discussion of the tariff and the manufacture of ammunition for the next Presidential campaign might now employ Congress, while a renewal of the controversy over the "Force bill" would serve to amuse sensible people.

If I remember rightly, when I endeavored to impress upon you the solidarity of the interests of the growers of food and fiber and the manufacturers and operatives of New England, and urged upon you the right of the farmer to some relief and the duty of Congress to afford it by a restoration of natural price-making methods, and that in case the needed relief was not given, the depression bearing so heavily upon the agricultural interest was certain to ultimately affect, in a disastrous manner, New England's industries, your contention was that legislative action could not correct unfavorable economic conditions, remedy commercial ills nor prevent wrongs resulting from mercantile methods; and that it would be the worst of unwisdom to interfere with practices which had been evolved by and were desired by those transacting business upon the exchanges.

Now, however, the New England ox having been gored, as I tried to point out to you he was certain to be, you are ready to attempt by legislative action,

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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 price.

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 cheap-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 & MFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,
706 Garden City Block, Chicago, Illinois.

and, as you say, without even deliberating, the cure of an evil that is largely due to your refusal to take legislative action in favor of honest commercial methods, and you are now keen to correct economic ills by an act of Congress that cannot but result in degrading another American product—but then this is not a product of New England. With some people it all depends upon whose ox it is that has been gored. If the New England ox should, unfortunately, receive a few more thrusts in the neighborhood of some vital part, you will be still more keen to act without deliberation, and would quote other New England sages as warrant for such unseemly haste. But a little while ago you were quite willing that the farmer should wait while you deliberated.

Destitution among the miners of the mountain States that is a thousand times worse than anything which has yet befallen the operatives of New England; hardships and privations long endured by the vast population growing grain and cotton are of little moment in the eyes of some of New England's statesmen (?), but the moment the spindles in a New England mill cease to revolve the very foundations of society appear to you to be endangered, and relief must be had at any and all cost by that Northeastern tertium quid, for the exclusive benefit of which the nation and Congress are, by yourself and many of your colleagues, assumed to exist.

While I contend that present industrial and monetary conditions are due, in part, and directly traceable to the vicious methods practiced upon the exchanges, don't understand me as arguing that current prices for farm products and the prevailing commercial and industrial stagnation result wholly from unnatural price-making methods. They result, primarily, from the existence, in recent years, of a cultivated acreage in excess of the world's requirements; but the depressing effects flowing from this natural cause have been greatly augmented and intensified by the most destructive commercial system ever invented by the greed of man for the spoliation of his fellows, and the continuance of which you favored when in the House of Representatives, as did your present colleague in the Senate.

Permit me to suggest that, the major part of New England's representatives having denied the farmer the needed relief, their constituents have now to pay the penalty of entrusting their interests to incompetent guidance; that the time is near when the food and fiber-producing West and South will levy an indemnifying tribute upon the manufacturing East; that prices for farm products will soon be as much above a fairly remunerative level as they have been below—no thanks to Congress; that this change will result from an acreage already below the world's requirements, and that will soon be as deficient as heretofore excessive; that when this inevitable change does come, and the effect upon the prices of farm products shall be felt, then it will be the East that will pray earnestly for the immediate restoration of honest price-making methods; that the South and West—which the East has so long forced to bear its

burdens—will then not only dictate prices, but dictate, as well, fiscal, commercial and political policies.

The areas growing food and fiber—producing what the East must have and can procure nowhere else—will soon determine prices and policies and dominate the nation in every way, and I beg leave to suggest to you that it would not be a bad plan for your section to make a few friends at the South and West in the short period that will elapse before this change comes, as come it surely will.

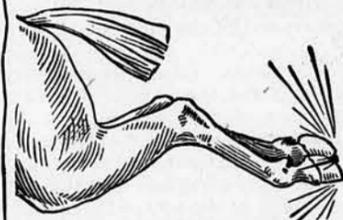
Yours very truly,

C. WOOD DAVIS.

Peotone, Kas., September 12, 1893.

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A HORSE FOR KICKING

or for eating more than his share if you don't keep him warm. Two or three dollars invested in a good blanket will save you many dollars in feed, and your horse will look better and do better. This is the mark by which you can distinguish the good from the bad in blankets.

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ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren street, New York.

THE ST. JOSEPH FAIR LAST WEEK.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Under the efficient management of Jno. S. Brittain, President, and H. J. Cline, Secretary, the St. Joseph Fair Association succeeded in keeping all the promises made the outside world, and encouraged the enterprising citizens of St. Joe to further enlarge on the future attractions of their great fair. The weather was off the major portion of the week, especially so on Monday and Tuesday, but Wednesday came more favorable and continued more or less favorable until the close on Saturday afternoon. The agricultural display, while not as extensive as it might have been, demonstrated that northwest Missouri had been best in 1893 with a bountiful harvest and that the husbandman has secured a fair return for his efforts in tickling the bosom of mother earth during the past season. The fine art and manufactures exhibit fully demonstrated that St. Joe was a trade center, and sustained the reputation of energy displayed by the 500 commercial men that sought the merchants' trade of the trans-Missouri country to the west.

The live stock exhibit was in most features a good one. In the horse department the draft horses, while not as extensive as it might have been, showed that a future was in store for the heavy horse. Of course in the saddle division Missouri sustained her reputation for breeding and developing the most desirable of any State in the Union, Kentucky not excepted. Jacks and jennets were out in strong force and proved, while in the ring, a "howling success" on the braying combination.

The cattle show was a grand success, the crack herds from the World's Fair being on hand and vying with each other in securing the very liberal prizes offered by the association. Moberly, of Kentucky; Brown, of Minnesota; McHenry, of Iowa; Elmen-dorf, of Nebraska; Makin Bros., of Kansas; Paul, Sothem and Funkhouser, of Missouri, were in the beef ring contest and secured honors according to merit.

The dairy class, Holsteins and Jerseys, were out in holiday attire. Stone, of Kansas, and Moore, of Missouri, with Holsteins, fought over the battle for supremacy. Shawhan, of Missouri, in company with R. Oliver, the old-time Jersey man, rang up the curtain against the Kansas herd of the La Veta Jersey Cattle Company, exhibited by its energetic manager, G. F. Miller, of Topeka. Mr. Oliver, of Dearborn, Platt county, Mo., came in with nine of his thirteen head of Jerseys. The reader will call to mind that he dispersed one of the prize-winning herds of the United States in 1889. He is now building up another and proposes to regain and sustain the achievements of the past in Jersey history. He won on the three-year-old bull, Boom 24600, first in class and sweepstakes over all dairy breeds; second on two-year-old bull, Missouri Boy 33160; second on Edith Gough 88920, a yearling heifer; also second on heifer calf, Leowina 89109. The aged bull Boom is a grandson of Mercury, that was the sire of twenty in the list that produced fourteen pounds or more of butter each a week. On the side of the sire is an inbred combination that had twenty in the list. Geo. H. Shawhan, of Lone Jack, Jackson county, Mo., entered eleven of his hundred head of Jerseys. The aged bull, Our Boy 33686, son of Signal Lambert Pogis 22091, won first in class. The cow, Beulah Shawhan 71078, first money, and the aged cow, Nellie M., a blue ribbon. Governor Hugo 31175, took a second in class. There were three Jersey herds and two of Holsteins, and Shawhan won first on best dairy herd any breed, headed by Our Boy, Nellie M., Beulah Shawhan, Missouri Girl and Ethelrose.

G. F. Miller, of the La Veta Company, showed thirteen head, headed by Mr. Stoker 10239, a son of Stoke Pogis 5th, dam Miss Thorn. The aged cow, Kansas Cinderella 45651, that won second prize, also second on Venus of La Veta, Bernis of La Veta and first on Tiblets of La Veta. On Toyroy, a Tormentor Gil Deroy 29898, was placed in second place. The herd won a fair share of prizes at Chicago, and among others Lucy T. of La Veta won third in grand dairy sweepstakes. Among others in this herd is the bull calf, Mauris Boy, a son of Mr. Stoker, who is the only son of Stoker 5th in the West, whose line stands among the toppy Jerseys in the yellow-skin history.

A dairy cattle exhibit would not be complete without M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., who came out with thirteen head of Holsteins, headed by Parthena's Sir Henry 8132 H. F. H. B., a three-year-old bull that commands the close attention of the dairy breeder. Empress Josephine 3d's Royal, a two-year-old, an inbred son of Empress Josephine 3d, another good individual, entered for place. The bull that entered the prize ring for honors, Sylvias Chief 15189, bred by Mr. Moore, took second money. Won first on bull calf, Parana Abbekirk's Sir Josephine 2d; second on aged cow, Empress Josephine 3d's Gerben; first on Lady Kroontje; second on yearling heifer, Bontje's Empress Gerben; first and second on calves, Carlotta's and Josephine, and won

first on four calves get of one sire, all dairy breeds competing.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., came into the show with eleven head of his Holsteins and won first on aged bull, on yearling bull, on aged cow, Empress Josephine 3d, second on two-year-old heifer and first on yearling heifer. Won sweepstakes on cow any age or breed and second on aged herd any breed. This herd of Stone's carried away the major portion of the World's Fair premiums offered the dairy class. It won thirteen prizes on eleven head, and Kansas stands today in dairy cattle history at the top as against all the country east of the Alleghany, including Canada.

The swine show was a good one, and among others were Geo. W. Faulk, of Richmond, Mo., Jno. B. Thompson, of Plattsbury, Mo., and R. Baldrige & Sons, of Parsons, Kas.

The poultry show was an excellent one. The speed ring embraced the largest and strongest line of entries ever collected west of Chicago. The President, Mr. Brittain, and the Secretary, Mr. Cline, sustained the already gained reputation of the St. Joseph Fair Association in every effort to make the fair a success, and the general verdict was, notwithstanding the inclement weather, that we will all come to St. Joe next year. W. P. B.

Rice County Leads.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is stated by the daily papers that the appeals of the destitute farmers in the west has met with no response. Rice county, with less than half an average wheat crop and not one-fourth of a corn crop, has raised, mainly through the Alliance, near two carloads of seed grain and placed it in the hands of Mr. Albert Wynn, of Lyons, for distribution.

It seems scarcely possible that the people of the more prosperous counties of the east will shut their ears and close their hearts to the appeals of their destitute brethren in the west. Rice county has been the scene of as fierce political strife as Kansas usually sees, yet we have not yet stifled all generous impulses.

From three different counties in the west, within the last few days, the most touching appeals have reached me, coming from men of standing and influence in their counties, stating that without assistance they, in common with many others, must abandon their homes. A gentleman from Ness county called to-day with proper evidence showing that he was sent to solicit loans of seed grain. Our farmers have ever responded to the call for assistance from the needy, but their crop was below half an average with half the usual price and they can do but little for this last appeal. Think of the hundreds and thousands of our fellow-men standing with outstretched hands beseeching us for help. Surely we have fallen on evil times if nothing can be done for our suffering neighbors. Next Sunday, in all the churches in the land, well-dressed people will contribute to the spread of the gospel in far-off heathen lands. Yet in teaching, the Great Teacher placed charity as the first of all virtues. And there was also another injunction touching our neighbor.

For charity sake will the FARMER please call the attention of its readers to this very important matter? W. M. KENTON, Chase, September 21. Rep. 80th Dist.

Gossip About Stock.

The closing-out sale of Poland-China swine, advertised by C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., will be held at the fair grounds, Atchison, Kas., October 12. This is a splendid chance to get your pick of some good breeders at your own price.

The catalogue of the grand dispersion sale of Short-horn cattle from the herd of S. L. Cheney, Columbus, Kas., is out. The sale will be held at Atchison, Kas., fair grounds, on Wednesday, October 11, 1893. The entire offering, with six exceptions, are either pure Cruickshanks or Cruickshank-topped. Let the breeders and farmers turn out, as it is not often that you can get the pick of a herd.

Hogs are steadily advancing in price, hence the public sales of pure-bred animals possess special interest. The FARMER this week publishes the Poland-China sale advertisement of F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo. He writes that his pigs are doing finely and are a grand lot, large, mellow, with good colors. They have strong legs and feet and are of the very best breeding, and many of the boars are good enough to head any herd in the land.

The Kansas City live stock receipts for the past week were 39,127 cattle, 30,902 hogs and 8,079 sheep, against 48,455 cattle, 41,488 hogs and 4,991 sheep, with 9,000 less cattle here than previous week, and less in Chicago. The market has been firm and prices 10 to 20 cents higher on good fat steers than a week ago, while other grades have sold about steady to 10 cents higher. Good fat cows and heifers have sold 10 to 15 cents better than low time last week. Canners have sold about steady, also bulls. There has been a good demand for 1,000 to 1,500-pound native feeders at steady to 10 cents higher prices, while stock steers

have sold about steady at last week's prices. Each week less good ripe cattle are received and prospects look fair for this kind. Hog receipts have been light this week and prices gradually advancing, and to-day prices about 40 cents higher than a week ago. Sheep receipts have been heavier this week. Prices have ruled firm at last week's prices on all fat sheep, common sheep and stock sheep unchanged.

That successful breeder and importer of draft horses, Frank Iams, St. Paul, Neb., writes: "Iams' herd is entitled to the name of 'Sweepstakes Herd of Nebraska,' as they won six sweepstakes prizes and two over World's Fair winners, and thirty-five prizes in all, and the big \$200 herd prize for best herd of draft horses shown at Nebraska State fair. Competition open to the world. Have about 100 horses on hand and all in show shape and at hard times prices and one to three years time at 5 per cent. interest. I will try and be at your State fair and we will make a horse show for you folks. Success to the KANSAS FARMER."

Among the several top herds of cattle that were shown last week at the Nebraska State fair was the Red Polled herd owned by the William Miller's Sons, of Wayne, Neb. They had eleven of their forty head out, headed by Iowa Davyson 10th, a three-year-old that now tips the beam at 2,300 pounds. This magnificent individual is generally acknowledged by those well up in Red Polled lore, to be the best animal of his breed in the United States. In his two-year-old form during 1892 he won in every contest at five State fairs, and to his credit he won first prize at the World's Fair at Chicago, sweepstakes of the breed, and stood in second place in grand sweepstakes in ring of general-purpose breeds, and was only defeated by the bull that he defeated last year at St. Louis. Their ten-months bull calf, Lord Hastings 3192, won third in class and stood third in sweepstakes ring. The aged cows, Luperta 3126, and Welcome 6102, were prize-winners also, Luperta winning second and Welcome commended. There were seven Red Polled herds and Miller's Sons won second place, four animals, get of one sire, taking second money. With the amount appropriated by its State, Nebraska, the herd cleaned up an even \$950. At Lincoln won six first prizes and four seconds. The Messrs. Millers report the sales of twenty-one head during the year and say that the Red Polls are surely at the top as general-purpose cattle. They will have for the inspection of the public an extra good lot of young bulls and heifers out of their very best cows and can now place some very toppy young things. They invite visitors and correspondence, and refer to their customers as to merit of stock and their personal business integrity.

State Fair Speed Attractions.

A race meeting of great interest to Western horsemen will be held in Topeka, October 3 to 7, during State fair week. Sixteen races and several specials will be contested and 262 entries have been made for the events. The purses and stakes amount to over \$12,000.

On Tuesday, October 3, the yearling trotters will meet for a \$500 stake. Ataline, owned by E. D. Gould, Fullerton, Neb., Pansy McGregor, owned by Will Bradbury, of Topeka, and twenty-four other colts are entered. The two named have both made remarkable performances and are classed with the best yearlings of the season. On the same day a \$1,000 purse will call out a large field of three-minute trotters. Price and Bell's Reno and Grace Simmons, the two horses that had a hot contest for the \$2,000 purse at St. Joe, will meet again in this race. A special match between the pacers, Free Coinage 2:11½, and Pansy Blossom 2:16, has been arranged for this day. Pansy Blossom is said to be able to go in 2:10, and the race will be for blood.

There will be three races on Wednesday, the 2:27 trotting class having twenty-five entries, but the 2:40 pace for a \$600 stake will probably bring out the best field. In this race are entered Newsboy 2:12½, Importer 2:15½, Egbertine, Dr. Mac and several other good ones.

The yearling pacers, 2:45 class trotters, 2:24 class pacers and the 2:17 class trotters will meet on Thursday. In the latter race such good horses as Dandy Jim 2:17, Invincible 2:19, Nina Medium 2:17½, and Patsy Curtis 2:16½, are entered. On Friday there are four big races for heavy purses. The two-year-old trotters, 2:35 and 2:22 class trotters, and 2:30 pacers will race on this day. The third race will be the best and will be contested by Grace W., Harry K., Holcombe, Billy Bolton, Bucephalus D., Charles H., Etta B., Pilgrim, Eli Almont and others.

The closing day of the fair, Saturday, will have the free-for-all pace, the greatest race of all. There are fifteen entries, including Riley Medium 2:10, Free Coinage 2:11½, Pansy Blossom 2:16, Willard Russell 2:13½, Fred K 2:12½, Smith 2:13½, Prince Almont 2:15, Northwest, John Carpenter 2:16, and Joe Patchen. The last-named horse is owned by J. G. Taylor, of Burling-

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

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EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this "case be cured? Most physicians say No—It is; 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, quack 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 large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. Prof. W. H. FEEKE F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

ton, Kas., and has shown half miles in 1:03. Taken altogether the races will be the best ever seen in Kansas. The class of horses entered is higher than ever before, and there are nearly a hundred more entries than there were last year, which greatly exceeded any previous year. The track is in excellent condition, and if the present fine weather continues it will not be too hot for comfort nor too cold to be agreeable. Every Kansas horseman who takes a pride in an industry that is fast giving the State a new reputation ought to attend the fair and see the class of horses that Kansas produces.

Kansas Swine Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association will be held Thursday, October 5, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the Copeland hotel, Topeka.

The constitution of this association provides for holding the annual meeting during the State fair. Every swine breeder in the State should take advantage of the reduced rates to attend the fair at this time, when special inducements are offered by the State Fair Association to Kansas breeders, and be present at the breeders' meeting.

It is time that the breeders who represent the great State of Kansas should come together and show to our sister States that we can keep step with them in breeding matters, and take that degree of interest and pride in the same warranted by the fine herds owned in Kansas. Let all who are interested in improved breeds of swine get together and discuss questions of interest, and compare the fine exhibition of stock at the fair. G. W. BERRY, Secretary. Berryton, Kas.

Weekly Weather-Crop Bulletin.

Issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in co-operation with the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, for the week ending September 25, 1893; T. B. Jennings, observer: The eastern half of the State has been fairly watered. Draw a line from Atchison to Comanche; east of this line the counties have been well watered, except the southern part of Chautauqua. The heaviest rainfall occurred in Coffey, Osage, Franklin, Anderson and Cherokee, where it ranged from two and one-half to five inches. West of said line the rainfall rapidly diminishes, with no rain in the western division.

An unusually high temperature, ending with the 21st, followed by cooler weather. The sunshine has been excessive in the western counties, nearly normal in the eastern.

The first part of the week was very trying on all vegetation; hot, dry, dusty, rapidly browning pastures and enabling the high wind to blow much fruit off of trees and ears from the standing corn, but the rains of the last days have freshened the pastures, gardens and stock water, checked the falling of apples, rendered the unplowed ground workable, sent the drills to the fields and started the wheat already sown.

The high winds have damaged hay stacks in localities. The broomcorn harvest is in full progress in the west, where they are also cutting their seed crop of alfalfa.

Fodder and rough feed in abundance have generally been stored, but as the drought has compelled the full feeding of cattle to begin early, there will be a call for all saved.

Chinch bugs are still numerous in Mitchell. Light frost cut flowers in Marshall. More rain is needed to fill ponds and streams.

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.

Written for KANSAS FARMER.

Transition.

BY JOSEPHINE RAPLEY HAGUE.

I stood by a marble fountain,
And mused, as the water dripped
Down over my arms and shoulders,
And from me the present slipped;
And I sat in the old back doorway,
O'erhung with lilacs sweet,
And in his chair my father dozed
While I washed his tired feet.

Though I'd followed him through the furrows,
Dropping the golden grain,
I was young and never tired,
And his feet showed many a stain
From the oozing soil through the gapings
He had cut in his shoes for ease.
I smoothed and patted the wrinkles
As I sat with the pan on my knees.

While he slept I dreamed, eyes open,
Of when we should rich have grown,
And a carriage crowd out the old shanty,
And a carriage should take us to town.
He awoke, I threw out the water,
And hung up the pan in its place.
What is wrong? These are surely not tears
That are rolling down my face?

Yes, tears; and I press to the marble
The brow that is hot with unrest,
And the water still drips on my shoulders,
And again I am out in the West.
Oh! home on the prairie yonder,
Why come in a vision sweet,
With tears that would fain fall on the earth
That covers my father's feet?

THE DREAM CITY.

Four months and a half ago the Dream City of the nineteenth century was unveiled with pomp and circumstance to the gaze of an admiring world. This epic poem, symbolizing the progress of centuries of invention and of moral and scientific march, stood gloriously symbolized on the front of the great inland sea whose emerald waves stretch away into the distance, and under those cloud-wrapped domes and mist-enchanted pinnacles over half a million people of the greatest nation on earth stood enraptured as these great temples were unveiled to them.

'Twas then and now time has done a marvelous work, even in these few short months, and the contrast between the deshabille of columns, statues, naves, arches and all the highways of the great exposition, and the completeness of to-day, is like the realization of some wonderful dream.

None who witnessed the inaugural scenes will ever forget them, and the accompanying setting of storm and cloud, of rain, wind and mist. The elemental effects on the opening day, and for days thereafter, were severe and overwhelming.

The great city of palaces was shrouded in mists, over fountains and peristyles and pinnacles, over dome and flag-crowned tower, hung blurred, trailing clouds, while great shifting curtains of hazy mist fell and lifted in tantalizing semi-obscurity over the city of palaces, while from the lake a chilling wind penetrated to the very core, and the roadways were but treacherous beds of mud and slime.

Go to the Dream City to-day and see in this warm, mellow September sunshine the Venice of America in all her beauty, perfect in her grace and her dignity, crowned with success, magnificent in her proportions and colossal in her strength.

Over the great city of white palaces there is an air of serenity, the silent, massive dignity of repose that comes of strength and success, an atmosphere so significant that it permeates everything within the gates and impresses the beholder with a sense of harmony which is far more imposing than any pomp and pageantry could be.

From hundreds of towers flutter flags and banners in the breeze, while thousands and hundreds of thousands of feet pass in endless review below, crowding the ways and the aisles, swarming on every train and boat, gazing with never-ending fascination on the enchanted scenes on the lagoon at night and on the marvelous illuminations that make the white palaces a thousand times more enchanting than by the garish light of day—an endless procession sweeping to and fro, never satiated with the glories spread before them, and thus the great World's Fair is passing swiftly into history, and but a few weeks more remain of what is destined to remain in history as the crowning glory of this century.

But if the World's Fair is bewildering and entrancing by daylight, how much more so when the sun-god has gone and the electric lights, sons of the midnight day, illumine the grounds and temples, for they indeed are temples. Down in the wonderful court of honor may be seen at night the most beautiful vision to be found on this continent.

The Macmonnies fountain, white and

silvery by day, is transformed into a flashing, crystalline flood, whose beauty defies description. Like a geyser the sparkling flood leaps one hundred feet in the air. Tints come and go, like a thousand rainbows dashed to pieces.

One moment it is a fountain of liquid gold, then the cascades swiftly change to blue, violet, azure, scarlet, purple, amethystine splendor and marvelous hues with dazzling swiftness, each one holding the sight entranced, prismatic wells and geysers, all of them fed from below in the basin of slag down seven feet below the level of the lagoon, where the wizards of the electric lights work all this wonder and beauty.

To describe the working of the lights in the fountain at night would take more space than can be devoted to it here. It is comparatively simple, and is somewhat suggestive of piano playing by light instead of sound, and as there is only a difference of wave lengths at any rate the comparison may not be inapt. Thus, for hours at night, these wonderful color symphonies are silently played before the eyes of the admiring multitudes, and as the last rainbow tint fades into darkness and leaves but a memory flashing and changing like northern lights, there is mingled with the sense of admiration of the mere beauty a profound realization of this great power which is destined to rule in the material progress of the world in the twentieth century, as steam has in the one now closing.

But this is but one transient view in the great fair grounds at night. All is a fairy world.

The real of the daylight is become the ideal of the night, the transformation of white marble palaces into great, glowing gems, with the lights glowing through them and shedding their soft, mysterious beams on them until they seem like gigantic jewels.

Everywhere one turns the revelations of the "tamed lightning" greet the eye. Afar, the lofty Ferris wheel, a tremendous, scintillating circle of fire, is outlined against the sky and fascinating the eye not less by its proportions and its strength than by its beauty.

Or, visible from nearly every point on the grounds, the great dome of the Administration building, a golden summit in the day, becomes like an immense crown, gemmed with brilliant flowers and incandescent light that mark its outline in perfection against the dark background of the sky. The architraves of the buildings are lit by hundreds of incandescents, and the arc lights throughout the grounds add that mysterious, almost unearthly illumination peculiar to the white radiance of that light, and bathe every object in a soft, silvery sheen.

The search lights flash about the grounds and cast their long, pallid streamers across the heavens, until they are seen far out in the city; through the lagoons the launches and gondolas glide softly, their colored lights trailing their long burnished wake of flames in the water, while reflections from countless other lights beam and dimple with all the witchery of an enchanted dream.

The Agricultural building at night is a vision of luminous beauty. Viewed from the north side of the basin it is, perhaps, the most beautiful sight on the grounds. The snow-white columns stand out against the soft rose coloring of the walls in ideal beauty.

Words fail to describe the enchantment of the scene at night. Older and wiser heads than mine have exhausted the limits of eloquence and enthusiasm in describing it, nor can any attempt to do so give an adequate idea of its strange witchery. A "Dream City," indeed, and a dream to linger in one's memory for a lifetime.—*Mary C. Francis, in Cincinnati Times.*

Written on a Postal Card.

I like the idea suggested by Mrs. Wilder in FARMER, September 13, of housekeepers comparing notes, commencing with "systematic shirking." I will see how much I can "put on a postal card." I shirk by not blacking my kitchen stove but once a month, instead of every day. I use soap in the blacking and use the best black lead. Instead of sweeping a room every day and dusting twice, I sweep the carpets thoroughly, dust perfectly and the room gets swept again in three days. I used to make pies, pies, pies. We now have fruit, sauce or jelly with bread and butter, and no more back-breaking work at moulding-board. We use more cream, more fruit, more vegetables and less ham and pork. We have a crank churn and sit and read while churning. Walks and porches get swept once each day and scrubbed seldom. Bedding and blankets are hung in the sun often and washed less. The same with flannel garments. It is oat meal mush and cream for breakfast where it used to be griddle cakes. It took two years to make this change, as Samuel did not take to "baby food." But the health of the whole family has improved since we made the change, and use less pastry and more fruit and cream, and my back has renewed its youth. Mrs. Wilder suggested one hundred words. Here are over two hundred. SAMUEL'S WIFE.



At the edge of the village a neat cottage stood,
The home of the widow La Rue;
It was small, but so clean it fair shone in the sun,
From parlor to kitchen, straight through.

And the widow herself was as bright, and as sweet
As an April washed flower might be;
Rosy cheeks, sparkling eyes, as she took from the line
Snowy garments, a picture was she.

It befell that the deacon, a widower sad,
Passed by, and his lone, loving heart,
At the sight of that picture was pierced through and through
By that roguish sprite, Cupid's sharp dart.

Now his home and his children are cleanly and neat
Beyond the lone man's wildest hope;
And the widow with smiles lays the cause of her bliss,
To the use of the pure Ivory Soap.

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Shirking Without System.

I read Mrs. Wilder's article through, hopefully, to the end, expecting to find how to reduce my own shirking to a system. And now I am left in doubt as to how one can shirk work and still keep up every appearance of having done it in the old orthodox style. I hope she will soon send in her "one hundred words on a postal," for my relief as well as for the good of the many farmer's wives whose "work is never done."

My much-less-than-a-score-of-windows, and the doors, bear marks of children's fingers, and the dust accumulates and the children's clothing waits in the mending basket too long, and I am only shirking by letting it all go as cheerfully as I am able, which is not very cheerfully, sometimes. I hope I am learning that "life is more than meat and the body than raiment," and choose some dust, some less "dainty" garments, rather than the tired body and mind which make the irritable house-mother.

I also shirk "copying and condensing." I never have time. PHOEBE PARMELEE.

A Potent Elixir.

A physician practicing in the South, driving over one of the country roads, came across an old colored man whose mule had balked, and whose efforts to make the animal stir had proved useless.

"What's the matter, Uncle?" asked the doctor.

"Dis yer mule am balked, sah, and nothing won't start him. I'll gib a dollar to make um start so I might get um home."

"I'll start him for you for nothing," said the doctor, who got out of his gig, armed with a hypodermic syringe loaded with morphine. Going alongside the obstinate mule, he jabbed the needle-like instrument into the hide of the animal. The brute reared on his hind legs, gave a bray that woke the echoes for miles around, and started down the road on a gallop such as he had never shown before. The astonished darkey started off after the mule as fast as his legs would carry him. Ten minutes later the physician caught up with the darkey, who, all out of breath, was sitting on the roadside. The mule was nowhere to be seen.

"Massa," said the old darkey, before the

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Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

Many marvel at its rapid strides in popularity. The cause is its marked superiority over every other leavening agent.

It is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Works quickly.

Makes the finest flavored, most delicious and wholesome food,

Whitest flaky biscuit,

Lightest and finest griddle cakes and

Pastry and cake that remain moist and sweet.

physician could get a chance to speak, "how much was dat stuff worth dat you stuck in my old mule?"

"About 10 cents, I reckon," answered the amused physician.

Baring his arm, the darkey went up alongside the gig and said: "Jest you put up 20 cents wuff of dat squirt in yere. Heah am de money. I got to ketch dat ar mule."

—Exchange.

The Young Folks.

"The Sooburbs."

They's a prejudice allus twixt country and town,
Which I wisht in my hart wasent so,
You take city people, jest square up and down,
And they'r mighty good people to know,
And wher's better people a-livin' to-day,
Than us in the country? Yit, good
As both of us is, we're divorced, you might say,
And won't compromise, like we should.

Now as nigh into town fer yer pap, ef you please,
In what's called the sooburbs—fer thare
You'll at least find the breeze, and the birds in
the trees,
And the hum of the bees ev'ry where,
They's room for the children to play, and they's
room

For the toddlers to roll in the grass—
They's room fer the first apple-blossoms to
bloom—
Yes, and room fer the first apple-saas.

My son-in-law said, when he lived in the town,
He jest natcherly pined, night and day,
Fer a sight of the woods er a acre of ground
Whare the trees wasent all cleared away.
And he says to me onet, while a visitin' us
On the farm, "It's not strange, I declare,
That we can't coax you folks, without raisin' a
fuss,
To come to town visitin' thare."

And says I, "Then git back whare you sort of
belong,
And Madaline, too, and yer three
Little children," says I, "that don't know a bird
song,

Ner a hawk from a chioy dee-dee.
Git back," says I, "to the blue of the sky
And the green of the fields, and the shine
Of the sun, with a laugh in yer voice and yer eye,
As harty as mother's and mine."

Well—long and short of it—he's comprised
some.

He's moved in the sooburbs and now
They don't haf to coax, when they want us to
come,

Cause we turn in and go anyhow—
For thare—well, they's room for the songs and
perfume

Of the grove and the old orchard ground—
And they's room fer the children out thare, and
they's room

Fer their gran'pap to waller 'em round,
—James Whitcomb Riley.

COMMODORE STEWART'S DAGGER.

One sunshiny afternoon in spring, while talking with Stewart, I picked up from his table a peculiar knife. The handle was ivory, yellow with age. The blade was perhaps eight or ten inches long, curved like a scimitar. It was, in fact, a dagger, there being no edge on it, but the point was of needle-like sharpness. He noticed my curiosity, and said:

"That knife was a present from Decatur, and it has an interesting history. Our war with Tripoli broke out in 1801. Those treacherous dogs had a way of surrendering, and then when a boat was sent to take possession, they would open on it. Lieutenant James Decatur, a brother of Stephen, was shot dead by the captain of a vessel that had run up the white flag, and, waiting until young Decatur stepped upon his deck, killed him.

"Stephen Decatur learned of this crime, and made his way to the boat on which his brother had been killed. He led his men over the rail, and attacked the crew with desperate valor. He had learned that it was the captain who had fired the fatal shot, and, singling him out, Decatur went at him like a tiger. Such a fight could end only with the death of one of the combatants.

"There was no mistake about the identity of the captain. He was fully six and a half feet tall, and wore a gorgeous uniform. Seeing the American making for him, the miscreant eagerly rushed forward, for he must have been confident of crushing the audacious officer, who was not a large man, by any means.

"The Moor lunged at Decatur with a pike, but it was parried with so much violence that the assailant was partly turned round on his feet. He instantly whirled back like a cat just as Decatur struck with his sword. The blow was caught on the Tripolitan's pike and the sword broke in two; but with the stump, Decatur checked a second blow, though the point passed through his coat and pierced his breast. Grasping the pike with both hands, Decatur wrenched it from the other, flung it aside, and leaped at him, just as I had seen him do scores of times in Philadelphia, when fighting with a boy larger than himself.

"I never saw a better wrestler than Decatur, but to his astonishment, he found the Moor was his superior. When they went down on the deck Decatur was flat on his back, with the Moor on top. That dagger which you now have in your hand was in the sash around the fellow's waist. He reached down to draw it so as to stab Decatur; but the latter flung his legs over the Moor's back, and with the help of his arms held him so tightly against his breast that the

Moor could not shove his hand between their bodies to draw the weapon. One of Decatur's pistols was near his side, so that while he held his enemy rigid with his left arm, he slipped his right down and drew the weapon. He cocked it by using the body of the Moor to help him, reached over the back of the savage, and, pointing the pistol downward, pulled the trigger.

"It was just like Decatur, for a more reckless thing cannot be imagined. He might have fired sideways into his enemy's body, but discharged the bullet directly toward his own breast. The chances were that it would pass through both, but, luckily, it struck a bone, and, with a gasp and groan, the Tripolitan rolled off the body on the deck and died without another struggle. Decatur took the knife from his sash and presented it to me."—Blue and Gray for September.

A Story of a Dog.

Nearly all dog stories are about dogs that have showed themselves very smart in some way or other; but this concerns a dog who was not particularly "bright," and proves that there is about the same difference between dogs that that there is between people.

Duster was a red Irish setter, a hunting dog. When he went to hunt he would go after the game his master had shot and bring it back in his mouth without ruffling a feather, just taking the bird by the top of a wing. He is very gentle with birds, whether they had been shot dead or not. One day, at home, a pet canary got out of its cage, and as it was fluttering down on the floor Duster seized it in his mouth. The bird's mistress thought her pet was swallowed, but the dog came to her and laid down the bird without having hurt it in the least.

But though Duster was a hunting dog he was ridiculously afraid of everything in the world except birds. He acted like an idiot sometimes.

One day in town, while he was going along a business street, he caught sight suddenly of a huge stuffed bear outside a fur store. He gave one bound into the middle of the street, held his tail between his legs, showing how scared he was, and barked loudly until passers by laughed at him. At last he got up courage enough to go up to the bear and sniff at it, and then when he found there was no "scent" he probably concluded it was not an animal at all, and sneaked away as if ashamed.

In fact, like some children, Duster never seemed to learn anything by means of his eyes.

He used to make a very foolish appearance on that account. Sometimes he would bark as hard as he could at a stump or a stone, and then would seem ashamed when he found it wasn't alive.

His master would often play a little trick on him, because he was so stupid about using his eyes.

When they were out walking, Duster would "scoot" into a field to dig out a field mouse. When he began to run on again his master would step to the side of the road, not behind a tree, but in plain sight.

Poor foolish Duster would come tearing along after his master, run a few yards ahead, past him, then stop and come back slowly with his nose in the air to get the scent. At last when he did find him he would act as if he had made a great discovery, although his master had been in plain sight all the time.

Dogs are seldom caught in a trap, especially if they have once had a good look at it. But one night the house was roused and Duster traced by his howls and found in a stall which could only be reached by an outside door, locked before Duster left the fireside. He must have reached it by climbing a ladder to the hay loft and jumping down through the small opening by which hay was thrown into the manger. There he was howling terrifically, with his nose fast in the rat trap which he had watched his master set that very day.

Surely Duster was destitute of several of his "fine instincts."

Ostrich Farming in Africa.

Ostrich farming is one of the important industries of South Africa, which, as yet, furnishes the bulk of the ostrich plumes for the markets of the world. The American Agriculturist thinks there are probably 200,000 domesticated ostriches in Cape Colony. Each bird is supposed to net his owner \$40 per annum. The inclosures in which they are kept are usually built of stone, but where stone is not abundant wire fences have been employed with equal success. The birds are comonly plucked once every eight months, yielding one pound weight of feathers each; but many farmers only pluck sixty feathers at a time, so as not to cause too much irritation and resulting inflammation, which is very injurious to the health of the birds and lessens the next crop of feathers. The birds in these large fields find plenty of food, rarely having to be fed with mealies, beans, lucerne or other cultivated food products.

The number of eggs laid varies from eighteen to twenty-four, the male bird usu-

ally excavating the nest in some sandy spot, but both birds assisting in the incubation, taking turn about. But it is during this period of incubation that the plumes are at their best, and many of them are utterly spoiled for commercial purposes. Of late years artificial incubating has been resorted to with perfect success, for it has been found that fewer eggs are spoiled by this method and that the young thus hatched are no less vigorous than those brought up by the birds themselves. The value of feathers exported from Cape Colony during the past thirty years is estimated at over \$50,000,000, the total weight being about 1,200 tons.

In Midway Plaisance.

Law and order in the Dahomey village is maintained by a system of double-entry bookkeeping. When the King of Dahomey consented to let his subjects come to the World's Fair, the chief condition he imposed was that they should be made to behave. After much thought the King and the manager of the colony agreed upon a plan. To each Dahomey man, woman and amazon was given a little book. A duplicate set of books was taken by the managers. When the Dahomeyans go back to the King they will show him their books. The managers will produce the duplicates. The King's counselors will foot up the contents, and on the balances will depend the amount of beheading. The entries will be made in all of the books daily. The credits and debts will not be dollars and cents. When the Dahomeyan gets through the entire day without doing anything wrong, the entry for that day will be "good man" or "good amazon." For each misdeed the entry will read "no corn," "ten lashes," "fifty lashes," or whatever the offense may seem to call for.

The King will square accounts with each of his World's Fair representatives. He has notified them that those who come back with a certain number of lashes charged to them will have their heads chopped off as soon as they can be led out to the sand lot. That they may have a vivid recollection of what he told them, the King has sent with the colony a huge bowl, before which they will kneel, and into which their blood will flow if they are decapitated. The cleaver, which by a single stroke from the executioner will do the business, is also here. Several bottles of blood of former victims are kept on exhibition, not so much to satisfy the curiosity of Americans as for the moral effect of a visible warning upon the Dahomeyans.

"No corn" is one of the severest punishments on the Dahomey statute books. These people have magnificent teeth. They showed every one of them and laughed long and loud when a basket full of "roasting ears," the first of the season, made its appearance in the village. The corn was not sweet and tender. It was the ordinary field variety. Without waiting for cooking or cleaning they bit off great mouthfuls, and the sounds were like unto those of swine at a trough.

Theft is the besetting sin of the Dahomeyans. The big white man who keeps them in some sort of subjection goes through the village every hour at night. He carries a heavy whip, and whenever he finds a Dahomeyan away from his proper tent he takes it for granted he is out to steal and thrashes him all the way home.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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Impatient with the delay of the Senate in reaching a vote on the repeal of the Sherman law, Eastern financiers are suggesting that "it may be necessary to give the country another object lesson in finance."

It should not be forgotten that the time for sowing wheat in the far western counties of Kansas, where farmers are destitute of seed on account of this year's failure, does not terminate until after the close of the calendar year.

The visible supply of wheat is again increasing. It reached the minimum, 56,140,000 bushels, September 9. On September 16 it had reached 57,331,000 bushels. Prices can scarcely be expected to advance while the grain comes forward more rapidly than it is consumed and exported.

Senator Vest, of Missouri, has introduced a bill providing for a "Bureau of Information and Statistics Concerning Live Stock." The KANSAS FARMER has urged the importance of the establishment of such a bureau on account of its value to both producers and handlers of live stock.

They have the farmer down pretty "fine" in Turkey. There the farmers' taxes are thus classified: (1) One-tenth of all the crops and fruits; (2) 4 per cent. of the renting value of house and lands; (3) 5 per cent. on every transfer; (4) an annual tax of 64 cents on every sheep and 48 cents on every goat. All these taxes, mind you, are rigorously and roughly collected.

An important order has just been issued by Secretary Morton respecting the meat inspection service of the Agricultural Department. After October 1 all hogs slaughtered for inter-State and foreign trade will be inspected before slaughter and again at the time the carcass is being dressed. The inspection of pork has so far been confined to the microscopic examination of carcasses intended for export trade. Secretary Morton has determined that our own people shall have the benefit of this inspection as well as the foreign consumer.

The receipts of wheat at primary markets is increasing rapidly. For the week ending August 26 they were 2,840,000 bushels. For the week ending September 16 and corresponding periods they were as follows:

1893.....	6,306,000	1889.....	3,476,900
1892.....	8,679,000	1888.....	3,053,900
1891.....	5,584,000	1887.....	3,115,000
1890.....	2,332,000	1886.....	4,074,000

It thus appears that while this grain is not going forward quite as rapidly as at corresponding periods in 1891 and 1892, yet the movement is assuming immense proportions in spite of the prevailing low prices and is greater than the average at corresponding periods.

WHY THE MILLS OF NEW ENGLAND ARE IDLE.

On the page of the KANSAS FARMER devoted especially to the discussion of economic questions affecting the tillers of the soil, will be found this week one of the ablest contributions yet made to the contention of the farmer for fair deal and the right to have prices of his products regulated by the natural trend of the market, and not by artificial causes produced and manipulated by unscrupulous market-wreckers. The paper is an open letter from C. Wood Davis to Senator Lodge, and constitutes a scathing arraignment of the short-sightedness of Eastern statesmen (?) in supposing that they can continue selfish legislation in favor of the East and neglect justice to the West and South without causing their own people to suffer. The compulsory suspension of operations in New England manufactories furnishes an object lesson which is ably handled by the writer of the open letter, who, though the tiller of a Kansas farm, is a writer of editorials for one of New York's greatest daily papers. The interdependence of the people of various avocations, and even of widely separated sections, upon each other for prosperity is forcibly depicted. The suggestion that the West and South will before long be in a position to dictate prices as well as policies; that the demand for the products of the farm will soon be greater than the supply, presents a prospective condition against the prospect of which the legislative influence of the East is vigorously directed by the promulgation of measures whose intention and tendencies are to bring about European or even Asiatic conditions as to the ability of the great mass of people to buy, and therefore to consume. The success of the schemes proposed can, however, only delay the coming supremacy of the West and South, for though prices be kept low, so that producers from the soil can scarcely assert their independence, and though wages be minimized and the laborers be obliged to reduce their scale of living, it is inconceivable that any artificial conditions can be produced which shall long delay the operation of the natural causes to which Mr. Davis points and which must eventually give to the West and South the power to determine prices and policies.

AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

When one thinks of trying to tell something about the wonderful World's Fair, the immensity of it all takes hold of the imagination, but fails to stimulate the pen. Even what seem the little things here are too great for description. They must be seen!

Every Kansan is pleased to find that whenever a guard or a guide is asked which State buildings one should see, if he gives an answer of several, even four or five, Kansas is always included. The decorations of grain, while not nearly so elaborate as some of the grain work in other buildings, are pleasing and attractive. The collection of animals from the State University, the cases of exhibits from the Agricultural college, and, perhaps, most of all, the little Santa Fe train, attract many people. Some one has said Americans are always willing to look at anything which will make them laugh, and that train of tiny cars whizzing about just under the gallery brings a smile, a delighted chuckle or a hearty laugh from all visitors. With the good nature the laugh calls forth, the inspection of educational methods, of products of all kinds, and the general air of prosperity that pervades the very rooms representing this State, the stranger goes away impressed with the thought which every Kansan holds dear, that Kansas is about as good a State as can be found.

Perhaps the exhibits which have interested the writer most are those of food stuffs from various countries. The variety is almost infinite and the quality varies nearly as much. We find sugar from Vermont and sugar from Costa Rica, with sugar from many places between. We find almost unending variety in flour; in tea, in rice, and one exhibit gives us six hundred varieties of coffee. There are new products

which give us glimpses of coming dainties for our tables, and there are the same old materials with which our grandmothers stocked their pantries. Among the curiosities are new sights in the various kinds of grease used in cooking. Lard was made into the head of a pig with spectacles on nose and with book placed in position for reading. The white lard which made the whole figure, book and all, was kept solid by an ice chest behind and beneath the glass case in which it was enclosed. Butter was made into statuettes, roses, curling leaves, sprays of flowers and dainty rings. Cottonseed oil is made so clear and pure, is deodorized so perfectly, that it may be eaten as the finest olive oil. A comparatively new product called cottolene claims to be made of cottonseed oil and suet. It works much like lard, costs less, and, it is claimed, does not grow rancid. It is not perfectly white, but it makes very good cake, and is used in the Agricultural building for frying doughnuts. One hot doughnut is given to every passer-by, and the number runs up into the thousands every day. These are only slight mention to show the variety of the kind of advertising which is done at the fair. Such advertising will do more toward introducing a new product than the ordinary use of it for many years. It will give to people all over the country the idea at the same time, and new food products mean a greater variety, consequently better food for the people who think far enough to select their foods intelligently. The good that will come from this great gathering of nations in the enlargement of the list of staples for us all is of no small moment. The perfection of food for our nation means the perfection of brain power, consequently of judgment. So we gladly welcome any improvement in any part of our food.

STOCKS AND PRICES OF WHEAT.

Notwithstanding the rapid and increasing movement of wheat at present low prices, the writers on the subject continue to hold that better prices are certain before the end of the present crop year. Thus in reviewing the wheat trade for the month of August, H. Kains-Jackson says, in *Dornbusch's London List*: "One conclusion may be accepted in advance—that the August rates for wheat are too low to carry the year's trade. What are the claims of 1893 that it should be able to undersell any previous season? France requires more, England requires more wheat than in 1892, whilst America has much less to export. The most optimistic estimates only allow this season's production to nearly balance the established demand.

"Old stocks may be large but they are not as a new supply, and their existence has been already discounted. They have already pulled down prices; their forces of weakening the market may be considered exhausted. Yet they remain as a warning, and a check to keep back speculators from overbuying. They remain to show that a glut of stock, encumbering the market gangways, is not only harmful to itself, but damaging to new supplies. However, stocks should now begin to work themselves clear. The July and August receipts from California can not be repeated for months to come, and importers on this side are not likely to put in motion new supplies to any excessive extent. Recent contracts for cargoes have been much too restricted as to put in motion large autumn supplies. The fair-way of the market is now clearer than it has been for a long time. The merchant's hand is now on the governor that regulates imports, and these are not likely to outweigh future trade. For this reason, not improbably, therefore the autumn wheat trade may become healthy and encouraging."

The autumnal equinox finds the work of wheat-sowing in the wheat belt of Kansas well advanced. The ground was plowed early in the season and was brought into exceptionally fine condition by repeated harrowings; it became well compacted by settling and the middle of September found many drills planting the seed in soil that was almost dusty. But though

apparently so dry, there was moisture enough in the soil to sprout the seed even before the rains of last week fell, and many fields showed the long lines of green in the drill furrows. With the equinox came showers which extended over a large part of the seeded territory and the condition at the inception of the crop of 1893-4 is favorable.

THE FISH COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have received information that parties are using explosives in the streams in a number of counties in this State for the purpose of killing the fish, thereby destroying a number that are too small for table use. This wanton depredation is contrary to law, and the parties are liable to fine and imprisonment.

I wish you would place a notice in the FARMER warning parties as to this matter. I also call the attention of County Attorneys of each county in the State to give this matter the proper attention, and parties living along the streams will please report all persons taking fish contrary to law. Everybody is requested to read the fish law in the statutes, which is short and to the point, and then govern themselves accordingly.

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

STATE FAIR BIG DAYS.

For the Kansas State Fair, which will be held in Topeka all next week, some new departures have been made in the way of attractions of big political days. In addition to the daily band concerts by the renowned Military band, daily balloon ascensions and parachute descents, the management has arranged political days as follows:

People's party day—Tuesday, October 3, the Hon. Tom Watson, of Georgia, Governor Lewelling and "Cyclone" Davis will make addresses.

Woman's Suffrage day—Wednesday, October 4, Laura M. Johns, Susan B. Anthony and Anna L. Diggs will make addresses.

Labor day—Thursday, October 5, a number of distinguished labor orators, including Mrs. Lease, will address the people.

Republican day—Friday, October 6, Hon. Robt. T. Lincoln, ex-Governor Foraker, of Ohio, and ex-Senator Ingalls are announced to make speeches.

Democrat day—Saturday, October 7, the names of the orators for this occasion are not announced, but a general reunion and jollification of Democrats is expected. In short, the association expects to have a fair equal in all respects to former shows, with the addition of the numerous attractions above announced. The people of the whole State are cordially invited to come and stay the entire week and be amused and instructed and rested from the season's hard labor.

Some Eastern agricultural writers have been misled by the statement that wheat can be grown on the plains of the West at an actual cost of 18 to 22 cents per bushel. Doubtless some crops have been grown which cost no more than this. Thus, when under favoring conditions the farmer on the arid plains secures a crop of forty or more bushels per acre from land to which he has given little preparation and no fertilizer, he may find that the entire cost of putting this wheat in the cars was less than \$8 per acre or less than 20 cents per bushel. So, too, the diamond-digger who found a \$10,000 diamond may not have spent more than a hundred days in the diamond fields, and yet it would not do to conclude from this that diamond-digging pays \$100 per day. Not unlikely the plainsman whose wheat cost him only 20 cents per bushel in 1892 would find that every bushel he realized in 1893 cost as many dollars.

The annual consumption of meat in Australia averages 276 pounds per inhabitant; in Argentine, 160; in the United States, 150; in Great Britain, 118; in France, 77; in Germany, 64; in Austria, 61; in Russia, 51; in Italy, 26.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

Bulletin No. 40 of the Kansas Experiment Station is a report of experiments in wheat-raising for the past season. From it we gain some facts which will undoubtedly prove of value to our readers.

The report for the present year is necessarily brief. On the college farm, as throughout the State, the wheat crop was shortened by winter-killing, and a large number of the wheat plats were plowed and planted to corn. This reduces the list of experiments to a very few, the results of which, such as they are, are presented in what follows.

One peculiar feature of the winter-killing here on the farm was the fact that the wheat seemed to suffer most where it had the best covering of snow. In the middle of the fields and in unprotected places, where in ordinary seasons the wheat suffers most from the cold, it this year withstood it the best; but all around the fences, in the corners, or in protected situations, where the snow was deepest and remained the longest, there the wheat suffered most. The explanation seems to be this: The severe injury from the cold in these places did not occur until late in the spring. A few warm days in March melted the snow and put life in the wheat plant, and then a sudden frost set in, which froze the ground solid. In the places where the snow had recently melted the surface soil was water-logged, and practically presented, when frozen, a solid mass of ice. Freezing and thawing in this way repeatedly, while the soil was in this wet condition, was more than the wheat could stand, and it was here killed out completely. On the bare ground where the soil was comparatively dry, the injury was not so marked.

The season was unfavorable to the wheat crop in other respects. In the fall the ground was too dry to give the grain a good start before the winter set in, and in many places on the farm the stand was deficient, owing to this dry weather. Handicapped in this manner before the winter began, then scorched by an unfavorable winter, the crop was in poor condition to stand the dry weather in the spring, just at the season when it should make its best growth. With all these vicissitudes, it is no wonder that the crop is light and the grain inferior. Happily for Kansas, seasons of this character do not occur often.

In continuation of our experiments in methods of seeding, we put in twenty plats, each containing one-twentieth of an acre, by different methods of seeding. There were originally twenty-five plats, five plats being devoted to each method, but a portion of these had to be plowed up, leaving but four plats for each method. The methods followed were broadcast, roller drill, listed, shoe drill and hoe drill. All the plats were seeded on September 19, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre, with the exception of the listed plats, which were seeded at the rate of one bushel per acre. The ground was rather dry when seeded, and for a long time the seed did not germinate. The variety used was the Currell. The implements used have already been described in Bulletins 20 and 33. The lister and hoe drill put the seed down in moist ground, whereas the other methods employed did not put it below the dry layer of surface earth. On September 26, it was noted that the plats seeded with the hoe drill were up, with a perfect stand, and the listed plats had begun to appear above ground, but the others did not at that time show any sign of growth. On October 20, it was noted that the wheat which had germinated early had made only a slight growth, and that the seed which had been dormant in the ground for nearly five weeks was just then coming up. The listed plats, however, had the advantage at that date. Being planted deeper, their roots were better supplied with moisture, and the growth was better than on the other plats. This condition continued all through the winter.

On April 15, it was noted that the listed plats were by far the best. They showed no signs of winter-killing, and were making a good spring growth.

The plats put in with the hoe drill came next in appearance; but all the others gave but poor promise of a crop. On May 22, it was noted that all the plats had suffered from the dry spring, but the listed and hoe-drilled plats were still ahead. The wheat, at that date, was beginning to head out. On June 20, the wheat on the hoe-drilled plats was ripe; that on the listed plats did not ripen till June 23, and the wheat on all the other plats ripened very irregularly, so that they could not be pronounced ripe until June 27. This irregularity in ripening on these plats was due to the irregular germination of the seed. As has been noted, a large portion remained dormant till the latter part of October, or even later, and this portion of the crop, so late in starting, was also the latest to ripen. The results are given in the following table:

METHODS OF SEEDING WHEAT.

No. of plat	Method of seeding.	YIELD PER ACRE.	
		Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
156.....	Broadcasted.....	10.33	.79
157.....	Roller drill.....	7.03	.68
158.....	Listed.....	15.66	.82
159.....	Hoe drill.....	11.33	.66
160.....	Broadcasted.....	10.00	.60
161.....	Roller drill.....	5.66	.58
162.....	Listed.....	6.16	.46
163.....	Hoe drill.....	16.83	.79
164.....	Broadcasted.....	8.33	.54
165.....	Roller drill.....	13.00	.76
166.....	Listed.....	8.16	.55
167.....	Hoe drill.....	9.33	1.22
168.....	Broadcasted.....	20.66	.98
169.....	Roller drill.....	9.00	.68
170.....	Listed.....	16.66	.80
171.....	Hoe drill.....	19.66	1.12
172.....	Broadcasted.....	15.00	1.15
173.....	Roller drill.....	25.33	1.14
174.....	Listed.....	17.66	1.22
175.....	Hoe drill.....	19.66	.76

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Method of seeding.	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Broadcasted.....	10.95	.74
Roller drill.....	9.45	.87
Listed.....	19.62	.88
Hoe drill.....	11.53	.77
Hoe drill.....	14.83	.73

AVERAGES OF THREE YEARS' TRIALS.

Method of seeding.	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Broadcasted.....	22.47	1.84
Roller drill.....	21.93	1.90
Listed.....	25.33	1.22
Hoe drill.....	23.70	1.87
Hoe drill, for two years.....	23.34	1.88

The averages this year are of interest, in that they show that in a dry season it is best to put the seed deep in the ground, as with a lister. But all seasons are not dry nor unfavorable to the wheat, and I doubt if it would be a good policy to list the wheat in order to be prepared for dry weather should it come, for the reason that in an ordinary season the listed grain has no advantage over drilled grain, and in a wet season it would be at a decided disadvantage. In the three-years average given above the listed makes the best showing. This is due to the fact that it yielded so much better this year than the other methods of seeding. But it also shows that, so far as our experiments go, the listing has done well.

DRILLING DIFFERENT QUANTITIES OF WHEAT AT DIFFERENT DATES.

Owing to winter-killing, which affected the stand of several of the plats, this experiment is unsatisfactory. It shows, however, that the seeding made October 10, which happened to be in time for the rains, made the best yield. The seeding made ten days later, on October 20, averages much less. The yields of the plats and rates per acre are given in the following table:

No. of plat	Date of seed-ing.	Rate of seed-ing per acre, bushels.	RATE PER ACRE.	
			Grain bushels	Straw, tons.
196....	October 10...	1.25	25.33	1.14
197....	" 10.....	1.75	18.00	.96
198....	" 20.....	1.25	21.00	.87
199....	" 20.....	2.00	19.66	.91
200....	" 10.....	1.25	24.66	1.06
201....	" 10.....	1.75	28.83	1.03
202....	" 20.....	1.25	24.33	1.27
203....	" 20.....	2.00	23.16	1.10
204....	" 10.....	1.25	20.66	.78
205....	" 10.....	1.75	16.10	.77
206....	" 20.....	1.25	16.16	.68
207....	" 20.....	2.00	18.66	1.14
208....	" 10.....	1.25	21.00	1.06
209....	" 10.....	1.75	20.66	1.13
210....	" 20.....	2.00	12.50	1.02
211....	" 10.....	1.25	16.00	.91
212....	" 10.....	1.75	14.06	.81
213....	" 20.....	1.25	4.16	.61
214....	" 20.....	2.00	10.66	1.23

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

DATE.	Amount planted, bushels.	YIELD.	
		Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
October 10.....	1.25	21.53	1.04
" 10.....	1.75	19.63	.97
" 20.....	1.25	13.13	.90
" 20.....	2.00	16.98	1.08

EFFECTS OF QUALITY OF SEED.

This experiment was repeated this year on twenty plats, each being one-twentieth of an acre in extent. Similar experiments have been reported on in Bulletins 20 and 33. The plats were seeded September 19, with the shoe drill, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. The different grades of seed are denominated "light," "common," "heavy" and "select" seed. These grades were obtained as follows: The "common" grade is the wheat as it comes from the thresher, except that it is run through a fanning mill, and all the chaff, pieces of straw, etc., are blown out, i. e., it is cleaned in good shape for market. This grade tested 62.5 pounds to the struck bushel. It will be noted that this is rather heavy seed, and can scarcely be classed as "common," if compared with the average quality of wheat used for seed throughout the State. The "heavy" seed is the very best and largest seed that could be obtained by running the "common" seed through a fanning mill. It weighed sixty-three pounds to the struck bushel, only a half pound heavier than the "common" seed. The "light" seed was that which was separated from the "heavy" grade in running it through the fanning mill. It contained a comparatively large percentage of shriveled grain. It tested fifty-six pounds to the struck bushel. The "select" wheat was obtained by picking the largest and finest heads in the field just before the crop was cut. But no selection was made into light and heavy grades. After being threshed it was simply cleaned of chaff and dirt. This grade weighed 61.5 pounds to the struck bushel. The seeding took place on September 19, but the grain lay in the ground until the rains in the latter part of October caused it to sprout, and it did not appear above ground until near the end of the month. These plats were situated in the open part of the field and did not suffer from winter-killing.

On April 1 the wheat looked fine and gave promise of a large crop. But on May 22 it was noted that the dry spring had told disastrously on the fine promise. The growth had been but slight, and though the stand was good and even, the plants were stunted. By June 20 the appearance had somewhat improved; the straw averaged three feet high and the heads were of fair size, but they were not numerous. The dry spring had prevented tillering, and, therefore, the crop was light. The results are given in the following table:

EFFECTS OF QUALITY OF SEED—1893.

No. of plat	Grade of seed.	RATE PER ACRE.	
		Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
176.....	Light seed.....	9.16	.87
177.....	Common seed.....	13.66	.84
178.....	Heavy seed.....	17.83	1.01
179.....	Select seed.....	18.00	.96
180.....	Light seed.....	16.83	.78
181.....	Common seed.....	16.66	.70
182.....	Heavy seed.....	15.66	.73
183.....	Select seed.....	13.33	.65
184.....	Light seed.....	16.00	1.02
185.....	Common seed.....	18.33	.95
186.....	Heavy seed.....	17.00	.78
187.....	Select seed.....	14.50	.81
188.....	Light seed.....	17.66	1.07
189.....	Common seed.....	20.00	.80
190.....	Heavy seed.....	19.33	1.07
191.....	Select seed.....	20.00	1.30
192.....	Light seed.....	17.66	1.06
193.....	Common seed.....	18.66	.84
194.....	Heavy seed.....	17.33	.88
195.....	Select seed.....	20.33	1.09

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Grade of seed.	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Light seed.....	15.46	.92
Common seed.....	17.46	.82
Heavy seed.....	17.43	.89
Select seed.....	17.23	1.00

AVERAGES OF THREE YEARS' TRIALS.

Grade of seed.	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Light seed.....	25.19	1.38
Common seed.....	26.67	1.42
Heavy seed.....	27.07	1.57
Select seed, average for two years.....	25.82	1.74

There is not the slightest doubt of the advantage of sowing seed of the

first quality. Light grades of wheat or of any other grain are light because they contain a percentage more or less great of small and shriveled grains. These do not have the vitality that full-sized, plump grains have, and many of them fail to germinate or they produce but weak plants. Under favorable circumstances such seed may do well. When the conditions are all that could be wished for the yield depends chiefly upon the number of plants in a given acre, other things being equal; and since a bushel or given weight will contain a greater number of small or partially shriveled grains than of plump and heavy grains, it is evident that they will fall thicker on the ground, and when nearly all grow, will produce a thicker stand than from the same weight of heavy seed. The theory which some farmers still hold, that a bushel is a bushel when used for seed, no matter what its quality, is not only fallacious, but is disastrous to those who put it into practice. It is chiefly owing to a lack of care in selection of the seed that we hear of varieties "running out," and it is only by selection and good culture that any variety can be brought to its highest standard.

Some of the Sights at the Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Caesar or some other fellow once wrote, "I came, I saw, I conquered." Well, I came, I saw, and continued seeing until my desire to see was fully conquered. Among the many wonderful attractions there is none more so than the "Wild West show." No one can afford to miss it. The horsemanship and marksmanship cannot be surpassed, and the whole performance, which consists of eight-teen parts, is superlatively grand. Notwithstanding all that has been said and written about it, it may be truthfully said of it, as the Queen of Sheba said of King Solomon's temple and its grandeur, etc., "the half has not been told." Pen and tongue are inadequate to describe it. It must be seen to be fully appreciated. I knew the originator, owner and manager, Hon. Wm. F. Cody, thirty-eight years ago, in Leavenworth, when he was a boy only 10 years old. The next year his father died from injuries received in the border warfare, when the boy started out to "paddle his own canoe," and with the laudable ambition not only of caring for himself but to assist in caring for mother and the younger members of the family. He was employed by Russell, Majors & Waddell, the largest government freighters on the plains and owners of what was known as "the pony express," and mounted on a small mule, he went forth for the discharge of whatever duty might be assigned him, and his determination, energy and perseverance soon commanded the confidence and esteem of his employers and associates. His contact with Indians on the plains acquainted him with their ways and habits to such an extent that he was employed at the close of the rebellion as a government scout with Sherman, Sheridan, Custer and other officers in their Indian warfare, and was equal to every emergency. He is now 48 years old, of commanding personal appearance, a fine specimen of physical manhood, a kind, courteous and affable gentleman, and as seen mounted on his fine steed in his "Wild West show," looks every inch a soldier. He holds a Brigadier General's commission in the Nebraska National Guards, and during the Sioux Indian war in 1891, at Pine Ridge Agency, his services were called into requisition. There is no man in our country to-day better acquainted with Indian character and Indian mode of warfare. He is well and favorably known, not only by most of the leading men of our own country, but also by the leading men and crowned heads of Europe, from whom he received the highest honors and most friendly recognition.

Truly, the possibilities for the young man in this country with a laudable ambition, energy and perseverance are unbounded.

Every Kansan coming to the fair should be sure to see the "Wild West show."

The Ferris wheel is one of the wonders of the world, and your trip to the fair would not be complete without taking a ride on it.

Col. Coney's Laplander village is a very interesting place, and is under his own personal supervision and care, and what the Colonel undertakes is always well done.

After seeing all these things and then taking a ride on the ice railway you can depart homeward in peace.

J. B. McAFEE.
Chicago, September 23, 1893.

Horticulture.

PLANT TREES.

With millions of acres of timber land yet untouched in the northwestern States, vast forests in Michigan and all along other parts of the Canadian border, and pine lands in the southern States upon which the wholesale use of hard pine in house building has hardly made an impression, a timber famine in this country seems one of the most impossible things. Even when some one gets to calculating we always feel safe, for are there not the virgin forests of Alaska and Canada to draw upon when our own supply is becoming low? Yet the people of this country should have learned by experience that even the brightest prospects are sometimes deceptive.

Many will remember the thrill of indignation at the little Bavarian forestry expert who visited this country in 1885. After going over the field and making all sorts of queer calculations, he calmly broke the truth by announcing to the country in general that "in fifty years you will have to import your timber, and as you will probably have a preference for American kinds we shall now begin to grow them in order to be ready to send them to you at the proper time." Of course the foreigner was dubbed a conceited ass and figures were produced showing that by no combination of circumstances could his prophecy become true. But it would be well if the warning could rankle in every American heart until something is done to prevent the devastation of our matchless forests.

In addition to the heavy drain upon the timber lands for lumber, not less than \$8,000,000 are lost every year by forest fires such as are now raging in Wisconsin and the Dakotas. All of this, perhaps, could not be saved by the adoption of better precautionary methods, but the immense losses from carelessness, improvidence and vandalism, as well as the absence of any system for reproducing the forests, are evils which certainly call for remedy.

But it is not the prospective loss of the lumber alone that should alarm us. Houses could be built almost entirely of other materials. Rails will be laid on metal ties sooner or later; docks and piers will be made of stone; other fuel will be found, and there will be small use of wood at all in the building trades. But as a climatic agent in equalizing temperatures, making the severity of both summer and winter less; as a means of guarding, preserving and regulating the water supply of the country; and as a source of health, comfort and enjoyment to the people, the forest can have no rival. It is on these accounts, and experience so far has proved them only too true, that the plea is made for preserving some semblance of the country's timber wealth. Other nations have taken the matter up, and France and Germany have good government schools where the science of planting and rearing trees is taught as thoroughly as other agricultural pursuits. Even Russia and India have joined the procession, while England's magnificent wooded estates, although somewhat artificial, are believed to have alone prevented the little island from becoming a rocky and barren headland. Canada, also, has not lagged, and as a consequence forest fires are now almost unknown in that country, while the devastated forests will be systematically replenished.

Unfortunately, an appeal of this kind must be made to individuals, for the government has either sold, given away or allowed somebody to steal most of its timber rights. Public opinion should be stirred until something is done by the government to re-establish its rights. Even in parts of the country like western Kansas some good might be accomplished if every householder took it upon himself to help by planting and attending to a few trees. The same might be said of other sections where the forests are disappearing. No effort is too humble to help in a good work. Plant trees, nourish them, see that they grow into umbrageous beauty, a refreshing sight in a weary land. You will embellish

your home, improve your property, help to secure an equable climate, make drought and cyclones less frequent, and posterity will call you blessed.—*Kansas City Times.*

Canned Vegetables and Fruits.

Bulletin No. 13 from the Division of Chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture treats of the above subject, giving results of investigations by K. P. McElroy and W. D. Bigelow, assistant chemists.

It is shown that vegetable canning establishments, both in this country and Europe, are in the habit of using certain chemicals to insure the preservation of their goods from decay or fermentation, and other chemicals for giving an attractive green color to the goods. Besides these articles the food is not infrequently contaminated more or less by lead contained in the solder with which the cans are sealed and the lead compounds contained in the rubber bands used for sealing glass jars, and the pewter caps used for covering fruit jars.

The substances used for preventing fermentation of food in the cans are salicylic acid and the sulphite of soda or other sulphites, also sometimes boric acid, saccharine, etc.

The use of these preservatives is censured for the following reason: They impair the digestibility of food, making it much less valuable than the fresh article; and although their presence is not proved to be poisonous or injurious to the persons who eat them, it adds nothing to the value of the food and ought not to be used. It is advised that canners be required by law to state on their labels what chemicals, if any, are used, and in what quantity.

The use of copper and zinc salts for giving an attractive green color to the vegetables is also condemned as useless and involving a possible risk of poisoning where large quantities of canned vegetables are used. The sulphate of copper is the article most commonly used for this purpose, and some samples of French canned peas contain enough of it to be considered dangerous as food, but generally the amount so used is so very little that no cases of copper poison have ever been traced to this source. Nevertheless, most people, if they knew what they were doing, would prefer to eat peas of a dull color without copper, rather than brilliantly colored green peas owing their color, as they always must, to copper sulphate or some other zinc or copper salts. It is advised that canners using copper or zinc salts to color their goods should be required by law to state the amount used on the labels of their goods.

The use of lead in the soldering of cans and in covers for glass jars is more severely censured. The solder for sealing cans, as well as the tin used for the cans, sometimes contains so much lead as to be dangerous. The tin used for these purposes should never contain more than 1½ per cent. of lead, and lead or pewter caps should never be used. Moreover, the rubber rings used to seal glass jars should not contain lead salts, as they often do.

On the whole, the use of canned vegetables is discouraged as being always an expensive and sometimes a dangerous luxury, those who buy canned string beans often paying at the rate of five or six dollars per pound for the dry digestible food contained therein.

In the Grasp of a Cruel Enemy

Hosts of people writhe through life to a premature grave. Rheumatism once fully developed is a ceaseless tormentor, and always threatens life from its liability to attack a vital part. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, used early and continuously, will bring relief and prevent evil consequences. Constipation, liver, malarial and kidney complaints, debility and nervousness are completely remedied by this highly sanctioned medicine.

It is poor economy to compel the stock to stand in the cold mud during the winter.

Don't expect the editor to always meet your particular case. If you have a question to ask, ask it.

When milk is fed to pigs, as a food element, it should be supplemented by grass, ground oats, middlings, corn, etc. If fat is required, feed more corn; if lean, then of the other materials.

A MICHIGAN MIRACLE.

BETWEEN LIFE AND DEATH.

A Singular Story of a Detroit Molder—A Terrible Battle Which Lasted Months—One of the Remarkable Incidents Bordering on the Romantic.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

Thomas Hagen was seated in a comfortable rocking chair at his cozy home, 1289 Russell street, yesterday morning, when a visitor was announced. The gentleman arose and greeted the new-comer with the grace of a diplomat, and as he opened up a conversation it was evident that Mr. Hagen was a person of more than ordinary intelligence. To his visitor the remarkable changes and peculiar career of this man was a source of much interest. The wonderful transformation in his appearance within the past two years is itself worthy of the study of a scientist. Mr. Hagen, a couple of years ago, was so weak and emaciated that today he does not seem the same individual.

Rheumatism was the cause of his terrible sufferings.

He is a Detroit native by birth, having first seen the light of day in this city thirty-six years ago. When quite a boy he was apprenticed to the molder's trade, and ever since he has followed this avocation. He is quite a prominent member of the local Stovemolder's union, and can be found nearly every Saturday night in attendance at the meeting of the order. About two years ago Mr. Hagen became seriously affected with rheumatism, the result of working in draughts of cold air.

"The shooting pains of rheumatism are actually, I believe, the most horrible penalties that can be inflicted on mankind. I cannot begin to tell you of the agony I suffered. I had a thorough experience in the art of torture, and no matter what I used to ease the pain, it seemed as though I was doomed to greater suffering. I had a number of friends who took great interest in my case, and recommended numerous remedies, which I tried without avail. Nothing seemed to do me any good. I was under the care of several well-known Detroit physicians, but their services were absolutely without favorable results. I was bed-ridden. Why, I could not move from one chair to another without assistance. Some days I would feel a little brighter than others.

"But presently another attack of that infernal rheumatism would strike me, leaving me a veritable wreck on the barren shores of humanity.

"By accident I read two years ago a Canadian paper containing a remarkable story of a miracle at Hamilton, Ont. It was that of a man who was tortured to death by rheumatism. He was induced to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. He was immediately cured. I doubted the truth of the matter at first, but thought I would try it. I had my people hunt all over town, but they could not find the pills at any of the drug stores. The only place they were then sold at was over in Windsor. Well, my relatives went over there and purchased a few boxes. Great Christopher! but my mind goes back in ecstasy to the change which immediately came over me after using the Pink Pills. I began to improve, and in a few weeks rheumatic pains left me, and in a short time I was able to be out and around. From that time I have been at work.

"It was not long after I secured the pills over at Windsor that I found they were for sale here in Detroit, at Brown & Co.'s, corner of Woodward and Congress, Michell's and Bassett & L'Hommedieu's, Woodward avenue. I purchased them for 50 cents per box. I guess you can buy them now at almost every drug store in Detroit.

"I have recommended the Pink Pills to several of my friends around town, and although their cases were similar to mine, they have all been cured. There is nothing on the face of God's earth equal to them for rheumatism and other diseases. Until my dying day I will praise the pills for being the cause of my present happy and contented condition."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are not a patent medicine in the sense in which that term is usually understood, but are a scientific preparation successfully used in general practice for many years before being offered to the public generally. They contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood, and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effects of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexions, that tired feeling resulting from nervous prostration; all diseases depending upon vitiated humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for troubles peculiar to females, such as suppressions, irregularities, and all forms of weakness. They build up the blood and restore the glow of health to pale or sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a

radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork, or excesses of whatever nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade-mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers a substitute in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Horticultural Notes.

Shiftless fruit culture cuts the farmer's profits at both ends. Crop and prices are both small.

The old Orange quince still heads the list as the best of all kinds, whether for the farmer or professional fruit-grower.

A bank or two may have failed in the present stringency, but up to the hour of going to press no farmers have suspended.

I think if farmers would raise more small fruit and cultivate the gardens better, they would get more profit from it than almost anything else they have on the farm.—*W. N. Paige, Matine.*

Weeds are the farmer's greatest enemy—taxing his muscles and robbing his soil of its fertility and moisture. The prolific source of weeds on many farms is the barnyard—a veritable seed bed.—*Grange Homes.*

No branch of agriculture demands a higher intelligence on the part of its followers than does successful horticulture. Such as feel their ability to rise above the ordinary level could hardly do better than to take up this work.

What is money, that we should worship it? What are large farms to us when we form habits in their acquirement that prevent us from getting the best of life? The young members of the family cannot see the worth of a life that is one continual "grind," and then comes unrest and a longing for the attractions that they think are seen in towns.

Latest Music Free to You.

Are you a lover of music? If so, the following will interest you:

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In the Dairy.

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

Making Fancy Butter.

Fancy butter may not always be the finest in the market, according to every one's taste, but it is sufficient to pass the test as such by the majority of jobbers, and this is really all that is demanded. Fancy butter always brings a few cents more per pound than the next grade, and it costs generally very little more to make it. Very often butter is run into the market with the marks of fancy or extra on it, but it rarely passes muster. Those who have the interests of the market at heart soon detect the deceit and mark the butter down. The only way to secure the prices for fancy butter is to have really such butter to offer for sale.

Now, probably no two persons declare the same quality of butter the same, and, after all, the question of quality is partly one of taste. One likes almost a flat, insipid taste, and another likes considerable flavor and strength. One likes more salt in it than another. The imagination has something to do with the matter, also, for one will think that the highly colored butter has a sweeter and better flavor, while another will prefer the white.

The question of making quality is even more involved than that of deciding what good flavor is. It is a difficult thing to say just how to make certain highly flavored butter, but there is no doubt but feed, general care of stock, breed, and the process of manufacture of butter, all enter into the question. We cannot make the finest flavored butter with poor stock, and no amount of good feeding will make them produce cream that can be converted into extra fancy butter. But good stock does not mean fancy stock. A great many of the fine animals in our dairies will give the cream that will make fine butter if the animals are properly fed. Fair stock properly fed and developed will often prove better than the fancy-priced animals poorly handled.

The question of feed is really the all-important one in making highly flavored fancy butter. The sweet grass of spring gives the peculiar flavor to butter that many like, and good June butter that is above reproach commands high prices. Nearly all of the rich green grass of the fields when young contains sweetness that flavors the milk and butter. Dry feed gives a certain richness to cream, but it is entirely lacking in any of the delicate flavors which we prize so highly. In the winter time, by high feeding on dry feed, we get the cows to yield rich cream, but it does not possess the power of making good butter, such as we get in summer. By adding to the dry winter feed roots, potatoes and other watery substances, we can often improve the quality of the milk, and it makes it resemble that produced in summer or spring.

Another thing is, good quality of butter does not keep. If it has the desideratum it should be sold and eaten before it loses it. If kept a little time it will become commonplace and flavorless.—*Exchange.*

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

Result of the ninety days' test.—The milk was milked and the butter was churned, and the figures stand thus:

MILK.

The Jerseys milked 73,478.8 pounds.
The Guernseys milked 61,781.7 pounds.
The Short-horns milked 66,242.6 pounds.
The Jerseys produced 11,697.1 pounds more milk than the Guernseys, and 7,236.2 pounds more than the Short-horns, and the Short-horns gave 4,460.9 pounds more than the Guernseys.

CHURNED BUTTER.

The Jersey milk churned 4,273.95 pounds.
The Guernsey churned 3,360.43 pounds.
The Short-horn churned 2,890.75 pounds.
The Jerseys produced 913.52 pounds more of churned butter than the

Guernseys, and 1,383.20 pounds more than the Short-horns, and the Guernseys produced 469.68 pounds more butter than the Short-horns.

These are the figures as they stand on the committee's books, and are subject to proof-reading and correction. However, they will not be materially changed.

A detailed statement in tabular form will be published just as soon as the laborious work of calculating, footing up and proving can be done. Prof. Scovell, who is at the head of this work, says it will not be given out until it is absolutely correct.

But we have the totals—the difference in the production of milk and of butter between the breeds, and, as in everything else save one or two minor points, the Jersey is the winner.

During the last week of the ninety days test, on August 29, the Jersey cow, Brown Bessie, took the lead, with 2.85 pounds butter. On the same day the Guernsey cow, Sweet Ada, had a credit of 2.13 pounds butter, the highest in this herd during the week. The Short-horn cow, Nora, followed with 2.06 pounds butter, the best in her class during the last ten days of the test.

Little Goldie, No. 6 in the ninety days' test, died Sunday, September 3, of impaction of the third stomach.

Undoubtedly many dairymen will go home with the intention of putting into practice some of the many lessons learned and new ideas gained in Mr. Gilbert's working dairy at the Columbian dairy barn.

People interested in dairying should make an effort to see the three herds of cows when visiting the World's fair.

Dairy Notes.

Put a little science and vim into the breeding of dairy cows.

The best dairy cows are of a nervous disposition. A beef cow is the reverse.

By the tests going on at Chicago the best butter cows have proved to be the most profitable cheese cows.

The advantage of improving one's dairy herd never came closer to the farmer's door than at the present time.

If all dairymen would begin a system of reform, and stick to it, the writer of these items would save hours of hard work.

The operation of enterprise, care and common sense as exemplified in the practice of breeders in other lines of stock, carried into the practice of the dairyman, will mark the difference between success and failure.

It is not exactly the ration of the "books," but it works beautifully just to feed corn meal, ground oats and bran, equal parts by weight. Give each cow what she can use to good advantage, and that will depend upon the individual cow.

Butter-making must be reduced to a system in order to achieve success. It is the slipshod system, or rather lack of system, that is responsible for the appearance of so much poor butter in the market that is sold at a loss to the producer in many instances.

In order to realize the best returns from butter-making it is very important that all of the by-products, such as skim milk and buttermilk, should be utilized to the best advantage. It is the apparently insignificant things in any business that represent the difference between profit and loss.

It is scarcely possible to realize the marvelous improvements in butter-making during the past five years; yet, great as the progress has been, the next five years will witness still more wonderful advances, for the subject of butter-making is receiving a degree of attention never before given it.

Successful dairying can only be carried on in these days of competition from bogus butter and the calls of a fastidious market by thoroughly studying all parts of the business—the cow which produces the milk, her feed-production and adaptability, processes of manufacture and putting upon the market.

What folly! To be without Beecham's Pills.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Shows in America.

Poultry shows in America have proved a wonderful help to breeders of fowl-stock, whether we speak of the influence of these exhibitions in reference to modern fancy poultry or the effect they have had indirectly upon this industry generally in all parts of the country down to the present time. Annually the ambitious fowl-raiser looks forward to these interesting gatherings with zest and pleasure. He provides for them seasonably, and keeps in view throughout the entire year the grand objects that are attainable through this means by the fraternity among whom he prides himself upon being numbered.

The poultry shows bring together the best stock in the country. The fanciers and breeders thus meet, at one point or another, and do their level best to excel their neighbors in their superior display of good birds, "bred up to standard." All this is healthy. It makes business. It creates a laudable degree of emulation and competition among leading breeders. It works favorably for the cause in a thousand ways. And everybody interested in our work is benefitted by these shows to a greater or less extent.

For these reasons they should be encouraged. We should have more of them. The interior towns should organize home societies and have their exhibitions everywhere. And thus the local town or county poultry exhibition will, in a few years, have grown to be "an institution" in this land, as it has to a great extent in Great Britain.—*Burnham's Fowl-Raiser's Hand-Book.*

Poultry at the Wichita Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The poultry display at the fair was a grand success. W. A. Stewart, of Wichita, showed seven varieties of Leghorns, all first-class birds, and all in regulation size coops, painted blue and covered with canvas, which made the display look neat and clean. G. T. Hauffman, of Winfield, showed White, Buff and Partridge Cochins, and they were birds he could well be proud of. H. H. Hague, of Walton, and L. E. Hardman, of Herington, were on hand with a fine show of pigeons and poultry. I would like to mention several more but space will not permit. In all there were about 175 coops of poultry and 100 of pigeons, which shows that a good interest is being taken in and near Wichita.

Geo. W. Harmon, of Wichita, showed his new process incubator, which attracted great interest.

THE AWARDS.

Light Brahmans.—Fowls and chicks, H. H. Hague, Walton, first.

Dark Brahmans.—Fowls and chicks, H. H. Hague, first and second.
Buff Cochins.—Fowls, H. H. Hague, first.
Chicks, G. T. Hauffman, Winfield, first; F. M. Smith, Wichita, second.
Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, H. H. Hague, first. Chicks, G. T. Hauffman, first and second.

White Cochins.—Fowls and chicks, G. T. Hauffman, first.
Black Langshans.—Fowls, G. E. Marshall, Wichita, first. Chicks, Hardman & Whiting, Herington, first; H. H. Hague, second.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, G. L. Munn, Wichita, first; H. H. Hague, second. Chicks, Whitlock, Wichita, first, second and third.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, G. E. Marshall, first and second.
S. L. Wyandottes.—Chicks, Chas. A. Bowers, Wichita, first.

Black Spanish.—Fowls, H. H. Hague, first.
S. C. W. Leghorns.—Fowls, W. A. Stewart, Wichita, first; H. P. Swerdfeger, Wichita, second.

R. C. W. Leghorns.—W. A. Stewart, first; H. H. Hague, second.
S. C. B. Leghorns.—Fowls and chicks, H. H. Hague, first.

R. C. B. Leghorns.—Fowls, W. A. Stewart, first.
Brown Leghorns.—Fowls and chicks, W. A. Stewart, first and second.

Buff Leghorns.—Fowls and chicks, W. A. Stewart, first and second.
Black Minorcas.—Chicks, Benjamin Morgan.

Indian Games.—Fowls and chicks, Geo. W. Harmon, first and second.
Houdans.—Fowls, H. H. Hague, first. Chicks, Hardman & White, first; H. H. Hague, second.

S. C. B. Polish.—Hardman & White, first.
B. G. Polish.—Mrs. Eliza Neville, Newton, first.

S. S. Hamburgs.—H. H. Hague, first and second.
B. B. R. Games.—Hardman & White, first; H. H. Hague, second.

Pit Games.—Hardman & White.
Bantams.—D. W. Grimes, Wichita, first. Buff P. Bantams.—F. D. Munn, Wichita, first.

White Pekins.—F. D. Munn, first.
Bronze Turkeys.—H. H. Hague, first and second.
White Turkeys.—H. H. Hague, first and second.

Toulouse and Embden Geese.—H. H. Hague, first.
Pekin Ducks.—H. H. Hague, first; G. E. Marshall, second.

Best display pigeons, Hardman & White; A. S. Stewart, second; A. H. Doane, Winfield, third.

Best display in classes 1, 2 and 3, W. A. Stewart, first; H. H. Hague, second.
Best display in classes 11, 12 and 13, H. H. Hague.

Best display of coops, W. A. Stewart, first; G. E. Marshall, second.
Incubators, G. W. Harmon, first.

Bone-cutter, W. W. Mann, Milford, Mass., first.
Best incubator and brooder lamp, the Hydro safety lamp, J. P. Lucas, agent, Topeka.

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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.

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

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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 Apiary.

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

Note.

The editor of this department has been moving his place of business, and therefore has been very busy for the last two or three weeks, so has gotten behind, but hopes to be able soon to answer all questions on hand. Please excuse delay if you do not find your questions answered as soon as you think they should be.

A Non-Swarming Device.

An important paper to bee-keepers is furnished by Mr. Frank Benton on the Langdon non-swarming device for bees, which is described, illustrated and presented for the first time to the public in the May issue of *Insect Life*, the periodical publication of the division of entomology, United States Department of Agriculture. Bee-keepers have for many years endeavored to prevent or at least control natural swarming, but without success. The benefits to be derived by the suppression of swarming are manifold, and a system has at last been devised to meet this want. The apparatus is fully explained and also the system, which owes its effectiveness to a non-swarming attachment for bee-hives, by the use of which the desire to swarm is removed. It is even thought possible that by its constant use a non-swarming strain of bees will in time be evolved—a result that has long been desirable. Other important advantages are claimed for the system.

The above clipping from the *Western Rural* was sent me by a reader of these columns, who says: "Please let me know all about it through KANSAS FARMER. Coming from Frank Benton, I think there must be something in it. It will be a grand thing if a complete success." The journals of apiculture have had a good deal to say about this device, but I have not thought it sufficiently practical to merit a mention in these columns up to date, as I write mostly for farmers and beginners.

Swarming, like many other things, may be very inconvenient, but when bees have been taught (?) not to swarm, then they, I fear, like the man's horse that he taught to live without eating, will cease to be of any utility. It will do for Mr. Benton and others to experiment with these things, but the ordinary farmer would better put his bees in a good hive, give them plenty of room and attention at the proper time, and then let nature have her way. He is sure to have more honey at the end of the season than he will if he spends his time and money for non-swarming devices, or any other "patent traps."

However, I will say that the device referred to is an arrangement by which two hives that contain bees and are set near each other, are so attached that the working bees of either hive can all be thrown into the other hive by a simple mechanical arrangement. The ordinary entrance of the hive (we will call it No. 1,) is closed up and the bees made to pass out of one of the hives through a cone, which is inserted in the top of the device. When the bees return with a load they go to the regular entrance, and finding it closed, and hearing the humming of the bees in the other hive (No. 2,) which is near, they follow along the device, which reaches from one hive to the other and is open opposite the ordinary entrance of No. 2, and find their way into it. Coming with a load they will be kindly received, and this process goes on until all of the working bees are thrown out of No. 1 into No. 2, and the desire to swarm all taken out of No. 1. No. 2 gets all of the worker bees and is well provided with supers, and the bees are permitted to store honey in them for about a week, when they are removed from hive No. 2 and put on hive No. 1, and the device so arranged that the process is reversed, and the bees are all thrown into No. 1, and all desire to "multiply and replenish the earth" is taken out of hive No. 2. This takes about a week, when another change is made. So this miniature attempt at perpetual motion without the trouble of moving is kept up all summer, and all the happy bee-keeper has to do is to look after his honey and pocket the ducats that come in for his harvest of the sweets.

According to theory there are "mil-

lions in it," but will the theory work? "There's the rub."

It is hard to explain the device without cuts, but I think the above will give the readers of the FARMER an idea of the process. At some time in the future perhaps we will find space to say more about this device.

The following from Hon. Eugene Seccor, in the *American Bee Journal*, will throw further light on the subject:

"I invested in ten of the devices, and put them on twice that number of the best colonies I had. I didn't care to put them on colonies so weak they would not swarm anyway. I use the eight-frame Langstroth hive. My bees are mostly Italians, and their crosses with the common black bees of the country. I reversed every seventh day, according to instructions. I found no trouble about working the two colonies together, and no difficulty in clearing the closed hive of bees. Many of these were so completely depleted that they killed their drones. But I lost two very strong colonies after reversing the device, by smothering. The escape was insufficient to clear the hive of bees without excitement. This, however, could be easily remedied if it were the only objection.

"I had four swarms before the middle of July—three on the fourth day after reversing, and one on the sixth day. And, more than all, the twenty colonies so treated will not furnish me more honey, if as much, than twenty treated in the old way. I have had no swarms from these hives since the middle of July, but as the honey flow suddenly ceased, the other colonies stopped swarming also.

"I do not wish to prejudice any one against this or any other like invention, but if I were allowed to paraphrase an oft-quoted saying of Abraham Lincoln, I would say: You may fool all the bees sometimes, or some of them all the time, but you can't fool all the bees all the time."

The Farmers' & Manufacturers' Commercial League wish to notify through this medium all parties interested in co-operative work that they are prepared to meet the farmers at any public gathering in any part of the Union to explain and advance the plan which they have for the promotion and benefit of all farmers' organizations. The picnics and institutes which are being held at this time of the year afford a most unusual opportunity for the discussion of matters of such public interest and importance. We have made arrangements with a number of the most capable advocates of co-operative ideas as applied to the farmer and his business relation with the manufacturer to visit and address such meetings. At the mass meeting at Plymouth, a short time ago, we were represented and well received, and one of our speakers was held over to speak to the people the next day. We will be pleased to arrange with any person having power to act for our speaker to address you at your picnic or public gathering this or next month. For further particulars write to the head office. Address Farmers' & Manufacturers' Commercial League, corner Fifth avenue and Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

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

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of **Tobacco or Stimulants**, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums. When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of **Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine** until such time as it is voluntarily given up. HILL'S CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS are for sale by all first-class druggists at \$1 per package. **BEWARE OF FRAUD.** The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit. **REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us. FREE.** A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, send us \$1.00 and we will forward you package by mail. Address **THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.**

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Medical Skill Nearly Baffled—Only One Remedy Known.

Catarrh is capable of producing derangements so slight as to scarcely attract notice, and is also capable of settling up disturbances so great as to cause death. Some catarrh subjects are able to go about their business with more or less discomfort, while others suffer a constant, living death. Catarrh numbers its victims by myriads, in all degrees of wretchedness and stages of disease. Catarrh is a systemic disease, and can only be cured by medicines that operate to cleanse the system of it. Thus far the medical profession has been only able to discover one remedy that cures catarrh permanently, and that remedy is Pe-ru-na.

All other remedies only relieve temporarily. Pe-ru-na slowly, but surely, eradicates the catarrh from the system, leaving the patient entirely cured. No matter how long the catarrh may have run, or to what state it may have reduced its victim, there is always hope in Pe-ru-na.

A new book on catarrh, entitled "Climatic Diseases," is sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O.

The Blair Line railroad is evidently an enterprising friend of Kansas City, as they sell round trip tickets from all points on their road to Kansas City for only \$1 this week, also on October 4, for the wonderful Priests of Pallas parade.

There is no saving in stinting the feed for the stock, or in manure for the fields.

* THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM! *

WE WILL SELL YOUR Grain, Hay, Dressed Hogs, Lambs, Veal, Wool, Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Fruit, Vegetables, Hides, Pelts, Furs and all kinds of Produce on the Chicago market for you on commission, to best advantage.

Organize a league in your neighborhood—members participate in commission profit of sales of their own products.

Send for tags with instructions for shipping, to our General Office, 706 Garden City Block.

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FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS. This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness which we make a specialty of and **DEFY COMPETITION**

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The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,468
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	588,563	46,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

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.

LAME HORSE.—I have a horse that struck his fore leg with the toe of his hind shoe and cut the tendon about half through.

DISEASED CATTLE.—As I am a subscriber to the KANSAS FARMER, and also interested in some cows that are ailing, I write for information.

Answer.—This disease first made its appearance among the cattle in certain localities in the Western States several years ago, and has prevailed in places to some extent every season since.

Answer.—Apply a warm linseed meal poultice to the sores till they discharge a healthy pus, then inject once a day with the following: Chloride of zinc, 2 drachms; water, 1 pint; mix.

\$1,000.00

For the Best Corn-Huskers. Better than a "red ear"—eh? Everybody purchasing a bottle of Husk-Cura receives a certificate entitling him to enter the contest.

JOHN LAUTERBACH, Sole Mfr., 3561 Vincennes Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

STEKETEE'S Hog Cholera Cure. Greatest Discovery Known for the Cure of PIN-WORMS IN HORSES. A Sure Remedy for Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a Splendid Remedy for Sick Fowls.

WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Table with columns for No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. under various categories like CATTLE, DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS, CORN-FED ARIZONA, COLORADO STEERS, TEXAS STEERS, TEXAS COWS, TEXAS CALVES, COWS, CALVES, STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns for No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. under categories like PIGS AND LIGHTS, REPRESENTATIVE SALES, SHEEP.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000. Trade was brisk and the supply soon sold. The market closed at least 10 cents higher than the opening and some lots were resold at an advance of 15 cents.

Chicago. September 25, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 20,000. Strong. Best 10c higher; 2,000 Texans, firm; Western, steady.

St. Louis. September 25, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900. Few natives, strong; Texans strong to 10c higher. Native steers, common to best, \$3.00@4.75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Kansas City. September 25, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 449,077 bushels; corn, 27,850 bushels; oats, 16,813 bushels, and rye, 2,224 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 178,800 bushels. The market was active, but the feeling was weaker.

WHEAT—December wheat, after selling back 1/4c, broke to 80 3/4c, and later got a rally to 70 3/4c.

WHEAT—Quiet; demand poor. Holders offer moderately. Red western spring, 5s 7/4d per cental (\$0.822 per bushel).

WHEAT—Receipts, 106,000 bushels; shipments, 14,000 bushels. Fluctuated considerably early and became very weak later, closing 1/4c below Saturday.

WHEAT—Receipts, 144,000 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels. Lower. Cash, 58 3/4c. Options advanced and closed 1/4c above Saturday.

WHEAT—Receipts, 37,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels. Lower. Cash, 26 1/4c; options better. September, 27c; October, 25 1/4c.

WHEAT—There is still a fair demand for best grades, but the offerings are very light and sales small. No change in price.

WHEAT—December wheat, after selling back 1/4c, broke to 80 3/4c, and later got a rally to 70 3/4c.

less: No. 2 hard, early, 10 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 61 1/4c, later, 24 cars 59 to 60 pounds at 61c, 80 cars at 61c, 16 cars at 61c; No. 3 hard, early, 16 cars at 60 1/4c, 20 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 60c, 32 cars at 60c, 2 cars spring at 59c, 1 car white spring at 57c; No. 4 hard, 3 cars at 59c, 1 car at 58 1/2c and 1 car at 58c; rejected, 1 car at 57c, 1 car at 56 1/4c, 1 car at 55c and 2 cars at 53c; No. 2 red, 5 cars 60 pounds at 62 1/4c, 1 car at 62c; No. 3 red, early, 5 cars choice 57 to 58 pounds at 61 1/4c, later, 5 cars at 61c, 2 cars at 60 1/4c, 10 cars at 60c and 2 cars poor at 59c; No. 4 red, 7 cars at 58c, 3 cars at 59c, 3 cars 53 pounds at 58 1/4c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 83,400 bushels. A good demand and fairly steady market was had. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 34@34 1/4c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 33 1/2@34c, as to billing; No. 4 mixed, 33 1/4@33 1/2c, as to billing; No. 5 mixed, 33@33 1/4c, as to billing; No. 6 mixed, 32 1/2@33c, as to billing; No. 7 mixed, 32@32 1/2c, as to billing; No. 8 mixed, 31 1/2@32c, as to billing; No. 9 mixed, 31@31 1/2c, as to billing; No. 10 mixed, 30 1/2@31c, as to billing; No. 11 mixed, 30@30 1/2c, as to billing; No. 12 mixed, 29 1/2@30c, as to billing; No. 13 mixed, 29@29 1/2c, as to billing; No. 14 mixed, 28 1/2@29c, as to billing; No. 15 mixed, 28@28 1/2c, as to billing; No. 16 mixed, 27 1/2@28c, as to billing; No. 17 mixed, 27@27 1/2c, as to billing; No. 18 mixed, 26 1/2@27c, as to billing; No. 19 mixed, 26@26 1/2c, as to billing; No. 20 mixed, 25 1/2@26c, as to billing; No. 21 mixed, 25@25 1/2c, as to billing; No. 22 mixed, 24 1/2@25c, as to billing; No. 23 mixed, 24@24 1/2c, as to billing; No. 24 mixed, 23 1/2@24c, as to billing; No. 25 mixed, 23@23 1/2c, as to billing; No. 26 mixed, 22 1/2@23c, as to billing; No. 27 mixed, 22@22 1/2c, as to billing; No. 28 mixed, 21 1/2@22c, as to billing; No. 29 mixed, 21@21 1/2c, as to billing; No. 30 mixed, 20 1/2@21c, as to billing; No. 31 mixed, 20@20 1/2c, as to billing; No. 32 mixed, 19 1/2@20c, as to billing; No. 33 mixed, 19@19 1/2c, as to billing; No. 34 mixed, 18 1/2@19c, as to billing; No. 35 mixed, 18@18 1/2c, as to billing; No. 36 mixed, 17 1/2@18c, as to billing; No. 37 mixed, 17@17 1/2c, as to billing; No. 38 mixed, 16 1/2@17c, as to billing; No. 39 mixed, 16@16 1/2c, as to billing; No. 40 mixed, 15 1/2@16c, as to billing; No. 41 mixed, 15@15 1/2c, as to billing; No. 42 mixed, 14 1/2@15c, as to billing; No. 43 mixed, 14@14 1/2c, as to billing; No. 44 mixed, 13 1/2@14c, as to billing; No. 45 mixed, 13@13 1/2c, as to billing; No. 46 mixed, 12 1/2@13c, as to billing; No. 47 mixed, 12@12 1/2c, as to billing; No. 48 mixed, 11 1/2@12c, as to billing; No. 49 mixed, 11@11 1/2c, as to billing; No. 50 mixed, 10 1/2@11c, as to billing; No. 51 mixed, 10@10 1/2c, as to billing; No. 52 mixed, 9 1/2@10c, as to billing; No. 53 mixed, 9@9 1/2c, as to billing; No. 54 mixed, 8 1/2@9c, as to billing; No. 55 mixed, 8@8 1/2c, as to billing; No. 56 mixed, 7 1/2@8c, as to billing; No. 57 mixed, 7@7 1/2c, as to billing; No. 58 mixed, 6 1/2@7c, as to billing; No. 59 mixed, 6@6 1/2c, as to billing; No. 60 mixed, 5 1/2@6c, as to billing; No. 61 mixed, 5@5 1/2c, as to billing; No. 62 mixed, 4 1/2@5c, as to billing; No. 63 mixed, 4@4 1/2c, as to billing; No. 64 mixed, 3 1/2@4c, as to billing; No. 65 mixed, 3@3 1/2c, as to billing; No. 66 mixed, 2 1/2@3c, as to billing; No. 67 mixed, 2@2 1/2c, as to billing; No. 68 mixed, 1 1/2@2c, as to billing; No. 69 mixed, 1@1 1/2c, as to billing; No. 70 mixed, 1/2@1c, as to billing; No. 71 mixed, 1/4@1/2c, as to billing; No. 72 mixed, 1/8@1/4c, as to billing; No. 73 mixed, 1/16@1/8c, as to billing; No. 74 mixed, 1/32@1/16c, as to billing; No. 75 mixed, 1/64@1/32c, as to billing; No. 76 mixed, 1/128@1/64c, as to billing; 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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

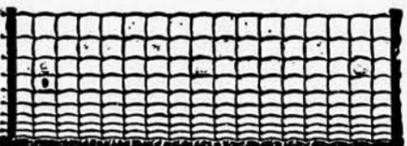
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, October 9, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction and erection of an additional wing and assembly room to the Kansas State Normal school at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after September 18, 1893. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidders if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before October 17, 1893. The right is reserved by the Board to reject any or all bids, and to waive any informality in any bid if it be 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 additional wing and assembly room for the State Normal school, Emporia, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas. Companies or firms bidding will give their individual names as well as the firm name with their addresses. The attention of all bidders is called to chapter No. 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts. All bidders are invited to be present at the opening of bids either in person or by attorney. WM. WYKES, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.

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 16, 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 Davis, 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 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful 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 be 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, Secretary. S. M. SCOTT, President.

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Great Dispersion Sale!

90 HEAD - THE WINDSOR SHORT-HORNS - 90 HEAD - WILL BE SOLD AT - Atchison, Kansas, October 11, 1893.

This offering will consist of choicely-bred Cruickshank, Butterfly and Orange Blossoms. Cruickshank-topped cows, heifers and young bulls. Catalogues on application. S. L. CHENEY, COL. H. D. SMITHSON, Auctioneer. COLUMBUS, KANSAS.

A Great Closing-Out Sale!

I WILL SELL AT THE FAIR GROUNDS, Atchison, Kansas, October 12, 1893, The ELMWOOD HERD of POLAND-CHINA HOGS, at public auction. This sale will include an extra fine lot of brood sows, from one to three years old, of as good types and breeding as are to be found in the country. Also a choice lot of sows, ten to twelve months old, one boar, twelve months old, and two grand breeding boars, Admiral Chip 7919 and Square Quality 7918, two as fine individuals and breeders as can be found in any herd in the West. Also the entire crop of spring pigs have been reserved for this sale. Catalogues on application. C. G. SPARKS, Mt. Leonard, Saline Co., Mo.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF SIXTY HEAD

PRIZE-WINNING SHORT-HORNS!

AT SMITH'S BARN, Lincoln, Neb., Thursday, October 19, 1893.

The sale will include the famous Cruickshank sire Imp. Scottish Lord 7761, the fine show bull Lord Waterloo 112749, the excellent Cruickshank cow Golden Empress 2d, the World's Fair first prize yearling heifer, Dora 6th (Vol. 38, p. 365), the entire second prize young herd, and many others of rare merit and desirable breeding. This will be a rare chance to get Scottish Lord stock.

TERMS: - Six months credit on approved note at 8 per cent.; for cash, 20 per cent. discount will be given. Sale will begin at 1 p. m., and will be positive and without reserve. For catalogues address Col. F. M. Woods, Auctioneer. B. O. COWAN, New Point, Mo.

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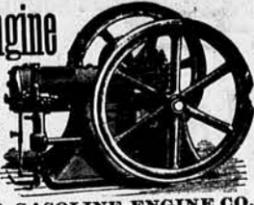
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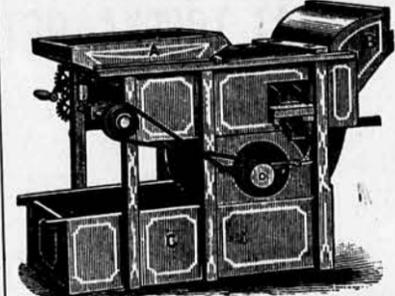
Has been in use since 1882. It is the Pioneer Steel Mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is the best, hence the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them! OUR STEEL TOWERS Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO. Arkansas City, Kas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD. To be Happy buy a DANDY STEEL MILL

With Graphite Boxes. Never needs Oil. The Dandy Steel Tower is a 4 Cornered Tower, and the strongest and best in the market. Will be sent on 30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely satisfactory can be returned to us, and WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS. We also manufacture the old Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peerless and Daisy Wind Mills, Pumps, Cylinders, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, &c. Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.



BUY ADAM'S PORTABLE GRANARY The only practical ready-made granary manufactured. SEND FOR PRICES, ETC. W. J. ADAM, - Joliet, Illinois.



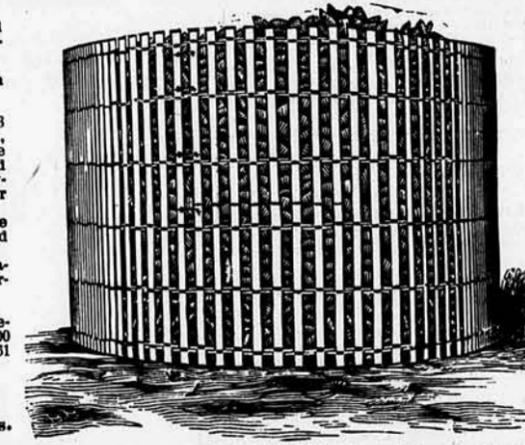
CLIPPER GRAIN AND SEED MILLS Clean your Seed Wheat from cheat and other weed seeds before sowing, on the CLIPPER MILL, and increase thereby the yield from four to six bushels per acre and also improve quality of wheat. The Clipper Mill will clean every kind of grain or seed. Send for price and description to F. BARTELDES & CO., General Agents, LAWRENCE, KAS.



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We manufacture a very large and heavy fence, suitable for corn-cribs, and it has Given Universal Satisfaction Wherever Used. It is 8 feet high, with pickets 3 inches wide and 3/4 inch thick, woven together with nine double strands of No. 12 1/2 steel wire, and about 1/4 inches apart. Being movable, they can be used for either permanent or temporary cribs. Below is a table showing the number of feet of fence required for any given quantity of grain. It is also the most desirable material yet manufactured for permanent horse and cattle corrals. Five hundred bushels will require about 87 feet of fencing; 1000 bushels, 49 feet; 1,400 bushels, 61 feet; 2,000 bushels, 73 feet. Price per foot 38 cents. Special Discount to Dealers.



Write for Circular and terms. WOODBURN FARM FENCE CO., 2836-40 Colfax Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

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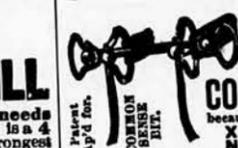
has no equal for rapid threshing separating and cleaning all kinds of grain, flax and Timothy. Seven sizes from 28 in. cylinder and 42 in. rear, to 40 in. cylinder, 62 in. rear.



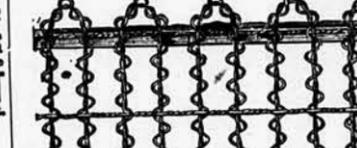
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will draw a heavier load, steam easier; use less fuel, than any other engine in America. Sizes 10-12-14-16-18 horse power, Wood and Coal or Straw-burners, as desired. Also Victory Self-feeders, Reliance Horse Powers, Weighers, Bagger Attachments, etc., etc. Manufactured by The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Write for catalogue.

G. J. FERGUSON, General Agent. KANSAS CITY, MO.



THIS BIT combines the BEST QUALITIES of other patent bits and will easily control the most vicious horse at all times. It is the COMMON SENSE BIT because it can also be used as a mild bit. XC Sample mailed \$1.00. Nickel 2.00. RACINE MALLEABLE IRON CO., J. P. DAVIES, Mgr. RACINE, WIS.



STEEL WEB PICKET FENCE 18 to 50 inches high. Also Hog and Field Fences, and Wire Fence Board. Write for circulars. DEKALB FENCE CO., 28 High Street, DeKalb, Ill. In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.



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EDITION OF 1893. Includes all the laws on the subject of elections, including the AUSTRALIAN BALLOT LAW, PURE ELECTIONS LAW, PRIMARY ELECTIONS LAW, With forms, and complete annotations of the Supreme Court. Everyone is interested and should have a copy. Only 25 cents.

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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:-I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with Blood Spavin. After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles. The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may publish this if desired. Very respectfully, ADAM BRITTAIR. Price \$1.00 per bottle. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



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 MILLET A SPECIALTY.
SEEDS Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.
 Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

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

WANTED—A fresh cow or good horse. Will give vocal and instrumental music lessons in exchange, by a first-class music teacher. Address "Music," this office.

FOR SALE—Thirty-four head of one and two-year-old steers. Price \$600 for the bunch. Bargains in all kinds of live stock and real estate. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

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

FARMERS—When in the city call at Frank Long's and get a good square meal for 25 cents. Kansas avenue, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Topeka.

300 SHEEP FOR SALE—The undersigned has about 140 lambs and 150 ewes for sale cheap or will trade for young cattle. Sheep are located at Spearville, Ford county, Kansas. J. G. Stauffer, Quakertown, Pa.

GOOD FARMS FOR SALE CHEAP.—One-tenth cash, balance nine payments at 6 per cent. annual interest. Several good bottom farms for rent. Live stock, farming tools and some cash to trade for equity in a good eighty-acre farm. For bargains see John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

POLAND-CHINAS FOR SALE.—A tippy lot of boars and sows, sired by McKinley 8777; he by Tariff Reform 4422; dam Friskey 11425; Tariff Reform by Free Trade. All dams equally well bred. J. R. Killough & Sons, Richmond, Kas.

WHEN IN THE CITY—Call at the Commercial and get a good square meal for 25 cents. Kansas Ave., between Fifth and Sixth streets. Frank Long, Proprietor, Topeka.

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

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WANTED—Young men and ladies to learn telegraphy and stenography. Personal instruction. Write for particulars. W. H. Jacoby, Topeka, Kas.

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

WANTED—To furnish farmers with help of all kinds, male or female, free. McPherson, 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY, FALL OF 1893.—Very fine forest tree seedlings. 300,000 black locust, 12 to 18, 18 to 24 and 24 to 30 inches. 150,000 Russian mulberry, 18 to 30 inches. 10,000 honey locust, 10 to 15 inches. 25,000 maple, 18 to 24 inches. 100,000 two-year hedge, No. 1. 750,000 one-year hedge, No. 1. Will give low figures on any of the above. Also 40,000 one-year grape vines, fifteen varieties, largely Concord. Everything in nursery line at bottom prices. Orchard trees and small fruits, etc. Write and state your wants and get prices. Wm. Plasket & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

FARMS AT LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.—Twenty acres up to 800, \$3 to \$15 per acre. No cyclones, droughts, floods, fires, chinch bugs nor grasshoppers. Excellent climate and healthy. Write to A. J. Mobery, Vienna, Maryland.

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

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200,000 Black locust, 15 to 18 inches high, at \$2 per M., and 100,000 two-year-old hedge, first-class, at \$1 per M. This offer will expire December 1, 1893. Reference—I refer you to any business man in Pawnee Rock. Pawnee Rock Nursery, W. M. Ziebler, Proprietor, Pawnee Rock, Kas.

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SEED WHEAT FOR SALE.—Jones' Winter Fife, Early Red Clawson, Dietz Longberry, Everitt's Highgrade, American Bronze and Golden Cross. Prices on application. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

WE ARE BUYERS—Of Meadow fescue or English bluegrass, clover and timothy seed. Mail samples and correspond with us. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

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

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

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

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 13, 1893.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by S. C. Junkins, in Burlington tp., one red heifer, 2 years old, slight crop off right ear, no horns, no brands; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 20, 1893.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by H. H. Greene, in Pleasant Valley tp., September 1, 1893, one large red steer, branded A V on left side and circle with X or crossed lines within circle on left hip; valued at \$15.
2 MULES—Taken up by Bart Eurlight, in Dexter tp., P. O. Dexter, September 2, 1893, two mules, one black and one brown with white hairs, about 5 years old.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. D. Hay, in Sedan tp., August 26, 1893, one bay horse, shod in front, left fore foot white, right hind foot white to ankle, about fourteen hands high, has some white in face; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Jesse Cox, in Shawnee tp., August 18, 1893, one red-roan cow, dehorned, crop off left ear, under-bit in right ear.

MARE—Taken up by F. C. Powell, in Mineral tp., one bay mare, five feet high, no brands, white and black spots on left hind foot, 7 years old; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 27, 1893.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. T. Chalfant, in Leoti to, September 2, 1893, one bay mare, about 4 years old, right hind foot white, small star in forehead, oval brand with perpendicular line through center on right side of neck, weight about 900 pounds.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, about 2 years old, white star in forehead, no marks or brands.

Anderson county—J. T. Studebaker, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by R. B. Hyde, in Ozark tp., one black muley steer with white spot back of left shoulder, about 2 years old.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

2 FILLIES—Taken up by C. W. Willie, in Crawford tp., two two-year-old iron-gray fillies, fourteen and fifteen hands high, one has three white feet, blaze face, and the other has small white stripe in face.

Woodson county—H. A. McCormick, clerk.

HEIFER—Taken up by Irene Toogood, in North tp., August 2, 1893, one speckled roan yearling heifer, no marks or brands; valued at \$10.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

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

DR. BYE,

Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

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 CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee For 5 Years and chain & charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the world for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write today, this offer will not appear again.
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SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS!

Political Days Will Bring Out the Best Speakers in the Different Parties.

Marshall's Military Band Will Give Concerts Every Day.

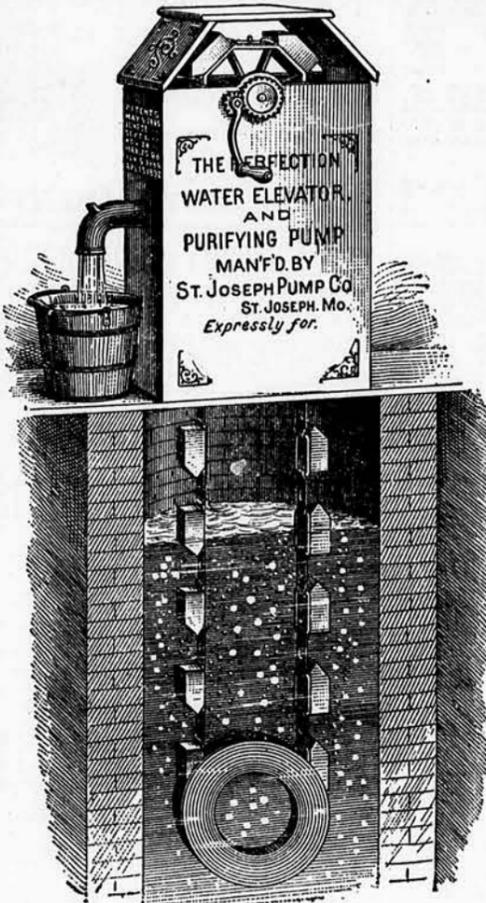
A Balloon Ascension and Parachute Jump every day of the week by one of the greatest Aeronauts of the World. Special Attractions from the World's Fair will be on the grounds. Nearly three hundred horses are entered in the sixteen great races and specials of the speed program. Greatest speed contests ever given in Kansas

HALF FARE ON ALL RAILROADS.

Send for special program giving full information; also for premium lists.
L. H. POUNDS, Secretary.

FARMERS, AS WELL AS ALL CLASSES, NOTICE! Did your Pump freeze up, or last summer did the water in well or cistern become foul? If so, buy at once a

CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



Which is Intended for a Fine Home, a Moderate Home, a Cheap Home.

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

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Column E-B-2, Agricultural Annex,
WORLD'S FAIR

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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- Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.
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- A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
- Witte Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
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- Cahill & Collins Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Or to the Exclusive Manufacturers,
ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,
 E. A. KING, Sec. & Gen. Man. St. Joseph, Mo.

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 fitness 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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It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.
TOPEKA LINED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.