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The Stock Interest.

KANSAS SHEEP INDUSTRY.

The following is referred to the consideration of the readers of the FARMER by the President of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool Growers' Association, E. D. King, Burlington:

"Our State has been favored with bountiful crops, in the main. All food-stuffs except wheat have brought good prices, and our farmers have enjoyed as great prosperity as those of any State in the Union.

"Those who have good flocks of sheep, well bred and well cared for, have received good prices for all classes of sheep, either for mutton or breeding purposes, and have again demonstrated the fact that, to the observing man needed no demonstration, that there is no State better adapted to the successful production of both than our own. With Kansas City at our gates, calling daily for more good mutton than she can get, and with the great ranges west of us which can nowhere be supplied with a hardy rustling breeding stock so well as here, there is certainly no branch of farming which holds out so great inducement to our farmers as the rearing of good sheep. The raising of hogs is attended with a great deal of risk and is without profit when the corn crop is short. Cattle are not paying, horses are in full supply, we are raising too much wheat, we are annually wasting an untold wealth of hay, corn fodder and straw. On the other hand, there is not a flock of well-bred and well cared for sheep that is not paying, and paying well. The business is not overdone as many other branches are. The demand for mutton is rapidly increasing and our history will be that of all countries, that as we grow older the use of mutton as compared with other meats will greatly increase. We are producing over one-third less wool than we consume; one-third of our sheep annually go to the shambles, so that the danger of overproduction is far in the future; is, indeed, not likely soon to happen, in view of the fact that Eastern farmers are gradually abandoning the field to raise the butter, eggs and vegetables which the growth of towns and manufacturing establishments there require. It seems to me there never was a better time for our farmers to lay the foundation for a flock of sheep. To put part of the ground now devoted to wheat into alfalfa, if in the western part of the State, and into clover if in the eastern part, to round out the spring and late fall pasture. In the western part of the State feed the cheap wheat to the sheep and make a market for it.

"Cease to flood the market with wheat, of which there is already too much, and raise more sheep to supply an ever-increasing demand.

"Nothing will so rapidly restore fertility to our farms, now so rapidly being wasted by grain-raising, as sheep. Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell Experiment Station, has made careful estimate of the value of manure from different animals. A horse weighing 1,000 pounds gave an annual manure value of \$11.47; 1,000 pounds swine, \$17.11; 1,000 pounds cow, \$29.82; 1,000 pounds sheep, \$33.55, or several times as much as the cost of keeping 1,000 pounds of sheep in this State per year.

"The official statistics give the money received for the wool clip of California in 1890 as \$6,000,000. Nearly as much more was probably received for stock, yet California is not, as a whole, so well adapted to sheep as Kansas. We annually waste enough coarse feed to keep several million sheep, and they could be kept without interfering in the least with other stock or diminishing the number of other stock. A few sheep in every pasture would keep down and live on the weeds left by cattle and horses which are running out most of the prairie pastured by cattle alone. The addition of the sheep would add millions to the annual income of our farmers, make a market for the surplus grain our railroads can't carry away, and greatly lessen the chance of total failure in the annual income of the farm.

"After seeing what men are doing east of us; after noting how their flocks are decreasing in numbers, and how much more they are degenerating in quality; then taking into consideration the fact that we are not raising two-thirds of the wool we consume; that one-third of the sheep in America are annually slaughtered and eaten; that the use of mutton in this

country is increasing in a rapidly progressive ratio—is now beyond the capacity of our flocks to supply, and that before our flocks can be doubled, the use of mutton will have more than doubled. Taking into consideration, also, the fact that our people are the best fed, the best housed, the best clothed and the best paid people upon earth; that they can afford to wear and will wear the best clothing of any people upon earth; that they have been studying and will maintain that system which would give the American wage-earner the right to run the loom that weaves the cloth that clothes him; that system which would give the American farmer the opportunity to raise the cereals that feed the weaver's family and sell them at his door instead of giving three-fourths of his crop to transport the remaining fourth across a continent and across an ocean; that system which will give the American farmer also the power to keep the sheep to consume the coarse products of the farm, and to keep up the fertility of that farm to the point necessary to supply the hive of workers in all branches of manufactures our country is destined to be filled with, and to supply an American fleece to an American loom to clothe that weaver and that farmer as no other people on earth are clothed. When, I say, I think of these things, I feel compelled to say I do not believe there ever was a time in the history of this country when a man could start a good flock of sheep with so good a prospect of success, or when the man who has already started could so certainly achieve success and a competence if he will set his mark high and never swerve from it."

Oldenburg Association News.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Appellate court at Chicago has at last rendered its decision in the case of the German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America vs. The Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America. The plaintiff in this case was organized several years ago and sought to incorporate under the laws of Illinois. It did business for some time, but was not properly incorporated. Many of its members claimed that its acts were illegal, withdrew from the said society and properly organized and incorporated under the laws of Illinois and Iowa what is known as the Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America. The main points of contention between the two organizations, besides the illegal course which the defendant claimed the plaintiff was pursuing, was that the former society claimed that all horses found in the German Empire were the same and might properly be included under the generic term "German Coach." To this the Oldenburg Society objected and claimed that there were four distinct breeds of horses in the German Empire, that separate stud books and records were kept for them there, that they were bred and raised for different purposes, that the respective stud book of each breed showed it to be different from the rest, and some were bred for coach purposes, while others were suitable only for the cavalry and saddle work. The Oldenburg Society went further and said it was a fraud on the public to sell the horses found in Germany as one type and breed, and to substantiate their position cited the fact that the German Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition had stated that there were four different breeds of horses in his country, and asked that they be recognized as such by the Agricultural Department of the World's Fair.

The German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Association sought to prevent the Oldenburg Association from doing business and sued out an injunction against said association from the Circuit court of Cook county. When the case came on for hearing, the Oldenburg Society demurred to the plaintiff's bill, and the court not only sustained the demurrer but dismissed the bill on its merits and gave the Oldenburg Society a judgment against the plaintiff in the sum of \$200 damages. The German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association took an appeal to the Appellate court, and that tribunal now not only sustains the decision of the lower court, but goes one step farther and decides that the Oldenburg Association is the older of the two, that the plaintiff had not properly incorporated until after the defendant, and that all acts done by said plaintiff as an incorporation for the first

two years of its existence were null and void.

Thus far the courts have sustained the position of the Oldenburg Association on every point. C. E. STUBBS, Secretary. Fairfield, Iowa.

Ten Years of Swine-Growing.

All farmers are more or less interested in the prices of hogs at this time of year. The natural time for feeding and marketing hogs being in the months of October, November and December, packers have made this season of the year the time for laying in their heaviest supplies of hog products. As a rule the opening of the packing season brings a great break in prices. This break is always brought about by the packers, who take advantage of this occasion for laying in their stock at as cheap a rate as possible. For several weeks past Chicago packers have been trying hard to "bear" the market and reduce prices to suit themselves. A good shipping demand from Eastern markets, together with the improved demand from foreign markets for hog products, has enabled sellers to hold prices up remarkably well and the advance made in the past few weeks has been a surprise to both producers and packers. The first of November generally finds values as low as or lower than at any other season of the year. It being one of the most important seasons of the year for feeders of hogs, whether they be operating on a large or small scale, the following quotations for the best selling grades of hogs for the past ten years on November 1 will be found interesting:

Table with 2 columns of years and prices. 1892.....\$6 00@ 1886.....\$4 40@24 60; 1891.....4 00@4 05 1885.....3 65@1 70; 1890.....4 40@4 60 1884.....4 90@5 10; 1889.....4 30@4 45 1883.....5 00@1 15; 1888.....5 80@5 90 1882.....7 40@7 90; 1887.....4 75@4 85

It will be seen by the above figures that hogs are higher this year than they have been for the past ten years, and are fully \$2 per hundred higher than they were one year ago. The lowest prices for the ten years were recorded in 1885, when prices went down from \$4 35@4 40 October 1, to \$3 65@3 70 November 1. The trade rallied after touching bottom at the above prices and by December 1 the best grades were quoted at \$4 00@4 10.

While it is not expected even by the most hopeful that present prices will be maintained throughout the packing season, there is good ground for the belief that better values will rule during the next few months than have been realized for several years at least. The hog trade, however, is a very uncertain quantity at this time of the year, and if packers get the trade going their way it is hard to tell where it will stop.

Sheep Husbandry.

Regarding the present status and tendency of sheep husbandry, the Wool and Hide Shipper says: "It requires but a slight investigation of the subject to show that the sheep industry is 'looking up' over the country. Only a few years ago sheep were held in very general disfavor by farmers and stock growers alike, on account of the low price of wool and the apparent difficulties surrounding the future of the wool trade in this country. Now, however, sheep have once more come to be regarded as an essential part of the make-up of the stock and general farmer; perhaps large flocks are not any more common than they were years ago, but the number of individuals who are keeping sheep has very materially increased. In every section may now be found a vast number of flocks of moderate size, carefully and profitably kept. This is due largely to the fact that we have, after a long time, learned that great lesson that wool is not the only productive feature to be looked after in sheep growing. It is now the producer of mutton, as well as of wool, who gets the most satisfaction and the most profit from his flock. There are thousands of acres throughout the country which cannot be successfully utilized for growing stock, that will give but one source of income, the carcass—but which would yield a good return if judiciously devoted to growing wool and mutton."

The fall of the year is a trying season for elderly people. The many cheerless, dark, dismal days act depressingly, not to say injuriously, on both old and young. Now is the time to re-enforce the vital energies with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood medicines.

Molasses for Stock Feed.

In view of the development of the sugar industry and the production of cane and beets in Kansas, the utilization of a portion of the product for stock feed, the following from the London Produce Market Review will interest our readers:

"Large quantities of both sugar and molasses (principally the latter) are now used in the manufacture of 'cattle cakes,' partly for improving the yield and quality of the milk, and also for their well-known fattening properties. Further, pigs, sheep and horses are fond of the addition of sugar or molasses to their food, imparting, also, in the case of the last mentioned animal, a bright and sleek appearance to its coat. It will be seen, therefore, that sugar may be most usefully employed, either in the dry state or in the liquid of molasses, the latter being the more favored way, while its expensiveness should at the present time form a strong reason why a trial should be given it by those who have not yet tried a saccharine diet for their animals. In years like the present, the use of molasses in cattle feeding has become so common in this country, that it is not necessary to enlarge further upon its usefulness or to give receipts for its use."

About Stock Breeding.

Without a doubt, where you are keeping animals for the sake of their produce, better results will be obtained, for the capital invested, from the use of grades than from the use of thoroughbreds. Thoroughbreds should only be used to cross with grades, and should be bred with more care than is usually given. Breeding thoroughbreds has, generally, not been remunerative nor satisfactory, principally because breeders have sold many inferior animals, which have been discarded. As a result, the market was overstocked, and the evil effects attendant upon the use of worthless thoroughbreds excited distrust in thoroughbreds generally, so that the best breeders have suffered, and many have not been paid for the trouble of careful, systematic and expensive breeding.

To produce a good animal, skill, high feeding and rigid selection are necessary. The breeding of superior animals is an occupation worthy of the best efforts of the best class of the farming community. As breeding gets more into the hands of breeders who care more for the reputation of their stock than for high prices, or for fancy speculation, better results will be obtained. Every person who keeps live stock should aim to keep better animals. The best way to obtain a good herd is by using a thoroughbred male on common cows. The step that a person takes in improving grades will lead him to produce the best thoroughbreds. The best breeders of the future will be the men who started in this way, and who studied their animals closely and mated them with the greatest care.—Prof. H. H. Wing, Cornell University.

"What a pity it is that his face is all pimples; He'd be very fine looking if it wasn't for that." Said pretty Miss Vere, with a smile at the dimples. Reflected from under the nobby spring hat—As she looked at herself in the glass, softly sighing. That she had for the young man a tender regard. There wasn't the least need of denying—for every one knew it. "His beauty is marred by the frightful red blotches all over his face. I wonder if he couldn't take something to cleanse his blood, and drive them away?" He heard what she said about his looks. It hurt his feelings, but he couldn't deny she told the truth. He remembered a friend whose face used to be as bad as his. It had become smooth and clear. He went to him and asked how the change had been brought about. "Simply by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery," was the reply. "Take that, and I'll warrant you to get rid of your pimples." He did so. His face became healthy and clear. And next week he'll be married to Pretty Miss Vere.

"That Glorious Climate."

Send for Sight and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific system at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America.

Well Machinery Send for Illustrations. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Agricultural Matters.

HOW OPTION TRADING DESTROYS PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—At the last session of Congress the House of Representatives, impressed with the grievous wrong done the most industrious section of the population by the offering of unlimited quantities of fictitious products upon the exchanges by "short sellers," "non-owners" and "hedgers," and thus determining the prices of the products of the soil, enacted, so far as lay in the power of that body, a bill intended to restrict the offers of such products to the owner and those who have acquired, from the owner, the right to the future possession of a specific quantity of the article offered, the object sought being to confine offers to the property in existence and available for delivery.

Apparently a law of this character could work neither harm nor hardship to one honest dealer or producer, nor is it opposed to any legitimate interest of the consumer, who, under its operation, would pay no more for farm products than was justified by the relative scarcity or abundance of the desired article, as is now the case with all products not sold "short" upon the exchanges. Under such conditions reasoning men would naturally suppose there could not, among reputable merchants, bankers and business men, be developed any opposition to such an act, yet there went up from the small privileged class who have usurped the functions of supply and demand, as well as from bankers and others who profit indirectly by this system, one prolonged wail and a protest against even the consideration of such a measure; but the representatives of the people, knowing the needs of their constituents and the justness of their demands, supported this measure regardless of party lines, and, by the decisive vote of 167 to 46, sent the bill to the Senate, where its opponents attempted to smother it by a reference to the Committee on Finance, which happened to be so constituted that such reference would have been its death warrant. Fortunately this well-laid scheme was discovered in time, the friends of the bill warned and the reference was to a committee a little less inimical, which nearly done it to death by unnecessary delays, so much time being consumed in committee as to enable the enemy, when the bill was at last reported, near the end of the session, to talk it over, under the rules of the Senate, to the December session, although every other vote had upon amendments showed that could the bill be brought to a final vote it would pass by a good majority. It now, fortunately, stands at the head of the Senate calendar as the unfinished business and comes up for consideration immediately the Senate convenes, and having precedence cannot be shelved, if its friends are alert, until finally acted upon by a decisive vote on its passage, which ought to be secured long before the end of the coming session, as it blocks the way for all except routine business.

Up to the time of the passage of the bill in the House its opponents had evidently not believed its passage possible, and their opposition, while sufficiently active to give rise to much solicitude for the fate of the measure, had not then assumed that viciously active form that it has since. Now, however, the enemy is intensely active, and with immense wealth at command and at stake, a business from which a few thousand men derive an annual revenue estimated at not less than \$100,000,000 (the securing of which depreciates the value of the year's crops many times this amount), they are organizing a formidable opposition and flooding the country with circulars, portraying

in darkest colors the disasters that will overtake the farmers and the commercial world if they are not longer permitted to determine the price of other men's property.

With their ill-gotten gains they are able to subsidize a venal city press and many of the great dailies are filled with articles, the publication of which is paid for at regular advertising rates from money won at this game, where the farmer is not even permitted a sight of the "little joker" which determines whether his labor shall be rewarded fairly or poorly.

The writer has long been an interested student of this system and has often thought that there was little more to be learned of the "ways that are dark and the tricks that are vain" of the operators upon the boards of trade, but each month and week brings some revelation. It was not seen, for instance, until the opponents of this measure went before Congressional committees and testified that such was the fact, that of all who handle the products of the farm, from the time they leave the producer's hands until they reach those of the dealer selling in small quantities to the consumer, there is not one having the most remotest interest in maintaining, much less in advancing prices. This anomalous condition, this monstrous perversion of the natural laws of commerce, arises from the fact, so plainly stated to the committee by the opponents of "anti-option" legislation, that having bought a quantity of grain or cotton and "hedged" by immediately selling a "future" they were protected against any possible loss, and as no greater profit could accrue to them by an advance they were absolutely indifferent from that moment to advances and declines in the value of the thing owned, only a part of which, however, was true. Having "hedged," it is true they were wholly indifferent to advances in the value of the actual product as in case the value of the real article advanced in like measure would the value of their outstanding contract, which it was their intention "to buy in" when they had disposed of the actual product at the current price; then, by depressing the price, they would be able to reap a greater profit by "buying in" their contracts at lower prices than they had been issued. Hence, this system, while making the miller, spinner and dealer indifferent to advances in the value of the "hedged" product, also makes him the interested confederate of the professional "shortseller," not in advancing prices of the property of which he is the ostensible owner, but in depressing the value of "futures" in order that he may "buy in" his "hedging" contracts at a greater profit.

Under this system all the ancient canons of commerce are reversed and the owner occupies the anomalous position of working, with might and main, to destroy the value of the property in his hands. Accomplishing this—that he may "buy in" his contracts at a profit—necessarily carries down the price of the grain and cotton upon the farm, which is the only "unhedged" product in the country.

With the merchant, miller, spinner and exporter ever working for lower prices that their "contracts" may return to their possession at a good round profit, there remains only the isolated and powerless producer interested either in maintaining or advancing values.

Another and disastrous effect upon prices resulting directly from this system arises from the fact that "the more of any product that is sold the more there is for sale." This is, seemingly, a paradoxical statement, yet is strictly true. For instance, a cotton dealer in New York receives a "firm offer" from the South—probably from a man who

does not own a bale—of 10,000 bales of cotton, and he wires an acceptance, taking good care to immediately sell a distant "future" as a "hedge" or "insurance" against a fall in price, not, however, with any intention of delivering the cotton on such "futures" contract, but of selling the cotton to the spinners at the current price and then "buying in" this long "future" at the lowest possible price. When the cotton was tendered him the farmers were offering it, the Southern merchant was offering it (and when the offer was accepted the Southern merchant may have "hedged" by buying a "future" from some other non-owner—) and the moment the New Yorker had wired his acceptance he loaded the market with his contract for 10,000 bales and at the same time proceeded to solicit orders from spinners for the 10,000 bales of actual product, and when the spinner had bought 1,000 or more bales he immediately "hedged" by selling his "futures" contract for a like amount.

As these "contracts" are usually long "futures" (that the seller may have more time, with resulting fluctuations, to buy them in at a profit) the result is that by the sale of this 10,000 bales of actual cotton to the New York dealer the market is loaded with at least two sets of "contracts" representing it, (and three if the Southern dealer hedges his sale), while the actual cotton is sold in dribbles to the spinner (who under this system buys from hand to mouth only) and remains pressing upon the market in its real as well as its simulated form until it goes into actual consumption and the "futures" remaining afloat many months after the cotton has actually gone into consumption the effect of the initial sale has been that the more that was sold the more there is for sale.

The writer was long puzzled by the anomalous position assumed by what, in board of trade parlance, are known as "receivers," being men who buy actual grain in the country. This puzzle arose from the fact that while these men were dealing in actual products and should be interested in advancing prices, yet their every utterance was of a character to lessen the value of the property they were supposed to own. The following from the Kansas City Star of a recent date is a fair sample of the bearish out-givings of these grain "receivers":

"The country elevators, says Congdon, the Chicago corn man, are full of corn. They are under contract with farmers to take their grain. This pressure of corn from the country will keep receipts heavy here at Chicago whether the weather be good or bad and the price will decline to 40 or 41 cents."

Such seemingly inexplicable utterances on the part of owners of certain classes of property no longer puzzle when it is understood that the moment the "receiver" has bought a quantity of corn in the country he "hedges" by "selling a future against it" and—as say the advocates of "option dealing"—having determined, by this "hedging" operation, the profits on this particular transaction and this lot of corn the owner has no further interest in the price of the actual grain while he has an abiding and intensely absorbing interest in depressing the price in order that he may "buy in" his outstanding "contracts" at a profit.

As the "receiver" buys grain in the country daily and daily issues "protecting futures" it follows that he has no continuous interest in advancing prices for the actual product on which he cannot possibly lose while he may profit greatly by depressing the price of "contracts" that he is constantly issuing, hence his interest is in declines in order that the "contracts" this week issued at a lower price than those issued last week may, as well as those, be bought in at a profit.

The price he pays the farmer is made

A Veteran's Story



Joe. Hemmerich.

Mr. Joseph Hemmerich, an old soldier, 529 E. 140th St., N. Y. City, writes us voluntarily. In 1862, at the battle of Fair Oaks, he was stricken with typhoid fever, and after a long struggle in hospitals, lasting several years, was discharged as incurable with Consumption.

Doctors said both lungs were affected and he could not live long, but a comrade urged him to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. Before he had finished one bottle his cough began to get loose, the choking sensation left, and night sweats grew less and less. He is now in good health and cordially recommends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

as a general blood purifier and tonic medicine, especially to his comrades in the G. A. R.

HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance.

daily by the price made by the issuance of these "hedging" and profit-bearing "contracts" and it matters not to the "receiver" how low that price may be so long as he "hedges" at once and can drive the price to a still lower level while taking in his "contracts." And this work he is always engaged in.

Realizing that it is the "contracts," the "buying in of contracts," and the buying them in at a continuously lower price, which give the grain dealers and elevator men their great harvests, we cease to wonder that they lose all interest in the actual product as soon as "hedged" and try to have the world believe that there is an over-abundant supply and that prices must decline.

With such a system of trading in vogue the farmer can never hope for better prices, and he should constitute himself a committee of one to see that the Representatives and Senators from his State are ready to vote right on this question, and should be willing to write letters and send telegrams to secure their doing so. At least such would appear to be the right thing to do.

C. WOOD DAVIS.

Second-Growth Sorghum Again.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I will corroborate the statement of Mr. L. C. Waters, of Berryton, regarding second-growth sorghum. My tenant, in Illinois, several years ago, fed second-growth sorghum to cows (a small quantity), and no bad effect followed.

Richland, Kas. ALEX GARDNER.

Too Careless With the English Language.

A clothing dealer, in Boston, advertised all-wool pantaloons for \$2, advising the public to make haste and secure the great bargain, saying: "They will not last long." Probably they would not. Neither will your health last long if you don't take care of it. Keep Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets in your house. They are indispensable to every family, as they positively cure biliousness, with its endless train of distressing ailments—sick headache, irritability, constipation, dizziness and indigestion; a marvelous specific for liver and kidney troubles, and a pure vegetable compound. They are sugar-coated, the smallest pills made, and the best, because they do all they promise. All druggists sell them, and the proprietors guarantee them, and refund the price if they fail.

Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

If any boy or girl wants to earn a little ready money he can do so readily by employing some spare time in getting up a club for the KANSAS FARMER. The long evenings are growing longer and those of the neighbors who are not now subscribers for the FARMER are missing a great deal. Get up a club and we will pay you liberally, or write for terms and instructions.

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

Alliance Department.

NATIONAL FARMERS' CONGRESS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The twelfth annual session of the National Farmers' Congress of the United States of America will meet in the House of Representatives at Lincoln, Neb., November 22, 1892, at 10 a. m.

This body is composed of one delegate and one alternate from each Congressional district in the United States, two delegates and alternates from each State at large, the heads of all State Agricultural societies and State Agricultural colleges, and this year one member of all local Agricultural societies in the United States.

It is a non-partisan organization and has accomplished much good in securing such national and State legislation as our great interest requires. One thousand or 1,500 delegates and visitors are expected, and it will be the largest and most interesting gathering of practical agriculturists and farmers ever assembled in the United States. Come prepared to take a part in the proceedings on a line indicated by the annexed programme.

PROGRAMME.

10 A. M.

Called to order, and music by the band. Prayer.

Welcome to the State, by Hon. J. E. Boyd, Governor of Nebraska.

Response, by Hon. A. W. Smith, of Kansas.

Welcome to the city, by Hon. A. H. Weil, Mayor.

Response, by Hon. D. G. Pursee, of Savannah, Ga.

Welcome, by the President of the Board of Trade.

Response, by Secretary Clayton, of Iowa.

Welcome, by Business Men's Association. Hon. O. J. King, President.

Response, by Hon. Wm. Freeman, of Maine.

Music by the band. Annual address by the President.

Appointment of the Committee on Resolutions and Finance.

2 P. M.

Introduction of memorials and resolutions.

"Independence of Agriculture and Transportation," by Hon. W. Pope Yeaman, of Missouri.

"Beet Industry in the United States," by Prof. M. A. Lunn, of Nebraska.

7:30 P. M.

Regular order of business. Address: "Is Farming a Realized Alchemy," Mrs. A. G. Sawyer, Lincoln, Neb.

"The Floral Interest," by Mrs. Robert A. McClellan, of Athens, Ala.

NOVEMBER 23, 10 A. M.

Regular order of business.

"Highway Transportation on Common Road," by Hon. J. M. Stahl, of Quincy, Ill.

"Transportation on Common Roads," by Hon. W. Delano, of Nebraska.

2 P. M.

Regular order of business.

"Individuality of American Farming," by Col. Daniel Needham, President New England Agricultural Society, of Boston, Mass.

Address. Subject to be selected, by Hon. B. Walker McKeen, Maine.

Address. Subject to be selected, by George T. Fairchild, President Agricultural college, of Manhattan, Kas.

7:30 P. M.

Regular order of business.

"Agriculture in Oklahoma," Hon. H. C. St. Clair, Oklahoma.

"Scientific Relation of Money to Agriculture and Transportation," by Hon. L. H. Weller, of Nashua, Iowa.

NOVEMBER 24, 10 A. M.

Regular order of business.

"Government Ownership of Railways," by Hon. H. C. Brown, of Atlanta, Ga.

"Agriculture in the South," by Gen. H. K. Barkett, of Mississippi, and F. M. Clemanes, of Kentucky.

INSTRUCTIONS TO DELEGATES.

Reduced rates have been secured at the following hotels in Lincoln: Capital, Windsor, Lincoln, Opelt, Fremont, St. Charles, Band and the Lindell. Our headquarters will be at the Lindell, where you must call and register at my office.

Reduced rates over all leading railways in the United States are granted as follows, which you will cautiously observe when you purchase your ticket.

Others who attend are entitled to the same rates as delegates.

All papers for publication must be re-

stricted to 2 000 words and a printed copy furnished for the use of the Secretary.

First—Each person must purchase a first-class ticket (either unlimited or limited) through to the place of meeting, for which he will pay the regular tariff fare, and upon request the ticket agent will issue to him a certificate of such purchase.

Second—If through tickets cannot be procured at the starting point, the person will purchase to the most convenient point where such through ticket can be obtained, and there purchase through to the place of meeting, requesting a certificate properly filled out by the agent at the point where the repurchase is made.

Third—The reduced rate for the return journey will only apply to points to which through tickets are on sale at the place of meeting, and at which through tickets to the place of meeting were purchased. If through tickets to the starting point cannot be procured at the place of meeting, the person will purchase to the most convenient point to which such through ticket can be obtained.

Fourth—Tickets for the return journey will be sold by the ticket agents at the place of meeting, at one-third the highest limited fare, only to those holding certificates (Form 2), signed by the ticket agent at the point where the through ticket to the place of meeting was purchased, and countersigned by the Secretary or Clerk of the convention, certifying that the holder has been in attendance upon the convention.

Fifth—It is absolutely necessary that a certificate be procured, as it indicates that the full fare has been paid for the going journey, and that the person is therefore entitled to the excursion fare returning. It will also determine the route via which the ticket for return journey should be sold, and without it no reduction will be made.

Sixth—Tickets for return journey will be available for continuous passage only; no stop-over privileges being allowed on tickets sold at less than full fares. Certificates will not be honored unless presented within three days after date of adjournment of the convention.

Seventh—Ticket agents will be instructed that excursion fares will not be available unless the holders of certificates are properly identified, as above described, by the Secretary or Clerk, on the certificate, which identification includes the statement that 100 or more persons who have purchased full fare tickets for the going passage, and hold properly receipted certificates, have been in attendance at the meeting.

The certificates are not to be transferable, and the signature affixed at the starting point, compared with the signature to the receipt, will enable the ticket agent to detect any attempted transfer.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions, be particular to have the certificate properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting, as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

B. F. CLAYTON,

Secretary National Farmers' Congress. Indianapolis, Ia, November 7, 1892.

Kansas F. A. & I. U.

The fifth annual session of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union convened at the Whitley opera house, Emporia, on the morning of November 10. After the opening exercises, Prof. Taylor, of the State Normal school, delivered a most hearty welcome, and was eloquently responded to by Hon. J. G. Otis, who, in a few words, concluded by outlining the aims and purposes of the organization.

Although a very sick man, President Biddle was present and addressed the members upon the condition and future necessities of the order, and was followed by Otis, Scott and others, upon this important subject and in the same line of thought, viz., that everything of a partisan nature should and must be eliminated from the organization. The fact that these addresses met with the unanimous and hearty approval of the members indicate that the future usefulness of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is assured. There was manifested a most earnest desire and deep determination to revivify and build up the organization to its utmost capacity upon the co-operative business and social plan throughout the length and breadth of the State.

This determination was very forcibly emphasized by the wise selection of an able and efficient set of officers.

The evening session of the first day was an open meeting, and devoted to speeches of a miscellaneous character.

The second day was strictly one of business and culminated in the election of the following officers: President, W. S. Hanna, Ottawa; Vice President, Mrs. N. C. Clark, Topeka; Secretary and Treasurer, J. B. French, Topeka; Lecturer, S. M. Scott, McPherson; Assistant Lecturer, G. E. Miller, Republic; Steward, E. Reemyer, Hays City; Assistant Steward, W. A. Ransom, Mount Hope; Doorkeeper, G. A. Camp, Wellington; Assistant Doorkeeper, V. F. Ricketts, Meriden. Delegates to the National Alliance, W. S. Hanna, John G. Otis. Delegates to the national silver convention, John Davis, Junction City; Walter N. Allen, Meriden; H. P. C'ay, Prescott, and G. B. Scanlan, Randall.

The third and last day of the session was principally devoted to the installation of officers and the discussion of the National Union Company. As this company has always been a "thorn in the flesh" of the Alliance, it was wisely decided to withdraw all relations between the two organizations; not that the State Alliance, as a body, condemned the National Union, but for the sake of harmony and the good of the order.

This session, we think, has bullded wisely, upon a business and social foundation, and if the intentions and instructions are carried out, we will witness from now on, for months to come, a grand up building of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas. And we suggest here and now, that each and every member reconsecrate himself to this, the noblest work of the age. Let the good work go on in the spirit of the Master, ever keeping in mind the grandest motto among men: "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

After reaffirming allegiance to the St. Louis and Ocala demands, the following additional resolutions were adopted:

RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

WHEREAS, There is soon to occur a vacancy in the Board of Railroad Commissioners of Kansas, by reason of the expiration of the term of office by one of the Commissioners; and

WHEREAS, The statutes of the State provide that not more than two shall be of any one political party upon said board; and

WHEREAS, The agricultural interest is the paramount interest of the State; therefore be it Resolved, By the Kansas Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in convention assembled this 12th day of November, 1892, that we recognize in Brother P. B. Maxson the requisite qualifications, in an eminent degree, fitting him for a member of said Railroad Commission, and would most respectfully ask that his excellency, Governor L. D. Lewelling, and thence executive council appoint P. B. Maxson to such position upon said board on the occurrence of a vacancy.

DEMANDS.

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

3. We demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures in all agricultural and mechanical productions, preserving such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure prompt conviction, and imposing such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with the law.

4. We demand the passage of laws prohibiting alien ownership of land, and that Congress shall take early steps to devise some plan to obtain all lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of such as are actually used and needed by them, be reclaimed by the government and held by actual settlers only.

5. Believing in the doctrine of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," we demand that taxation, national and State, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all revenues, national, State and county, shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government economically and honestly administered.

6. We demand that Congress provide for the issue of a sufficient amount of fractional paper currency to facilitate exchange through the medium of the United States mail.

7. We demand that the means of communication and transportation shall be owned by and operated in the interest of the people, as is the United States postal system.

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific Hall's Hair Renewer.

All genuine Spooner Horse Collars have this trade mark. Be not deceived by imitations.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."

Gold and Silver of 1891-2.

The forthcoming report of the Director of the Mint will say:

The mines of the United States produced during the calendar year 1891 precious metals as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coinage value.
Gold.....	1,604,810	\$33,175,000	\$33,175,000
Silver.....	58,330,000	57,630,040	75,416,565

The coinage of the mints during the last fiscal year aggregated 113,556,124 pieces, valued as follows:

Gold.....	\$35,508,987.50
Silver dollars.....	8,329,467.00
Subsidiary silver.....	6,659,811.60
Minor coins.....	1,296,710.48
Total.....	\$51,792,976.52

The total coinage of silver dollars under the act of February 28 1878, to the close of such coinage was \$378,166,793, and under the act of 1890 to November 1, 1892, \$33,167,570; under act of March 3, 1891, \$5,078,472, a total coinage of silver since March 1, 1878, of \$416,412,835.

The net profit on the coinage of silver during the fourteen years ended June 30, 1892, including the balances in the coinage mints on July 1, 1858, has aggregated \$72,736,065.

This would seem to be very satisfactory, but if the present value of silver bullion were made the basis of calculation the commercial value of the silver bullion coined into silver dollars would be far less than the government has paid for it.

The product of gold and silver in the world during the calendar year 1891, based upon returns to the Director of the Mint, was as follows:

Metals.	Fine ounces.	Commercial value.	Coinage value.
Gold.....	6,102,893	\$126,58,000	\$126,168,000
Silver.....	143,994,000	142,266,000	186,174,000

The coinage of gold and silver in the various countries of the world, during the same period, so far as reports have been received, aggregated:

Gold.....	\$119,183,735
Silver.....	183,003,142

The stock of gold and silver in the United States on November 1, 1892, based upon official tabulations brought forward from year to year, was, approximately:

Gold.....	\$656,041,563
Silver.....	587,614,951
Total.....	\$1,243,656,514

The amount of money in actual circulation (outside of treasury vaults), including paper and metallic, was \$1,606,139,735, or \$24.34 per head.

[This amount and the circulation per capita is determined by subtracting the money of all kinds in the treasury from the total amount ever coined or issued. It takes no account of that which has been destroyed or lost, nor of the coins that have been reconverted into bullion and used in the arts, and it assumes that the amount of our money held in foreign countries is offset by an equal amount of foreign money held in this country.—Ed.]

The value of gold bars furnished for industrial use during the last calendar year was \$16,644,953, against \$14,605,901 in the prior year, an increase of \$2,039,052; and of silver \$9,631,746, against \$9,031,178 in the prior year—an increase of \$600,568.

If there has been no falling off in the amount of coin melted annually for use in repairs and jewelry, the total value of the precious metals used in the industrial arts and manufactures in the United States during the last year was, approximately: Gold, \$19,700,000, and silver, \$9,630,000, a total of \$29,330,000, of which \$10,697,679 gold and \$7,289,073 silver, consisted of new bullion.

The price of silver fluctuated during the last fiscal year from \$1.02 per fine ounce, which was the price at the beginning of the year, to \$0.855, March 28, the lowest price, closing June 30 at \$0.873, a variation of \$0.17 an ounce during the last fiscal year. Since July 1, 1892, the price of silver still further declined, until on August 11, 1892, it reached 83 cents a fine ounce, the lowest price silver ever reached.

Since then the price has advanced, and at the present writing, November 1, 1892, it is \$0.86 per fine ounce. At the lowest price of silver during the fiscal year, the commercial value of the pure silver contained in a silver dollar was 66 cents; at the highest price it was \$0.786, and at the average price \$0.724. The number of silver dollars distributed from the mints during the last fiscal year was 9,407,920, being \$3,800,874 less than in the previous year.

Never defer a vital matter. A cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

The Horse.

Why Horses Break.

"Whenever a trotter or pacer repeatedly breaks without apparent cause," says "Veritas," in a recent article, "it is a pretty sure sign that his harness, shoes or boots do not fit him. Let special attention be given to bits and other accoutrements. Also check him at various angles, to ascertain the right elevation of the head; then begin with shoes and weights, if necessary, to square his action, and gradually lighten the foot-balancing gear until the best adjustment is reached to bring out the highest rate of speed. When all this is done and the horse persists in breaking, it is probably due to over-anxiety and hot-headedness. In such cases the common practice is to drive the horse until he becomes so tired and leg-weary that he cannot break.

"Not long ago we saw a trainer of considerable experience but without Job-like patience, move a speedy horse, who broke near the finish of a fast mile, whereupon he lashed him unmercifully, and on the horse settling he sent him another mile and whipped to a stand-still. This course makes the horse steady for the time being, but kills future speed and courage. Persistence in this kind of work, combined with double the usual distance in jogging, may take off the wire edge and is sure to take away the speed, as the animal will naturally grow sick, sour and sore. At one time the erratic gelding Guy, 2:10 1/2, was put through a severe course of training in hopes of making him more reliable, but he grew cranky and crabbed and would not behave until the exact opposite treatment was given."

World's Stallion Record.

Tennessee still holds the world's stallion record, notwithstanding that a few days since Stamboul trotted a mile at Stockton, Cal., in 2:08, which dethroned Kremlin as king.

At Nashville, the 12th inst., at Cumberland park, Kremlin again lowered the colors of Stamboul and trotted a mile in 2:07 1/2. The fractional time was 32 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:35 and 2:07 1/2. He was driven by Ed. Bether and well handled.

Arlon, 2:10 1/2, who holds the three-year-old stallion record, was sent against his mark and trotted a mile in 2:10 1/2. His quarters were 32 1/2, 1:03 1/2, 1:37, 2:10 1/2. This time equals the three-year-old record of Sunol and is the stallion record of the world for horses of that age. He was driven by Charles Marvin.

Stamboul's reign as king of the turf lasted one week, then Kremlin, 2:07 1/2, the five-year-old stallion, wrested it from him by chopping a quarter of a second off the record of the great California stallion.

Kremlin is a native of Kentucky, being bred at Woodburn farm. He was foaled April 8, 1887, and was named Effendi, meaning "my friend." He was sired by Lord Russell (full brother to Maud S., 2:08 1/2), first dam Eventide (dam of Erin, 2:24 1/2; Evermond, 2:24 1/2, and Erlong, sire of So Long, 2:24 1/2, etc.) by Woodford Membrino, 2:21 1/2; second dam Vara (dam of Vatican, 2:29 1/2) by Rysdyk's Hambletonian; third dam Venus by Seely's American Star. He was sold to Mr. William Russell Allen in 1890, together with seven other head of highly bred youngsters for a reported price of \$60,000 for the eight animals. Mr. Allen changed his name to Kremlin. His greatest performance was in the Transylvania stake at Lexington, when he defeated all the cracks of the land, winning in straight heats, the time being 2:11 1/2, 2:13, 2:11 1/2. He has proved himself to be a game and honest race horse, and in his fight against time he has showed that he possesses more speed for a mile than any stallion living has yet attained. All his performances were made on regulation tracks.

Kansas City Horse Market.

The market this week opened better as to demand than for the past two months. Buyers have been numerous for good, smooth strainers, nice Southern mares, heavy draft and nice drivers. There was no auction held this week, as Tuesday was the general election day and as both, buyers and shippers were supposed to be at home voting, it was thought best to postpone until next week. While there were but few horses on the market for sale, buyers were plenty and what was of-

ferred sold readily and at quotable prices. There has been a lively demand for the better class of Western range horses. A number of buyers for next week's auction are expected and parties who intend selling this fall would do better to ship as early as they can.

Draft, extra, 1,500 lbs.....	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1,300 lbs.....	85@115
Drivers, extra.....	12@210
Drivers, good.....	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra.....	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.....	35@75
Cavalry.....	210
Western range, unbroken.....	20@50
Western range, broken.....	30@80
Matched teams.....	15@30
Western ponies.....	10@20

Chicago Horse Market.

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

"The market has shown a slight change for the better within a few days, both in demand and price, and it would be very reasonable to predict an immediate improvement following the close of the electoral contest.

"Business will once more assume its natural aspect and orders, which for some weeks have been withheld, will now come through the regular channel. The lumbering interest will, as usual at this season, come to the front, and as they have been sparing buyers of late there should be quite a demand for heavy loggers. Good blocks generally will also be in demand. The sales of range horses have been small and prices very low. It is too late to handle these except at sacrifice prices, averaging \$15 a head for smooth 900 pounds."

The Size of Great Trotters.

The claim has often been made that the trotting horse lacked size. The Kentucky Stock Farm has taken pains to compile the following table:

Horse.	Time.	Date.	Size.
Nancy Hanks.....	2:05 1/2	1893	15
Sunol.....	2:08 1/2	1891	16
Maud S.....	2:08 1/2	1885	15 1/2
Palo Alto.....	2:08 1/2	1891	16
Martha Wilkes.....	2:08 1/2	1892	15.2
Allerton.....	2:09 1/2	1891	16 1/2
Jay-Eye-See.....	2:10	1884	15
Nelson.....	2:10	1891	15.3 1/2
Arlon.....	2:10 1/2	1891	15 1/2
Guy.....	2:10 1/2	1891	15
Stamboul.....	2:11	1890	15 1/2
Delmarch.....	2:11 1/2	1891	15 1/2
Axtell.....	2:12	1889	15.3 1/2

Horse Notes.

The Jewett farm, at Cheney, Kansas, contains over 5,000 acres.

Nancy Hanks, 2:04, strides nineteen and a half feet when at full speed.

George Starr thinks the first horse to trot a mile in two minutes will be a three-year-old.

Bessie Sheridan, 2:23 1/2, has a bay colt by her side by Alcantara, 2:23, and is in foal by Chimes.

Belle Hamlin's mile at Nashville in 2:11 1/2, is by long odds the fastest mile by a trotter of her age—13 years.

The phenomenal yearling pacer, Victor Mazzone, by General Hancock, has paced a quarter in his work in 29 1/2 seconds.

Sixteen thousand panes of glass were used in the windows which light the newly completed covered mile track at the Jewett farm.

Stamboul, 2:08 1/2, is now 10 years old and is represented in the 2:30 list by ten trotters, headed by Murtha, 2:18, four of the ten being two-year-olds.

The Onward two-year-old Americus sold to C. J. Hamlin by Joe Thayer for \$15,000 on the strength of his public trial in 2:15 1/2 cost his late owner \$1,000 last January.

Direct paced a half in 59 1/2 seconds at Nashville last week, a rate of speed never before attained by a harness horse for the distance. The record is evidently in jeopardy.

The champion two-year-old racer, the filly S'Ucon, 2:15 1/2, by Wilton, 2:19 1/2, is home with her trainer, George Bowerman, from Tennessee, and has been turned out for a rest.

Robert Bonner is bound that Maud S. shall be fitted to race again and feels confident that if she can be got into condition that she will again be queen of the trotting world.

Manager, 4:2:09 1/2 paced an exhibition half at Independence recently in 1:06 1/2, stepping the second quarter in 29 1/2 seconds. He ought to be a star of the first magnitude next year.

Says Badd Doble: "If horses could speak—if many of the youngsters of to-day could do so—they could tell of willing

spirits and inadequate physical powers. The best horses of the future will net, as a rule, be descended from premature, but mature wonders."

The dam of Mascot, 2:04, was a gray mare, bred in Gouverneur, N. Y. She was sired by Austin's Messenger, a descendant of Ozden's Messenger, and was a natural trotter, possessed of some speed.

Reita U., who took a record of 2:25 1/2 at Sedalia on October 20, is the fastest of the Kansas bred two-year-olds. She is by Senator Updegraff, 2:27 1/2, son of Simmons, 2:28, and has won ten straight races this year, with the loss of but a single heat.

Rlley Medium, 2:10 1/2, the fast son of Happy Medium and Maud R., by Mambino Patchen, has gone into winter quarters at his home in Ottawa, Kansas. He retires with the world's race record over a half mile track, 2:11 1/2, and a series of six straight victories out of seven races. In his last start at Kansas City, he was defeated by Roy Wilkes, but had he not been off and in no condition to show at his best, he might still have had an unbeaten record for the year.

Gossip About Stock.

James Mains, Oskaloosa, Kas., reports that his herd of Poland-Chinas are doing unusually well, and that he has a lot of young boars and sows that are now ready for sale, which he thinks are an extra lot.

L. K. Haseltine, breeder and importer of Red Polled cattle, at Dorchester, Mo., has the following to say: "Breeding cattle without horns adds so much to the economy and comfort of wintering cattle. They stand and lie so closely, thus economizing their own natural heat. In fact all their doings, feeding at the trough, standing or lying, they huddle together like a bunch of sheep. The weak get their share of feed and the equal protection of the shed and stable without any expense for stanchions. They live and thrive in comfort without any fear of horns. Compare the condition of the hornless herd with the scattered, shivering, fearful aspect of a lot of horned brutes, where the weaker are always suffering in the coldest places, snatching a wisp of hay here and there, while the strong ones eat their fill, and you can see one of the many reasons why farmers should breed cattle without horns."

The Hereford cattle sale, at Moberly, Mo., November 23, by the Ashland Hereford Cattle Co., Cairo, Mo., comprises forty head of Herefords, the very cream of the herd. The manager says: "I spent eight years' time diligently, patiently and pleasantly building this herd up to its present high standard. Our motto, 'Small bone, thick flesh, early maturity.' I believe our offering, on the 23d, will indicate that our ideal of breeding a high standard of excellence has obtained. The rustler, rent-payer and high-priced butcher's carcass is usually found wrapped in a Hereford hide. The great number of prizes won in recent years at the leading fairs of Missouri by Ashland Park Herefords over all breeds, attest their individual excellence. I hope this valuable consignment may fall into the hands of careful and painstaking breeders that will appreciate their value. In laying the foundation of this herd the best females, imported and home-bred, that judgment would dictate and money buy, were procured. The stock bull; used have been of the highest order of breeding and individual merit. Send for catalogue."

Our advertisers, W. J. Wroughton & Co., Cambridge, Neb., write: "We expect to add a few first-class Spanish and Kentucky-bred jacks to our establishment, as there seems to be quite a demand for them. Our horses are in splendid condition, and we are having a great deal of inquiry and quite a good many sales for this season of the year. We sold H. Schloesser, Dallas Centre, Iowa, a very fine 2,000-pound black four-year-old Belgian, price \$2,000; sold to Schill Bros., Box Butte, Neb., a fine Shire horse; to Mr. Hunter & Son, Harrison, Neb., a good Cleveland Bay; to Reed Bros., Crawford, Neb., a three-year-old Percheron; to a company at Ardmore, South Dakota, a three-year-old Shire; to a company at Crawford, Neb., a Clydesdale; also a Clydesdale to a company in Hat Creek valley, Neb.; a Percheron to Berg & Anderson, Gothenberg, Neb. Prospects look very flattering this year for selling. We have sixty horses of the various breeds to sell during the coming winter and spring, but at the present rate

of sales we will be through long before April 1. To those wishing to buy a horse in any of the best draft and coach breeds, will say that we have a very excellent lot of all breeds, and we are determined to sell, giving parties long time, but must have good paper."

J. Crouch & Son, proprietors of the La Fayette stock farm, La Fayette, Ind., are making the only importation of German Coach horses of this year. This concern is doing a prosperous business in the horse line. They handle trotters, pacers, Belgians, Clydes, Shires and German Coach. Our Chicago representative states that their importation is expected to arrive on or about the 15th of this month. Their new catalogue will be ready for prospective customers very soon.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, under date of November 12, write the KANSAS FARMER as to the produce market, as follows: "There is no particular change to note in this market since last advices. The most active trading in any one article has been in potatoes. These are still in good demand and all arrivals are absorbed readily. There has not been a season for some years with such a big demand and at fair prices. Choice Burbanks bringing 78 to 80 cents per bushel in car lots. Other good well assorted varieties 74 to 76 cents. Mixed stock 65 to 67 cents. Apples are holding up well in price and all good shipping stock sells readily at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel. Under continued light receipts of butter the price has advanced and the best makes of creamery are bringing 30 to 31 cents, fair makes 27 to 28 cents. Best makes of dairy 25 to 26 cents. Eggs continue in light supply at 22 to 23 cents. The season for dressed poultry is now at hand and a large amount will be wanted for Thanksgiving. Prices rule at present at 8 1/2 to 9 cents for hens, springs 10 cents, turkeys 11 to 12 1/2 cents, ducks 10 to 12 cents. The receipts of game continue light and all arrivals in good order are taken readily at previous quotations. Beans continue in good demand at \$1.90 to \$3 per bushel for hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.85 for machine cleaned. There is a fair demand for the best grades of hay at \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2 and \$10 to \$11 for mixed timothy. Choice prairie is bringing \$9 to \$10. The receipts of broom-corn still continue light and all offerings are taken readily at previous prices quoted. The grain market is higher all around. Wheat closed at 72 1/2 cents to 73 cents. Corn 41 1/2 cents and oats 31 1/2 cents."

"August Flower"

There is a gentleman at Malden-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., named Captain A. G. Pareis, who has written us a letter in which it is evident that he has made up his mind concerning some things, and this is what he says:

"I have used your preparation called August Flower in my family for seven or eight years. It is constantly in my house, and we consider it the best remedy for Indigestion, and Constipation we have ever used or known. My wife is troubled with Dyspepsia, and at times suffers very much after eating. The August Flower, however, relieves the difficulty. My wife frequently says to me when I am going to town, 'We are out of August Flower, and I think you had better get another bottle.' I am also troubled with Indigestion, and whenever I am, I take one or two teaspoonfuls before eating, for a day or two, and all trouble is removed."

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E. O. DAKES Advertising Agency, 64 and 65 Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

When writing any of our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

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.

Man's Mortality.

[Of the following poem it is related that the original was found in an Irish MS. in Trinity college, Dublin, and that there is reason to think that the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian bards in the reign of Diarmid about the year 574, and sung and chanted at the last great assembly of kings, chieftains and lords, held in the famous halls of Tara.]

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like a dainty flower in May,
Or like the morning to the day,
Or like the sun, or like the shade,
Or like the gourd that Joseph made;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and out and so is done.
The rose withers, the blossom blasteth,
The flower fades, the morning hasteth,
The sun sets, the shadow flies,
The gourd consumes, the man—he dies.

Like the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the tale that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's here to-day,
Or like the pearly dew in May,
Or like an hour, or like a sp. n.,
Or like the singling of the swan;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The grass withers, the tale is ended,
The bird is flown, the dews ascended,
The hour is short, the span not long,
The swan's near death, man's life is done.

Like to the bubble in the brook,
Or in a glass much like a look,
Or shuttle in the weaver's hand,
Or like the writing on the sand,
Or like a thought or like a dream,
Or like the gliding of a stream;
Even such is man, who lives by breath,
Is here, now there, in life and death.
The bubbles burst, the look forgets,
The shuttle's flung, the writing's blot,
The thought is past, the dream is gone,
The waters glide, man's life is done.

Like an arrow from a bow,
Or like the swift course of water flow,
Or like the tide 'twixt flow and ebb,
Or like a spider's tender web,
Or like a race or like a goal,
Or like the dealing of the dale;
Even such is man, whose brittle state
Is always subject unto fate.
The arrow shot, the flood soon spent,
The time no time, the web soon rent,
The race soon run, the goal soon won,
The dale soon dealt, man's life soon done.

Like the lightning from the sky,
Or like a post that quick doth lie,
Or like a quaver in a song,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like the snow when summer's come,
Or like a pear or like a plum;
Even such is man, who heaps up sorrow,
Lives but this day and dies to-morrow.
The lightning's past, the post must go,
The song is short, the journey so,
The pear doth rot, the plum doth fall,
The snow dissolves, and so must all.

A WARNING.

"Do you believe in signs, Aunt Elinor? I don't mean just putting things on wrong side out, but other things. Mary Ellen thinks 'most everything is a sign—if you drop a fork on the floor, or go out one door and come in another, or come back after something after you start to go away. That was what we did the day I broke my arm, and she said it was a sure sign."

"Suppose you tell me about breaking your arm, and then I can decide better."

"Well, I'll tell you. It isn't very pleasant to remember, but it might be a warning to somebody, though I don't exactly see how. You know they don't buy their flour at a store up at grandpa's; they have it made at a mill. David takes bags full of wheat, days when he isn't busy, and goes to the mill and has it ground up into flour. Sometimes he waits for it to be done, and sometimes there's too many ahead of him and then has to go again. This time he was going to wait, because grandma wanted him to take some more rags to the carpet-woman, and he could do that while they were grinding. Jim and I promised to go, but David kept putting off, until Aunt Lib didn't have enough flour to bake things for the sewing society, and then he had to go. He put some rye in, too, and some corn, while he was about it; and Aunt Lib put the balls of carpet-rags in a bushel measure, and set it on the back porch, so David wouldn't forget it; but he did. He expected to drive around the house for Jim and me, but we came out to the barn, we were in such a hurry to go; and then we didn't know but Aunt Lib would think of something more to tell us not to do. She might say to not go in the mill, and it is such fun to see the wheels whirling, and the flour come sifting out; and feel just a little bit afraid. David loaded on the bags while the wagon was in the shed, and spread a blanket over for us to ride on, with the biggest bag to lean against. Then he opened the great gate and drove out. We got most to the sheep

barn, and when David looked around to see if he shut the gate, he just remembered the rags. He said: 'What a gump I be!' and drove right back.

"Mary Ellen was on the porch seeding raisins. She brought us the measure with the rags, and scolded David for coming back. She told him something would be sure to happen, but David only laughed. He said if all her signs came true there wouldn't be time for anything else to happen; and anyhow, if he left those carpet rags the lightning would strike somewhere, signs or no signs. I don't see as carpet-rags would have anything to do with a thunder storm, but David often says such things to Mary Ellen. He likes her; he told Jim so; and I should think Mary Ellen would like him because he gets her such lots of kindlings, and always wipes his feet on the mat. Nothing at all happened to us, only Jim lost his hat, and a boy that was plowing brought it to him. The miller helped David carry in the bags, and said there was only one grist ahead of us, and that was most run through, but they couldn't grind any rye till the next week. I guess that was what the sign was for; but David said that it took the miller a day to make up his mind about anything so he must have started before we turned back.

"When they had unloaded we drove over the bridge to the carpet-woman's. She lives in a little brown house about as big as our chicken house. She is little herself, and has a hump on her back. She wears caps with wide ruffs that go flapping about when she walks, and has big, green spectacles over her eyes. Jane Ann Cutler said she was a witch, and when anybody lost things she could tell if they were stolen. We saw a bottle hanging out of the upstairs window with a string David s'posed it was some of her doctor stuff, so we asked her, and it was. She makes it out of all sorts of leaves and roots, and then it has to hang three weeks in the sun before it will cure things. It is to take and to rub on you, both; and David says it'll cure most anything, because he'd tried it for rheumatism, and toothache, and for the red calf when it got choked with an apple, and chilblains. The woman looked cross, 'count of the spectacles; some like the wolf in 'Red-Riding-Hood,' with grandmother's cap on; but she spoke pleasant, and wove a little strip of carpet to show us how. It's easy enough to do; I told her I believed I could do it myself. She said most anything was easy to do when you knew how. The hard part was to keep on doing it. That is so, Aunt Elinor; it is the keeping on that makes things hard. The carpet she was making was for another woman. She had to finish it before she could begin grandma's, but it was most done. It had stripes across, first all red, and then all blue, and then sort of dingy ones; but grandma has her rags mixed together—blue, red and all kinds. The carpet-woman thought that was the best way, to mix the bright colors in as you went along to liven up the dingy ones.

"David laughed when she said that. He said that was grandma's way with everything; she mixed in enough bright to keep things about even all the time; but he'd seen more folks that were streaked, and such narrow stripes of bright makes the rest all the dingier. The carpet-woman nodded her head so her cap ruffs waved back, and said that you could make a warm, serviceable carpet without any bright, and that was what some folks had to do. I s'pose David understood what she meant, and I did partly. I guess she is one of the kind herself that don't have any bright to put in, and have to get along without any good times. I didn't dare to give her anything, but Jim and I had each of us had an orange to eat on the way, and we saved them to eat at the mill, because we like to make boats out of the peel, and see them go over the dam. I put my orange in a little basket where she had balls of yarn, and left it for her to find; and don't you think, Aunt Elinor, she s'posed it was a mistake when she found it, and saved it up till Mary Ellen came with some more rags and sent it back to me. By that time it was all moldy inside, so nobody could eat it; but she told Mary Ellen she'd enjoyed the smell of it in the house. It made her think of once when she was a little girl and her father had brought her home an orange when he came back from peddling tinware. Aunt Lib sort of sniffed, the way she does when she thinks things are

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

silly; but the very next time she took rags to the carpet-woman she carried her a basket with oranges in it, and lemons.

"Well, next thing we went back to the mill and watched them grinding, and then we went outside, under a tree to eat Jim's orange. He divided, and we made four boats out of the peel; two-masters, with leaves for sails. You take a straw and run it through a leaf, this way, and stick the other end in the orange peel, and it makes a lovely boat. Both of Jim's went over the dam, but mine stopped; and when we threw stones to start them, they both tipped over. David said Mary Ellen would call that a bad sign for me, and he advised me to keep away from the mill pond, for fear it might come true. So we got in the wagon and waited; and when the flour was ready David drove home as fast as he could, because there was going to be a thunder storm. It just began to spatter a little on the stones, when we got to the sheep-barn, and saw Aunt Lib on the porch looking for us.

"David said, 'Here we are, all safe and sound, in spite of Mary Ellen's sign.' Jim jumped off to open the big gate, and just then there came an awful zigzag lightning, as if the clouds would melt up. The grey horse jumped forward before the gate was quite open; the wheels bumped against the post and smashed all to pieces and the wagon tipped slanting, and slid me onto the ground. I don't remember the next things at all; but Jim says Aunt Lib ran right into the pour, and picked me up, and carried me into grandma's room, and laid me on the lounge. First thing I do remember, was a funny kind of smell in my nose; and there was grandma fanning me with her best turkey feather fan, and the end of the feathers all burned off. All the folks were there, and Jim was crying, and so was Mary Ellen.

"I guessed it didn't hurt me much, and grandpa said, 'She's all right now; aren't you, Kathy?' But when I tried to sit up, we found my arm was broken. That made Mary Ellen cry worse than ever, but Aunt Lib said she was thankful it wasn't my back or my head. If it was my back, I s'pose I might be crooked, like the carpet-woman; or if it was my head, I might be an idiot, and that is worse than anything—only, if I was an idiot I shouldn't know it, and that's some comfort. Grandma says we ought to be more thankful for the things that don't happen us, and I say so too. David had to go to Davyville in all the rain to get the doctor to mend my arm, and he looked so miserable I felt sorry for him. Mary Ellen said she didn't pity him a mite, because it was all his fault, coming back after he started. Grandma said it was David's fault, too, because he ought to have got the wheel fixed, when he knew it was ready to break down the first hard knock.

"The doctor isn't a very pleasant man, but I guess most anybody would get over being pleasant, having to come five miles in the dark when it was raining. I thought he was making fun of me, 'cause he called it a neat job, and asked Aunt Lib why she didn't set it herself, as she did the black turkey's leg. Then he pulled and jerked, and just about killed me, and kept looking all the time as if he didn't care a bit, but maybe he was sorry inside. The worst about broken bones is they grow up so slow; but after I could go outdoors I didn't mind very much. Jane Ann Cutler brought over fairy books, and read me the rest of the story I wanted to know, but it didn't end nice after all. I made up an end to it myself after she took her book away, and I believe my way was the best. The beginning was lovely, and you'd s'posed it was truly fairies; and then it turned into a dream, and was only a moral to show how bad it was to be a put-offer.

I hate fairy stories that turn into morals. Fairy stories are some like those pretty glass plums and cherries that we hang on the Christmas tree. You know they are just glass, but you don't want anybody to explain 'em, because all the fun is in supposing. Oh, Aunt Elinor! you haven't told me if you really think it was a sign."

An Old Family Friend.

An old man was leading a thin old horse across the commons in the northern part of the city, when a passer-by asked him where he was going.

"I'm searching for a bit of green for the poor beast," he answered.

"I'd send him to the boneyard or the glue factory," said the other contemptuously.

"Would you?" asked the old man in a trembling voice; "if he had been the best friend you had in the world, and helped you to earn food for your family for nearly twenty-five years? If the children that's gone and the children that's livin' had played with their arms around his neck and their heads on him for a pillow, when they had no other? Sir, he's carried us to mill and to meetin', an', please God, he shall die like a Christian, an' I'll bury him with these old hands. Nobody'll ever abuse old Bill, for if he goes afore me there are those who are paid to look after him."

"I beg your pardon," said the man who had accosted him; "there's a difference in people."—*Philadelphia Times.*

The One-Hoss Shay.

The peculiar feature of the "one-hoss shay" was, that it was "built in such a wonderful way" that it had no "weakest part." The "weakest part" of a woman is invariably her back, and "female weaknesses" are only too common. With the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, this may be avoided, and women may be comparatively as strong as their brothers. Protrusion, inflammation, ulceration, periodical pains, leucorrhoea, dragging-down sensations, debility, nervousness, sleeplessness, despondency, are only a few of the symptoms of weakness of the female organs which the "Favorite Prescription" is warranted to remove.

Every Lady

HER OWN PHYSICIAN—A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine troubles finally found remedies which completely cured her. Any lady can take the remedies, and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice sent free to any sufferer, securely sealed. Address Mrs. M. J. BRABIE, 621 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Important to Fleshy People.

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

CATARRH CURED.

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

California Excursions.

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

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

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1892.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

A MEMBER OF THE
Western Agricultural Journals
ASSOCIATE LIST.

New York Office: **Thor. H. Child, Manager,**
Times Building,
Chicago Office: **Frank B. White, Manager,**
651 The Rookery.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising, 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the **Breeders' Directory**, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the **KANSAS FARMER** free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The President has appointed Thursday, November 24, a day for thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings and prosperity we enjoy.

The Kansas City Journal remarks: "This country gives too much attention to politics. Politics is a dull, dreary, stupid, illogical, unsatisfactory abomination which makes good people tired." This being the case, subscribe for the **KANSAS FARMER**.

Eight years ago, when the national government passed into Democratic control, the **KANSAS FARMER** suggested for the head of the Department of Agriculture ex-Governor Glick, of Kansas. The **FARMER** has never changed its mind as to the advantage of having such a sturdy tiller of the soil, progressive stock-raiser and broad-gauged statesman at the helm of the Department of Agriculture.

The **KANSAS FARMER** moves to-day into its new and commodious quarters, 116 West Sixth street. This move is rendered necessary on account of the increased business of the **FARMER**. The business office and press and mailing departments will be on the ground or basement floor, while the editorial and composing rooms will be on the first floor above. A new fast printing press is added to the equipment; other improvements will be added in the near future.

Now that the election is past, and the people have cast their ballots for the men whom they want to fill the various offices, it is to be hoped that some of the things which were done for political effect will no longer be deemed advisable, as, for instance, that should the opposition succeed, the credit of the State would be in danger, on account of repudiation, etc. The **KANSAS FARMER** believes our people are just as intelligent and just as honest as those of any other State, no matter what political party may happen to be in power, and that those who insist differently are not "standing up for Kansas" as they should.

Every farmer should read carefully the able paper by C. Wood Davis printed under the department headed "Agricultural Matters." Doubtless many dollars of every farmer's rightful profits have been appropriated by others in the way indicated by Mr. Davis. The matter will be a subject for Congressional action at the coming session, and every Senator and Representative should be so deluged with farmers' letters urging the passage of the anti-option bill that he who fails to support it earnestly will feel like a criminal when next he faces his constituents. Write to the Representative from your district and the Senators from your State. Let them know you are in earnest about it.

THE MEANING OF THE RESULT.

The **KANSAS FARMER** and its readers can well pass over both the evanescent exultations of the victors and the vitriolic chagrin of the defeated in the recent election and notice what is more useful—the meaning of the result. The crushing defeat of a party long accustomed to the flush of victory, the sweeping triumph of a party long used to defeat, and the rapid rise of a young party with strength enough to carry several States, and with an earnest, working organization in every State, may well challenge the careful consideration of thoughtful people and invite inquiry as to the cause and tendency of such an upheaval.

Certainly it is a protest against one or more existing conditions. It is idle to say that the Republican defeat is a personal one to President Harrison. Of necessity in a nation of 66,000,000 people only an insignificant fraction have a personal acquaintance with the President; and in the more remote acquaintance acquired by reading of his public acts and private life, and by a wide dissemination of his timely and excellent speeches, the public's impressions of the President's popularity are exceptionally favorable. The defeat is then a defeat of the Republican party on account of what it as a party has done and proposed.

An impartial review of the situation shows that the most salient point of attack, the Republican dogma which was most unsatisfactory to the majority of the people, was doubtless the tariff policy of the party. To the farmers of the country it has been something of a Chinese riddle how their prosperity can be other than disastrously affected by the restriction of competition in the market in which they must buy, while necessarily leaving open to the competition of the pauper producers of all the world the market in which their principal products must be sold. To the laborers of the country it has been an unexplained mystery why if the tariff was to put money into their pockets the arrangement was such that the enhanced price of the product of their labor went to their employers, to be used at the will and pleasure of those who were stronger than they, and with no binding moral or legal obligation to pay higher wages than those necessary to attract the poorest paid from other countries. Whatever may be urged in favor of the tariff policy of the Republican party, the result of the election is certainly a protest from large numbers of each of the above classes of voters, whether their ballots were cast for the Democratic or the Populist ticket.

Less general, though no less intense, has been the attack upon the monetary policy of the Republican party. In the various transmutations through which party doctrines have passed, it has come to pass that the Republican and Democratic parties are substantially agreed on the money question, except for a plank in the Democratic platform favorable to the revival of the State banking system, which nobody, save a few money sharks, wants revived. But it so happened that, before the people who disapprove of certain policies which are alike endorsed and defended by the two great parties, the Republicans were made to bear most of the responsibility. This is peculiarly the case as to the destruction of greenbacks and other government paper which was used as money and as to the demonetization of silver. The fact that the Democratic House defeated the remonetization of silver and that the present monetary policy of that party is practically identical with that of the Republicans, probably sent many former Democrats into the new party, and accounts in part for the phenomenal growth of that party. But for the fact that in many States the contest between Republicans and Democrats was so great as to obscure everything else, the Populist movement would doubtless have cut a larger figure throughout the country.

Opposition to what are classed as the great monopolies, including railroad, manufacturing, trade and financial combinations and their domineering influence upon legislation, must be assigned as a contributory cause of the result. Whether justly or not makes no difference in the result, but the public has conceived that the Republican party is the promoter and defender of these. With a strange fatality that party accepted the charge as true and undertook, in this State at least, to

defend the position of special advocate of interests which a majority of the voters hold to be grinding monopolies. The line of defense, too, was peculiar, consisting not so much in analytical reasoning as to the right of the case as in threats of how the moneyed interests of the East would make the people of Kansas suffer if Republican success were not achieved. The fear thus aroused may have deterred some from voting their convictions, but to many it came as a dare, a taunt, a confirmation of the charge that the party making it was an agency of the evils complained of.

No doubt the labor disturbances of the year, the most prominent of which were among those engaged in the "protected" industries, did much to awaken the belief that the tariff is a rich man's royalty and a poor man's tax and caused a weakening of belief in the beneficence of the distinguishing policy of the Republican party.

Other industrial causes contributed to the overthrow of the one and the triumph of the other of the great parties and the springing into existence of the new party with a respectable vote in the electoral college, a representation in both houses of Congress and control of the governmental machinery of several States; but the above may be considered as the central causes and on the industry and ability with which these are hereafter kept before the people depends in large degree the future of parties in the United States.

It cannot be denied that the tendencies of public thought are greatly towards a humanitarian socialism, or as some prefer to call it "nationalism." According to its traditions the Democratic party can never become the exponent of these tendencies. The bent of the People's party is much more in this direction than is that of the Republicans. It is even now predicted by some that the Populist movement will displace the Republican party and that the political battles of the future will be between the nationalistic ideas of the Populists and the conservatism of the Democrat party.

THE ELECTION.

At the time the **KANSAS FARMER** went to press last week only preliminary returns of the election had been received. These indicated, as stated in these columns, that the nation had gone Democratic and the State Republican. But the ink with which the news was printed had scarcely dried when Chairman Breidenbach, of the People's party, began receiving dispatches showing the triumph of his party in Kansas. This was not fully conceded by the Republicans until several days later. The official returns have finally shown that the People's party nominees have been elected to all the State offices, a majority of the Legislature, five of the eight Congressmen, and a majority of the county officers of the State. The Republicans elected Broderick in the First and Curtis in the Fourth Congressional district. Both parties claim the victory in the Second district.

The Legislature being a Populist body will elect a member of that party to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Perkins, who was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Plumb.

The electoral college has been carried by the Democrats with such a majority that the election of Cleveland is placed beyond a doubt. The lower house of Congress will continue Democratic by a very large majority, while in the Senate the majority of that party will be very small. The Populist representation in the Senate will be much enlarged, but the exact number which this party will have in either house cannot be definitely stated at this writing.

The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union will be held in Representatives' hall, Topeka, on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 29 and 30, 1892, beginning with a mass meeting Tuesday evening, and continuing by a business session during the day, and a second mass meeting in the evening on Wednesday. Temperance societies, churches, Sunday schools and all organizations in sympathy with the temperance cause, are entitled to three delegates. The election of delegates should be arranged for as early as possible and credentials forwarded. Excellent speakers have been secured for the mass meetings, and it is proposed to make these meetings, as usual, the greatest temperance events of the year. The public is cordially invited

to attend all meetings and to participate in the deliberations. Reduced rates have been secured from the railroads.

EVILS OF DISCRIMINATION.

The evils of extortionate freight rates are fairly well appreciated by even the superficial investigator. There is, however, another class of evils, the result of corporate chicanery, which is less generally understood. The discriminations made for the advantage of favored shippers work hardships, both directly and indirectly. Thus, if a farmer who has produced a train load of grain ships it to market he finds in many cases that without any adverse change in prices his returns are less than the local dealer would have paid him, besides having a profit for himself. On looking the matter up he will probably find that everything was on its face perfectly fair and regular. But if he can get at the entire truth of the situation he will probably find that he has been the victim of at least two discriminations. The first of these is in freight charges, which to the shipper were made less for the dealer than for the farmer by means of one or more of several tricks which all railroad managers will declare impossible to perform. In the earlier days of railroading the dealer was in the habit of obtaining directly and above board a reduced rate. Later, when the courts had pronounced these illegal and penalties had been enforced for violation of the law, resort was had to the rather less direct method of "rebates" or "drawbacks." A method is that of cut rates, of which the pet dealers get notice and are prepared to realize on. Still another method is that of billing for a certain point and carrying the freight in obedience to a "grape vine" order to a much more distant point. But the devices are legion and new ones are being constantly invented.

NATIONAL CROP REPORTS.

The crop returns for November to the Department of Agriculture show that corn averages 22.4 bushels per acre, and promise an aggregate production of a little more than 1,600,000,000. The yield of wheat will not exceed 500,000,000 bushels, with a possibility of a shrinkage and the certainty of light weight. Wet weather in the spring and the drouth in the summer reduced the quantity and quality in Missouri. The average in Kansas is reduced by the low grade of sod corn which is, of course, included in the aggregate. Low or bottom lands yielded better than the uplands.

The average yield for corn in the seven States is as follows: Iowa, 29 bushels; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 28.8; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 23.3; Nebraska, 28.7.

The average yield of buckwheat is 14.1 bushels per acre. In New York, 14.7; Pennsylvania, 14.5; Wisconsin, 10.7.

The potato crop is light everywhere. An estimated yield of 47 per cent. is made for Kansas.

FOREIGN TRADE FOR SEPTEMBER.

For the month ending September 30, the imports of the United States exceeded the exports by nearly \$10,000,000, the exact figures being:

Imports.....	\$72,914,108
Exports.....	62,937,288
Excess of imports.....	\$ 9,976,820

Our exports to Germany were \$3,182,881 less for September, 1892, than for the corresponding month in 1891. The reverse was the case as to our imports from Germany, which increased \$1,637,171. The changes in our trade with other of the countries with which we have reciprocity treaties are far less in amount than in the case of Germany. These arrangements are in operation in twelve countries. Our exports to six of these are larger for September, 1892, than for the same month in 1891, and in the other six they are smaller. Our imports from nine of these countries have increased over the same month last year, and from three they have decreased.

The Treasury Bureau of Statistics has published a tabular showing of exports of breadstuffs for October, 1892, and for four months ending with October in comparison with corresponding periods in 1891. There has been a great decrease both in the quantity and value of these. This is particularly noticeable as to wheat, in which the decrease for the four months is over 20,000,000 bushels and the decrease in value is over \$30,000,000.

REGARDING KANSAS' EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A communication has been addressed to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Kansas, giving a brief account of what has been done and the present situation as to the Kansas exhibit, and asking an expression from each member as to the propriety of the State assuming the work and repaying the expense to those who have advanced the money. The management will be pleased to have an expression of the KANSAS FARMER on the matter presented in the circular, as follows:

We have abundant reason to believe that a full and creditable exhibit on the part of the State of Kansas at the Columbian Exposition is desired by all, and we desire to fully inform you of the steps that have been taken, and the present condition of the work.

A meeting called by the State Board of Agriculture convened and was held in the city of Topeka on April 23 and 24, 1891, for the purpose of devising plans to have Kansas properly represented at the Columbian Exposition. It was a large and enthusiastic convention, composed of prominent farmers, horticulturists, stock-growers, manufacturers, mechanics, laborers, educators and scientists from every part of the State, representing all of our varied industries and every shade of political opinion.

At this convention a committee consisting of twenty-one members was elected and organized as a Bureau of Promotion, and vested with general authority to perform every service necessary to accomplish the purpose for which the movement was inaugurated.

April 30 the Bureau of Promotion issued an address "To the People of the State," calling upon each county and every railroad company operating lines within the State to contribute such portion of the sum of \$100,000 as the assessed value of their property for the year 1890 bears to the total assessed value of the property of the State for that year. To raise the allotted sum promptly, the organization of County Columbian Associations was recommended, and plans for such associations were submitted.

In May premiums were offered to encourage effort and secure for the exhibit the best samples of farm crops produced in 1891.

The April convention had agreed upon the 16th day of June as the day for assembling another convention, composed of delegates representing the subscribers to the fund, for the purpose of electing a permanent Board of Managers.

The Bureau of Promotion, at their meeting June 10, finding that sufficient progress had not been made in securing subscriptions, postponed the date for assembling the convention until the 16th day of September.

On this latter date the convention met and elected the present Board of Managers, which is composed of eleven members, being one member for each Congressional district, and two members at large, and two lady members. The members at large are A. W. Smith, of Groveland, and F. Wellhouse, of Fairmount. The district members are: First district, W. A. Harris; Second district, R. W. Sparr; Third district, E. H. Brown; Fourth district, A. S. Johnson; Fifth district, W. H. Smith; Sixth district, Wm. Simpson; Seventh district, O. B. Hildreth. The lady members are Mrs. Lewis Hanback, of Topeka, and Mrs. Robert B. Mitchell, of Fort Scott.

Upon the adjournment of this convention, the Bureau of Promotion surrendered to this Board of Managers the books, papers, products and funds on hand, together with the duty of continuing the work so well begun.

The premiums offered in May had brought together a large collection of products. Important additions were made to this collection in September and October, by securing the best samples that were exhibited at the State, district and county fairs. These samples were all carefully housed, and will make a part of the great exhibit in 1893.

The work of organization was continued, and organizations were made in a great majority of the counties for the purpose of collecting necessary funds and materials; each association being charged with the duty of collecting the exhibits to represent their respective counties in

the display. The State Fair Association, at Topeka, and the Southern Kansas Fair Association, at Wichita, and a number of county fair associations, rendered valuable assistance by offering exceedingly liberal premiums at an early date for samples of farm products from the crop of 1892, conditioned that all samples of products entering the competition be turned over to the Board of Managers for the Kansas exhibit. We have now on hand material enough to make a very creditable exhibit of agricultural products, and a number of counties have made collections that are still in the hands of the county associations.

Our two lady Managers have visited a large number of counties, and organized Women's Columbian Clubs, who are collecting and preparing exhibits to represent the history, progress and achievements of the women of Kansas, and we feel certain that they will present an exhibit that will be an honor to the State.

We were allotted one of the best sites on the Exposition grounds for our State building, and have erected a building that is a credit to the State. A large number of States have built club houses, and will entertain their visitors in reception rooms, parlors and dining-rooms. The greater part of our building is devoted to exhibition purposes. We have office-rooms on the first floor, which will be made bureaus of information, and have parlors and a reading-room in the second story, that will be pleasant and comfortable places for visitors; but the prominent feature of our building is the large exhibition rooms in both stories, where samples of our products and resources in collective exhibit may be examined by the people of the world.

It has been the purpose of our Board of Managers to do only those things that were absolutely necessary to be done in order to hold our place in line with other States until the Legislature would meet, and then ask the State to assume the enterprise and relieve us. We have, taken a lot and built the house, and made a large collection of exhibits, because it was a part of the work that if done at all had to be done prior to the meeting of the Legislature, and could not be done afterward.

The management has been economical. The Secretary, who has devoted his entire time to the work, has been given a salary of \$90 per month. He is the only paid officer connected with the enterprise. The members of the board have given much of their time to the duties of their positions, but they have served without pay. The two lady members have given their entire time and have received no compensation.

Much profitable work might have been done in the development of a display of our mineral resources, which are valuable and cover a wide range, but we have not been supplied with funds that could be used for that purpose. Prof. E. Haworth, of the State University, has been asked to take charge of this department, and will give it attention. The educational department is thoroughly organized, and prepared to make an exhibit that will fully represent the progress of the State.

The contributions of money have been liberal, but have not been as liberal as the promises made, and have not been sufficient to enable the board to employ superintendents of departments, to design plans for installation, or to collect, classify and prepare exhibits for presentation, or do many other things that, if done, would contribute to the complete success of the undertaking.

Total amount cash contributions received.....\$17,142.70
The expenditures have been:
For premiums in competition for designs for State building..... 450.00
For construction of building as per contract..... 19,995.00
For additions and changes in building..... 2,400.00
For supervision by architect..... 250.50
For expenses of architect supervising construction..... 200.00

Total cost of building.....\$23,295.00
Salary of Secretary..... 1,080.00
Miscellaneous expenses, including printing, postage, supplies for county associations, traveling expenses of members, premiums paid, freight and express charges, rent of warehouse, labor, and all other incidental expenses..... 3,862.00

Total expenditures.....\$27,737.00
Deduct total receipts..... 17,142.70

The deficit now is.....\$10,594.30

A report of the progress of the work, with a detailed statement showing the receipts and expenditures, will be made to the Governor of the State prior to the meeting of the Legislature.

In view of the urgent need of money to

carry on and complete this important work, so essential to our material interests, we are extremely anxious to have an expression of your views on the subject. We believe that it is the general desire and expectation that the State shall take charge of the work, making such an appropriation as shall reimburse those who have advanced the money to carry the work so far forward, keeping the State fully abreast with all and in advance of many, and sufficient to fully complete and maintain such an exhibit as shall attract the attention of the world to our unequalled resources and opportunities.

We think it is universally desired that this shall be the work of the State, in order that the State shall receive the honor, and that the expense may be fairly and equally distributed.

We desire as early as possible an expression of your views, so that no time may be lost in pushing forward the preparation of the exhibits. We meet again on the 21st of November, and we beg of you to advise us prior to that date.

By direction of the Board of Managers.
W. H. SMITH, Secretary.

Topeka, Kas., November 12, 1892

The KANSAS FARMER believes that the entire State is interested in having our resources and progress properly represented at the World's Fair, and that the work should be taken up and carried on by the State. But whether the Legislature shall take this or the opposite view, it is but due to those who have carried on the work thus far that they be promptly furnished the information they request in their circular.

WHEAT SUPPLY ESTIMATES.

In order that the readers of the KANSAS FARMER may be well fortified with information on which to base their judgment as to what is their best policy as to the disposition of crops, as many of the estimates of persons who are reputed to be authorities on such subjects are given as space admits. It is hoped that these will be carefully considered and weighed as opinions. The fact that there is wide divergence in the estimates is not to be attributed entirely to the adverse interests of those making them, although doubtless the element of preference enters into the formation of opinions on points as to which there is doubt.

The following are the totals from a statement of yearly production of wheat recently tabulated by Clapp & Co., of New York, together with some of that firm's comments on the same:

Year	Bushels
1881	1,995,432,000
1882	2,254,982,000
1883	2,051,775,000
1884	2,290,306,000
1885	2,096,475,000
1886	2,117,805,000
1887	2,293,325,000
1888	2,152,178,000
1889	2,056,221,000
1890	2,210,762,000
1891	2,353,807,000
1892	2,299,920,000

"For periods of four years each, the earliest shows a yearly average of 2,149,000,000 bushels, the second 2,165,000,000, and the last 2,230,000,000. The indicated production this season is 54,000,000 bushels below the large exhibit for last year, and 70,000,000 above the average for the past four years. The estimated needs for the year for all the countries represented aggregate 2,282,000,000 bushels, or 18,000,000 less than the year's production, exclusive of available surplus from the preceding year. The estimated exportable surplus of countries having an excess is shown to be 371,000,000, and the requirements of importing countries 357,000,000, or 14,000,000 more of supply than the year's needs calls for, exclusive of any previous available surplus. In the instance of the United States the crop is estimated at 519,000,000, which is understood to be the consistent deduction from official data; the home requirements are placed at 367,000,000, the exportable surplus 165,030,000—making a total of 532,000,000 bushels for distribution, implying a recognition of 13,000,000 of available surplus from the preceding year, which is probably about 15,000,000 under the mark.

"If absolute reliance could be had in the data thus collated, in its entirety, it would be a strong argument against the likelihood of extreme prices of wheat this year, or even any very important advance over current values. But in view of the fact that such statistics can at least be but approximations, with considerable margin for error, there is some room for the view that with the extended use of the grain

under current low values there may be a period in the last half of the year when the evidences of probable close marketing of all available surplus by the end of the year will be so emphatic as to give strength and a decidedly improving tendency to values."

MOVEMENT OF THE WHEAT CROP.

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

	1892	1891
July 2	3,799,000	1,201,000
July 9	3,290,000	2,799,000
July 16	3,545,000	3,290,000
July 23	4,316,000	5,596,000
July 30	6,118,000	7,161,000
August 6	7,424,000	6,996,000
August 13	7,749,000	6,111,000
August 20	8,968,000	6,537,000
August 27	8,915,000	7,341,000
September 3	8,193,000	8,194,000
September 10	8,326,100	7,954,000
September 17	8,679,000	8,584,000
September 24	9,691,000	7,561,000
October 1	9,698,000	7,467,000
October 8	10,088,000	6,945,000
October 15	10,420,000	7,273,000
October 22	9,553,000	8,223,000
October 29	8,914,000	8,960,000
November 5	8,719,000	8,463,000

Corn and the Cow.

The flesh formers among foods contain the principal elements that the cow requires. What will give her bone and muscle will furnish her the material out of which she can manufacture milk? One of the best breeders of Holstein-Friesians in the West feeds through the winter almost wholly upon bran and straw, and claims that he wants no better food to keep his cows fat enough, and to keep up their milk yield. We have no doubt at all that in this great corn-producing region we attach much more value to it than it deserves. It is cheap and plentiful, and we have got into the rut of feeding it to everything and at all times, in a greater or less quantity, and we certainly feed it frequently when something else would be better. Still we believe that it is valuable as a part of the ration for a milk cow. While we never tried it we should not care to adopt the bran and straw ration. Corn is rich in fat and must have some effect upon the quality of the milk, for the food imparts its character to the milk. It is sometimes said that the breed gives the quality. The breed has much to do with it. But an ordinary cow can be made to give milk in larger quantity and better quality, by a judicious system of feeding; and improved breeds, as already intimated are as dependent for their excellence upon good foods as upon good breeding. Hence what will produce the most and best milk, without injury to the cow, is the question always before us, taking into consideration all the circumstances under which we are placed.

Ye Churn of Ye Olden Time.

It is a mistake to suppose that the dash churn used by our grandmothers was the original method by which to extract the butter-fat from the milk or cream. It is hard to tell, in fact, what the first idea was. Some say it was to put the milk in the skin of some animal, probably a goat, sew it up and then tie it to a horse, mount his back and take a gallop. We doubt this. Women must have churned before men learned to ride horses. The method now used in Palestine is probably as near the original as we can get. W. D. Croffut, an American traveler, thus describes it, as follows:

"One of the oddest things encountered in Palestine is a woman at the churn. The churn of this region was once animated, having been a goat in its better days. Now the goat has vanished from it, flesh and bone for the epicure, and the good wife hangs up to a spike on the ceiling his skin by the neck, and pours into the uncanny vessel her wooden trays of milk. Then she churns by seizing the ghastly thing by the dropsical hind legs and swinging it half round her and back again in tiresome oscillation, as monotonous as any old wooden churn in a Yankee kitchen. When the butter "sets," she rests her weary arms and rejoices, and then she carefully unties the hind foot, which has served for a handle, and draws out the buttermilk, afterwards removing the butter by way of the slitted bricket. This seems to be the universal churn of the Orient. Whose milk is it? A goat's probably. A sheep's perhaps. A camel's occasionally. I am tired of goat's cheese, sheep's milk and camel's butter, and when I get home shall hug the first cow I see." The box or barrel churn run by steam, when compared with the above, marks the advance made in dairying.—Exchange.

Horticulture.

WOMAN'S RELATION TO HORTICULTURE.

By Mrs. Emma L. Burson, read before Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The subject given to me for this paper provokes a smile whenever I see it, and the fact of standing before a body of men and women, much interested and well acquainted in the science and practice of horticulture and agriculture, produces a like effect, because of the incongruity of the thing. Why, I cannot tell wheat and oats from grass, until they get a head on them, and that is about the extent of my knowledge in any department of either horticulture or agriculture. Methinks I hear you say: "Then why stand there?" I answer, "Because I am a woman." You have asked me to say something about "woman's relation to horticulture," which I will do briefly, in abstract, as my ignorance would not allow me to enter into the details.

Woman has shown, in the last few years, that she can cope with her brother, man, in any undertaking, so that the question of her capacity and ability is no longer a matter for discussion. We can scarcely mention a field into which woman has not entered. She has gone into the vastemporium of trade, where the clang of falling iron resounds all day, and where endless wheels dizzily turn. She has gone into the scientific world, into the professions, into the lecture field and the pulpit, and even in politics she has a corner. In the crowded world she no longer stands aside and waits. Wind and storm no longer detain her. She has entered the contest by tens of thousands. Yet she is still the same woman to whom you will offer a seat in a crowded car (if you are a gentleman). It is still she whose face is unsmirched by the glare of publicity, and to whom daintiness and femininity remain as ever. Her voice and influence are motive powers which are felt, not only "behind the throne," but on it. It has been said: "Take Christ out of the Bible, and in a very few years the civilized world would become barbarous." Much the same result would be accomplished were woman's influence eliminated from all the affairs of men.

Now, as woman bears a close relation to every interest in the affairs of life, there is no question as to her relation to horticulture, on a common ground; but we claim a closer relation for her than the common ground. To this particular branch of the world's industry we can almost see the relation of mother and child, when we take a glance at the situation. In speaking of horticulture, we use the word in its broadest sense, including the culture of fruits and vegetables, as well as flowers. Let us try and see how much we would have to enjoy of these things without the women of the household. We will deal directly with the farmers. How many farmers do you suppose, would, on taking possession of a piece of land plant out an orchard and give it the attention it requires, if it were not for his wife or the women of the household? How many of you farmers get ready your garden and plant and cultivate it every year, before your wife tells you of it a dozen times or more? and how many are there of you who leave that entire business to the care of your wife and daughter? Why, I am told by good authority, that nine-tenths of the gardens in this State are planted, cultivated and entirely taken care of by the women on the farm. I was also told of a county in the State where the women did all the farming. And the men? Well, they were not even mentioned. The garden and orchard form a very essential part in the welfare and comfort of the household. Good ripe fruit and well-cooked vegetables form a large part (or should do so) of a farmer's living, as fresh meat is not always to be had, and too much salt meat is injurious to the nervous system, as well as the digestive organs. Then, as vegetables and fruit are found to contain all the elements that are necessary to build up and sustain the physical man, they should be used in abundance. And if largely used, they must be obtained, and that in the healthiest and most economical way. It is not economy, neither is it healthy, to come to town and buy either vegetables or fruit that have been gathered miles away and brought through the hot sun to market, or shipped in closely-packed cars. But it is

sometimes convenient and very pleasant for the man of the house to take the drive, especially when there is the prospect before him of a discussion on politics with a comfortable seat on a packing box. The best way, without controversy, is to have a garden of your own. Our women know this, hence their determination to have one, even if they do have to do the hoeing. If having the garden is the work of the woman, either directly or indirectly the care of the fruit thereof is surely her domain. It is she who prepares it for the table in more ways than one, and takes care of it through various processes, so that when the north winds blow and the snow falls, the table is plentifully provided with good things.

Now, take the other feature of horticulture—the flowers, that part that delights the eye and ornaments the home. Surely woman's relation to flowers and their culture is universal. Only the few of the brothers are interested directly in them, and but few, very few women are found who do not delight in the beauty and care of flowers, and when found we may liken them to that same distortion of nature as the women who does not love children. God made woman with that in her nature which is very similar to the flowers; there is almost a feeling of kinship between the two. Without the flowers, with their beauty and bright colors, nature would not be in harmony, so He created woman with her grace and beauty to harmonize with man's sturdiness and strength. Woman's love for flowers is inherent, and when, in the little log hut, as man and woman begin to form a home of their own, she places in the window the pot of geranium or mignonette, she lends a charm and grace of beauty to their otherwise plain or shabby home, which the man rather feels than sees, and he delights in it. There is a subtle influence between woman and flowers that binds the two in close relation, and ever since the world began has woman been found with a garland in her hand, and where she is there the flowers will sprig.

In the orchard and garden, woman has ever been and ever will be a prime factor. Without her industry and influence, the art of horticulture would soon decay. It is through her the gardens and orchards are planted and cared for, and through her the products thereof are made indispensable to our comfort, and through her that our homes are ornamented and our eyes delighted with the beautiful of the earth. I think that Campbell, in his "Pleasures of Hope," recognized and understood this when he said:

"The world was sad!—the garden was a wild,
And man, the hermit, sighed—'till woman smiled."

Annual Meeting of Kansas State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Winfield, Cowley county, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 6, 7 and 8, 1892, in response to an invitation from the Cowley County Horticultural Society. The session will open on Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

You are most cordially invited to attend and assist in the exercises, and to urge your friends and neighbors to accompany you.

Although the present year has been unfavorable to the success of the horticultural industry in many lines, it undoubtedly has been educational, and you, with others, have been taught some lessons which will be valuable to you in the future work, and highly important to those who will not be present at the meeting, but who are eagerly watching for the published report of the society's proceedings.

Come then to this assembly of the State's most intelligent and practical horticulturists and help in the beneficent work of developing and pushing to a more successful standard, through the determination of reliable and economic methods, the horticulture of Kansas.

The Cowley County Horticultural Society, whose guests all attendants will be, has kindly offered free entertainment during the meeting, and a committee appointed by that society will assign all attendants to quarters on arrival at Winfield. The usual reduction in railroad fare will be asked; and if refused, notice will be given in time to avoid any misunderstanding before starting from your home. Again permit me, in behalf of our com-

monwealth, to urge you to come to this meeting, remembering that next year, 1893, the products of your orchards, vine yards and small fruit plantations will be solicited to help make up the grand exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition, a matter of the greatest importance to our State, and which will be fully presented to the society for consideration.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary.

The great value of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh is vouched for by thousands of people whom it has cured.

When we say "get the best bull" it then follows that dairymen should get a dairy bull. As they drop out of beef making it is better for them and better for those who keep at it. When dairying is the most profitable, steers play no part whatever. Don't breed for steers in a dairy. It means loss. Why lose money yourself in competing with beef raisers and making their row harder to hoe? Does it pay to grow medium priced beef? None but an expert can top the market. Can a dairyman expect also to be an expert beef producer? If so, go ahead! But don't say we urged you on, for we distinctly tell you you are pretty sure to fall under existing conditions.—*Rural Life*.

The wonderful cure by Salvation Oil of Mr. M. S. Culp, a chronic rheumatic, 816 George St., Baltimore, Md., is a miracle.

In fact, says the *National Stockman and Farmer*, the country has had ten years of very satisfactory average returns for the growing of swine. In only two or three years of that time have prices been at all low, and even then they did not get down to anything near the basis of the great depression, or continue any year through. The one great drawback to swine growing all the while has been the ravages of disease, which in some sections ruined the business in large producing districts. For two or three years, though, there has been marked improvement in the matter of general health of farm herds, until now reports of disease are comparatively rare and of greatly diminished consequence. Whatever the cause of this cheerful change may be, it is certainly to be hoped that the new condition which it inaugurates may continue.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Fine Playing Cards.

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

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

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

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

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

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

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,
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W. J. BLACK, A. G. P. & T. A.

AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amery, Plympton, N. S.

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Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Prompt to act, sure to cure

ELY'S CATARRH

CREAM BALM

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



TRY THE CURE HAY-FEVER

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

Asthma The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. Cure Guaranteed or No Pay. Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, FREE by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 132 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

MAN Wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply now. Only growers of nursery stock on both American and Canadian soils. Hardy varieties our specialty. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago.

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

THE KANSAS METHODIST

—AND—

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Remit one dollar and fifty cents, and receive both papers one year, and a commutation card, good for ONE DOLLAR in goods at the leading stores in your town. Address

The KANSAS METHODIST,
620 KANSAS AVENUE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

AGENTS WANTED.

The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER want good agents to canvass for subscribers at all points not already occupied. Good inducements offered. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAN.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
SURGEON
118 W. Sixth St., Topeka, Kansas.

In the Dairy.

Believes Black Pepsin a Fraud.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I believe the article in your issue of October 17, in regard to using black pepsin in butter-making, advertises a genuine fraud. As the article seemed to have come from a dairy association, I had enough faith in it to send 38 cents to the Concord Chemical Co., of New York, for samples. I enclose herewith circulars I received in reply. I also got about one-half teaspoonful of a substance called black pepsin, with the statement printed on the wrapper that it is sufficient for two gallons of cream, but not sufficient for any real test.

I am surprised that the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER should be caught doing so much free advertising for such frauds. I have no doubt that the dairy association making these recommendations of the stuff is a bogus concern. Hoping you will give the thing a wide expose, I am truly,

RICHARD HAWORTH.

Galena, Kas.

The KANSAS FARMER has not often been caught, and if caught this time, as we confess looks probable, it is in company with about half the agricultural papers of the country. The circulars enclosed by Mr. Haworth bear the ear-marks of a scheme which the "old reliable" has no desire to promote.

Dairy Notes.

Low beef and high butter is the rule just now.

A good milker keeps his finger nails cut short.

Bran, ground corn and oats is the best dairy feed.

Revolving barrel churns make the best butter.

A good cow pays better than any other animal on the farm.

Strain the milk if possible just as soon as drawn from the cow.

October and November are the best months in all the year to make butter.

Get a butter-board and roller. The grain is ruined by working with a paddle.

The "scrub" cow makes "scrub" butter, and the best farmers are finding it out.

Don't think you make the best butter in the world until you sample all the rest.

Jersey cows are the best butter machines on earth. If you don't believe it, try one.

Keep your cows warm and feed them well if you expect to get returns on the money invested.

From eleven cows in 1891, I made 3,350 pounds of butter, which sold at 27 1/2 cents a pound.

Twenty-five cents invested in a thermometer will make dollars when you have learned its use.

In buying, select cows with large udders and prominent milk veins, avoiding those of a beefy tendency.

Butter, when taken to market, should be done up in parchment paper rather than in old, cast-off garments.

Notwithstanding all the "greasy" advertisements of the "silver churn," genuine butter was never in better demand.

Cream kept too long in a warm place in winter becomes bitter. Better keep it cold until a day or two before you wish to churn.

Get better cows, treat them more humanely, study to produce only the best, and customers will come knocking at your door.

Much of the butter sold at stores lately is not as yellow as it should be at this season. There is something wrong in the make-up.

As a rule, butter brought to market

is not salt enough. Occasionally a lot is very much too salty. Have a rule of one ounce to the pound and stay with it.

In cold weather cream should be warmed up to 80° and kept thereabouts until it gets thick, then cool down to 66° before churning.

There is no guess-work in making fine butter. It can only be accomplished after years of experiment and observation, unless instruction can be had from an expert.

When cows are tied over night in barns, more or less filth is liable to get into the milk bucket unless great care is taken. In all cases, it is best to use a double strainer, which arrests every particle of dirt that would otherwise find a lodgement in the milk pan.

A. E. JONES.

Oakland Jersey Stock Farm.

The record is published of an Iowa dairy having a herd of twenty-two cows, which sold during twelve months an average of 326 1/2 pounds of butter for each animal. The price obtained was 25 cents a pound, making an average income of \$81.62 a cow. It is easy enough to see that such dairying pays, and we are glad to say that such herds are becoming much less rare than they were.

One of the greatest mistakes made by dairymen is the neglect of winter dairying. It is very plain that it is easier and cheaper to warm a dairy than to cool it, and to regulate temperature by heat than by ice. Thus to begin working the season in September and ending it in June is far better and more profitable than to carry it through the whole year. The relief gives opportunity for all the hay and harvest work, and thus lightens the farm work when it is almost intolerable on account of the hot weather.

A Constant Plague.

Indigestion is, in many instances, a constant plague, giving the sufferer no peace night or day. To banish the tormentor, don't deluge your stomach with pepsins and sour or acidulous tonics. Use the genuine invigorant and appetizer, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, approved and recommended by physicians of distinction. Use it, too, for malaria, rheumatism, constipation, liver complaint and nervousness.

The Poultry Yard.

Incubators.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—If contemplating the purchase of an incubator for hatching poultry during the winter, it is always best to commence in good season, so as to have time to investigate and learn at least something about the merits of the different machines, as well as to learn also something about their management. Because they are in a measure self-regulating, can hardly be considered that they need no looking after. In fact, one frequent cause of failure is in depending too much upon the machine, rather than giving the care actually necessary to secure the best results.

Properly managed, a good incubator will hatch out as good a proportion of the eggs as a hen and do it with less trouble and at a time when a better profit can be realized from the chickens.

Earliness is an important item in making chickens profitable, and the eggs should be set in the fall, and the first hatch come out by Christmas at least. This will make them ready to market in March.

My experience is that it is less trouble to hatch out chickens than to save them after they are hatched. We have run an incubator two years now, and it is less trouble to hatch the poultry in an incubator than under hens, but a good brooder in which to raise them is as necessary as an incubator to hatch them. I would advise any one to secure the incubator at least a few days before wanting to start it up, so as to give plenty of time to study its workings. My experience is that it

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

Mr. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of

St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.



BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA.,

302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fall from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used

St. Jacobs Oil and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOMELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE

The way to obtain them is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Grain, Potatoes, Hay, Wool, Hides, Broom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables or anything you may have to us. We have a very large trade, and can sell your shipments promptly at the highest market price, and will make quick returns. No waiting for account sales or money after goods are sold. Write us for prices, tags or shipping directions.

SUMMERS MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water St., CHICAGO. Reference: Metropolitan Nat'l. Bank, Chicago. Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT FOR STOCK.

ONE TON WILL GO FIVE TIMES AS FAR AS COMMON loose Evaporated Salt, and costs no more per ton. All kinds of Live Stock will thrive 25 per cent. better when Royal Lump Rock Salt is used. ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT does not cause colic, scours, or other dangerous and often fatal diseases in horses, cows and other Live Stock, which is a common result of the use of ordinary loose Evaporated Salt. ROYAL LUMP ROCK SALT is the PUREST, CHEAPEST and BEST in the world for use on the RANGE, in the PASTURE, the FEEDING YARD, and MANGER. FARMERS—SAVE MONEY and get BETTER RESULTS by curing your meats with Royal Lump Rock Salt, known as "Packers' Fine." It makes all meats sweet and juicy and is preferred and used by all Packers. For sale by leading Merchants everywhere. Ask for Royal Lump Rock Salt, ROYAL LUMP SALT CO., Gen'l Office, Kansas City, Mo. Mines and Works, Kanopolis, Kan.

will not do to depend upon purchasing eggs, and especially so in the fall and winter. Sufficient hens should be kept to supply the eggs, and considerable care must be taken to gather them up carefully and to keep them at as even a temperature as possible. Eggs chill very easily late in the fall and winter, and very few will take the necessary pains in gathering and handling them.

It costs but little if any more to run an incubator that holds 200 eggs than it does one of 100 egg capacity, so that if you are starting in to make a business of it, buy a 200 egg machine. Eggs will hatch if kept three weeks, provided they are looked after properly.

My experience is that a hot water machine will give good results, is easily controlled, and gives a steady heat. But do not go into it with the expectation that this machine will hatch out every egg, or that you will be able to raise all of the poultry after they are hatched, as you are almost certain to be disappointed. And not only must good care be given the incubator while running, but the chickens will need close attention, especially during the first ten days. N. J. SHEPHERD. Eldon, Mo.

Poultry Notes.

Ventilation without draught is indispensable to the health of fowls.

Do not crowd too many fowls in one house. If you do, look out for disease.

Fresh bones from the butcher shop, pounded fine, are superior to the commercial bone meal for fowls.

A cross between fine-blooded Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins will produce the largest fowls known.

Wash your roosts and bottom of laying nests with whitewash once a week in summer, and once a month in winter.

It is said that if a groove is made in a hen roost and filled with a mixture of lard and sulphur, the fowls will not be troubled with lice.

It is no easy thing to dress harsh, coarse hair so as to make it look graceful or becoming. By the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor, this difficulty is removed, and the hair made to assume any style or arrangement that may be desired. Give the Vigor a trial.

Wanted.

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

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

Low Rates to Teachers--District Association Meetings.

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

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

Special Club List!

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

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat	1.00	1.75
Farm, Field and Stockman	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times	1.80	1.75
Western Agriculturist	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal	4.00	4.00
Topeka Capital	1.00	1.50
The Advocate	1.00	1.75
Western Veteran	1.00	1.50
Kansas Methodist	1.00	1.50
Nonconformist	1.50	1.75
Kansas City Weekly Star	1.00	1.25
Kansas City Daily Star	4.00	4.00
Western Poultry Breeder	.25	1.25
Fanciers' Review	.35	1.25
American Swineherd	.50	1.25
Omaha Bee	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard	1.00	1.50
Kansas Christian Advocate	1.00	1.50
Holstein-Friesian Register	1.50	2.50
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.85
Wkly Gazette, Kansas City, Kas.	1.00	1.25
Daily Gazette, Kansas City, Kas.	4.00	4.00
Weekly Wool and Hide Shipper	1.00	1.25
Western Swineherd	.50	1.25
Chicago Daily Herald	6.00	6.00
Chicago Saturday Herald	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman	4.00	4.00
Clark's Horse Review	2.00	2.50
Western Horseman	2.00	2.50
Western School Journal	1.00	1.75
St. Louis Daily Republic	10.00	10.00
St. Louis Republic, Tues & Fri.	1.00	1.25
Smith's Small Fruit Grower	.50	1.25
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Harper's Weekly	4.00	4.25
Harper's Young Folks	2.00	2.50
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Clark's Horse Review	2.00	2.50

BUTTER STYLING, and in addition to all premium and club offers, we furnish to every subscriber for the KANSAS FARMER our special combination order, good for one dollar's worth of merchandise, redeemable in towns where we have completed our arrangements with leading merchants. These arrangements are being extended as rapidly as possible and will soon be made in all of the larger trading places.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' MANUAL, advertising Chr. Hansen's Danish Butter Color and Rennet Preparations, sent free by J. H. MONRAD, 58 N. Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.

OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Price for 500 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 722 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

NON-BREEDING—In regard to cows, it was the outer opening that I could not get my hand into. We have men here who understand opening mares, and if cows are similar, and this is likely the trouble, I would have it done.

Answer.—Any one who understands opening mares will also understand how to open cows. We have no further advice to give until you have tried that already given.

WIRE CUT—I have a horse that got a wire cut on the hock joint when about 2 years old, and it has never healed. I have put on different kinds of grease but it leaves a place about as big as a 25 cent piece that does not heal.

Answer.—You do not say whether the horse is lame or not; whether the sore is on the front, side or back part of the hock joint; whether there is a growth, or whether the sore is level with the surrounding parts, all of which are necessary to know in order to make an accurate diagnosis.

LAME MARE—I have a nine-year-old mare that is lame in her left fore foot. When I drive her hard she limps, but when she is eating she will stand on the lame foot and paw with the other one.

Answer.—You do not say whether the crack is in the wall or the sole of the foot, but we suppose it is a quarter crack in the wall. The edges of the wall along the crack should be thinned down carefully.

Hood's Sarsaparilla absolutely cures all diseases caused by impure blood, and it builds up the whole system.

Market your poultry as fast as you can now. It may not bring quite so much money as it will if kept later, but it takes more feed to keep them after this month, and the price of poultry falls regularly after a full supply is in market.

The ravages of chicken cholera are occasionally very great, and those who keep their fowls the cleanest and with the best of care, are often as heavy losers as those who do none of these things.

It is not necessary for a cockerel to be large, provided he is from a large breed. Experienced persons select the cockerels that are hatched as late as August or September, and keep them until they are eighteen months old.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, November 14, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,483 cattle; 867 calves. Receipts since January 1, 1,293,576 cattle; 84,696 calves. The following are a few of the sales made:

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

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

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for NATIVE CALVES.

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

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

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

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

St. Louis, November 14, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000. No good natives. Texans easier. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 40.

Chicago, November 14, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Best natives strong; others about steady.

St. Louis, November 14, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 152,000 bushels; shipments, 32,000 bushels.

Chicago, November 14, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 242,000 bushels; shipments, 440,000 bushels.

St. Louis, November 14, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 152,000 bushels; shipments, 32,000 bushels.

Chicago, November 14, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 242,000 bushels; shipments, 440,000 bushels.

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Chicago, November 14, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 242,000 bushels; shipments, 440,000 bushels.

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

Kansas City, November 14, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 2,074,640 bushels; corn, 154,251 bushels; oats, 185,229 bushels, and rye, 100,709 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 113,000 bushels. A steady and fairly active market was had, continued light receipts favoring holders.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 16,000 bushels. New dull and weak, but old was steady under the influence of scarcity.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 10,000 bushels. Market firm and active. Both white and mixed wanted, and prices firm at quotations.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 4,000 bushels. Market slow. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, cars at 47 1/2c; No. 3, mixed, 4 @ 43 1/2c.

MILLET—Steady but quiet. German, 35 @ 45c, and common 30 @ 35c per bushel.

FRAXES—Quiet and lower. We quote at 70c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 270 tons, shipments 60 tons. Market was fairly active and prices firm.

BUTTER—Receipts only fair, and all good table goods are in demand and firm, but low grades are quiet.

EGGS—Scarce and firm. Fresh candled 20c per dozen.

POULTRY—Receipts of hens light and demand firm prices. Not many springs on sale and inquiry is good.

W. A. ROGERS, ROBT. COX, FRANK MITCHNER. ROGERS & ROGERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

M. S. PETERS, FARMERS AND FEEDERS, W. G. PETERS. CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP TO PETERS BROTHERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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J. H. MCFARLAND, Secretary, Chicago. D. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President, Omaha. H. F. PARRY, Manager, St. Louis.

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MARKET REPORTS BY MAIL OR TELEGRAPH FURNISHED PROMPTLY ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED AND GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION.

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References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President. JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION COMPANY.

Grain, Mill Products, Etc. ROOM 528 EXCHANGE BUILDING, Telephone 2423. KANSAS CITY, MO. Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

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THEY WILL give your shipments their personal attention, keep you posted by wire or paper; furnish you money at reduced rates.

BROOMCORN

FUNSTEN & MOORE, Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo. Market Reports sent free upon application. REFERENCES: Woodson National Bank, Yates Center, Kas., Exchange National Bank, El Dorado, Kas., St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Poultry.

"The time has come when the industries of the poultry business should be recognized by this department," says Secretary of Agriculture Rusk. "The poultry products of the United States had a farm value of at least \$200,000,000 last year, and no less than 16,000,000 dozen eggs were imported, at first cost of more than 15 cents per dozen, or nearly \$2,500,000, while the average value of such importation during the past four years has been \$2,216,326. Such facts emphasize the necessity for encouraging the increase of domestic fowls of all kinds, and they further indicate, beyond question, that this industry is important enough to demand the special consideration of this department. The economies of rearing and feeding, the peculiar adaptation of the breeds to specific uses, merit more official attention than has heretofore been given to the subjects."

We are glad that Secretary Rusk is willing to have his eyes opened regarding this subject. Figures have been made and facts stated for years, but they have been passed by the officials as bear stories. The farmers have been to blame for this to a great extent, as they have looked on the poultry industry with contempt, fit only for women and children and chicken cranks to indulge in. In their ignorance they have said that there was no money in the business and that every egg laid cost the price of two. In some cases this may be so, but it is because of the lack of care devoted to the fowls, and not because poultry raising does not pay.

The figures given by Secretary Rusk only cover farm poultry and fancy fowls marketed. That which is used by the producer is not taken into consideration, and \$650,000,000 is nearer the actual figure, according to the most reliable estimates made by experts. From reports which have been received from sixty-three breeders, who average seventy-one hens each, it is found that their hens paid them 97 cents per head clear profit last year. This was at market prices for chicks and eggs. Some of them who keep fancy fowls have made as high as \$6.31 per head for their birds. All agree that the past season was a remarkably hard one to raise chickens, and that the death rate among young birds has been high, reducing the profit.—Exchange.

Preserving Cream.

In small dairies, where it is often difficult to preserve the cream until enough can be gathered for churning, salting the cream is recommended. One writer says that in casting about for a substance which will check fermentation, we find nothing entirely free from objection except good dairy salt. If this is stirred into cream it tends to make it fluid. It serves a good purpose in this respect, but it is, of course, preferable to keep it fluid by keeping it cool, as too high a temperature is of itself harmful to the soft summer butter fats. But salt will prevent the formation of those big nuisances, curd clots, and the loss by them, for they have to be strained out of the cream, and fat in the cream can not be recovered either from the whey or the curd clots which are formed. As to quantity, use as necessary, up to two ounces for each pound of butter, if you wish. It will all wash out in churning, and the butter will need salting at the same rate as usual. As to the loss of salt—you don't lose it; you trade the same for butter.

It is recommended to lay in a stock of sods before cold weather, and stack them up in a corner of the hen-house or elsewhere under cover, where the hens can get at them during the winter. After snow comes the biddies will find a good employment for their leisure time, at least, if not more substantial benefit, in picking the heap to pieces.

HINTS ON DAIRYING.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc.

We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

WHAT IS CATARRH?

The Opinion of an Eminent Medical Authority.

Catarrh is the cause of more diseases than all other causes combined. There are very few diseases to which human flesh is subject that cannot be traced directly to catarrh. Not only is catarrh capable of producing a great variety of diseases, but it also attacks any organ or part of the body. It causes in the ears deafness, in the eyes blindness, in the head and throat discharges and offensive odors, in the bronchial tubes and larynx cough and hoarseness, in the lungs consumption, in the stomach dyspepsia, in the kidneys Bright's disease, in the pelvic organs a host of derangements too numerous for mention. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh and all catarrhal diseases wherever located. Pe-ru-na is a systemic remedy, and hence cures catarrh of internal organs, as no local application to the affected organ is necessary. Send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

FARM RECORD.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 220 large pages 8x12 1/2 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or if taken instead of cash commissions, we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of five yearly subscriptions and five dollars (\$5). Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

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If you have not tried them do so at once. Their circulation covers very thoroughly the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

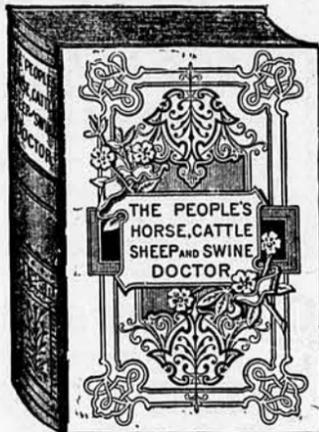
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GET A GOLD WATCH.

The KANSAS FARMER has desired, for a long time, to make a premium offer of a fine watch to club agents. For that purpose we have written to many watch manufacturers and dealers, getting have we found what we were willing to offer. The representation of the PREMIER SOLID GOLD FILLED WATCH will give a fair idea of the appearance of the one we have selected. It is not a solid gold watch. It is not worth \$100, nor \$50, but we doubt whether you could get so good a watch in your local stores for less than \$25.



In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, one of the members of Kansas Farmer Company ordered one for his own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which he pulls out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars.

We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch.

From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty:

"We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years."

You can be supplied with WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS or SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND and STEM-SET movement. No watch key needed.

These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime.

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$4.50.

We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business.

We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The same can be all from same post-office or from twenty different post-offices. Remember, it is a Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case, with any of the above named movements, in EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.

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The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the Ladies Home Companion, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the Ladies Home Companion if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest Fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to Housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of Flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra-fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

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Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	3,599,109	386,768	31,740	91,466
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,781	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,590	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,830	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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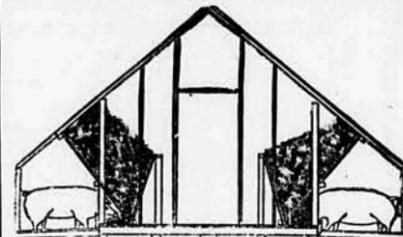
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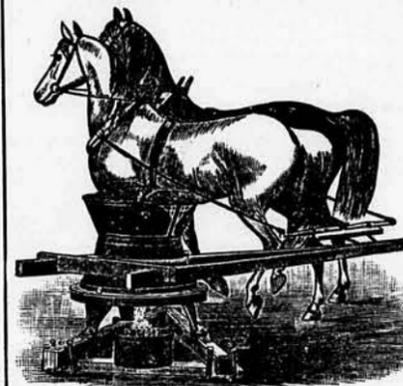
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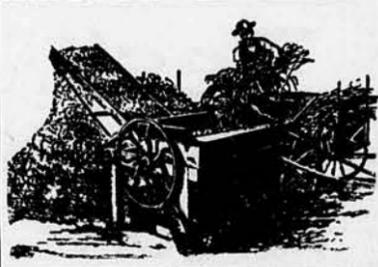


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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1892.
 Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Bailey, five miles west of Ottawa, in Centropolis tp., October 10, 1892, one brown horse, 5 years old, left front knee enlarged, slit in right ear, no other marks or brands.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1892.
 Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by G. W. Coesner, in Grant tp., one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded with figures 5 and 6 on left hip, 14 1/2 hands high, collar and saddle marks, about 7 years old.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white star in forehead, branded Q on left shoulder, about 6 years old, 14 1/2 hands high.
 MARE—By same, one bay mare, 8 years old, white streak in face, hind feet white, about 14 1/2 hands high; all valued at \$30.

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

Hamilton county—Ben. A. Wood, clerk.
 MARE—Taken up by Justice Tate, P. O. Coolidge, September 30, 1892, one bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1892.
 Montgomery county—G. H. Evans Jr., clk.
 FILLY—Taken up by P. M. Lee, in Cherokee tp., P. O. Coffeyville, October 4, 1892, one light bay filly, 2 years old, weight about 600 pounds, both hind feet white and small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
 PONY—Taken up by A. J. Cunningham, in Ross tp., October 24, 1892, one bay horse pony, about 5 years old, fifteen hands high, branded F and K on left hip, harness marks on back, had on leather halter; valued at \$25.

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