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

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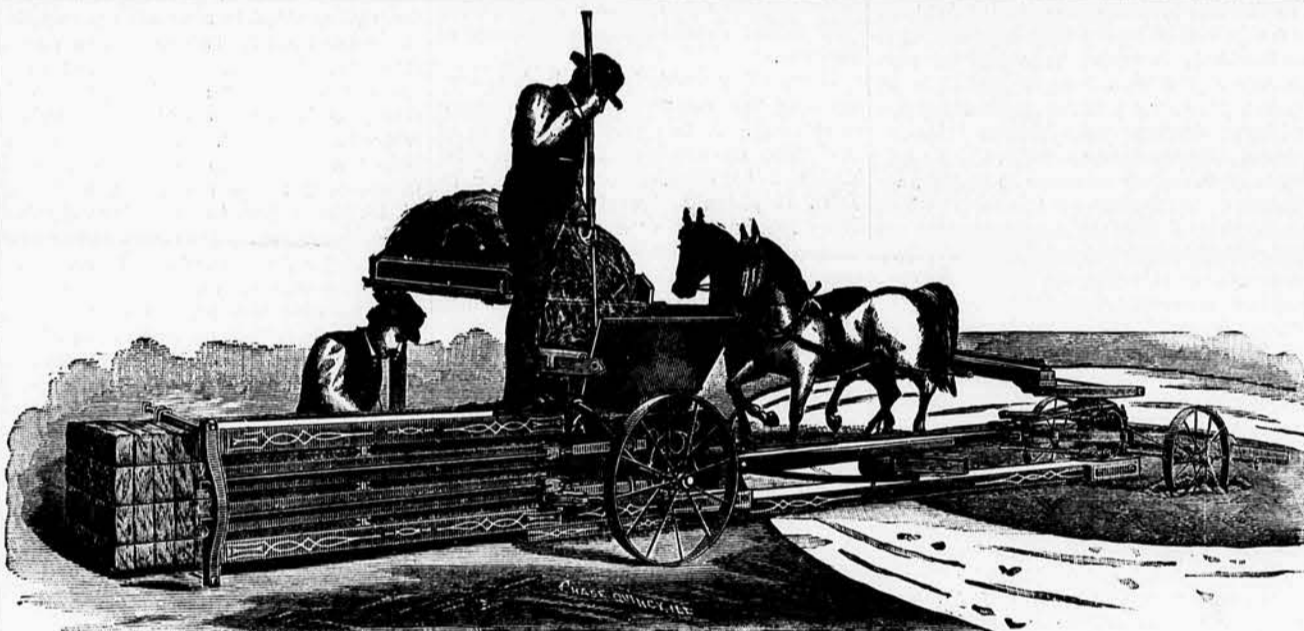
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SWINE.

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S. McCULLOUGH, Ottawa, Kansas. Breeder of Pure-bred BERKSHIRE SWINE. Stock for sale at all times. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

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

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DR. 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 spraying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office, Manhattan, Kas.

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T. A. HUBBARD Rome, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Two hundred head. All ages. Fifty boars and forty-five sows ready for buyers.

W. E. GRESHAM, Burrton, Kansas, Breeder of POLAND-CHINAS. Won six prizes, including first blue ribbon west of Mississippi at World's Fair. Stock all ages for sale.

NATIONAL HERD (Established 1845.) REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, CANTON, ILL., Have taken more and larger premiums than any other firm on any breed. 500 pigs for this season's trade. Send for photo card and prices, or come and see them. We are also breeders of pure-bred Percheron horses.

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Large English Berkshire Hogs Imported and home-bred prize-winners and prize-winning strains. Both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. Also Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Light Brahma chickens and Pekin ducks, and St. Bernard dogs. Illustrated catalogue of all free. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.

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

SHORT-HORN CATTLE Poland-China Swine, Bull Cochin Fowls. Inspection invited. L. A. KNAPP, Maple Hill, Kansas.

Agricultural Matters.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN AGRICULTURE.

By Secretary Martin Mohler, read before the Agricultural Congress at the World's Fair.
(Continued from last week.)

Many years ago it was discovered that wet lands could be drained and thus reclaimed by tiling. Tile, being earthen pipes, manufactured with a degree of porosity which allows water to pass through them readily, and being laid at a proper depth below, the surplus water in the soil passes gradually into the tiles and is thus carried off from the land, and in this way thousands of acres of the best lands in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and other States were reclaimed and they are now the most fertile and productive lands in the country.

In like manner it has been discovered that arid lands may be reclaimed on the same general principle, but in this case, the tiling being laid the same as for draining, except that they are laid nearer the surface, filled with water from the well or reservoir, and passing through the pores of the tiling the water is distributed throughout the subsoil in the field just where it is needed for the support of plant life.

The advantages of sub-irrigation over surface application of water are so apparent that no words are necessary to demonstrate it. The water is carried directly from the tank or reservoir in pipes underground and is distributed in the subsoil without any loss by evaporation, and by the well-known principle of capillary attraction is conveyed to the soil over the area which is tiled. One gallon of water thus applied, it is estimated, is equal in value in performing the functions of moisture in plant growth to three gallons by ordinary surface application. Again, when tiling is once laid there is no further trouble or expense in the transmission of water to the soil when needed, and the saving here amounts to considerable during the growing season over the expense necessarily incurred in surface application. Again, there is not only a great saving of moisture and money, but the water applied to the subsoil underneath the growing plant it is claimed is in the most favorable condition possible to promote plant life.

A Kansas scientist, who has given much thought to the subject of water circulation in soils, having demonstrated his theories in a large measure by experimental work, says: "The difference between water applied at surface by irrigation and that applied below the surface—eighteen inches to two feet—is, that in the former there is much water evaporated after the water is applied and the air has not free access to the soil and roots of plants for a day or two. In the latter, the subsoil is saturated thoroughly, the plant is never deprived of air, the surface soil is kept loose and fine, and there is comparatively small waste, as the water rises slowly when the cultivated soil is reached, the temperature of the soil is more uniform and growth of plant not varied by changes in supply of moisture, air and temperature. Sub-irrigation gives the ideal condition for plant life and growth."

The success of this system of irrigation and its superiority has been demonstrated by actual experiment in a number of cases in a small way. The most important illustration of the success of this plan is by Mr. J. L. Briggs, of Texas, who irrigated in this way from a seventy-foot well and wind power a fruit and vegetable garden, comprising twelve acres or more, with satisfactory results; and some of the more enterprising and progressive farmers of eastern Kansas, where rainfall is equal to that of Illinois, contemplate irrigating in this way or in whatever way may seem to be most advantageous, at least a fruit and vegetable garden, so that every year and every day in the growing season of each year they may have fresh fruits and fresh vegetables of their own growing to feast on and much to spare for their hungry friends in the cities.

Why should not every farmer in Illinois, or in the United States, who has

water available, have the necessities of life assured him every year of his life, regardless of rainfall, by the irrigation of a fruit and vegetable garden? The widely extended drouth of the past season gives peculiar emphasis to this vital question.

But you ask, "Does it pay?" Let me play the Yankee and answer the question by asking another. "Does it pay the Indiana or Ohio farmer to tile land to remove surplus water from his land and thus improve its productive value?" If so, then it more than pays to tile land to put water into the soil when there is a deficiency. It costs no more to tile land to put water into the soil than it does to take water out.

Any ordinary well, with a ten-foot windmill, which every farmer has or ought to have, will furnish sufficient water to irrigate a garden of three to five acres, and the plant to irrigate forty or sixty acres will cost about \$300. The tiling, laid, will cost from \$22 to \$25 per acre in addition.

When farmers in our country have irrigation plants by their doors, as they will have in time, they will be in a condition to compete with the city in building homes, beautifying them, enriching and ornamenting them with fruits and flowers and shrubbery in artistic style.

If farmers in our country would spend less time in drudgery and hard work and more time in embellishing their homes more richly in the arts of civilized life, they would be richer in what constitutes true wealth and the boys and girls would have less cause to leave the farm and seek their fortunes in cities. Less hours of labor among farmers and more time for recreation and sound literature is the demand of the age.

Now, a few words in conclusion, concerning the conservation of moisture in the soil. In the new agriculture of our time an important place must be assigned to Prof. Milton Whitney, of John Hopkins university, Maryland. His experiments in "water circulation in soils," first in South Carolina and later in Maryland, have given to the agricultural world practical results and new ideas in soil fertility and adaptation to various forms of vegetable life. The results of his investigations are of special importance to the West, as showing the action of water in various soils and the difference in capacity to retain water under different conditions of the same soil, and thus paving the way to a better knowledge of the soil we cultivate and better methods of handling so as to store and conserve moisture. Now, the philosophy of Prof. Whitney concerning the circulation of water in soils, is demonstrated to be true by actual experiments on the farm.

I will not attempt to give that philosophy at this time, but will state the important principles which are demonstrated to be fundamental in agriculture and which are in exact accord with Prof. Whitney's investigations. First, deep plowing and subsoiling increases the capacity of the soil to take in moisture rapidly and hold it. This is so because the loosening up of the subsoil, especially if compact, permits the water as it falls in rains to pass readily through the surface soil; and it is thus deposited down deep in the subsoil and its return to the surface by capillary attraction and escape into the atmosphere is very much slower than if the water were held near the surface. Hence it is that a given amount of rainfall thus deposited serves to keep up the life and vigor of a plant for a much longer period during a drouth than otherwise. Second, thorough and complete pulverization of the soil provides a condition in a high degree favorable to the germination of seed and the retention of moisture. Third, frequent and shallow cultivation of growing crops is necessary to best results. This is true because the loose and thoroughly pulverized surface soil serves as mulching and thus accomplishes two things—a lower temperature in the soil and less waste by evaporation at the surface.

Frequent cultivation, as stated above, prevents the formation of capillary tubes and delays the escape of moisture from the subsoil, the moisture being

thus held below and utilized by plant growth.

These are fundamental principles of conservation of moisture and they are proven, not only by Prof. Whitney in his experimental work, but by practical and observing farmers everywhere, to be necessary to the highest results in agriculture in all portions of the world.

Whether water is applied to the soil in the natural way or in some artificial way, as in irrigation, these principles hold good in varying degrees in all soils and in all countries of the world.

At one time it was said that "Cotton is King." At a later date it was said that "Corn is King." Still later it was said that "Gold is King. Now, floating from the mountain regions of America, down through the plains of Kansas and on to the Atlantic coast comes the cry, "Water is the Crowned King of the World."

A Very Small Farm.

Much has been spoken and written of late on the subject of "intensive farming," and that kind is spoken of as the agriculture of the future. The man who is cramped on 160 acres for room in which to spread himself, will not take kindly and readily to the idea that more clear money is to be made from better farming on a less area, and that more enjoyment of life results from a small farm well tilled than from gathering grain from a mixed patch of corn and sunflowers. But the element of land speculation which is an ingredient of every Western man's calculations, and often is considered the most important item of profit, cannot be at once eliminated in a country possessing millions of untilled acres of unsurpassed fertility. But intense cultivation is doubtless coming, and its approach is likely to be exceedingly rapid in the near future. We, therefore, present below a description of a very small farm—only three acres—on which J. M. H. Frederick, in *American Agriculturist*, is authority for the showing that a large product is obtained every year at little cost. He says:

"A notable illustration of what may be accomplished at a comparatively small cost from a small acreage is presented in the very successful experiment performed by Mr. J. B. Borst, of Greentown, O., the owner and manager of what is claimed to be the largest celery farm under a single control in the United States. His home, however, is on what he is pleased to call his 'Three-Acre Farm.' From these three acres, he modestly says, he believes he secures quite as good returns as do some farmers from ten times the acreage, and that, too, with an expenditure of labor which amounts to little more than that required by ordinary morning and evening chores. One of the three acres is occupied by the home, the outbuildings, the poultry yard, vegetable and fruit garden. From the remaining two acres three Jerseys are fed from the time the clover is large enough to cut in May until vegetation stops growing in the fall; and at times a considerable surplus is fed to the horses and hogs. Every fall one plot of two-thirds of an acre is seeded to wheat. This supplies a family of four with bread during the year. In the spring the remaining two plots of the two-acre tract—each two-thirds of an acre—are in clover, one giving its first year's crop and the other its second. The latter is cut first, and from it the cows are daily supplied with fresh, green food. When this plot has been gone over once, and the cutting of the second plot has commenced, the mowed patch is covered well with a compost of muck from the celery farm and with stable manure, and at once plowed. This is not later than the middle of June, and the plot is sowed to corn. By the time the second red clover patch has been cut the first time, the new crop at the side first mowed is again ready.

"The last of August the corn is right for feeding. From this, three horses and the hogs, as well as the cows, are fed until the ground is gain cleared, about the middle of September. After giving it a dressing of the compost, winter wheat is planted. In the spring the wheat plot is seeded to clover, and

by the time the sowed corn has all been fed the young clover has attained a strong growth. Besides providing food which is greatly relished by the stock, the fall cutting of the young clover frees the ground from the wheat stubble, which if left until the following season would be moldy, and therefore injurious to the feeding qualities of the clover. By his plan of soiling, Mr. Borst claims a superior quality of butter is made. The clean clover and pure water cause a longer, more abundant and more wholesome flow of milk than is possible with cows which are given the run of large pastures, pestered by flies in summer, grazing close for grass which has been tramped under foot, and quenching their thirst at slimy pools of stagnant water.

"On the acre of land on which the house and other buildings are located there are fruits of many varieties, an abundant garden, and a poultry yard in which nearly one hundred chickens and over a dozen ducks run—and all this without marring the beauty of the home, for the smoothly mowed lawn about the comfortable farm house is dotted with well-kept ornamental shrubs, and roses and other flowers in profusion. From the dairy, the poultry, the garden and the orchard, says Mr. Borst, the family of four is provided with all the necessaries of living, save the single one of wearing apparel; and quite often there is a very considerable surplus."

Cleaning Up For Winter.

There are not many Western farmers who keep their places cleaned up well during any season of the year. There are practically none who make any pretensions in that direction during the fall and winter. Even those who are scrupulously particular about the cleanliness of the corn fields in May and June, and who trim up the roadsides and hedge-rows in July, almost invariably allow nature to take her course throughout the remainder of the season.

As a consequence, a Western farm scene, especially in the vicinity of the buildings, at any time from October to April, is likely to look, as Bill Nye puts it, "like the breaking up of hard times." The ripened corn may hide the weeds on a portion of the place, and the fall-plowed grain fields may appear as limited areas of cleanliness; but above all else is a tangle of weeds and grass and miscellaneous remains. There is lambsquarter eight feet high in the garden, pig weed and fox-tail have overrun the strawberry bed, and each lane, road and field boundary is thickly lined with once strong and robust, but now dead and unsightly sunflowers.

Nor are weeds and other dead forms of vegetation the only items that disfigure the farm. An empty barrel has been blown out into the front yard, and has there collapsed, leaving hoops, and staves and heads to decorate the lawn and to cause passers-by to wonder, "What shiftless farmer stays here?" The poles on which the hog last butchered was hung are still in position between the house and barn, and from them dangle the rope and gambrel that were instrumental, if not in piggy's taking off, at least in his hanging up. The weather-beaten coops which lent the biddies and their chicks protection from rain and "varmints" during the summer remain where they last saw service, convenient to the kitchen door, having been rendered more unsightly than before by reason of having lost a portion of their slats and being overturned by the wind. The branches that were blown from the trees by the summer breezes have not been removed from where they first landed, and all about the place are cobs and pieces of boards and miscellaneous trash.

It would be a surprising revelation to those who have never tried it to discover how quickly such an undesirable state of affairs can be bettered. Two or three days of actual work—such work as one puts in plowing corn or harvesting—will work such a reform as will make the farm appear worth \$500 more than before the general cleaning up. That amount of work will suffice to plow the garden—a profitable operation aside from its effect in

improving the appearance—to mow and rake into piles for burning the tangle of weeds along the edges of the fields, and to gather and dispose of the litter about the house and barns. All this may not bring in any direct and immediate cash return, but it will pay tenfold in the satisfaction attendant upon having the place look as though some one lived there.

December Work.

This should be the finishing-up month. Be sure that there is shelter for every animal on the farm.

Plow as long as the condition of the ground will admit.

With the ground plowed manure can be hauled out at any time.

A good sled will be very convenient when there is snow on the ground.

Sell off sufficient stock so that the rest can be wintered in a good condition.

So far as possible all fattening stock should be finished up this month.

If a part of the feed is stored up outside, if possible feed it first. It will lessen the waste.

In nearly all cases it will be best to feed the poorest feed first, saving the best for the latest feeding.

Plan the feeding of the stock so as to save time, and also so that the animals can have their meals regularly.

Look over the past season's work, and, if possible, see where mistakes have been made, and plan to avoid in the future.

During the winter is a good time to cut and pile up under shelter sufficient wood to last through at least the growing season.

Pruning can be done at any time that the trees are not frozen. Cions may also be cut for grafting and stored away for use later.

Whenever the ground freezes hard, mulching should be done and the extra covering applied on the fruit and vegetable pits.

Before the month closes make an inventory of the farm stock, feed, implements, in fact, everything you own, and see how you stand, financially.

If there is a farmers' institute held within a reasonable distance, plan the work so as to attend. You may get some profitable points about your work.

If you cannot find it convenient to keep accounts of the different farm operations, commence at least with the beginning of the year to keep a cash account.

Many a farmer makes hard times for himself by leaving his stock and his implements exposed to the winter storms while he talks hard times in the country store.

Keep the stock out of cold rains. All classes of animals can stand dry cold much better and with less injury than wet. Standing in cold wind is almost as injurious.

The average farmer that keeps stock to consume the greater part of the farm products will find plenty to do in winter looking after the feeding and comfort of his stock.

In cold weather all young and growing animals are easily stunted, and it will always pay to take a little pains to keep thrifty. A stunted animal never makes as good an animal as it would otherwise.

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

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

It will equal if not surpass the great Centennial.

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

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

Memphis Route! Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

On December 23, 24, 25, 30, 31 and January 1 the Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis railroad company will sell round-trip tickets between all stations on its lines at rate of one fare, with minimum rate of 50 cents, return limited to January 3. On December 19, 20 and 21 this company will also sell excursion tickets at one fare to points in Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, with limit of thirty days for return. On dates last named and for the special accommodation of sportsmen and home-seekers, round-trip tickets at one fare (with thirty-day return limit) will be sold to points in Missouri and Arkansas east of Springfield, from Lamar and stations north and west, including the Clinton division north of and including Clinton. J. E. LOCKWOOD, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas City.

The Stock Interest.

Stock that Utilize Waste.

Sheep and hogs may be considered as utilizers of waste upon the farm. The sheep eat weeds that other animals reject, gather them for themselves and enrich the land where they are kept. The swine will eat food of nearly all kinds that would be rejected by anything else, possibly excepting hens, and they will leave behind them a rich legacy in the form of fertilizer for the land. And both convert all they eat into profitable products. But it does not follow because of this that farm animals are only scavengers, or that the best results are obtained by using them as such. What the farmer wants in live stock is a machine that will take the raw material produced on his farm and convert it into manufactured goods. He can utilize the weeds, briars and all other by-products in doing this, but as by-products, and not as staple food. The most successful stockman is a heavy feeder.—*Rural World*.

Straw Stack Stables.

In all grain-growing localities the most comfortable and cheapest stable for stock, according to *Colman's Rural World*, is made by building the straw-stack at the time of threshing on a platform supported by posts standing about ten feet above the barn yard level. The posts may be made lower if it is calculated to throw out the manure. Left to run over it at will, cattle, horses and sheep will trample down a good deal of straw, which with their droppings will make an excellent manure. The trampling will keep it from heating to any great extent, and the liquid excrement will also be saved. When thrown out in spring the manure will accumulate to the depth of three or four feet. The stable straw stack may be indefinitely extended by putting other posts near the stack and covering with straw the spaces between them. No man with plenty of straw need let cattle suffer from cold. Exclude the out door cold and the internal heat from food and breathing will keep animals warm.

Stick to Sheep.

Because of apprehended tariff legislation, there is a general tendency in the open range and the mountain country to abandon the sheep industry, which is the mainstay and most profitable branch of the animal industry in that region. Such action is an unfortunate mistake and will result in unnecessary loss to those States and Territories, as well as to the sheep-owners.

The latest reports on wool state that trade shows a fair amount of activity, sales being quite liberal, although transactions hardly reach the volume of last week, says "Bradstreets." The fact that woolen mills are being started up induces manufacturers to get a little of the raw material on hand, and this has resulted in liberal sales. Fleece wools are firm all along the line, with offerings in sight considerably reduced. Values in the interior are held above a parity with Eastern markets, causing supplies to come forward slowly. Territory grades have met with the best movements, purchases of this grade during the week being 2,000,000 pounds. While prices for this grade can be quoted no higher, the sale of 5,000,000 pounds during the past two weeks has tended to bolster up weak spots. Australian wools are dull.

The tariff bill pending will result in an extension of domestic manufacturing and Western wools will be more in demand than ever by manufacturers for blending with the foreign wools. It must also be remembered that in the grain-raising States fine-wool sheep are being replaced with the mutton breeds, therefore all the better for range flock owners. There is no question that free wool may work a present hardship, but it will not last long. The efficient flockmaster that sticks to sheep is a sure winner on the Western ranges.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

From Barber County.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will try and give you a report of how things are getting along down here on the Medicine river.

We have had nothing to rattle, only dry bones and dry land, but thanks to the delegates to the irrigation convention held at Wichita, the clouds formed and it is raining to-day, and will save our wheat, which looks sick.

Stock is mostly sold and shipped out. A good many shoats for sale yet. We are feeding wheat. I am all sold out of Poland-China male hogs. My sales have been good. My Short-horn and Jersey cattle are doing nicely on wheat pasture. Next week I shall try to go up to Maple Hill and buy some stock of Mr. Knapp, or Mr. Cook, of Wichita, as I must have the best. As a bull or boar is half the herd, the best is none too good.

May go to the "Strip" on a hunt, and kill a bear, as "we must have meat." Before I go, if some of the breeders who advertise in the best stock paper in the West—the KANSAS FARMER—will drop me a card, I will stop and call on them, if they have something good, right up on top, for sale. Will at least write up my trip when I arrive home for the KANSAS FARMER.

I think your issue of two weeks ago was outdoing yourselves—so many good things. How we all enjoyed it.

ELI BENEDICT.

Medicine Lodge, November 26, 1893.

Rush Registration.

This is the season for posting the farm accounts for the year and recording young breeding stock.

During the next thirty days the great majority of the breeders of improved stock will file for record with the Secretaries of the respective pedigree associations applications for the registry of stock dropped in 1893.

The more prominent stud and herd book associations, with scarcely an exception, have adopted rules for the payment of an extra, or penalty fee, in case the owners neglect to record their young stock prior to January 1, succeeding birth.

The rule providing for the penalty fee has accomplished the desired result in prompting interested parties to complete the registration of their stock when all the necessary data is fresh in mind.

The very limited number of patrons of the pedigree records who neglected to register their stock prior to the adoption of the penalty limit and have continued to oppose the extra fee rule would have no reason for further complaint if the societies in interest would adopt the liberal policy outlined in the following resolutions, adopted at the late annual meeting of the American Clydesdale Association, viz.:

WHEREAS, A number of the patrons of the association have requested a further opportunity for completing the registration of their breeding stock of stallions and mares at rates in force prior to the adoption of the rule providing for a penalty fee; and

WHEREAS, Said requests are based upon the claim that due notice was not received of the date of the enforcement of said penalty fee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That for the thirty days ending December 31, 1893, eligible Clydesdale stallions and mares foaled prior to January 1, 1893, owned by bona fide breeders, be admitted to record upon the application of said owners at the following rates, viz.:

Stallion or mare owned by a member of the association, \$2 each.

Stallion or mare owned by a non-member of the association, \$4 each; provided, that a further charge be made to members and non-members of \$1 on each stallion or mare owned by a party not having a complete set of the seven volumes of the American Clydesdale Stud Book.

Southdown Sheep Notes.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In addition to the large cash premiums that the American Southdown Association offered at the World's Columbian Exposition, special premiums of the four first volumes of the American Southdown Record were offered in the several States and in the Canadas for two recorded Southdown lambs—one ram and one ewe. Believing that these offerings have been a benefit to the Southdown interests in that it has placed these sheep prominently before the people, and their reputation for hardiness and the best quality of mutton thus brought to the attention of

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farmers and small stock-growers, it is with particular pleasure that the American Southdown Breeders' Association has sent a set of the volumes of its Record to the following breeders, who won these premiums in their respective States: W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb.; C. C. Shaw & Son, Newark, Ohio; F. W. Barrett, Wadsworth, N. Y.; John Jackson & Sons, Abingdon, Ont., Canada; Robert Shaw & Sons, Glanford Station, Ont., Can.

Breeders in other States than those above mentioned, who were successful in this competition, should make early application to the Secretary of the American Southdown Breeders' Association for the volumes of the Record to which they may be entitled.

Membership in the American Southdown Breeders' Association is continually growing and applications for registry of animals for Volume V. of the Record, indicate that that volume may be sent to the printer about January 1. Breeders are taking advantage of the rule lately adopted that permits the registry of the lambs dropped in 1893 at one-half price, provided they are recorded before January 1, 1894.

The veteran Southdown sheep breeder, Hon. C. M. Clay, White Hall, Ky., in writing of the increased interest in Southdown sheep, says: "I am glad to believe that the future of the magnificent Southdown is on the road to a higher and wider appreciation and usefulness in the world. Our thanks are especially due to Mr. S. E. Prather for the faithfulness and work of love which he has rendered our cause." J. G. S.

Florida.

"Beauties of the East Coast" is the title of a magnificently illustrated book giving desirable information relative to the famous winter resorts of Florida. It is the most attractive description of Florida resorts and scenery ever published. Copies of the book may be had by calling at the Grand Junction ticket office, Kansas City, or will be mailed free. Address J. E. Lockwood, General Passenger Agent Memphis Route, Kansas City, Mo.

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

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The Farmer's Forum.

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

THE SLAVE-POWER AND THE MONEY-POWER.

By C. W. Cram, M. D. Condensed from the Literary Digest from a paper in the Arena, Boston, November.

That the present condition of our country, industrially and politically, is decidedly alarming, all good citizens must admit. And they must desire, as clearly as possible, to understand the difficulties in the way between us and a general diffusion of happiness and prosperity. To achieve this purpose we must think for ourselves and study the cold facts of impartial political history. Subsidized editors, or other interested persons, should not be allowed to warp or shape our opinions or prejudice our views.

When the constitution of the United States was framed, there was a strong desire in all parts of the country, both north and south, to liberate all slaves. Virginia not only voted to accept the constitution, but prohibited the importation of slaves. Even before the constitution was made, in 1787, when Congress organized the Northwest territory, the vote to prohibit slavery was unanimous.

It was not long, however, before a new life was infused into slavery. This turn of the tide seems to have been simultaneous with the establishment of the first national bank in 1791. This moneyed institution opened a national purse and gave a strong impulse to speculation; and, as ownership of black labor was the only monopoly outside of the bank interest, it appeared to offer the capitalist the most lucrative way of investment.

Previous to the administration of President Jackson, the South had thoroughly amalgamated all its interests with slavery. John C. Calhoun, the leading exponent of the institution, responding to the fullness of the fact that slavery was capitalized labor, espoused the cause of the bank in the financial legislation of Congress.

The money power, with its malign influence in our republic, is as old as the constitution. Hamilton, as the leader of the Federalists, fastened upon the people, through unconstitutional legislation, the British system of finance. This system is the specie-basis system, that had its origin with the Bank of England in 1694. It is the pretended use of money with the legal quality of money left out, the bank holding one dollar in gold for the redemption of about twenty dollars of the "promise-to-pay" paper that it loans to the people. It is a law of finance, that in proportion to the amount of money circulating will be the amount of business transacted and the rate of prices paid. In view of this, the banks, having a monopoly of the right to issue paper money, can increase the issue and expand the currency to an extent that makes speculators wild in the promotion of illegitimate business schemes. Then they can call in their loans and refuse to make new ones, and, by greatly contracting the currency, wreck enterprise and create a wide-spread panic in all business pursuits save that of banking. With business at a standstill the bankers can foreclose their mortgages and make purchases at low prices; then, again, they can put out more money, inflate prices and sell their purchases at a large profit. Wages, the demand for labor, the price of farm products, the condition of trade, the spirit of enterprise—all are directly or indirectly at the mercy of the coterie of men who issue the currency and direct the finances of the country.

That the founders of our republic, fresh from the bloody fields where they had buried the political dominion of King George III., should look with complacency upon the kingly monster of coin-credit finance, invite it here and submit to its soulless domination, is without parallel as an act of egregious folly and stultification.

President Jackson killed the national bank, but that did not destroy the life of the monster of credit-coin finance. When the civil war came, to meet the need of money for purchases of war

supplies and the payment of soldiers, the government issued government notes directly to the people with whom it was dealing. This was by law of Congress, and the notes were made a full legal tender. True American policy this was, the only policy contemplated by the constitution.

Bankers and capitalists, however, wanted something else. Other men's necessity is simply their opportunity. War, with its most direful carnage, has always opened up to them a pecuniary feast. The horrors incident to mangled flesh and bodies dead, that appall a brave but sensitive and conscientious manhood, are to them only mental stimulants—harbingers of the golden millions they hope to reap as war's ungodly taxes. So, as soon as the bankers could formulate their plan, they pressed upon the administration a demand for a complete change in financial methods. To them the constitution was null. Their demand was the scream of the tigress.

These men wanted a national banking system and a funding system adopted. That this scheme might sparkle in its brilliancy from their point of view, they demanded the demonization of greenbacks. This plan was carried out—a plan, the most colossal ever known, for public robbery. For the bankers it meant a profit of hundreds of millions, aye, billions upon billions. Since the close of the war the money power has had an unbroken march of conquest. If we give to Congress a close but impartial view, we shall see but one purpose—to legislate to make the rich master richer and the poor worker poorer. The law of the income tax was the only exception of importance, and this was repealed as soon as the capitalists could marshal their lobby for that purpose. Year by year, the centralization of power adds force to its menace, and the prospective laws contemplated by our present Congress rise above all others in their approach to imperialism. We have put down slavery of one form only to offer our necks for the yoke of another.

Now, "What will you do about it?" Civilization, honest purpose, brotherly fellowship, preservation of chartered rights and service to God—all prompt us to heroic efforts at relief.

What is the one thing most needed? An honest and intelligent vote. Black slavery was toppled over and its power forever erased by red-handed war, but the ballot-box is the avenue through which we should attack and overthrow the money power and free ourselves from the curse of white slavery. This purpose makes necessary an amended constitution. There must be a new deal. New men must come to the front about whose shibboleth there is no uncertainty—men who cannot be bribed or palsied with a cry of alarm.

Twenty-five years ago we cut off a branch of this tree of evil. May a true Christian endeavor speed the day when its gigantic body shall be uprooted and destroyed!

Boston's Great Review.

[From Boston Daily Traveller, Saturday, November 4, 1893.]

The November Arena, which lies before us, is strong, able and invigorating. It closes the eighth volume of this review, whose career has been so remarkable, and whose influence has grown to be a potent force in our country. The superb courage, the catholicity of spirit and the cordiality with which it has received the advance guard among the world's thinkers finds no parallel in the history of magazine literature. While employing talent fully as learned and scholarly as that represented in any other great review, it has as a rule avoided discussions of problems not vital in character, while its influence has always been thrown against class privileges, entrenched injustice and outgrown ideas.

Another brilliant feature of the Arena for 1894 will be a series of papers setting forth the "Aims and Objects of the Higher Criticism," by leading orthodox scholars of Europe and America, who stand with Prof. Briggs. The opening paper will appear in the December Arena. It is written by the great Oxford Professor, Dr. William Sanday, LL. D., D. D., A. M., who is recognized as one of the most profound students of sacred literature in England. Dr. Sanday will be followed by R. F. Horton, A. M., the eminent author and lecturer, who was called from London to deliver a course of lectures at Yale college the past winter on the "Higher Criticism." A third paper has been prepared for this series by Rev.

Washington Gladden, D. D., and others will follow by scholars equally eminent. A third feature will be a series of papers on "Indian Occultism," by Heinrich Hensoldt, Ph. D., a German scientist who has spent ten years in Ceylon, India, Thibet and Burmah. The opening paper of this series will appear in the December Arena; it is entitled "The Wonders of Hindoo Magic." Vital political, economic and social problems will appear in the following series, embracing discussions by the most able and live thinkers of the age: (1) Short Talks on the Land Question, embracing twelve short papers on this great problem by leading specialists; (2) Ideal Republican Measures, embracing a series of papers on the Initiative, Referendum and Proportional Representation; (3) The Nervous and Arterial Systems of the State, a series of papers by Rabbi Solomon Schindler and other leading thinkers on governmental control of railways; (4) The Present Aspect of the Money Question, the light of European and American history, a number of brilliant papers by students of finance; (5) The Slums of our Great Cities and How to Abolish Them.

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Personal.

If the gentleman who told a fellow passenger on the train that he should "fence his whole farm with The Page, just as soon as he could afford it" will communicate with the undersigned at once, he will hear something greatly to his advantage. If you need fence, get particulars from the

PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich

The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—I write you, hoping that through the FARMER you will be kind enough to give me a prescription that will relieve me in a very short time of some thirty pounds or more of surplus flesh. Though I am rapidly increasing in flesh, it is worse than useless to attempt dieting, for I find it quite impossible to control my almost ravenous appetite. I am quite distressed about it, and as I may leave here soon I ask that, if possible, you kindly answer in the next issue of the FARMER.
McPherson, Kas. F. H.

Obesity is not always, but often, a disease. So with leanness. Neither condition is pleasing to its possessor nor attractive to the beholder. Fat people wish they were lean. Lean people wish they were fat. So light complexioned people wish they were dark and the dark-skinned pine because they are not fair. Thus it occurs that most people are hard to please and few contented with self. The author of humanity seems to have tried his level best to create the widest possible range of states and conditions that could be brought within the general rules and regulations of physical existence. To have gone farther would have probably broken the model and converted humanity into something else. But you say, "all this has nothing to do with my case." Not much, but something. The constant worry of mind over what in their desperation fat people often term their "monstrosity" does much harm. It only enhances the condition. If you have a bad headache and sit down and think and fret and worry about it, it is almost sure to get worse. If you scold about a toothache, it is pretty sure to give you some extra twinges out of revenge. If we fat people see any one looking at us and they don't at once explain it we are very apt to imagine they are secretly execrating us for our elephantine proportions and lack of beauty. We are all very touchy about our shape, size, complexion and contour. If we lean people become the center and focus of somebody's gaze, we straightway conclude they are mentally comparing us with a string, a broomstick, a cane, a rail or a match, and in our excitement over it we can almost hear them say, "Fat as a match," and that cuts like a sharp scimitar. And such lean thinking and keen worrying makes us more lean and keen in our touch with humanity. If we fat people grow morose and glum over what we fancy is the unjust mental criticism of our shape by those around us, we shut off some of the valves of elimination and thereby store up more adipose. Oh, if people could only be truly careless and indifferent to their size and form or complexion and manners, what a glorious thing it would be! What happy, smiling faces we might meet on all the streets and highways! If none of us had a burden of mind to carry, the burden of flesh or bones would cut but little figure in our lives.

My advice in this matter will be very hard to follow, and I doubt if you or anybody else can do it. It is, first and foremost, quit worrying about the matter. You didn't make yourself and can do very little in the way of re-making yourself, and doubly so since you admit that you have too little self-control to say to your appetite, "Stand here while I go yonder and pray!" If you had that strong self-command which Comaro, the Venetian, had you would do with your appetite what Joshua did with the sun, command it to stand still at any part of the day. When you had eaten just enough to repair the waste tissue of the body, you would stop there and treat your appetite just as the sensible mother does her child that wants sugar or "pieces" all day long. She says: "My dear, you cannot have any more until dinner time." And that settles it. The child fusses and possibly whimpers a little, then goes off to play and forgets that it was hungry. A mind that cannot control a refractory appetite would not do to place in command of an army or a steel-clad battle ship. The subordinates would be all the time in command. Comaro found that after ruling his appetite for a time it became a very obedient and faithful servant and ceased to be a master, and he did a tremendous amount of work after he was 90 years old. At 40 he was given up to die because his appetite commanded him. Then he took command of the appetite and at 95 he wrote: "I find myself at 95 in the possession of health and vigor and in perfect command of all my faculties." Reduce the sources of your physical revenue and you will get rid of all the surplus in your physiological treasury, and you will need no gastronomic bankruptcy law afterwards, either. If you will simply eat only to live, and not live to eat, you will command the conditions of good health and fair proportions, and about

Thanksgiving day, 1893, will be a good time to begin. Let the lean kind of humanity eat the fat turkeys and fat gravies and hydro-carbonaceous foods which only produce heat and fat in the body. Eat every day and every meal a little less than your unbridled appetite asks for, and keep on eating less and less until your body is compelled to burn up a fair amount of the carbons and fats and oils already stored up and your clothing will begin to give you room to breathe and move and you will begin to feel lighter in body and mind. Grant did not take Richmond in a day. You will not conquer your appetite in November. But by next November you can send your photograph to the Family Doctor, alongside of one taken the day your resolution is taken, and if the difference is not pleasing to all concerned call on him for a Christmas dinner.

A great many drugs have been proposed and many experiments made for the cure of obesity. None of them have been very successful. Nearly all the so-called anti-fat remedies have been harmful and injured the patients while stripping off their fat. The popular one to-day is Phytolene, the concentrated juice of the pokeberry. But it must be borne in mind that all drugs are poisons and act injuriously when crowded hard enough to obtain the primary or toxic effect, and so far as known that is the drug effect that must be attained to reduce fat.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.:—Our little girl, aged 8 years, is troubled with incontinence of the urine. It gives us no special trouble except at night. She has had more or less trouble for almost two years. Sometimes almost free from it, and at others worse. Has lately had some pain and burning sensation when voiding the urine. She has very good general health, and except in this annoying feature is a very robust, hearty child. We have tried several prescriptions, but have failed to get any relief. Please answer through the KANSAS FARMER.
S. G. PHILIPS.
Arkansas City, Kas.

After 4 p. m. restrict the drink and only allow a light supper, without meat. Give, on retiring, one drop of the tincture of plantago major. If that does not entirely relieve the trouble in two weeks, give half drop doses at night of belladonna.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—We have a boy, 17 years old, that has a curious wart-like sore on the bottom of his left foot, rather under the front or wide part of the foot. It started some four years ago, just like a seed-wart, and at times (say every four or five months) will protrude or stick out, and will finally come out and leave a little cavity, and then begins to grow back again. It does not swell much but is painful at times. We have treated it with salves and liniments, but to no purpose. Please prescribe through the old KANSAS FARMER, and very much oblige.
J. J. ROBINSON.
Council Grove, Kas.

A surgical operation that will remove the wart and all its roots, so-called, will make a permanent cure, as it will for all warts. That is by far the best treatment. It heals promptly and with very little suffering. Burning them out with caustics is an old and barbarous method, which creates great suffering and very slow recovery, but many people are foolish enough to prefer it.

Our Illustration.

Owing to the protracted droughts in so many grass-growing sections, the prospect is for a good price for hay this winter. Year by year the grass-growing industry is becoming more and more profitable, and it promises to increase yearly in value. The city market is becoming annually greater, and it is opening up a new and lucrative business besides the raising of grass, viz., the business of baling hay. To the Kansas City Hay Press Co., much of the credit is due for the excellent results to be received from this business, on account of their Lightning Hay Press, of which the illustration on our first page is a representation, and which is so well known in most grass-growing districts, as being so excellent a machine. Its manufacturers claim for it the largest feed opening, the shortest stroke, the lightest in draft and easiest in handling, as well as the most rapid in operation and strongest and most durable in construction. It certainly seems to be all it is recommended, and it is a pleasure for us to add our editorial indorsement, not only for the Lightning Hay Press, which so many of our readers are so well acquainted with, but for the firm as well, who have for years been engaged in the manufacture of these machines and are ever willing to fulfill any engagements entered into. They make the broad guarantee that their Lightning Press shall give perfect satisfaction in every respect, and sell their goods on that warranty. We suggest that if any of our readers are interested in haying machinery of any description they will do well to correspond with the Kansas City Hay Press Co., of Kansas City, Mo., who will be pleased to mail one of their complete catalogues and quote bottom prices on presses, rakes, stackers and other haying goods.

The danger in allowing milk to stand too long is that it makes bitter butter.

Chicago Produce Market Review.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER under date December 2:

Butter—There is a good demand for choice makes of creamery, both on local and shipping account, and the price is very firm at quotations given. Choice, quick-flavored creamery, 27 to 28 cents; fair to good, 24 to 25 cents. There seems to be considerable creamery on the market which is mottled and lacking flavor, and such is hard to dispose of at from 23 to 23 cents. The best makes of dairy are in good demand at 23 to 24 cents; fair to good, 18 to 20 cents.

Eggs—The supply of fresh eggs still continues very light, and all offers are taken readily at 23 cents per dozen. As usual at this time of year the cold storage eggs constitute the bulk of the offers and such range from 17 to 19 cents per dozen for fair to choice brands.

Veal—The demand still continues quite active for large, well-fatted veal at 7½ to 8 cents per pound. The greater portion of receipts are of medium weight and thin in flesh and these range from 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Game—Owing to the cold weather and the near approach of the holiday trade game has advanced of late and the demand is good. Prairie chickens, dark birds, \$4.50 per dozen; light birds, \$3.75 to \$4.00; partridges, \$4.50; quail, \$2; mallard ducks, \$3.00 to \$3.25; teal, \$2.00 to \$2.25; jack rabbits, \$3.50 to \$4.00 per dozen; small rabbits, \$1.50.

Poultry—There is considerable activity in the poultry trade just at present and since Thanksgiving receipts have been very light and the market firm in consequence. Choice turkeys, 11 to 12 cents per pound; ducks, 10 to 12 cents; geese, 9 to 10 cents; chickens, 7½ to 8 cents.

Potatoes—Owing to the cold weather, which is unfavorable for shipping potatoes, they are held quite firm and receipts are light. Choice varieties, well-assorted, 62 to 63 cents per bushel in car lots on track; fair to good stock, 58 to 60 cents; mixed varieties, 55 to 57 cents. Indications are for higher prices in the near future.

Dressed Hogs—Receipts are very light and good dressed stock sells readily from \$6.50 to \$7 per cwt.; coarse and staggy, \$5.50 to \$6.

Hay—The market is steady and the price has varied but very little for some time. Receipts are light at present, and dealers look for higher prices shortly. No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; mixed timothy, \$9 to \$10. Choice upland prairie, \$8 to \$9.

Farmers, Attention!

A \$20,000 stock of World's Fair furniture has been sent to me for slaughter. I can, and will, sell you blankets, sheets, pillow cases, iron and wooden beds and bedding at less than half original cost. Chamber suits way down. All furniture as good as new. Come and see me.
J. H. DENNIS,
Under Hamilton Hall, Topeka.

For \$9.50 I will sell direct to farmers a Feed Grinder that can be attached to any windmill, grinding for stock or family use. This is a good mill and a big bargain. Send for circulars.
L. P. ALLEN, Rock Island, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.—To reduce our over-stock of Silks and Satins, as an advertisement, we will send, for thirty days, five yards for \$2, ten yards for \$4, and twenty-five yards for \$8. Address with stamp for sample and state color desired.
L. Hartwell, Box 851, Marshall, Mich.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list.
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THE LATEST, BEST, CHEAPEST.
Took first premium over four of the leading incubators at State fair. Investigate it. Hatches the largest percentage of eggs. Ask for valuable matter on hatching and rearing chickens.
SUNFLOWER INCUBATOR CO., UDALL, KAS.

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The best because the most simple; a few minutes attention a day will keep it running. Most economical; guaranteed cost of running is one cent per h. p. per hour.
WEBER GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
For Catalog. ad. Drawer 951, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant, richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch pay our sample price, \$3.50, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you one free. Write at once, as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. Address
THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO.,
334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

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THE NATIONAL MFG & IMPORTING CO.,
334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

THIS IS THE BLANKET
all fattened and torn, Which was bought last Winter; you see how its worn. It was sold by a man with a smooth, easy way, Who said "That's as good as any 5/A."
There is a lesson in this for every man who wants a new horse blanket—bright men profit by the experience of others. If you don't care how long a blanket wears, or how it looks, the "just as good" kind will probably suit you. But if you want a blanket that will last for years, and always be a credit to you and your horse, you can only be suited with a genuine 5/A. This mark is on every blanket. It is an absolute guarantee of value.
Sold everywhere. Made only by **WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.**

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Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No—It is incurable; 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. PEEKE F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

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In the famous James River Valley, So. Dakota, FOR SALE EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP Will take Live Stock in part payment on any of these lands. People living on RENTED farms, desirous of improving their condition, can obtain information FREE that will assist them, by writing **S. W. NARREGANG, Aberdeen, So. Dak.**

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This is no mere prescription, but a treatment of genuine remedies, absolutely free to any sufferer; perfectly harmless but working like magic. Address
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Gateway to Life.

Why should we weep for those who die?
They fall, their dust returns to dust;
Their souls shall live eternally
Within the mansions of the just.

They die to live, they sink to rise,
They leave this wretched mortal shore;
But brighter suns and bluer skies
Shall smile on them for evermore.

Why should we sorrow for the dead?
Our life on earth is but a span;
They tread the path that all must tread,
They die the common death of man.

The noblest songsters of the dale
Must cease when winter's frowns appear,
The reddest rose is wan and pale
When autumn tints the changing year.

The fairest flower on earth must fade,
The brightest hopes on earth must die;
Why should we mourn that man was made
To droop on earth, but dwell on high?

The soul, th' eternal soul, must reign
In worlds devoid of pain and strife;
Then why should mortal man complain
Of death, which leads to happier life?
—Alfred Tennyson.

Looking Upward Through the Shadows.

Looking upward through the shadows,
Though th' eyes be veiled in tears,
Though the heart in secret sorrow
Trembles in its fears.

Looking upward through the shadows,
When the sunlight fades away;
Waiting through the hours of darkness
For the perfect day.

Looking upward, sometimes dreaming,
Dreaming of a bygone time,
When the heart in springtime gladness
Bowed before its shrine.

Looking upward, though the springtime
In its beauty has gone by;
Waiting, though the shadows deepen
And death's hour draws nigh.

Looking upward, sweetly resting,
As though in peaceful dream;
Through the dark and misty shadows
Sunbeams brightly gleam.

Looking to a hope eternal,
When the shadows fade away,
When the sunlight, in its beauty,
Reveals the perfect day
—Ida E. Hutchings.

HOW TO MAKE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

Sisters of the "Home Circle:" Having left Goodland about six weeks ago, I had received only one copy (November 15) of the FARMER. Not seeing any letters in that, I had concluded our "circle" had disbanded again, but this morning I received a bundle of papers from my nephew, containing one of October 18, so I see you are all somewhere.

Mrs. Joselyn, I agree with you about reading; but that is something I always find time to do, and occasionally find more time than good reading matter, for I have left my good neighbors of Goodland, with whom I used to exchange reading matter, and am here where there are no neighbors and friends as yet.

"Englishwoman," you have sounded the key-note when you speak of making Christmas presents, for therein lies my "forte." And maybe you, like myself, have five little ones to make Christmas merry for. To my mind, a tree affords the most pleasure, and is more cheaply prepared. Any thing, to glitter on it, will please the "small fry" as well as though 'twere real gold. We have a shoe-box full of walnuts covered with tin-foil, already prepared for our tree. Also a large star and several small ones, two or three balls, a long string of red yarn, with shoe-buttons strung on about three inches apart, the buttons covered with tin-foil; some little pieces of pasteboard, an inch square, covered the same. Thread a large needle with bright yarn, string on one, tie a loop about two inches long, then string on another, and so on, about four inches apart. These things make nice, inexpensive decorations, and the children can make these while you are doing the things they cannot, and are not to see till they are ready.

My oldest daughter and I have several paper dolls made, which are quite pretty. Any pretty face on any card will do. If you can't cut the body without a pattern, keep a look-out in the papers, and you will find one, a shoe at least, and if the foot is a good shape the rest of the body won't matter. Tissue paper does nicely, but any thin goods is nicer. Sew some little artificial flower in their hand, or any little article, an old thimble with a ball, or an empty acorn gilded.

I know several people who are carrying pocket pin cushions of the little girls' make. Take two circles of cardboard the size of a No. 1 lamp chimney, cover with pieces of plush, then sew together with silk twist, stick the edges full of good pins, and they will come handy often. The many things to make out of cookie dough are too numerous to mention. Popcorn balls. Don't

forget to get some prunes and cloves to make turtles to decorate their Christmas cake, or one on a frosted cookie is nice.

I don't think it pays to make too many things that are easily destroyed. If you are at all handy with saw and hammer, you can soon make a whole set of furniture out of small packing-boxes, which won't cost you much, if anything. A doll-cradle, table, a variety of chairs, stove, rocking-chairs, and so on, in fact, as soon as one thing is done you will think of another.

If you can't afford a good large doll, I would get one of those 12-cent dolls that are printed on cloth, like the cats were. Little "Gee" was so taken up with "Topsy" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" play, that I intend to make her a rag doll, as near an imitation as I can. I think children enjoy a large doll, even a rag one, better than a small one. If a child has a nice large doll head with the shoulders broken off, place a piece of stout muslin over the neck, then stuff the head full of rags, inside the muslin, then it can't be pulled off, and it can be easily sewed onto the body; and with new clothes that dolly would be as dear as a new one.

You can make most of the candy at home, too.

India lawn, at 7 or 10 cents per yard, makes the cheapest handkerchiefs I can find. They are soon hemmed on the machine. Then get them all the things they will need that you can at that time, and I assure you, you will have a jolly time.

Our little ones are learning some recitations and songs.

I will make the girls a cap out of thick pink paper, with a star on top, something similar for the boys, and they will last all through the holidays. I once made a banjo with a round pasteboard box, with hair-wire for strings, which was highly appreciated.

A few tissue-paper flowers helps to make the tree look gay.

Make balls, bats, bow and arrows for the boys, also wooden swords, and tall caps. Most little girls would like a pair of moccasins to wear in the evening. A boy would like a good leather whip, a sled, a pair of home-made mittens, or a pocket-book.

Now, Mistress Editor, if this is too long, cut it in two as many times as you please.

Now, let's all join hands and "circle" to the FARMER.

With best wishes to all.

Mrs. OLIVE FERGUSON.

Chickasha, I. T.

The Book of the Fair.

Part six of this work has just been issued by the Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago. Among the many superb illustrations in this number are perfect pictures of the Austrian, Italian, Norwegian, Belgian and Russian sections, besides many beautiful ones of portions of other exhibits. The view of Lion fountain, obelisk and grand basin occupy the whole of page 204 (12x16 inches), and this picture alone is worth many times the price of part six. Surely no better work can possibly be made which will so perfectly perpetuate the memory of the many beauties of the great World's Fair.

How She Tells a Story.

It is marvelous how a woman will spin out the story of some occurrence that a man would dismiss in a half-dozen words, says the Boston Transcript. She will fondle it as if it were a precious baby; she will crowd it with incident, and enter into particulars with a minuteness that is simply appalling. And she will tell the same story, with all its particularity, a dozen times a day if she be given the opportunity, and to the same persons, indeed, if they will allow it. The fact is, woman is a talking animal, and she talks ungrudgingly. Man is either too mean or too lazy to speak fluently. Helacks imagination, also—the imagination that thinks many words are equivalent to much matter. With woman, on the other hand, to talk is to live. Her vocal organs need no spur, no lubricant; they work—no, not work, but play—automatically and without friction. For example, a woman has seen a horse run away and deposit its driver by the side of the road. Hear her:

"Oh, such a terrible thing I saw to-day! It makes me shudder every time I think of it! I really don't believe I shall ever get over it. It was perfectly awful. What was it? I'm almost afraid to tell you; it will shock you, I am sure. Well, I had been thinking that I would go shopping the first pleasant day—you know what weather we've been having; it has been rain, rain, right along, and there hasn't been a decent washday for I don't know how long. Just as we turned into Washington street I saw the people rushing frantically toward the corner. I wondered what it was all about, and I told Mrs. Smiddle, who was with me, I guessed it must be fire, but she thought it was a procession. What a funny idea, wasn't it? I thought so at the time, but of course she didn't let on; you know what a touchy thing Mrs. Smiddle is. I began to look around for the fire engines. I thought it was funny I didn't hear the bells clanging. All of a sudden a horse and



THIRTY MILLION CAKES.

Thirty million cakes—of what, pray?
Were they eaten in one day?
Were they cakes of Indian batter,
Making fat men grow still fatter?

Thirty thousand thousand cakes!
Is there any griddle bakes
Buckwheat cakes to that extent?
If so, where d'you think they went?

Thrice ten million cakes of what?
Could any cook have served them hot?
How much butter 'spose it takes
To butter thrice ten million cakes?

Thirty million cakes, I hear,
Made and sold within a year.
You were one that bought, I hope,
For these were cakes of Ivory Soap!

Once it's tried, it stands confessed
By all who use it—as the best!
Forty million cakes, I hear,
They hope to sell another year!

R 13.

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a wagon came tearing down the street. My heart was in my mouth in a minute. 'For the Lord's sake,' I said to Mrs. Smiddle, 'what are we going to do? We'll all be killed.' She had turned as white as a sheet, and I didn't know but what she'd faint away right there. Just as the horse got opposite to us he ran up against a post or something and fell flat on his stomach. The wagon was smashed all to pieces and the man was thrown out and killed, they said, but I don't know for certain. As I told Mrs. Smiddle at the time, I was so frightened I didn't know where I was or what I was doing. I asked a policeman if the man was killed. He looked at me a moment and then said: 'What did you say, madam?' So I asked him again and then he told me yes, the man was killed. It was

an awful thing, and I was so excited, and so nervous that I thought I should drop. I told Mrs. Smiddle that I was just as frightened as I could be, and she said she was never so frightened in her life."

Mrs. EDITRESS:—In a "pinch," the woman in Chelsea could get her coal by saying:

"Matilda, try and hump yourself—
Get a move on you like a shuttle—
For I'm in need of lumps of coal,
And bring them in the scuttle."

Hoping this poetic mania may not reach our 'Circle,' I remain,
CREEDE.

The first two weeks of the life of a calf is the important period, and success at that stage determines the future success in rearing them.

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Is the only Baking Powder free from Ammonia, Alum, or any other adulteration. Hence the only Wholesome One.

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Cake that is light, sweet and retains its moisture is desired,

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is indispensable and incomparable.

Its higher leavening power makes it more economical than any other, and it never disappoints.

The Young Folks.

The Old Horse.

Aye, sell the old horse if you will;
 For he is broken down
 And weak with years—why care for that?
 There's plenty in the town
 To take his place, to do his work,
 To go the pace he went
 By day or night, in rain or shine,
 Until his strength was spent.

He never stopped to reason why,
 To ask that th's be done,
 Or that he knew his duty,
 He did it on the run.
 He served his master as he best
 Knew how to serve—and now
 Go sell him; he is loyal and
 Will ask not, why or how.

A horse is not a sentiment;
 He cannot think or speak
 Or vote; then why protect him when
 He's worthless, old and weak?
 For him no starry banner floats
 On every breeze that blows;
 For him no pension comforts come
 When years his labors close.

Aye, sell the old horse, if you will;
 He will not ask you why,
 Nor make complaint, when he is turned
 Adrift to starve and die;
 But faithful in his labors still,
 As when they were begun,
 He will not care; he is content
 With duty bravely done.

ABOUT HISTORY.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Your clipping in "Home Circle," November 15, from the Des Moines Leader, anent the English language, etc., needs some criticism. The Saxons did not "engraft their language, laws and religion" upon the ancient Britons. Doubtless, whilst massacring and driving that unfortunate people into Wales, Cornwall and Brittany in north-west France, they saved most, if not all, the younger women for wives. To this day, any traveler will notice the difference between the modern Welsh in Wales and the Anglo-Saxon in the adjoining counties.

It is quite true, as the Des Moines Leader says, that the Saxons and Danes were merely different tribes of the same race—but hardly Germanic—though allied. They were both Scandinavian. The nearest representative of the "Saxon," so-called, in modern times on the European continent is the Friesland, in the north of Holland. Of the "Danes," of course, the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians of the present day.

There is one very curious error in the Des Moines Leader article, and that is, that the Normans who conquered England under William I. were "French." This statement is nearly absurd, as was taught us in the schools when I was a child, forty years ago, viz., that the Saxons came from the modern Saxony, in the heart of Germany. That error was got rid of a good many (I forget how many) years ago. The Normans were "Northmen," as their name, even, shows, who conquered the province of Normandy, in Gaul (old France), and settled there, so that the conquest of England by them was merely another irruption of a similar race. No doubt the Normans had adopted to a great extent the old French language, but that did not make them a Latin race. I think it was Henry II. who restored the use of the Saxon tongue, which, by the way, was not "English," but only a portion and root of English, so that the time that Norman-French was the legally favored tongue was not so very many "generations," as the Des Moines Leader talks about.

With regard to the days of the week, they are certainly all of Norse origin. One was stated to be of Latin origin, but that one was not specified by the Leader aforesaid.

The most curious piece of information (?) in that article, I leave to the last. It is this: "The Normans had early felt the encroachments of the Romans." If this sentence were transposed, and the Romans put for Normans, and vice versa, there would be some truth in the remark, for the "Vikings," in their galleys, ravaged the coast of Italy, and even conquered Sicily. As it is, I would suggest that the Leader writer consult some modern text-book on the subject before he again enlightens our dark minds. Yours faithfully,
 I. BROWSE-OLDREIVE.

The thanks of the readers of "Home Circle" and "Young Folks" are due to Mr. Browse-Oldreive, whom we know to be good authority on English customs, language and laws, for calling attention to the matter, which, otherwise, might have been passed over without a thought. The study of history is always interesting, and to us everything pertaining to the "mother country" which furnished us our language, a goodly share of our laws, and possibly our "single gold standard," should command our thoughtful attention. But when we contemplate the almost impossible-to-be-accomplished task of writing correct history, even in modern times, when we have every facility of telegraph, newspapers and truthful politicians to lend assistance, (for instance, the late bloodless war in "Bleeding Kansas," of which several very "truthful" histories are even now com-

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Henry M. Stanley.

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The Youth's Companion.

pleted, and each differing very materially from all others), how can we wonder that every fact was not recorded, exactly, 1,373 years ago this last summer in that country now called England, when they had the extreme opposite of a bloodless war—when the ancient Britain country was made Saxon. Green, in his history of the English people, says: "We know little of the incidents of these conquests. * * * Gildas, the one writer of Britain, has left us with a strange disappointment. * * * We look in vain to his book for any account of the life or settlement of the English conquerors." Perhaps it would be useless to argue, at this time, to what extent the Saxons "engrafted their language, laws and religion upon the ancient Briton." If they did all Brother Browse-Oldreive says they did, it must have amounted to very nearly what the article in question asserts.

As to the next objection stated, viz., that the Saxons and Danes were not Germanic, we will quote again from Green. He is an English authority, you know, and strictly reliable, having been "examiner in the school of modern history at Oxford." Speaking of this conquest by the Saxon-Dane:

"What strikes us at once in the new England is, that it was the one purely German nation that rose upon the wreck of Rome. * * * The new England was a heathen country, and the religion of Woden and Thunder triumphed."

The next objection raised is to the statement that the Normans who conquered England under William of Normandy were "French."

Now, it must be admitted that this is not wholly correct, neither is it correct to say that the Northmen conquered Normandy, for they did not. They conquered the people of the northern portion of France, and then named that region Normandy, and it was still a portion of France. Rollo, the chief of the Northmen, was made Duke of Normandy, and the cyclopedia (Appleton's) tells us that the new duchy soon rose to be one of the most prosperous provinces of France. Cyclopedia Britannica coincides with the statement. Now, Rollo set up housekeeping in northern France (Normandy) in 912, with the daughter of the King of France as his wife, for whom and his duchy (which, in fact, he had before conquered) he exchanged an "oath of fealty" to King Charles, and consented to be baptized. Now, the eighth successor of Duke Rollo, 150 years afterward, was "William the Conqueror." It is pretty fair to call those Normans "French" after they had lived 150 years in France, especially as the cyclopedias above referred to tell us "the Normans adopted the language of the conquered province, but greatly modified it." If we were to read what Brother Blackstone has written concerning the laws the French-Normans established in England, it is barely possible we would conclude that the Des Moines Leader article which we copied was not so very far astray, for they gave us the "law-Latin," which shows quite plainly in the laws and court usages of England "even unto this day."

As to the statement that the name of one of the days of the week is of Latin origin, we can only fall back on the authority of the cyclopedia already referred to, and be informed that Saturday is Saturn's day, and was called by the Romans *dies Saturni*, in honor to an ancient mythical deity of Italy.

A Domestic Failure.

She was a young wife just married from boarding school, one of the lovey-dovey order, and although educated in Boston, didn't know beans from any other vegetable. Hence this dialogue with the cook:

"Now, Briddy, dear, what are we to have for dinner?"

"There's two chickens to dress, mum."

"I'll dress them the first thing. Where are their clothes?"

"Holy Moses, mum, they're in their feathers yet."

"Oh, then serve them that way. The ancient Romans always cooked their peacocks with the feathers on. It will be a surprise to Hubby."

"It will that, mum. Sure if you want to help, you could be parin' the turnips."

"Oh, how sweet! I'll pear them two and two in no time. Why, I had no idea cooking was so picturesque."

"I think, mum, that washing the celery do be more in your line."

"All right, Briddy. I'll take it up to the bathroom, and I've some lovely Paris soap that will take off every speck."

"Thank you, mum. Would you mind telling me the name of the asylum where you were eddicated? I think I'll have to take some lessons there myself if we be goin' to work together."

WITHOUT THE



BOW (RING)

it is easy to steal or ring watches from the pocket. The thief gets the watch in one hand, the chain in the other and gives a short, quick jerk—the ring slips off the watch stem, and away goes the watch, leaving the victim only the chain.

This idea stopped that little game:

The bow has a groove on each end. A collar runs down inside the pendant (stem) and fits into the grooves, firmly locking the bow to the pendant, so that it cannot be pulled or twisted off.

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 THE CURE FOR CATARRH GOLD IN HEAD
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Every business man and every professional man, every manufacturer who makes a success of his calling, takes and reads some journal devoted especially to the interests of his calling. So, also, the farmer who keeps up with the profession is a close reader of the farm paper devoted to the interests of his avocation in his section of the country.

There are many inquiries for the proceedings of the Wichita meeting of the Kansas Irrigation Association. It is expected that these will be published in pamphlet form, and that copies will be available for those who shall have paid their membership fee of \$1 to the Treasurer of the association, Hon. J. F. Greenlee, Hutchinson, Kas. All residents of Kansas are eligible on payment of the fee.

A farmers' institute will be held in the court house at Oberlin, Thursday and Friday, December 14 and 15, 1893. The Kansas State Agricultural college will send its representatives in the persons of Mrs. Kedzie, Prof. Household, Dr. Mayo and Prof. Mason. The meetings will be held Thursday evening, Friday morning, afternoon and evening (four sessions). Able papers will be read and able speeches delivered.

The amount of money estimated as necessary to carry on the government for the fiscal year 1894-5 is \$411,879,041. This amount may be considerably swelled by the time the various appropriations shall have been made, for there is nearly always considerable "exchange of work" among members of Congress, which results in increasing various appropriations, notably those for "rivers and harbors," "coast defenses," and "naval construction."

What to read and how to get it these hard times is a question to be answered for 1894 in every well-regulated family. To be prepared for this the Kansas Farmer Co. has made arrangements with leading publishers of the country to fill its orders at wholesale prices. Further, we have so organized our forces that the work of ordering can be done with very little cost to us. Indeed, this cost is so small on each order that it is not worth considering, and we make no charge for it, but give our subscribers the full advantage of the lowest prices at which the publications are sold at wholesale. From our list it is possible to provide a first-class magazine, a literary journal, any newspaper, a supply of standard books, etc., in connection with a subscription for the KANSAS FARMER with surprisingly little money. Before making any purchases or subscribing for any journal write for our lists and save money.

Congress convened in regular session on Monday, December 4.

MORTON AND FARMER ORGANIZATIONS.

It was our intention to comment at length on Secretary Morton's address before the Agricultural Congress at the World's Fair, but the preamble and resolutions of Capital Grange, which appeared in the KANSAS FARMER last week, so fully express our sentiments that further remark is almost unnecessary. That the Secretary of Agriculture views the ordinary tiller of the soil as "very well in his place," and that place "at his work and no back talk" to "statesmen," is fairly to be inferred from the part of the address which has been most criticized. There are in this country a good many people who, like the Secretary of Agriculture, oppose farmer organizations indiscriminately, but are willing as a compromise to consent that the farmers come together for social purposes and to discuss methods of farming, but seem to think that questions of statesmanship are for others. Well, farmers have acted a good deal on this theory, and what shall we say of the condition into which the "statesmen" have got the industrial interests of the country? It may be that, had farmers and other producers taken the political management of their own affairs into their own hands, they would have made matters no better than they now are. It is true, however, that in times past, where nations have had crises to face, they have called upon the sons of the soil for wisdom, and they have seldom called in vain.

But the Secretary objects to organizers of associations of farmers and to the consideration of political questions by farmers in an organized capacity, and he especially singles out Granges and Alliances as sinning in this respect. Without discussing the question as to these organizations, it may be merely noted that there is less of political organization among farmers than any other people in the United States. The policy of those who seek to manage the political affairs of the country without the honest and efficient help of the farmer, is to keep him from so organizing as to be an effective force in politics. Doubtless the farmers' interests would receive more consideration at the hands of statesmen if, like manufacturers, they should concentrate their forces by organization.

THE FARMER AND THE WILSON BILL.

Last week the KANSAS FARMER gave to its readers a statement of the salient features of the proposed new tariff law, together with comments on its provisions by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the committee having the preparation and management of the measure in charge. The bill has since been published and widely read and commented upon by friends and foes. In general it will be supported by the party proposing it and antagonized by the party which gave the country the McKinley law.

It is worth while to notice that the labor of preparing the new measure—the Wilson bill—was divided among several sub-committees, giving to each member those parts of the schedule in which his constituents are directly interested. Thus Chairman Wilson, of West Virginia, represents especially the iron and coal interests. Mr. Stevens, of Massachusetts, has his entire fortune invested in textile manufactures and represents the greatest textile manufacturing interests in the United States. Mr. Bynum, of Indiana, represents the district embracing the center of the plate and window glass industries. We have looked in all reports to find a farmer in any way connected with the preparation or presentation of the measure, but find him not.

The bill shows, however, an attempt to conform to the Democratic platform. It greatly enlarges the free list, which is a step in the direction long advocated by the KANSAS FARMER. This enlargement is without proper discrimination, as will appear further on in this article. To this criticism is to be expected the stock answer, which is unanswerable, viz., that in the construction of a tariff schedule it is impossible to satisfy all interests.

Very few agricultural products have

ever under any schedule received any enhancement of the price on account of the tariff levied upon them. This is owing to the fact that our fields have always yielded more of their products than the people of the United States have consumed so that the farmer has had to seek the markets of the world for his surplus and to compete in price with the products of the poorest paid labor of the world and with the best equipped farms. Two notable exceptions to this are observed in hides, which were protected until the duty, about \$2 per hide, was removed by the McKinley law, and wool, on which the McKinley law reduced the tariff and the Wilson bill proposes to abolish it. Hides have, since the enactment of the McKinley law, had to compete in the open market, our own included, with the products of the wild cattle business of South America; and now as soon as the Wilson bill shall have been passed producers of wool will have to compete with Australia in our own markets. This might not be considered a hardship worthy of notice by the uncompensated farmer were it not that the Wilson bill provides first, that wool, hair, etc., improved or advanced beyond its original condition by the use of machinery or the application of labor, or both, shall be subject to a duty of 15 per cent. ad valorem. Second, that on like material, valued at not more than 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 25 per cent.; valued at over 35 cents per pound, the duty shall be 30 per cent. Duties are fixed on manufactures of wool as follows: On woolen and worsted yarns, 30 per cent.; valued at more than 40 cents per pound, 35 per cent. ad valorem; on woolen or worsted cloths, shawls, knit fabrics and other manufactures, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, buntings and goods of similar description or character, 40 per cent. ad valorem; on cloaks, dolmans, jackets, ulsters and other outside garments for ladies' and children's apparel, 45 per cent. ad valorem.

It thus appears that the farmer must sell his wool in competition with all the world; but when he buys the manufactured product of his flocks he is limited in his choice of markets in which to purchase by a tariff 15 to 45 per cent. on the cost of the goods in favor of the American manufacturers. So also ready-made clothing of foreign make will have to pay a tariff of 40 per cent. before it can be sold in this market. This is a reduction from the 65 per cent. of the present law. It is also noticeable that iron is dutiable under the Wilson bill at a rate which may be deemed protective. Public speakers and writers have long been accustomed to lament the tendency of Americans to lease the farms and the congestion of population in the cities. Perhaps the above glimpse at how the law favors this movement would have spared these philanthropists their tears.

An important feature of the Wilson bill is that it substitutes ad valorem for specific duties wherever practicable. Theoretically ad valorem duties are the fairest but the difficulties in the way of securing correct valuations and the consequent openings for fraud are a serious objection to this method.

What will be the ultimate effect, upon the prosperity of the country, of the proposed changes in the revenue law, most of which changes are in the direction of reductions, is a matter of dispute between the partisans of the McKinley law and the partisans of the Wilson bill. That industries which have been beneficiaries of the high tariff of the past must suffer dullness from the removal of that guard against competition can scarcely be doubted. That a better and more stable prosperity will result from the proposed changes is held by the President and his party.

The quantity of wheat now in farmers' hands is estimated to be less than on December 1, by at least 110,000,000 bushels. Some estimates place the amount at 125,000,000 bushels less than at this date last year. The amount in elevators, etc., called the visible supply, is about 8,000,000 more than at this date last year, so that our present supply is 102,000,000 to 117,000,000 bushels less than one year ago. The

crop of this year has been variously estimated and has been placed by careful statisticians at 410,000,000 to 440,000,000 bushels. Placing the amount at 425,000,000 bushels, and adding thereto the quantity of the old crop available at the close of the last crop year, say 75,000,000, we have 500,000,000 bushels as the amount available for the year commencing July 1, 1893. Placing the domestic requirement at the figures usually assumed, viz., 368,000,000 bushels, and adding thereto the amount exported, estimated at 85,000,000 bushels, we have 553,000,000 bushels as the amount for consumption and already exported, leaving a balance of 72,000,000 bushels, an amount less than the surplus carried over from last year. Exports are now running about 2,000,000 per week, and if kept up for the remaining thirty weeks of the present crop year will run the reserve down to the low figure of 12,000,000 bushels. This is a depletion of reserves such as has not occurred during recent years. The realization of these facts has doubtless had something to do with the recent upward turn of the wheat market.

THEY CONTENT FOR THEIR INTERESTS.

In order that farmers may be informed how vigorously the organs of other industries fight for a fair show in the tariff deal, we reproduce an extract from the leading editorial in the organ of the American sugar refiners, viz., *Willet & Gray's Weekly Statistical and Sugar Trade Journal*. It says: "The present protection is the equivalent of 13 per cent., the 1 cent [of the Wilson bill] reduces it to 6 per cent., and the actual protection of 18½ cents reduces it to 4½ per cent. If anything more than this statement is required to show the injustice of this protection it can be found in other parts of the tariff bill which taxes all the materials, machinery, implements, etc., which enter into a sugar refinery, anywhere from 20 to 30 per cent. or more, and further, we are unable to find any other manufacturing industry that the bill reduces to anywhere near 4½ or 6 per cent. of protection. The sugar schedule can scarcely be called "tariff for revenue only," but is rather an attack upon a selected industry for other than tariff motives, and as such will receive decided opposition in one or other of the houses of Congress.

"We wish to impress this fact upon the minds of Congressmen: In framing the sugar schedule the Ways and Means committee could not have had in mind to limit the possible injury to the American refiners to such injury as would result from putting them in close competition with the refiners of other parts of the world, for the committee in preparing the schedules for such materials as are indispensable to the construction of a refinery have made the rates of duties prohibitory.

"So that the sugar schedule of the tariff bill forces American refiners to compete with the world in their manufacture, while other schedules of the bill close the door for the construction and operating of refineries in America as cheaply as in other countries.

"The report is just received that a great many new sugar factories are being erected in Germany. In one state alone seven new factories are nearly completed. Factories can be built for at least 30 per cent. less cost in Germany than in America, and can be operated at 50 per cent. less cost of labor, as compared with wages paid here."

The Wilson bill leaves raw sugar on the free list, but the refiners who have established an immense monopoly under the protection of the McKinley and former tariffs, fight vigorously at the prospect of having to compete with foreigners with the bare advantage of \$4.50 per hundred on their product, and urge that the machinery, etc., which they use is protected, and that therefore it is a hardship to reduce the refiners' protection as proposed. If farmers should make this kind of a kick in favor of their interests they would be denounced as cranks and as meddling with that which they do not understand and ought to leave to statesmen.

The Mint Report.

WASHINGTON, December 1.—The Director of the mint has submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury the report of the operations of the mint and assay office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893. The value of coinage executed at the mints during the fiscal year was: Gold, \$30,038,140, silver dollars, \$5,343,715; subsidiary silver coins, \$7,217,221; minor coins, \$1,086,120; total, \$43,685,178.

Imports of gold, \$22,069,380; of this \$6,074,899 was United States gold coin. Exports of gold domestic coin and bullion, \$102,337,537; foreign coins and bullion, \$6,629,298; total, \$108,966,755.

Imports of silver, \$34,293,999; exports of domestic silver, \$24,625,409; foreign, \$17,322,403; total, \$41,947,812.

The amount of silver bullion offered for sale to the government during the year aggregated \$98,467,890 fine ounces. The amount purchased was \$54,008,162 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374. The average paid per fine ounce was 60.843 cents. The amount of silver offered from July 1 to November 1, 1893, was 19,957,000 fine ounces, and the amount purchased, 11,918,658, costing \$8,715,531.

The total amount of silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 168,674,682 fine ounces, costing \$155,931,002; the average price per fine ounce was \$0.9224. The coining value of the total amount purchased (in silver dollars) was \$218,048,431. The total number of silver dollars coined under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 16, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was 36,087,285. The seigniorage coinage on the same was \$6,977,098. The balance of silver bullion on hand November 15, 1893, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, was 140,494,825 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,280. The stock of metallic money in the United States July 1, 1893, is estimated to have been: Gold, \$597,697,685; silver, \$615,861,484; total, \$1,213,559,165.

The amount of money in active circulation, exclusive of the amount held by the Treasury, is stated as \$1,596,701,245.

The report contains a table exhibiting the approximate stock of gold, silver and uncovered paper money in the principal countries of the world, aggregating: Gold, \$3,901,900,000; silver, \$3,931,100,000; uncovered paper money, \$2,700,000,000. The amount of gold and silver used in the United States in the industrial arts during the calendar year 1892 is estimated to have been: Gold, \$16,726,408; silver, \$9,106,540.

The coinage of the world for the calendar year 1892, is stated to have been: Gold, \$167,917,337; silver, \$143,096,239. The production of precious metals in the world during the calendar year is estimated to have been: Gold, \$138,861,000; silver, \$196,458,800.

The Director reviews the course of silver since 1848. The causes of the depreciation, he says, were the demonetization of silver by Germany, and Scandinavian states; the suspension of its coinage by the Latin union, Netherlands, Austria, Hungary and Russia, and the increased production of the metal, this last being the most potent.

The numbers of the unemployed in the United States is variously estimated at two to three millions of persons. Tramps at one time were unknown in the United States. Later, they trudged along singly. Then they went in groups of less than half a dozen. Later still, they established camps, at which they, in a fraternal way, shared each other's ill and good luck. Now they travel in armies containing hundreds, take possession of trains and have them run according to the orders of their leaders. If necessity should compel them, there would be no difficulty in enforcing upon any small community their demands for supplies. There are men among them capable of organizing armies of thousands as well as of hundreds. Arrest and the penitentiary have no terrors for men to whom life has become a burden, and for whom the highest present aspiration is a meal's victuals and a night's shelter from the storm. There is no danger to which a country can be exposed like the danger from idleness and want. The situation

is critical, and the prospect for immediate improvement not hopeful. The fear is that the effort to reform by the ballot will be abandoned as useless, in which case the accounts of violence, arson, dynamite and murder for money, which have recently clouded the daily press, may be superseded by more horrible recitals.

It was not probably expected by the managers of the recent silver legislation that the country could or would get along without further supplies of money than those now provided for. It was by them well understood that the increase of circulating medium which had been furnished by the awkward Sherman law would have to be continued in some way. But these manipulators were not getting great profit from the use of silver, at least not so great as if their own evidences of indebtedness were used as a medium of exchange. With a view of diverting the profits of the circulating medium to their own pockets, the "financiers" have now under consideration a plan which provides for note issues upon conditions that they claim would insure security, elasticity and redemption without pledge of bonds. This plan is gaining in interest, the more so as it appears to be receiving support from high banking opinion, and is understood to be regarded favorably by the administration. The plan contemplates, among other provisions, making the notes a first claim upon the entire assets of the bank and also upon an extra liability of stockholders equal to the amount of the capital stock; it also provides for a tax upon the notes, to create a redemption fund available for the payment of the notes of any insolvent bank. Other clauses are proposed for enforcing quick redemption of the notes and also to secure periodical examination of the banks and the publication of statements of condition. This proposition appears to be rapidly growing in favor among financiers, and as matters now stand it seems more likely to be adopted than any other. But, in the present divided state of party opinion on the question, there is some reason to doubt whether this subject may be disposed of during the coming session—an uncertainty which is to be greatly regretted, as one of the things that can be least of all afforded is a still unsettled state of our monetary system.

Kaffir Corn Culture.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In answer to A. J. Myers' questions, in your last issue, about raising Kaffir corn, will say, after several years experience, I have adopted the following plan: After putting the ground in fine tith I take a common grain drill, stop all the tubes but two, having them about three feet apart and regulated to sow one or two kernels every six inches. The average yield on good upland is about forty bushels per acre, although some of my neighbors report yields of seventy to eighty bushels. In planting sod I would cut fine with disc, and when corn was up, from four to six inches high, would harrow well with slanting-tooth harrow. I prefer the red Kaffir corn. I raised a fine crop of it; also of red milo maize, the past season, where Indian corn was almost a failure. Longford, Kas. A. D. ARNOLD.

Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have grown white Kaffir corn for several years, but have never had a great yield myself, neither have I seen any that yielded more than about twenty bushels. It certainly will make some corn where Indian corn fails, but in such seasons the crop is generally irregular. As is the case this year, in some places it fails to head out, while in other parts it might make thirty bushels per acre. I do not see much difference between the red and white variety.

The best way to plant on sod is to sow broadcast before rain, one peck per acre. If sown too thick it will not make seed.

I expect to sow about 100 acres of sod next year. I sow sorghum in the same way. It is more certain than Kaffir corn. I had nineteen acres this year on sod. Some of the seed did not mature—everything started so late this year. Cut by the header. It threshed out eight bushels to the acre. I cut up the stalks and am now feeding to cattle. I prefer to cut Kaffir corn with the binder. If sown on old ground I prefer to list it, using sorghum plates. If too thick it will not seed. In that way it is more easily cultivated. It is slow to start.

H. E. ROWE.
Hough, Russell Co., Kas.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

New subscriptions for 1894 to the FARMER will begin as soon as the dollar is received at this office.

Many thousands of dollars have been saved to our subscribers through the great benefit and combination offers made in our supplement of premiums. Send for one and show it and a sample copy to your neighbor.

Farmers or any member of the family who visits Topeka should not fail to call at our office, at 116 West Sixth street, and see the grand sewing machine which we furnish our subscribers at less than half the usual retail price for such machines.

The American Agriculturist, the leading general farm magazine, price \$1.50 a year, we club with the FARMER, both for \$1.75, a saving of 75 cents. We also furnish the Breeder's Gazette, price \$2 a year, with the FARMER, for only \$2, another saving of \$1; we will furnish all three for only \$2.75. See our supplement for similar offers.

A very fine photographic view of the World's Fair, 8x10 inches in size, the work of the Official Photographer of the United States government, and accompanied by a graphic, interesting and authentic description, will be sent free by the Chicago Weekly Inter-Ocean to any one who will send one 2-cent stamp for postage. Address "Librarian," Inter-Ocean.

Make up your list of papers and magazines wanted for 1894 and send them to this office and we will save you the price of one or more of them. No other publishers will do as much for their subscribers as will the Kansas Farmer Co. Circulate the KANSAS FARMER among your neighbors. A postal card sent us with the names of such of your neighbors as should have this paper will receive samples free.

We understand that there is an opportunity for a few more competent persons to canvass for the superb work now being issued by the Bancroft Co., Auditorium building, Chicago, Ill., viz., "The Book of the Fair." It is certainly a praiseworthy and profitable occupation for any one having leisure to give it proper attention. See notice of book on page 6. Those interested can write to above address for particulars.

F. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, O., received World's Fair medals and awards as follows: "Myers Farm Force Pumps, complete in mechanism, economical to users, an efficient tool and has special merit." "Myers Hay Carriers, a new and novel combination, easy to operate, and efficient in purpose and of good material." "Myers Hay Carrier Tracks, construction good; operation simple and satisfactory." "Myers Cyclone Tank Pumps, this construction of the best; effectual in operation and efficient in performance." "Myers Spray Pumps, good construction and workmanship; also operation." "General display, novel and artistic device for showing goods."

A WORLD'S FAIR CHAMPION.—The highest possible award at the disposition of the judges was awarded to the Cooper Sheep Dip exhibit, and 300 premiums were gained by Cooper-dipped sheep. Half the entire sheep of the show were Cooper-dipped, and nearly half of these obtained premiums, while they also secured over half of the total first premiums, testifying in a remarkable manner to the sterling merits of the dip, and establishing a record quite unparalleled in the history of sheep shows and sheep dips. One thousand splendid souvenir books, entitled, "The World's Sheep-Farming for Fifty Years" (104 pages, 107 illustrations), presented free to next 1,000 purchasers of Cooper Dip from Cooper Dip depot, 178 Michigan street, Chicago.

The effects of the World's Columbian Exposition are being felt by Eastern manufacturers. The Cutaway Harrow Co., of Higganum, Conn., who manufacture the celebrated "Cutaway" harrows, report a large increase in business from their exhibit. They received five first premiums, and these awards were made for actual work done at the great field trial, held at Wayne, Ill., August 8, where the "Cutaway" goods received the only award for actual test in field. They are now driven to their utmost capacity, and are completing one single order of twenty carloads of the celebrated "Cutaway" harrows, all of which are of the seven and eight-foot sizes. These harrows are designed for the Nebraska and Iowa trade, and are for the Lininger & Metcalf Co., Omaha, Neb. This is the largest shipment of agricultural implements ever made from the East to the West. The train will leave Higganum about the first of January. Their orders from the Pacific coast have also been unusually heavy this year.

We have received a letter from Mr. Murat Halstead, calling attention to the Auto Book Concern, a corporation of which he has, after investigation and consideration, accepted the Presidency, supported by a board of directors embracing names of the highest distinction, and whose prospectus will be found in our advertising columns. The foundation of the new company is the ownership of the patents of machines that are revolutionary in book manufacture, and a vast store of plates of standard and popular works. The patented machines are

binders and trimmers, whose automatic perfection names them and the company. The felicitous combination of the Auto machines and the plates make confident promise of great results, giving cheap circulation for literature as the perfected presses have to news. This opens an immense and lucrative field of usefulness. Mr. Halstead informs us it is the intention of the company to issue libraries (to be known as A. B. C. Libraries) of the very best books for the masses at extremely low prices, as well as series of A. B. C. school books, that will equal in merit those now in use with a material reduction in prices.

Horse Notes.

The fastest Kansas yearling for 1893 is, of course, Pansy McGregor 2:23½; last year, Brown Russell 2:35; the year before, Mary 2:36½. These are the only fast yearlings Kansas has produced, and it is a curious fact that R. I. Lee, of Topeka, bred the last named animal, her sire, his dam and the sire of Mary's dam, and also the dam and granddam of Brown Russell, as well as the sire of Pansy McGregor, and the sire of her dam was foaled and died the property of Mr. Lee.

A call has been issued by a number of well-known owners and breeders of blooded stock for a convention to be held in St. Louis, December 12 and 13, for the purpose of effecting an organization of the horse-owners and breeders of Missouri. The plan contemplates the establishment of a central place of exhibit, where judicious tests can be had under the auspices of the breeders of the State, and also of a convenient market place for the exhibit of their stock.

Sheet Music Free to You.

There are numerous offers of cheap music this season, but here is the cheapest and best of all. The small sum of 10 cents will bring you our charming musical and literary magazine three months on trial. You will also receive, absolutely free, 163 pieces of popular sheet music, including That is Love, After the Ball, You Will Never Know a Mother's Love Again, 'Twixt Love and Duty, Ever Faithful, Old Madrid, Sweet Heather Bells, Two Little Girls in Blue, Better Bide a Wee, Comrades, Ta-Ra-Ra Boom-de-ray, Little Fisher Maiden, Pussy Cat, Annie Rooney, Bob Up Serenely, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, Bonnie Doon, Stop Dat Knocking, Kissing Over the Garden Wall, Five O'clock in the Morning, Let Me Dream Again, When Red Leaves Fall, In a Cottage by the Sea, Speak to Me, Maiden's Vow, Brave Old Oak, She Wore a Wreath of Roses, Anvil Chorus, Daddy Wouldn't Buy Me a Bow-wow, Think of Me Nevermore, Lullaby, Old Zip Coon, On to the Field of Glory, Swiss Boy, Oh, Day of Joy; Douglas, Tender and True; Annie Laurie, The Parting, and many others. In addition to the three months' subscription and 163 songs (words and music), we will send an elegant art production in eight colors (worth \$1), entitled, "The Interruption." All the above will cost you only 10 cents. Get the most for the least money by sending a silver dime to American Nation Company, 325 K Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Pond's Business College,

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

To Catarrh Sufferers.

A clergyman, after years of suffering, from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a medicine which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending his name and address to Prof. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the means of cure free and postpaid.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures

On direct legislation. For information and history, as well as plan for State organization, write to
W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

"Boys Who Ought Not to Go to College" is the significant title of an article by President Stanley Hall, of Clark University, to appear in the Youth's Companion. It is one of a valuable series of articles by wise writers, on "Getting Ready for Life's Work."

A Splendid Free Offer.

We have the best and surest remedy in all the world for the speedy and permanent cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliuness, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, and even Consumption in its early stages. We will gladly send a valuable free trial package postpaid to any reader of this paper who will send us his or her name and address. If it does not do what we claim the loss is ours not yours. Write to-day. Address: EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, New York.

Horticulture.

KANSAS FRUITS AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

JUDGE F. WELLHOUSE.

Soon after the passage of the World's Fair bill, and after the present Board of World's Fair Managers for Kansas had been appointed and organized, I was notified that they desired a consultation in regard to the fruit display to be made at Chicago, and I attended their meeting on that evening. The result of this conference was that \$4,000 was set aside for this purpose and the entire charge of said fruit display placed in my hands as the representative of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, or, in other words, I was made Superintendent of the fruit department.

In the month of April, I received a telegram from Hon. M. W. Cobun, President of the Board of Managers, to come to Chicago at once. I complied with this request, and found that Mr. Samuels, Chief of Horticulture, desired to consult in regard to filling the space previously assigned to Kansas in the Horticultural building. This space consisted of two blocks in the north wing, of one hundred and twenty square feet each of floor surface, or two blocks ten by twelve feet each. We were allowed to fill these two blocks with canned goods, seeds, vegetables or jellies. We had also secured a space forty-one feet long and fourteen feet wide in the pomological department, which was to be filled with fruit.

Mr. Samuels wanted all these spaces occupied, and wanted them filled at once, before the fair opened. Of course, we had no fruit at that time, and I so informed Mr. Samuels. It was finally arranged that we were to build our tables in the pomological department and Mr. Samuels would get some of the other States to fill them until our fruits were grown, and then we were to occupy them. The two blocks in the north wing, I agreed to fill at once, expecting that our canning establishments would be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity to advertise their goods. I came home and visited all the factories I could hear of, but they had all sold off their goods so close that they had none to spare for this purpose. Barteldes & Co., a large seed house, of Lawrence, Kas., agreed to fill one of these blocks, and did so with a very fine collection of seeds. The other block was filled with a splendid collection of jellies, made by the ladies of Kansas. These jellies attracted a great deal of attention and were not excelled by any on exhibition. The jelly display was in charge of Mrs. A. M. Clark, one of the board of managers.

The latter part of June, I received notice from the Kansas Board of Managers that they were likely to run short of funds, and that it would be necessary to cut down the amount set aside for the horticultural display. I immediately went to Chicago and found that they had cut it down to one-half of the amount originally agreed upon. This was a serious matter. Many of the States were erecting pavilions in which to display their fruits, that cost more than the entire amount set aside for our display. I notified the board that we could not make a creditable display with that amount, and that I would have to refer the matter back to the State Horticultural Society for further instructions. I wrote to Secretary Brackett, informing him of the situation and asking that he consult the officers of the society and inform me whether to go on or stop. He did so, and the result was, that all the officers except the Treasurer advised me to go ahead and make the best showing I could, or at least to proceed as long as the funds held out, also stating that we would probably never have another such opportunity to show our products, and the want of means must not interfere. The Treasurer wrote that, considering the condition of fruit in Kansas and the lack of means, he thought it best to not try to make a display. This almost unanimous expression from the officers of the society was sufficient instructions for me to push forward.

The first thing done, was to establish

headquarters. Ryan & Richardson, of Leavenworth, who own the largest cold storage plant in the State, offered us space in their building free of cost in which to store our fruit before shipping to Chicago. We gladly availed ourselves of this kind offer and made our headquarters in their building.

Secretary Brackett then issued the following circular:

DEAR SIR:—The State Board of Managers for the World's Columbian Exposition have placed the State fruit exhibit in charge of the Kansas State Horticultural Society, under the superintendency of Judge F. Wellhouse, and this circular is sent to solicit your co-operation in the work of collecting and forwarding to him at Leavenworth the finest product of the orchards and vineyards of your county.

Undoubtedly you fully realize the importance, at this time, of sustaining the high reputation which has been accorded to the State in years past as most favorable fruit region in the West, and which has added thousands of intelligent fruit culturists to her population, and materially increased her wealth, which has been the result of exhibiting her fruits in the past at home and abroad.

The opportunity offered to exhibit the product of the resources of Kansas at the World's Exhibition, and before the thousands of home-seekers, vastly surpasses any occasion offered heretofore, and should not be treated with any degree of indifference or neglect by any class of our citizens.

Trusting a favorable and prompt response, Yours sincerely,

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

About 1,000 of these were mailed to the fruit men of the State. I then visited Johnson, Wyandotte, Franklin, Anderson, Allen, Neosho, Wilson, Montgomery, Chautauqua, Cowley, Butler, Greenwood, Lyon, Osage, Shawnee, Douglas, Leavenworth, Atchison, Doniphan, Brown, Jackson, Jefferson, Wabausee, Morris, Marion, Chase, Harvey, Pottawatomie, Riley, Geary and Dickinson counties. My purpose in going to these counties was to locate the fruit that would do for exhibition, and I am compelled to say that the outlook was very discouraging.

I found an abundance of grapes everywhere, a fair showing of peaches, some good pears in a few localities, but the great staple fruit of our State, the apple, was woefully scarce and defective, but I found some few in the north-eastern part of the State that would do to put on the tables, and having now ascertained the localities where the best fruit could be procured, the next step was to secure the best men we could find to gather it in. After several consultations with Secretary Brackett and other members of our society, the following names were agreed upon: For Douglas county, Samuel Reynolds and B. F. Smith; Leavenworth, E. J. Holman; Wyandotte, Maj. F. Holsinger; Johnson, E. P. Diehl; Shawnee, J. F. Cecil and W. T. Jackson; Jefferson, H. R. Roberts; Jackson, J. W. Williams; Brown, F. W. Dixon; Atchison, T. F. Cook; Doniphan, J. E. Campbell; Riley, Geary and Dickinson, Wm. Cutter and J. H. Cutter. All these gentlemen except T. F. Cook, E. P. Diehl and Maj. Holsinger, took hold with a determination to do their part in making the exhibition a success. Mr. Cook wrote me that he would be glad to help but could not spare the time. Maj. Holsinger did not think it worth while to answer my letter. Capt. E. P. Diehl wrote me that there was no fruit in Johnson county fit for exhibition that he knew of.

We notified our men that we desired to ship to Chicago the last of August, and they made extra efforts to get in all they could by that time. The last three days of August, Secretary Brackett and Mr. Cutter came to Leavenworth and helped us re-sort, re-pack and label the varieties, and when we were through we had twenty-five barrels of apples, twenty-five boxes of apples, pears, peaches and grapes, and seventy baskets of grapes and peaches. These we shipped in Santa Fe refrigerator car on September 1, and they arrived in Chicago the next day, but we could not get them over to the fair grounds until the 8th, just one week after shipping. After that we had all our shipments made by express, and they arrived on time in good condition.

Wm. Cutter went to Chicago and helped open up the fruits and put them on the tables; he spent about two weeks at this work and bore his own expenses to and from Chicago and while there. Secretary Brackett and ex-President G. Y. Johnson came over before our work was completed and

ST. JACOBS OIL

CURES PROMPTLY

LAMENESS, * * SWELLINGS, BACK-ACHE, SORENESS.

SOOTHES, SUBDUES, CURES.

helped finish it up; they each spent about one week helping, without pay.

We made two exhibits, one in the Kansas building, the other in the Horticultural building. That in the Horticultural building was entered for competition and consisted of 539 plates of apples, forty of pears, 105 of grapes and thirty-six of peaches, embracing the following number of varieties: Apples, eighty-eight varieties; pears, fifteen; peaches, sixteen; plums, two; grapes, seventy-three.

The following is a list of contributors:

Jackson county, through J. N. Williams—J. N. Williams, Dan Miller, Mr. Stark, A. Peace, John Bottom, Wm. Rings, Mr. Shields, J. F. Pomroy, John Carpenter, L. Stephenson, Mr. Copeland, H. Tucker, J. Finley, John Dixon, Jacob Hixon and W. B. Talbert. Through F. W. Dixon—J. H. Johnson, Geo. Hover, J. W. Odin, C. C. Hart, John Shrup, Henry Hand, J. Dykeman, W. L. Stackhouse, P. Cruver, Jacob Kern, Jr., E. N. Ball, C. R. Fleming, J. S. Daud, A. J. Beamer and C. E. Eames.

Brown county, through F. W. Dixon—John A. Davidson, John Wichie, John McCoy, F. S. Dixon, Henry Isley, W. W. Fish, L. Gilmore, Jacob Shaner, L. V. Paston and W. D. Frazey.

Leavenworth county, through E. J. Holman—Henry Irwin, Thos. Jameson, Wm. Prather, Harry Wood, T. Trackwell, Jos. Thiebaut, Chas. Ott, G. W. Seymour, Chris. Rodenburg, Fred Thies, Wm. Conway, Henry Ode, J. C. Baird, C. C. Myers, J. F. Taylor, O. Markham, Mrs. L. L. Terwilliger, E. J. Holman and Wheat & Wellhouse.

Jefferson county, through H. R. Roberts—W. B. Rose, P. Hackett, Harry Lopp, Thos. White, H. Bottys, D. Vilas, Mrs. Sprote, H. Raines, L. Fisher, Mrs. Byers, Carl Richster, John Saylor, Jesse Britton, B. Bradford, Milton Jones, Geo. Klinger, M. H. Smith, Jack Bryant, Jasper Wilson, R. D. Vermillion, Jesse Kirkham, Mr. David, Mrs. Beason, M. Gray, M. B. Corle, R. Myers, T. White, Jos. White, T. Fitzpatrick and R. M. McClure.

Douglas county, through Samuel Reynolds and B. F. Smith—John Scott, Thad. Whedon, Chas. Gaumer, John Brown, B. F. Smith, Wm. Duncan, Henry Fiehler, Julia Fiehler, Mr. Merchant, Mrs. L. Hays, Job Robinson, John Jenkins, Lewis Tucker, Chas. Hale, W. R. Hale, James Hale, Henry Copp, Wm. Kennedy, Mrs. M. Perkins, John Moody, John Suiter, Wm. Hughes, Sr., Wm. Hughes, Jr., A. H. Griesa, Jas. Kane, P. Voorhees, L. Van Voorhis, H. Winney, Samuel Reynolds, W. H. Laptad, J. W. Hendy, W. Howard, John Gilman, Henry Schlagel, P. Carter, S. J. Sherry, John Garvin, H. S. Fillmore, Thos. McFarland, John Wilson, W. R. Finney, Mrs. M. Armstrong, P. P. Phillips, H. S. Smith, S. E. Osborn, C. L. Pease, E. A. Holloway, Frank E. Wheeler, J. C. Bare, Wm. Jordan, Clark Reynolds, E. W. Flory, W. R. Williams, Mrs. M. Moaks, Jas. Russell, J. F. Williams, John Irwin, Jasper Wilson, T. R. Bayne, J. P. Kinkle and Howard Roberts.

Shawnee county, through W. T. Jackson—S. E. Grimes, J. W. Rugal, J. A. Baxter, J. G. Clark, F. M. Stahl, W. D. Mendenhall, Nathan Brobst, A. C. Buckman, Thos. Buckman, John Sims and Mr. Holloway. Through J. F. Cecil—J. Browning, Mrs. P. J. Gilman, J. Bridgeman, J. M. Priddy, B. F. VanOrsdal, Geo. Asherman, B. F. VanHorn, A. Gordon, P. Duffy, J. Weiss & Co., C. Hanrahan, Robt. Jackson, John Howerton, Chas. Howerton, Martin Hess, John Allen, J. T. Short, Wm. Bond, E. T. James and J. H. Badger.

The State Agricultural college sent us eighty varieties of grapes.

A. P. Collins, Saline county, furnished us a nice lot of fruit, but failed to send us a list of the donors. We regret to say that this is not a full list of the contributors. We were not able to get the names of all the persons who aided us.

Our tables in Horticultural building were six receding elevated shelves on each side of the aisle, forty-one feet in length; these shelves were painted white and had no other covering. Pavilions, considering the state of our finances, were not to be thought of, and it is a question whether pavilions added any to the attractions of the fruit display. At any rate, they were sour

grapes to us. The fair association furnished us plates.

Our tables in Kansas building were common flat ones, neatly made, stained and varnished, seven feet long and two and one-half feet wide. We filled seventeen of these with fruit, duplicating that in the Horticultural building, but it was not entered in the competition list. We used paper plates for this display and no covering on the tables.

After both of these displays were put upon the tables, we had nine barrels of apples and a few pears and grapes left as a reserve. About this time John Armstrong, of Topeka, fearing we would run short, gathered up two barrels of the finest fruit he could find, paid the express charges and came to the fair with it. As soon as we could secure tables it was opened out. About the same time several other packages came in, so that we were in condition to weed out all the defective and decayed specimens and replace with good fruit; this we did every day from the time the fruit was put upon the tables until the close of the fair. Our peaches were in bad condition when put on exhibition, and in less than a week we had to remove them and fill their places with apples. The grapes held out better, but they too had to soon be removed and the space filled with apples also. So, by the first of October, we were showing but little else than apples, but these we were improving constantly. About this time, John Cutter sent us four barrels of splendid winter varieties, well colored, which would have been considered fine any year, and H. R. Roberts sent us three barrels equally as fine but not so large. These two collections carried us through till the close of the fair, and enabled us to improve our display every day.

The immense crowds of people created so much dust that, in order to keep our fruit in presentable shape, it was necessary to rub and clean the fruit, plates and tables every day. The board of managers furnished us help to do this.

We were intending to show by counties, but there was so much sorting and re-sorting to do that we found this impracticable; we often had to look over the collection from three or four counties to get a single creditable plate of some varieties. We also intended to put the fruit grower's or owner's name on each plate, but for the same reason this could not be done.

We received from different persons the number of plates of fruit set following their names: Wm. & J. H. Cutter, 1,140 plates; Reynolds & Smith, 998; Geo. Richardson, 620; E. J. Holman, 410; J. E. Campbell, 310; H. R. Roberts, 830; Mr. Rose, 170; F. W. Dixon, 580; J. W. Williams, 320; J. F. Cecil, 568; W. T. Jackson, 610; John Armstrong, 183; State Agricultural college, 82 (all grapes); Coffey county, 162; Wabausee county, 82; Pottawatomie county, 73; Morris county, 54; Saline county, 232; Marion county, 36.

The mode of awarding premiums in the pomological department was as follows: Ten points were established—desert, kitchen, market, size, color, uniformity, freedom from insects, freedom from other blemishes, handling, perpetuation—so that when a plate of fruit was perfect it counts one hundred, or ten for each point. When the fruit is put on the tables and the entries made the judges examine it and establish its grade in all the points named except perpetuation, and they then look it over daily to see whether this standard is kept up. At the close of the fair the grade for perpetuation is established and the final grade of each display is summed up, and each one gets an award in proportion to its merits.

Our competitors were: Arkansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Colorado, Missouri, Washington, Montana, New Mexico, Idaho, Canada, Wisconsin, Kentucky, California, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, New York and New Jersey.

Kansas competed for five premiums on horticultural products at the World's Fair and carried off three of them, namely, on apples, peaches and grapes and lost only on pears and jellies. This is pretty well for an off year and reflects credit alike upon our horticultural resources and the rustling qualities of those who had the work in charge.

In the Dairy.

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

Rations for Dairy Cows.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A heavy milker is also invariably a heavy feeder. Milk cannot be produced except at the expenditure of feed, any more than growth or flesh can be produced without feed. It follows that if we desire our cows to be profitable milkers they must be fed well. Now the kind of feed has even greater influence on the production of milk than it has on the production of flesh. The ration must contain a large proportion of protein in order that it may supply the constituents of the milk. Ordinary milk contains between 13 and 14 per cent. solids; these solids are made up of cheese matter, fat and milk sugar. The cheese matter, or casein, is almost pure protein, and must be furnished by the feed. The fat in the milk is furnished partly by the fat in the feed, but chiefly by the breaking up of the protein in the feed, eliminating the nitrogen and combining the other elements in its composition, carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion in which they appear in fat. This explains why cows giving milk do so much better when bran, shorts or oil meal, substances which are rich in protein, are added to the feed. The dairyman who would get the best returns from his cows must, therefore, see that their feed contains the necessary elements of nutrition, and it is almost of equal importance that the feed should be palatable. It must go down easily and with a relish. The more she can eat, under these conditions, the better the returns will be. The New Jersey Experiment Station publishes the following combination of feeds among those which have been successfully tried there. Each ration is intended for one day, and the quantities given are those suitable for a dairy cow weighing 1,000 pounds:

- No. 1.
Ten pounds corn stalks.
Three pounds corn meal.
Three pounds hominy meal.
Six pounds wheat bran.
Two pounds cotton seed meal.
Eight pounds roots.
- No. 2.
Six pounds clover hay.
Eight pounds oats straw.
Four pounds corn meal.
Four pounds malt sprouts.
Three pounds wheat bran.
Three pounds linseed meal.
- No. 3.
Ten pounds corn stalks.
Five pounds wheat straw.
Four pounds dried brewers' grains.
Three pounds wheat bran.
Two pounds corn meal.
Two pounds cotton seed meal.
- No. 4.
Forty pounds corn ensilage.
Six pounds malt sprouts.
Four pounds wheat middlings.
Two pounds linseed meal.
- No. 5.
Six pounds corn stalks.
Six pounds clover hay.
Six pounds corn meal.
Seven pounds dried brewers' grains.
- No. 6.
Ten pounds corn fodder.
Seven pounds dried brewers' grains.
Five pounds corn meal.
One pound cotton seed meal.
- No. 7.
Eight pounds corn stalks.
Eight pounds oats straw.
Three pounds gluten feed.
Three pounds dried brewers' grains.
Five pounds buckwheat middlings.
- No. 8.
Six pounds clover hay.
Six pounds wheat straw.
Five pounds corn meal.
Three pounds malt sprouts.
Three pounds gluten feed.
Three pounds linseed meal.
- No. 9.
Twelve pounds clover hay.
Five pounds wheat bran.
Five pounds ground oats.
Five pounds corn meal.

Of course, the figures represent the proportion in which the feed should be mixed, rather than the absolute quantity that should be eaten by each animal. In this respect they are only approximate. Each cow should be given all she will eat, be it more or less than the weights here given. Appetite is an individuality which is not limited by weight.

C. C. GEORGEON.
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Dairy Notes.

It takes about 200 pounds of butter to pay the first cost of keeping a cow twelve months.

To get the best results the best dairy implements and the best methods of work should be used.

A creamery may be what one man needs, and a separator may be just the thing for his next neighbor.

While the feeding and breeding of the cows are important, no less important are the handling of the milk and the making of the butter.

In order to keep the herd improving the feeding should be carefully attended to, and the breeding should be with the sole object of increasing the yield of the cows.

Over and over it needs to be said that only the best bulls obtainable should be used. Good bulls of any of the dairy breeds can now be bought at reasonable prices.

One advantage the dairyman has over the ordinary farmer is that he has money coming in every week. The man with cash buys for cash and buys cheaper than if he bought on credit.

There is one lesson a good many dairymen have not learned, and that is that the most profitable herd is the one that is always improving; it should be better this year than last, and better next than this.

Some men find more profit in making their own butter; others by having it made at a creamery. Those so situated that they can get special customers of the best class, and who know how to make the kind of butter they want, will do better to make and sell their own butter.

There is a great deal of benevolence among shiftless farmers. They are so extraordinarily good that they keep many of their cows year after year without a cent of profit. They are kinder to their cows, indeed, than sometimes to poor and decrepit relatives. Those they send to the poor house.

One man finds more profit in a silo than by curing his fodder; another may make as much money with dry feed exclusively. Still another may have no silo but grows roots; each one must determine which practice is the best for himself and not let his judgment be warped by enthusiasts. At the same time we should not condemn a thing without a trial.

One thing we cannot overlook in producing feed for the cow with the most economy, and that is composition and quality. Too many men are careless as to quality and look only to quantity. The man who would be a successful dairyman is a man born to rule; to rule nature, to rule plant life, to rule animal life and make everything develop and multiply for his service and pleasure.

There are just two things required in teaching a little calf how to drink; the first is a little common sense, the second is lots of patience. The common sense comes in when you consider that its nature is to look up for its food supply, and if you touch the top of its head or nose you must expect its tendency will be to follow up that direction to find what it is after. Don't think a calf a day or two old can have a great amount of experience, so don't expect it to show very much reasoning power. You must do that for them. When your patience begins to waver just ask yourself how much more you knew when you were at the calf's age, and it may help you to credit the calf with just a little sense and enable you to overlook a good deal that you might otherwise attribute to pure cussedness.—H. S. Matteson, in Hoard's Dairyman.

In starting in the dairy business it is well to look over the whole field thoroughly before deciding what kind of dairying will pay best. Whether we sell milk to consumers, or make our own butter, or send milk or cream to a creamery, we need certain kinds of cows and fixtures; and the same kinds will not be suitable for all branches of dairying. After we have decided upon the kind of dairying we will follow we should stick to it and not change unless for very grave reasons. It is easier to make the second change after we have made the first, and soon we are thinking about making the third; after we make it we may complain that dairying does not pay. The man who sticks to one thing, sticks intelligently, not doggedly, will be pretty sure to make a success of it. The man easily changing from one thing to another rarely finds much profit in anything.

Do You Study Politics?

Whoever studies political questions should read all sides. The official State paper, the Topeka Advocate, is still at the head of the reform movement, and is giving its readers a more reliable report of the situation in Congress than any other Western paper. It receives its information in the shape of editorial correspondence.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

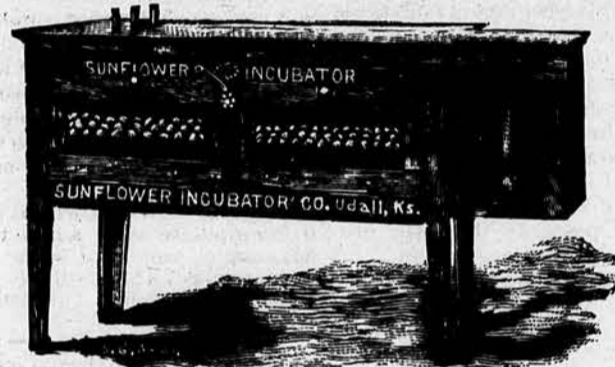
How to Run an Incubator.

The manager of Homestead poultry farm tells his experience, as follows: "After trying two years to raise chickens under hens, without success, I concluded to try an incubator, and it worked so well that I want no more hatching under hens. The incubator was ordered in March, but did not arrive until April. Then it was three weeks more before I could get it to work properly. After getting it thoroughly heated the eggs were put in. As I had never had any experience with a machine before—in fact, this was the first I had ever seen—I was doubtful as to results of the first hatch, but made up my mind to give it all the care and attention I possibly could. I watched it pretty closely night and day and did not get a good night's rest for the three weeks the eggs were hatching. The result was that I took 250 chicks out of the incubator from 320 eggs. I put them in the brooder and succeeded in raising most of them.

infertile eggs boiled and chopped up fine; then we mixed up corn meal and bran with milk, baked the mixture and crumbled it up and fed it dry. After the first week they had small wheat and cracked corn—in fact, anything they would eat. Finely ground bone is a valuable addition to the bill of fare. In this connection it may be well to mention that one of the best incubators on the market is The Sunflower, shown in the accompanying cut. It is made at Udall, Kansas, and is a well-made, practical and cheap machine, and has frequently hatched 95 per cent. of the eggs set. It took first premium over four competitors at the State fair this fall."

A Fruitful Fowl.

We are indebted to a French scientist for the information that the egg-chamber of an average healthy hen contains 600 eggs and that, as a rule, it takes nine years to lay them. More than half of the eggs—between 300 and 375—are laid during the second, third and fourth years, and the number then gradually decreases, from fifteen to



THE SUNFLOWER INCUBATOR.

Although it was late, I concluded that I would try it again, putting in 300 eggs. "This time, as I knew more about running the machine, I did not attend to it or watch it so closely. I regulated it night and morning when filling the lamp and turning the eggs. I did not lose a wink of sleep this time. Still I got 225 chicks from 250 fertile eggs. I did not have such good luck raising this lot as the first, for something went wrong with the brooder lamps when the chicks were only a few days old, and when I went to look at them in the morning the lamps were both out and most of the chicks chilled so that they did not get over it. In the first batch there were probably between forty and fifty eggs holding birds ready to come out, but all dead. I wrote the maker of the incubator as to the probable cause, and he replied that it was for want of moisture, although there were two pans of water above the eggs. At the last hatch I put a shallow pan of water under each egg-tray on the eighteenth day, and there were fewer dead birds.

thirty being laid in the eighth year and from one to ten in the ninth. From all which it is manifest that it does not pay to feed a hen after the fourth year. There has long been an impression that hens after that age are unproductive, but the French scientist is the first to tell us why they cannot be productive. It is just such information as this that is needed by farmers and poultry dealers, and those who furnish it and disseminate it are in a sense public benefactors.—National Provisioner.



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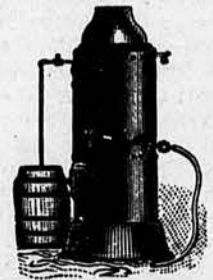
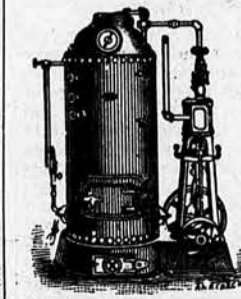
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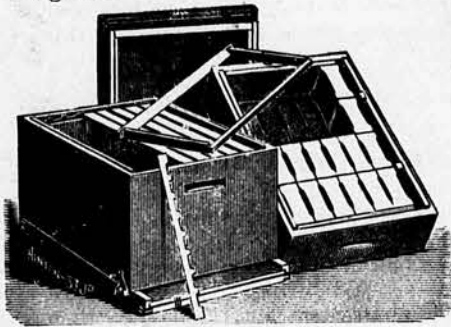
The Apiary.

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

Hives.

After some weeks of intermission we return to our series of articles on the honey bee and its management. I propose to discuss in this article the hive in which we are to place our bees.

The hive is a very important factor, but not so because bees will gather more honey in one kind of hive than in another. Many dealers in hives attempt to make people believe that bees will store more honey in their special hive than they would in any other. This is not true, for, as I have often remarked, bees will store as much honey in an old "gum" as they will in the most improved hive. The trouble with the "gum" is it prevents you from examining your bees, and does not give you the honey in a marketable shape. The simpler a bee-hive is, the better it is for the purpose for which it is designed.



A MODERN BEE-HIVE.

In order to give beginners and those who are not acquainted with modern hives a clear idea of all the parts of a hive, we present herewith an illustration of a hive that is very simple and at the same time very convenient. In order that you may understand what I mean when I refer to the different parts of a hive, I will first briefly name the different parts as they are presented in the illustration.

At the left is the large box which we call the body of the hive or brood-chamber. This is filled with frames. On top is seen one of these frames which has been removed from the hive. The top of the frame is called the top-bar, and in this hive the top-bar is triangular, or three-cornered, as you will see by the illustration. The pieces that make the two ends of the frame are called end-bars. The bottom is called the bottom bar. In this hive the frames hang on a metal rabbet, one of which is seen leaning against the body of the hive. This rabbet spaces the frames the proper distance apart, which is one-fourth inch. It also prevents the bees from sticking the frames fast to the hive, as it holds them up off from the wood so that there is one-fourth inch space under each frame at the end.

This hive has what we call a movable bottom; that is, it is not nailed fast to the body of the hive, but is simply fastened by hooks, so that it can be easily detached. It is always convenient to have a movable bottom, as it enables one to clean out the hive in the spring or to enlarge the entrance during warm weather without any difficulty.

The part sitting to the right of the body of the hive is called a half-story, or super. The little boxes inside of the super are square, measuring four and one-fourth inches each way, and they are called sections, or section boxes. In the upper part of the super will be seen a place where the sections have been removed, showing the bottom of the super. The bottom of the super is made of slats which are cut out to fit the bottom of the sections, and each one of these is called a pattern slat.

Back of the other parts of the hive will be seen the lid, which will fit on the body of the hive without the super, or on top of the super when it is in place on the body. When the super is in place and filled with sections, there is placed on top of the sections in this hive what is known as a honey-board. This is made of two thin boards with narrow

strips tacked on both ends. When properly nailed together, the honey-board should be the width of the inside of the lid, so that when it is placed on the super, slats down, the lid will fit over it without any trouble.

The space between the frames and the super, when it is in place, is one-fourth inch, the same as the distance between the frames. This is also the distance between the end-bars and the body of the hive.

The top-bar of the frame is eighteen and three-fourths inches long and one and one-eighth wide.

The bottom-bar is one-half inch wide and seventeen and one-fourth inches long. The end-bar is seven-eighths of an inch wide and eight and one-half inches long.

With such a hive, when bought of a dealer, there are usually found two three-cornered blocks. These are intended for contracting the entrance by laying them on that part of the bottom which projects beyond the body.

When the frames are all in place and the super on top of the body, with honey-board on top of the same, we have what is called a story and a half hanging-frame hive. Such hives are sold very extensively by dealers in what is called the "knock down" or flat state; that is, each piece is cut complete and perfect, ready to nail together to make the hive. When sold in this way, sections are not generally included, unless special mention is made of that fact.

These hives are generally crated in lots of five, and can be shipped, when crated in this way, as third-class freight. Hives made up are charged for at double first-class rates, making it very expensive to ship many hives in that way.

A hive such as that described above and made out of good lumber should not cost to exceed \$1 in the flat, and in many places can be had for less.

Any one who is at all observant can see at a glance the advantage of such a hive over the old box-hives or "gums" that are found yet in many parts of the country.

In future articles I will explain how to manipulate such a hive to the best advantage, and give such other information as I think will be helpful to those who have had but little experience with bees.

IT IS LA GRIPPE AGAIN.

The Doctors Have Decided That This Disease Has Reappeared.

Nearly everybody is having la grippe again. It resembles somewhat in the beginning a severe cold. A chill or cold spell is followed by aching bones, sore throat, headache, cough and general weakness. Its course may be quite slight or severe, but in either case it nearly always leaves one in a miserable condition. Unless Pe-ru-na is taken it will be weeks or months before a person regains his usual health. If the victim is fortunate enough to begin the use of Pe-ru-na at the beginning of the attack the course of la grippe is very much shortened and the system is left in a natural state. People who have had la grippe, but are still suffering from the after effects, should not neglect to take Pe-ru-na, as it will promptly restore them to health. Hundreds report themselves cured of la grippe, of which the following are specimens:

Louise Wyttenbach, Emmetsburg, Ia.: "My mother was taken with la grippe for the third time. Pe-ru-na completely cured her." Mrs. C. E. McGothlin, Whitney, Texas: "Pe-ru-na relieved me entirely of the effects of la grippe." Sanford Robinson, Adrian, Mich.: "I was taken very sick with la grippe. Pe-ru-na completely cured me." Mrs. Hattie Flinton, Oconomowoc, Wis.: "Last spring I had la grippe. Pe-ru-na cured me."

A book on la grippe, chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, etc., sent free by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

State Forestry Notice.

Those wishing to avail themselves of the free distribution of seedling forest trees can make application any time before the 1st of March, 1894. Results prove that there are varieties of trees that thrive on the upland in central and western Kansas, even in the driest years, while there are others that will not; some of these promise well, yet finally bring disappointment. Any county that wishes the Commissioner to deliver an address on trees and tree culture will find him ready to help in arranging a date, and to give the results of experiments in the State experimental parks and elsewhere in the State. Also, if desired, will include the subject of practical irrigation in Kansas. County papers please copy. Address E. D. Wheeler, or Commissioner of Forestry, Ogallah, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

Mrs. Belle L. Sproul's advertisement appears on first page this week, in "Poultry" column. She has an excellent farm for sale, also the finest S. C. Brown Leghorns to be found west of the Atlantic ocean. Write her for prices.

If there is a breeder or general farmer who has anything good for sale, or a bargain of any kind, he should send in his card or announcement for our advertising columns. The FARMER is booming its circulation, and the wise advertiser can get unusual benefits now without additional cost. If you desire trade, invite the people and they will do business.

Breeders generally report an excellent demand for pure-bred swine. However, a few shrewd breeders anticipated a large demand for first-class stock and have bred accordingly. The cards of such may be found in these columns. Mr. M. C. Vansell has a new card this week of his Ashland farm Poland-Chinas, and would like a visit or correspondence of our readers.

Next month will be the annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, at Topeka, and every breeder who expects to remain on earth and do business and prosper should at once set his "think tank" at work and see if he cannot evolve something for the good of the order at that meeting. Make arrangements to be present. You cannot afford to be absent.

The FARMER now presents a rare bargain for a limited time to breeders and farmers of the West. We will furnish the Breeder's Gazette and the KANSAS FARMER, both papers one year, for only \$2, the price of one paper. No wide-awake or progressive farmer who owns a single pure-bred animal can afford to be without these interesting and useful journals. Send your orders this month to this office.

SEND COST PRICE, 10 cents, for sample hard times money-maker. Everybody wants one. Donathen & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

OLD COINS Wanted. Highest prices paid for over 1100 varieties dated before 1873. Send stamp for our 16-page book, and by keeping your eyes open you may get wealthy. National Coin Co., 885 K., Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The Rocker Washer
is warranted to wash 100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and description. Liberal inducements to live agents. P. L. Wagon, Ill.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,
Receivers and Shippers of Grain,
413 Exchange Building,
KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

FOOT POWER MACHINERY.
COMPLETE OUTFITS.
Wood or metal workers without steam power, can successfully compete with the large shops by using our New Labor Saving Machinery, latest and most approved for practical shop use; also for Industrial Schools, Home Training, etc. Catalogue free.
SENECA FALLS MFG. CO.
42 Water St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

INCUBATORS

We manufacture the Improved Hot Water Incubator in four sizes. No. 1, 320 eggs, \$25; No. 2, 250 eggs, \$20; No. 3, 100 eggs, \$15. Also for fanciers and children, No. 4, 50 eggs, \$7.

BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes. 200 chick, \$20; 75, \$15.

COMBINATION COOK TABLE.—A useful piece of furniture. The cook's delight. Price \$10, freight prepaid.

DAISY IRONING-BOARD.—Very handy and durable. It is made of Poplar. Price \$2.

JACOB YOST,
Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.
References: Farmers' Nat'l Bank, Elzina Lumber Co.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., publishers of "A Treatise on the Horse and his Diseases," which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work free by sending their address (enclosing a two-cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. KENDALL Co., ENOSBURGH FALLS, VT. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We feel confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time.

WORK THIS WINTER

For us. Cash pay weekly; business men, professional men, mechanics, farmers—their sons, daughters and others, work for us the year round—because nothing else brings them so much quick cash. Beginners taught; our men sell where others fail—our prices half others'. Our Whole Root Trees live (one customer planted 10,000 and every tree living), hardy sorts for the North—1st Choice sorts for every State in U. S., guaranty with every order, we pay freight, insure satisfaction, build up trade, hold it; you work direct, no middle men; 100 new outfits just ready, the finest ever used. Write quick (giving age, references, etc.) to SPARKS BROS' NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., Salesmen's Dept., LOUISIANA, MO., or ROCKFORD, ILL. Founded 1825; 1,000 acres Nurseries; 20,000 acres Orchards. Send 2 stamps for Orchard Book, photographs of fruits, Nurseries, Orchards, etc., full of exact information about trees and fruits.

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.,** 81, 83 & 85 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:
HARPER'S MAGAZINE.....\$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY..... 4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR..... 4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

The Volumes of the Weekly begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at the time of receipt of order.

Bound Volumes of Harper's Weekly for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for \$7 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each. Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

YES THERE'S MONEY IN IT

FARMERS WHO MAKE THE MOST MONEY USE THE LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED MACHINERY.

JUST SEND FOR OUR CIRCULAR OF **CLARK'S CUTAWAY HARROW** AND SEE WHAT IT WILL DO. **THAT'S WHAT COUNTS**

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO., HIGGANUM, CONN. NEW YORK OFFICE, 18 CLIFF STREET.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

PROBABLY MELANOSIS.—I have a young mule that has an enlargement on the upper side of the anus.

LAME KNEE.—I have a four-year-old mare that sprained her knee about two months ago...

LAME MULE.—I have a mule, 10 years old, that has been lame in the left hind leg for two months.

Answer.—Mix one drachm of red iodide of mercury thoroughly with one ounce of lard...

Answer.—Your description is not definite enough. Please write again. Does the mule go lame at all times?

VETERINARY EDITOR.—In the issue of October 4 you gave me a cure for "lumpy-jaw" in cattle...

WE GUARANTEE That one tablespoonful of GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

commended by the Bureau of Animal Industry for "lumpy-jaw" in cattle. We are glad to learn that it proved a success in this case.

LAMENESS—ABORTION.—(1) Again I come to you for advice through the KANSAS FARMER. I have a mare that got down in the ditch a month ago...

Answer.—(1) We cannot be positive, but from your slight description, we think the mare is lame in the hip joint.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 4, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,548 cattle; 115 calves. Top prices for dressed beef steers were considerably higher than a week ago.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

TEXAS STEERS. 46..... 850 3 20 30 fds..... 764 2 75

TEXAS COWS. 29..... 746 2 15 4..... 950 2 35

TEXAS CALVES. 14..... 9 00 12..... 9 00

COLORADO STEERS. 100 fed..... 1,816 4 00 70 fed..... 1,107 3 45

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COWS.

CALVES. 6..... 10 00 4..... 7 00

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,232. Prices ranged a little better than last week, but not quite so high as last Saturday.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for PIGS AND LIGHTS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. 1... 80... 470... 4 75 12..... 355... 5 00

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., Pr. for SHEEP.

Chicago. December 4, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 21,000. Market 15@25c lower; 2,000 Texans steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 30,000. Market steady. Mixed, \$5 15@5 45; heavy, \$4 95@5 50; light weights, \$5 20@5 55.

SHEEP—Receipts, 16,000. Market steady. Native, \$1 50@2 25; lambs, per cwt., \$2 75@4 50.

St. Louis. December 4, 1893. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,700. Natives slow. Texans steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,300. Top, \$5 35; bulk, \$5 20 @5 30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Native sheep, \$1 50@3 30.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 4, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 450,083 bushels; corn, 11,362 bushels; oats, 25,464 bushels; and rye, 11,800 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 64,800 bushels. An active and higher market was had yesterday.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 111,150 bushels. There was more on sale yesterday than for some days.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. A good demand and firm market was had yesterday.

BRAN—Selling well at old prices. We quote at 52c bulk and 60c sacked. FLAXSEED—Still further advanced. We quote at \$1 08 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CHEESE—Market firm and demand good. Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 13c per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 13c; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 13c; Young America, 15c; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 10c.

POULTRY—The market is cleaned up on all kinds and values firm at a slight advance. Hens and springs are both quick sale and turkeys eagerly bought.

POTATOES—Market firm and demand good from retailers. Colorado red, per bushel, 75 @85c; Colorado white, 75@85c; Northern, choice, 75@80c.

FRUITS—Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$4 75 @5 00; choice, \$3 50@3 75; common, \$2 50@3 50.

Wool—Selling fairly at old prices. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 92@10c; light fine, 10@11c; combed, 13@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c.

Chicago. December 4, 1893. The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market.

Table with columns: High est., Low est., Closed Nov., Closed Dec. for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

St. Louis. December 4, 1893. WHEAT—Receipts, 16,000 bushels; shipments, 2,000 bushels. The market was very strong and active early and advanced 1c.

CORN—Receipts, 193,000 bushels; shipments, 95,000 bushels. Market was strong but very slow and closed about 1/2c above Saturday.

OATS—Receipts, 31,000 bushels; shipments, 24,000 bushels. Very quiet. Cash and December, 1/2c off, 27 1/2c; May, 31c.

Practical Poultry Keeper. Very few farmers are aware of the large profits that are to be made from the keeping of poultry.

WORMS IN HORSES. A SURE REMEDY FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splendid remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

Advertisement for Nerve Tonic and Blood Builder, featuring Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Advertisement for Webster's International Dictionary, described as 'The Best Christmas Gift'.

Advertisement for Practical Poultry Keeper, a book by Geo. F. Johnson.

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

An Offer to Kansas Farmer Readers That No Other Paper Can Duplicate.

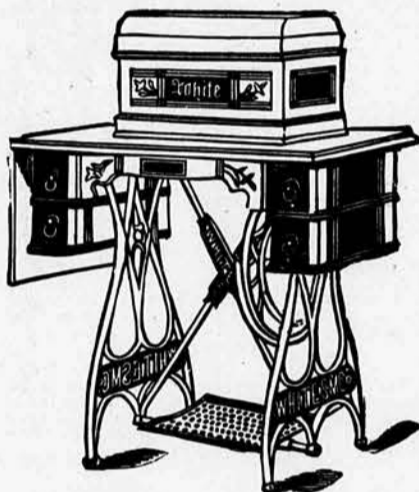
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world.

Prices at which these machines are listed to be sold through agents: On account of agents' commissions and the expense of team, office and other expenses, it is estimated to cost for every machine sold through agents \$15 to be added to the factory price.

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, listed, . . . \$50
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed, 55
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed, 60

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

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



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

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$32.
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$33.
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$34.

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last chance for free homes for the farmer. For reliable information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the HOME, FIELD AND FORUM, a sixteen page Monthly, price 50 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address HOME, FIELD & FORUM, Guthrie, Oklahoma.

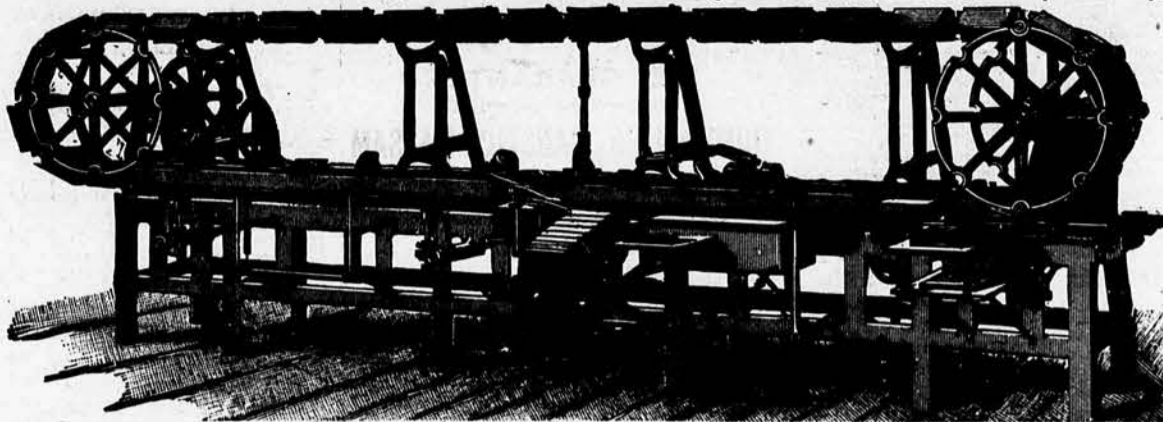
YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE!

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

WHITSEL SADDLE GAIT CO., 919 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

DOUBLE Breech-loader \$6.00. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES \$1.00. GUNS BICYCLES \$15. All kinds of expert work done here. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 106 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

An investment that will yield from FIFTY to ONE HUNDRED per cent. per annum in CASH and DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS. An invention as marvellous as the Printing Press. The Art of Bookmaking Revolutionized. Books Made by Machinery.



AUTO BOOK-BINDING AND AUTO BOOK-TRIMMING MACHINES.

Machines now running, turning out thousands of strongly and flexibly bound books daily, neither sewed nor wired. Machines that will do for the literature of the ages what the perfected printing presses do for the news of the day. Standard books, books for the library and popular works so cheapened that the choicest volumes shall be within easy reach of everyone. Stockholders entitled to the additional advantage of large fixed and continuous discounts, and thus, at small expense, acquire handsome libraries of the best standard and popular authors.

The Auto Book Concern

ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF NEW JERSEY. CAPITAL STOCK, \$1,000,000. Divided into 100,000 Shares of \$10 Each, Full Paid and Non-Assessable.

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ATTORNEYS:

Messrs. CARTER, HUGHES & KELLOGG, New York.

REGISTRARS OF STOCK:

FARMER'S LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, New York.

Prospectus.

THE AUTO BOOK CONCERN has been organized. First. To acquire and control the American and European patents of the AUTO BOOK BINDER, and the AUTO BOOK TRIMMER MACHINES, that, to the book-making art, mark an advance as important as the Steam Printing Press was to the Washington Hand Press fifty years ago; and to manufacture and operate said machines, in this and in foreign countries. Second. To acquire the most complete set of stereotype and electrotype plates, in this country, of the standard popular authors. These are stored in fire proof vaults in the City of New York. They are perfect and cost over \$1,000,000. Third. To manufacture with the use of these Automatic Machines, all grades of books, including school and music books, and sell the same at greatly reduced prices, to its Stockholders and the trade.

The Company will not sell or lease any of its machines within the United States, but to the European book-making craft only.

THE AUTO BOOK BINDER and the AUTO BOOK TRIMMER are run at little expense. They are marvels of simplicity. The binder, with the assistance of two girls, picks up printed sheets and covers, and converts them into solidly and flexibly bound volumes, neither sewed nor wired. These machines perfectly perform their tasks, and are henceforth as indispensable in producing books, as the perfected presses are to the newspapers.

It is proposed to provide families, students and school teachers with libraries at trifling expense and the best current literature at prices heretofore unknown and school books for the children of the million, neater and cheaper than ever has been done.

Statement of Earnings.

The profits on the publication of the standard and popular works from the plates which the Company acquires have exceeded \$100,000 yearly under the old processes of manufacture, assuring to the stockholders a profit of at least 10 per cent. per annum from this source alone. With the use of the Auto Machines these profits must necessarily be largely increased.

It is impossible to estimate the returns from the ownership of the patents and the sale of the Machines in Foreign Countries, but it is a well known fact that patents covering machinery that create a revolution in any important trade have proved enormously remunerative to the original owners, and soon repay the full amount of capital invested. Additional dividends will be declared from time to time as such profits are realized.

Stockholders' Postal Supply Bureau.

An important feature of the sale department of the Company is the STOCKHOLDERS' POSTAL SUPPLY BUREAU. The Company acts as agent for each stockholder in the purchase of all books published, and secures for stockholders the greatest possible discount, varying from 25 to 50 per cent. Stockholders will also be supplied with catalogues containing the list of the Company's publications, with a confidential price list, giving the wholesale prices and a special additional discount, which will be given to stockholders alone. Such discounts to stockholders will amount to an immense sum on the yearly purchase of books, thus yielding large DISCOUNT DIVIDENDS, in addition to the Cash Dividends, on the investment.

The price to be paid by the Company for the American and Foreign patents of the Auto Book Binder, the Auto Book Trimmer and the stereotype and electrotype plates of the Standard Works is \$1,000,000; \$350,000 in cash and \$650,000 in the stock of the Company; the vendors agreeing, however, to donate to the treasury of said Company \$150,000 of the stock they receive in part consideration of the conveyance of the above property.

(10 per share). This stock is full paid and non-assessable. Purchasers incur no personal liability. The remaining stock is retained by the vendors, as it is expected to command a large premium when the machines are in universal use.

To meet said cash payment of \$350,000 to said vendors and to supply the necessary working capital, 50,000 shares of the capital stock of this Company are now offered for public subscription at par.

Subscriptions to stock can be paid for in full on application, or 20 per cent. can be paid on application, the balance in one and two months. Should the stock offered be over-subscribed, preference will be given to subscriptions accompanied by full payment. Early application is, therefore, recommended.

Applications for stock with remittances must be made to WINTHROP POND, Treasurer, THE AUTO BOOK CONCERN at the Company's office, 203 Broadway, New York.



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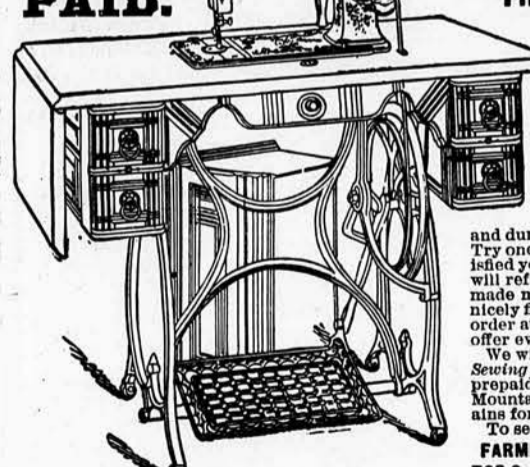
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order. Special:—All orders received for this column from subscribers,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

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 22, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by I. L. Burdick, in South Haven tp., P. O. South Haven, November 13, 1893, one dun horse colt, about 2 years old, and one iron-gray horse colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James Murray, October 12, 1893, one roan cow, white on breast, fork in right ear, four feet high, weight about 500 pounds.

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. H. Bird, in Pleasant Valley tp., P. O. Point View, October 14, 1893, one bay mare pony, branded K on left hip; valued at \$10.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COLT—Taken up by W. A. McClelland, in Garden tp., October 1, 1893, one brown horse colt, 2 years old, three white feet, star in face; valued at \$15.

COLT—By same, one bay mare colt, 1 year old, one white foot, star in face; valued at \$5.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

COW—Taken up by James H. Phillips, in Jackson tp., November 1, 1893, one cow and calf, cow spotted, branded on right hip; valued at \$25.

HORSE—Taken up by L. A. Upshaw, in Jackson tp., November 1, 1893, one black three-year-old horse, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by B. Rogelle, in Burlingame tp., November 11, 1893, one red steer with line back, left ear off; valued at \$15.

COW—Taken up by G. W. Johnson, in Olivet tp., November 7, 1893, one cow, white star in forehead, white on belly, white on bush of tail.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. M. Foster, in Quincy tp., October 24, 1893, one light bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$40.

STEER—Taken up by C. M. Creele, in Pleasant Grove tp., November 1, 1893, one red and white yearling steer, indistinct brand on right hip, under-bit in right ear, a little white about flank; valued at \$18.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 29, 1893.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by B. V. Thomas, in Sheridan tp., November 3, 1893, one three-year-old bay horse, about fifteen hands high, white stripe in forehead, both hind feet white; valued at \$25.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans Jr., clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. M. Thompson, in Cherokee tp., four miles east of Coffeyville, October 10, 1893, one bay mare, 11 years old, branded J. H. on right shoulder.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 8 years old, branded J. H. on right shoulder.

MARE—By same, one light roan mare, 4 years old, branded J. H. on right shoulder.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

2 STEERS—Taken up by Michael Ward, in Belvue tp., November 3, 1893, two three-year-old steers—one red head and white hips and one red spotted, indistinct brands.

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by S. S. Morris, in Bazaar tp., P. O. Morgan, November 14, 1893, one red yearling steer, a few little white spots on sides and brisket, bush of tail white, spike horns; valued at \$14.

FOR WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 6, 1893

Johnson county—John J. Lyons, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Herman Voigts, in Mission tp., October 25, 1893, one red steer, 2 years old, branded H. D. on both sides, no other marks or brands; valued at \$18.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

6 STEERS—Taken up by W. S. Smith, in Fremont tp., P. O. Emporia, November 6, 1893, six two-year-old steers—one white, two red and white, one light red, one black, one black and white; five of said steers dehorned, all marked with slit in right ear; valued at \$25 each.

Linn county—Jno. J. Hawkins, clerk.

2 MULES—Taken up by Mitchel Ross, in Blue Mound tp., P. O. Blue Mound, November 28, 1893, two brown mare mules, 2 years old past, one has slit in left ear.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by J. W. Shultz, in Pleasant Grove tp., one brown blaze-face mare, 2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Croft, in Fall River tp., eight miles southeast of Climax, one two-year-old dark red cow, with some white spots on her, no marks or brands; light red heifer calf, 2 or 3 months old, with her; valued at \$15.

STEER—Taken up by A. P. Loveland, in Quincy tp., P. O. Neal, one three-year-old muley or dehorned blue steer, dim brand on left side, quite large; valued at \$25.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. M. Lewellen, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, November 11, 1893, one sorrel horse, 14 1/2 hands high, white spot in forehead and tip of nose; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

HORSE—Taken up by W. C. Wright, in Hackberry tp., P. O. Bartlett, November 17, 1893, one black horse 2 years old, fourteen hands high, left hind foot white, white spot on forehead and tip of nose; valued at \$15.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 2 years old, fourteen hands high, white spot on forehead and stripe down face; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, 3 years old, fourteen hands high, white spot on forehead; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clerk.

PONY—Taken up by M. L. Emenhiser, in Louisville tp., P. O. Elk City, November 3, 1893, one bay-roan horse pony, about 2 years old, brand somewhat similar to S on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued at \$7.

PONY—By same, one iron-gray mare pony, about 4 years old, brand somewhat similar to S on left shoulder and W on left hip; valued at \$11.

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