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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Are undoubtedly the most profitable for the general farmer and the dairyman. I have them for sale as good as the best at very low prices. Farm four miles north of town. Buyers will be met at train. H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.

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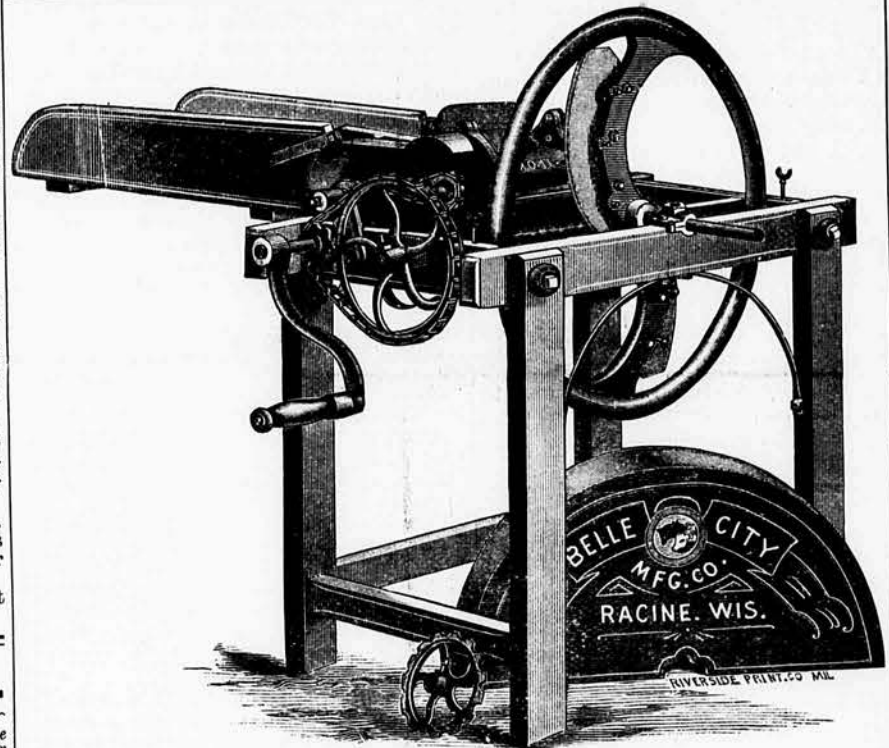
M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas. Registered Holstein-Friesian cattle. Choice lot of bull calves from choice cows and sired by the noted bull, Lord Clifden's Kloster No. 17033.

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PURE-BRED LANGSHAN AND BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, one dollar per thirteen. Address Robert Crow, Missouri Pacific Railway Agent, Pomona, Kas.

H. H. HAGUE, Walton, Kas., breeder of recorded Poland-China hogs, Cotswold and Merino sheep. Twenty varieties of land and water fowls. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Stamp for reply.

JAMES QUORLO, Kearney, Mo. Large Berkshires, S. C. Brown Leghorns and Bronze Turkeys. On H. & St. Joe, 38 miles northeast of Kansas City.

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

PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of POLAND-CHINA SWINE. THIRD ANNUAL SALE, October 18, 1893.

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kas., Breeder of Poland-Chinas. Won seven prizes at the Great World's Fair. Choice pigs for sale.

NATIONAL HERD (Established 1845.) REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS. AS PRODUCED AND BRED BY A. C. MOORE & SONS, CANTON, ILL.. Have taken more and larger premiums than any other firm on any breed. 500 pigs for this season's trade. Send for photo card and prices, or come and see them. We are also breeders of pure-bred Percheron horses.

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

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

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

Brookdale Herd of Red Polled Cattle. Oldest, largest and the prize-winning herd of the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Sweepstakes bull and cow, Des Moines and Lincoln, 1892, also sweepstakes herd at Topeka and Peoria. At World's Fair won first and sweepstakes and stood second place in grand sweepstakes all breeds. Herd headed by Iowa Davysen 10th. Young bulls sired by him and young cows and heifers bred to him for sale at bargains. Call or write to WM. MILLER'S SONS, Wayne, Neb.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM. G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS. Breeds and has for sale Bates and Bates-topped SHORT-HORNS. Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert, Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady Jane and other fashionable families. The grand Bates bulls Waterloo Duke of Shannon Hill No. 89879 and Winsome Duke 11th at head of herd. Choice young bulls for sale now. Visitors always welcome. Address W. L. CHAFFEE, Manager.

J. T. McFEE, LENOX, IOWA, Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep. A large importation just arrived from the most noted flocks of England. My flock now numbers over 350 registered sheep of both sexes, and are for sale at bed-rock prices. Can furnish carload lots if desired. Correspondence solicited.

HOMES! In the famous James River Valley, So. Dakota, FOR SALE EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP. Will take Live Stock in part payment on any of these lands. People living on RENTED farms, desirous of improving their condition, can obtain information FREE that will assist them, by writing S. W. NARREGANG, Aberdeen, So. Dak. In writing to our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

The Stock Interest.

WESTERN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.

The third annual meeting of the Western Holstein-Friesian Association was held in the parlors of the National hotel, Topeka, on October 25. The session was devoted mainly to business matters, and more especially to the forthcoming register, which will be gotten out early in 1894.

After reading the minutes of the last annual meeting and the different Directors' meetings, the annual report of the Secretary was called for and was doled out in fragments, as he presented the inexcusable plight of not having it ready for the meeting in detailed form, but as he was quite familiar with the essential matters and details he was finally able to give a fairly intelligent synopsis of the work of his office, from which we quote, in substance, the following:

The membership of the association now numbers 175 breeders, representing twenty-five States and Territories. The Directors decided late in 1892 to establish what shall be known as the Western Holstein-Friesian Herd Book, and already there have been received and accepted for registry the pedigrees of 912 animals—480 females and 232 bulls; besides, 200 more applications have been received for which certificates have not been issued. The total receipts of the association for the past year were \$2,256.75; expenses for the year, \$1,330.65, leaving a balance of \$926.10 on hand.

The Auditing committee verified the Secretary's figures and offered some wholesome advice in the conduct of the work of the office.

H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, offered a resolution, which was adopted, relative to receiving animals for registry from other herd books at a nominal fee of 25 cents.

Messrs. Cheney, Irwin and Coolidge were appointed a permanent committee for the special purpose of advertising and securing new members for the association; also were delegated power to make preparation for a test between the Holstein-Friesian breed and other breeds, and otherwise boom and promote the Holstein interests.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; E. F. Irwin, Richfield Center, Minn.; H. W. Cheney, North Topeka; W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo.; F. H. Kollock, Peabody, Kas.; M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas.; J. H. Coolidge, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.; W. H. McCall, College View, Neb.; J. P. Cooper, Savannah, Mo.; S. J. Edmonds, Manchester, Ia., and Harry Bonner, Xenia, O.

Officers were elected as follows: President, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; Vice President, E. F. Irwin, Richfield Center, Minn.; Secretary, W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo.; Treasurer, H. W. Cheney, North Topeka.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held at Chicago, on October 26, 1894.

The Secretary's bond was fixed at \$2,000 and the Treasurer's at \$3,000. The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$500 and the Treasurer's 50 cents per annum.

The Board of Directors discussed informally several matters far into the night.

Several of the visiting breeders before leaving the city took occasion to visit the breeding farm of H. W. Cheney.

The members present feel quite enthusiastic as to the future of this Western branch of the Holstein-Friesian society and think already its membership represents the business end of the family. The future of the association depends wholly upon the unanimity with which Western breeders support the enterprise.

A Pennsylvania farmer, who breeds several varieties of stock, says: "It has been my experience, that when I stop breeding a certain kind of stock because it is low and a drag in the market, when the boom does come, I am 'not in it.' And now that horses have reached the low-water mark, I intend to keep on breeding just the same as I did when they were higher

in price. Some farmers say horses never will be much higher than they are now, but I have more faith in the business of raising them than that. There is nothing that will tend to create a love for the light-harness horse among the masses more than the establishment of speedways and boulevards. In every city where local horsemen have banded together and established driveways and boulevards, over which their fleet-footed horses can be driven without danger of injury, there exists a healthy market for good roadsters, and no good reason can be given why the same condition should not prevail in every city of any consequence in the whole country.

Chester White Swine.

At the last meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association, W. W. Waltmire presented the following regarding his favorite breed and his method of management:

"I have been breeding the improved Chester Whites for the last fifteen years and think there is nothing to equal them, for I have handled the Poland, Berkshire and Jersey Reds. They are all good, but the Chester is my favorite. They are the oldest distinctly American hog family in existence to this day. They are very hardy, good grazers, quiet disposition and very prolific, often averaging ten pigs to the litter through the entire herd, and I have known a sow to have as high as nineteen. They are extra good mothers and good sucklers and make as good growth on the same feed as any hog I have ever handled.

"I feed my hogs but little corn, only as I want to fatten them. I want young stock fed for bone and muscle growth, and after I get the frame I can get the fat. I feed pigs slop made of shorts and bran, soaked for twelve hours and fed sweet. Sour slop is injurious to feed. I also feed oats and corn ground together (one-half of each) with a little oil meal added and a clover pasture field to run in. I don't want close pens with board floors only as farrowing pens.

"Keep hogs healthy and clean, and they will pay you for it. Don't wait to cure disease, but prevent it by keeping feed or medicine before them, for they are good doctors themselves if left in shape so they can. Keep sleeping quarters clean and also feeding floors. Keep a mixture of salt, ashes and coppers in a dry place so piggy can help himself.

"It makes me tired reading so much book farming when a man don't even know what a hog looks like, much less how to handle them (except with a knife and fork). I like to hear practical experience. It takes a man with an eye to business to make a success in the hog business in this day and age of strong competition."

Panicky Sheep-Owners.

"Just at present there is a great depression hanging over the sheep business in this country, and many farmers are taking a gloomy outlook and selling off their sheep as fast as possible," says the *Wool and Hide Shipper*. "For some time past now, the depression in manufacturing lines has greatly reduced the demand for wool, and the trade in places has been so very small that prices have declined to a point where it is not profitable to sell them. Rather than rush their wool to market, many farmers who have been in need of ready cash, or who became frightened too early at the prospect, began selling their sheep, thereby killing the goose that laid the golden egg. There has been an unprecedented rush of sheep to the cities as a consequence, and now sheep are dull and lagging, so that prices for them are very low. Still many discouraged farmers continue forcing their sheep upon the market, anxious to get rid of them and eager to obtain a little ready cash.

"It would be well if such farmers would stop and reason a little before going any further into bankruptcy, for it can be nothing else. The great number of sheep that have been killed, which were formerly kept simply for the wool which they produced, will very materially reduce the wool-producing capacity of the country for the

next year. When manufacturers start up again there will be a demand for wool, but the lessened number of sheep in the country will not be able to supply the demand. Wool will consequently advance, and also mutton sheep, for every one will want to keep their sheep for the wool, and this will draw from the market many animals that usually go to make up the regular supply.

"Look at it as we will, we cannot help concluding that there is a good outlook now for both wool and mutton. It may not come until after the new year, but come it must. It is true that these improved conditions will be partly the result of hasty actions of unwise farmers. Those who have not sold out will profit at the expense of the foolish. But it is thus in all business concerns. Some houses get frightened in times of pressure, and they try to close out early before times become harder. They are afraid of failing. They sell out at a great sacrifice what they have, and come out with a little ready cash on hand. But those that stand by the ship a short time often weather the storm, and find that compensation is made them through the withdrawal from business of many rival houses.

"Farmers, as a rule, are inclined to get too much frightened at the signs of an approaching panic. If we would all reason more, as the business men do, that the depression cannot last long, and after it has passed away times will be better than before, we would save many anxious moments and live a happier life. The sheep industry is subject to depressions, as every other business, but on the whole it is good, sound and substantial."

Swine Record Associations.

Below will be found the addresses of the Secretaries of the Swine Record Associations. The Secretaries will please notify us of any changes made and are also requested to furnish us with any items concerning their respective organizations:

Victoria Swine Breeders' Association—Mr. H. Davis, Dyer, Lake county, Ind.
American Berkshire Association—Mr. Jno. G. Springer, Springfield, Ill.
National Berkshire Record Association—Mr. E. K. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.
American Small Yorkshire Club—Mr. Geo. W. Harris, New York, N. Y.
National Duroc-Jersey Record Association—Mr. Robt. J. Evans, El Paso, Ill.
Cheshire Swine Breeders' Association—Mr. G. S. Button, Chittenango, N. Y.
Standard Poland-China Record Company—Mr. Ira K. Alderman, Maryville, Mo.
Standard Chester White Record Association—Mr. W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.
The Ohio Poland-China Record Company—Mr. Carl Freigau, Dayton, O.
Todd's Improved Chester White Record Association—Mr. C. W. Baker, Delaware, O.
The Northwestern Poland-China Association—Mr. J. B. Besack, Washington, Kas.
American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association—Mr. S. E. Morten, Camden, O.
The Central Poland-China Swine Association—Mr. W. H. Morris, Indianapolis, Ind.
The American Poland-China Record Company—Mr. Wm. M. McFadden, West Liberty, Ia.
The American Essex Association—Mr. F. Stout, McLean, Ill.
The Cheshire Record Association—Mr. R. Button, Cottons, N. Y.

Care of Little Pigs.

Waldo F. Brown, in the *New York Tribune*, says:

"See that the pigs have exercise, and the better the sow suckles the greater necessity for this, for a fat little pig shut up without exercise soon becomes diseased. There should be a lot adjoining the hog house, containing half an acre or an acre, and when the pigs are eight or ten days old open the door and let the mother out. In a day or two her pigs will follow her, and the exercise will conduce greatly to their health and vigor.

"Teach the pigs to eat as early as possible; certainly at four weeks old they should be eating as regularly as their mother. There must be a place provided in which to feed them which their mother cannot enter. Here feed them a little corn or wheat and three times a day what sweet slop they will eat. For a while after they are weaned feed three times a day. Be particular to feed only what they will eat up clean; and, if any is left, clean out the

trough for feeding again. If you have milk to use in making the slop, it is much better than water, but I would not pour it into the slop barrel to stand and get sour. Mix bran and old-process oil meal with clean water and a little salt, and thin it with the milk. In hot weather do not mix so much ahead of feeding that it will get very sour, but mix in the morning for noon, at noon for night, and at night for the next morning. In very hot weather it is best to mix only half enough for a feed, and then add bran and meal just before feeding to make enough, and thin it so that it will run in the trough. If you wish to get your pigs ready for market at six months old, feed them all they will eat of this slop."

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

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

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

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

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

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

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

In the lifetime of a man many things that were in his youth sincerely believed to be facts, having been proven, always by the scientist, to be myths. William Tell shooting the apple off his son's head, and Sir Walter Raleigh introducing tobacco in Europe, are instances. Another scientist has written a book, in which he takes the chemist to task for not deciding the question whether milk is an acid or an alkali. Incidentally he tells that milk as such does not exist. That is, the various variable liquids composing this fluid is only milk. That owing to circumstances that affect its nature the thing that was milk in the morning may not be such at noon, and this change in turn may be the result of the age or breed of the animal. And thus the thing we know as milk is not milk at all, but is sometimes an acid, and then again it may be an alkali. This is the dictum of a French savant, but all the same we shall cling to the good old name of milk for the fluid that the cow gives for the benefit of the world and its people.

Agricultural Matters.

IT PAYS TO USE GOOD SEED WHEAT.

PROF. C. C. GEORGESON.

During the past three years we have experimented to ascertain what influence the quality of the seed had upon the yield of the crop.

For this purpose the wheat has been divided into three grades, which were denominated "heavy," "common" and "light." These grades were obtained by running the wheat through a fanning-mill. In the first place, the wheat as it came from the thresher, was run through the fanning-mill to blow out pieces of straw and chaff which it contained. The wheat thus cleaned was denominated the "common" grade. The "heavy" and "light" grades were obtained by running the "common" grade through the mill so as to divide it into the heaviest and plumpest, on the one hand, and the small and more or less shriveled grains, on the other hand. The former was called "heavy" and the latter "light" seed.

Each of these three grades were sown on five plats, each plat one-twentieth of an acre in extent, and the comparison of the yields was based upon the average of the five plats, in each case. I may explain here that the reason I use five plats is, that it by that means becomes possible to get a better average of the soil for each experiment. If only one plat is used in such experiments there is a possibility that some of these single plats may be located on rich spots in the field, and others in poor spots, as it is well-nigh impossible to find fields which are of absolutely equal quality all over. But by multiplying the plats and alternating them with one another over the whole area under experiment, and then basing the calculation on the average yield of each set of plats, it is possible to eliminate the error due to inequality in the soil, which would otherwise arise. Now for the results of these experiments. The average yields for the three years these experiments have been carried on was as follows:

Light seed, 25.19 bushels grain and 1.38 tons straw per acre.

Common seed, 26.57 bushels grain and 1.42 tons straw per acre.

Heavy seed, 27.07 bushels grain and 1.57 tons straw per acre.

It will be seen from this that the better the seed is the better the yield. It should be noted, however, that the grade here called "common" is better than the average seed wheat used by farmers generally.

The majority of wheat-growers sow the wheat just as it comes from the thresher, and consequently it contains more or less bits of straw and chaff and weed seeds, which were separated in our experiments by running the wheat through the fanning-mill. The wheat was seeded at the rate of a bushel and a peck per acre, put in with a press drill, and the variety used was the Currell.

But the influence of good seed can be traced far beyond the yield of the first year. It will be apparent in successive crops, owing to the inexorable law of heredity, by which the offspring partakes of the character of the parent stock. This law is fully recognized by all breeders of improved live stock, who exercise the greatest care to select the best animals that they can get to breed from, in order that the offspring may be of superior quality and sell at a good price. It is due to the operations of this law that ranchmen, who have only common cattle, are anxious to obtain pure-bred males for their herds, in order that the steers they raise may get better form, grow larger and feed better than the offspring of a "scrub" bull.

This same law holds equally true in seed breeding. The grain raised from a superior quality of seed, which has been selected with due care, will be better seed and yield better crops when it is sown than grain raised from an inferior quality of seed. Most of our Western farmers recognize this principle in the selection of their seed corn. At husking time they select the largest and best formed ears and hang them in the loft, or some secure place, to be

used for seed next spring. Why not apply the same principle to the selection of seed wheat? The experiment I have quoted above proves that it is not an idle theory but is a fact which can be verified by any one who will go to the necessary trouble.

If you have not been in the habit of cleaning your seed wheat, heretofore, then put it in practice this fall. It will pay you.

Irrigation by Pumping.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am much interested in your article of August 2, entitled "Irrigation by Pumping."

I left Dickinson county, Kansas, in 1879, because, owing to the uncertainty of crops caused by absence of rainfall at the proper time, I did not see my way clear to earn a livelihood on 320 acres of excellent upland prairie. I recollect that fifty acres of wheat I left behind me was not worth cutting, but one or two good rains would have made twenty bushels to the acre if they had come at the right time. I know that on the same land this season one or two good rains at the right time would have converted a comparative failure in corn into a brilliant success. I still retain my interests in Kansas and have given much thought to the problem, whether a land that should blossom and flourish as the valley of the Nile, could be reclaimed from the blight so frequently caused by lack of natural rainfall. I have watched the schemes of cultivation proposed to counteract this deficiency only to see them fail. Have advocated, myself, in your columns, the cultivation of Kaffir corn, sorghum, etc., instead of corn, only to find that last season they were as bad failures as corn. I have often studied, myself, over the practicability of pump irrigation and have tried to get my people to try it on a small scale, but when they arranged to try the experiment there was too much natural rainfall, and the next season they planted all their crops where they could not be reached by the means at command—a common windmill pump. If each quarter section will afford enough well water by pumping and storing water, to tide over the severe drouths by irrigating, say fifty acres of fall crops and fifty acres of spring crops, without too great cost for machinery and labor, then has the day of redemption dawned for every struggling farmer willing to learn. Would like to hear further from your readers on this subject.

Dawson, Pa. JOHN H. WURTZ.

Legal Bushel Weights.

Many lists of these have been published, but if correct when started, they have been subjected to so many typographical errors that they are seldom if ever just alike in two papers. The accurate figures as recently furnished by the Secretary of each State to the National Agricultural Department are in a specially convenient form for reference. The bushel is the Winchester bushel of about 2,150½ (2,150.42) cubic inches, which is adopted as the United States standard. Some States have no legal standard bushel except for a few leading articles. New York and Rhode Island do not appear in the records below, their Secretaries, alone of all the States and Territories, failing to reply promptly with full particulars.

Corn, shelled, 56 pounds, all except 52 pounds in California and Idaho; ears, 70 pounds, except 68 pounds in Ohio and Indiana; 54 pounds in North Carolina and 72 pounds in South Carolina; corn meal, 50 pounds, except 48 pounds in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Arkansas, Illinois and Wisconsin; 46 pounds in North Carolina and 44 in Delaware.

Wheat, 60 pounds in all States and Territories; wheat bran, 20 pounds in all States.

Oats, 32 pounds in all, except 26 pounds in Maryland, 30 pounds in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina; Montana 35 pounds; Oregon 36 pounds.

Barley, 48 pounds in all, except Oregon, 46 pounds; Idaho and California, 50; Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Georgia, 47 pounds.

Buckwheat varies greatly, i. e., 40 to 56 pounds. It is 40 pounds in California

and Idaho; 42 pounds in Texas, Minnesota, Oregon and Dakota; 48 pounds in Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Florida, Alabama and Michigan; 50 pounds in New Jersey, North Carolina, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Kansas; 52 pounds in Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Colorado, and Montana; 56 pounds in South Carolina and Kentucky.

Rye, 56 pounds, except 54 pounds in California and Idaho; 60 pounds in Arkansas.

Beans, white, 60 pounds, except 62 pounds in Maine, Vermont and New Hampshire.

Castor beans, variable, from 45 to 62 pounds. It is 46 pounds in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, etc.; 60 pounds in Ohio, New Jersey, etc.

Peas, 60 pounds in all, except 50 pounds in North Carolina.

Clover seed, 60 pounds, except 64 pounds in New Jersey and North Carolina; 62 pounds in Pennsylvania.

Timothy seed 45 pounds in all, except 42 pounds in Dakota; 60 pounds in Arkansas.

Blue grass seed, 14 pounds in all.

Millet seed, 50 pounds, except 48 pounds in Iowa.

Flaxseed, 56 pounds, except 55 pounds in New Jersey and North Carolina.

Hemp seed, 44 pounds everywhere.

Cotton seed, 28 pounds in Tennessee; 30 pounds in North Carolina, Georgia and Louisiana; 32 pounds in South Carolina, Alabama and Texas; 33 pounds in Missouri; 33½ pounds in Arkansas and Mississippi; 40 pounds in Florida.

Potatoes, 60 pounds everywhere, except 56 pounds in Maryland.

Sweet potatoes, 46 pounds in Iowa and Dakota; 50 pounds in Ohio, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska; 54 pounds in New Jersey; 55 pounds in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin; 56 pounds in Maryland, Virginia, Michigan, Missouri; 60 pounds in South Carolina and West Virginia.

Turnips, 42 pounds in Wisconsin, Missouri; 50 pounds in Connecticut, Tennessee, Montana; 55 pounds in Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Texas, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska; 57 pounds in Arkansas; 58 pounds in Michigan; 60 pounds in Maine, Kentucky and Dakota.

Apples, fresh, 44 pounds Maine; 50 pounds Connecticut, New Jersey, Arkansas; 57 pounds Wisconsin. Dried, 22 pounds Ohio, Michigan; 24 pounds Georgia, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska; 25 pounds New Jersey, West Virginia, Indiana; 26 pounds Alabama, Florida; 28 pounds Virginia, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Oregon; 48 pounds Iowa.

Each of the first three editorials in the *Texas Live Stock and Farm Journal* begins with the injunction, "Raise sorghum." This, of course, means also, "Buy your seed in Kansas."

J. H. Drayer, who has a farm in Grant township, tried the plan of fertilizing his wheat ground last fall. He had twenty acres in all, six fertilized and fourteen not fertilized. The former yielded twenty-two and one-half bushels of fine wheat per acre and the latter seven bushels, and he sold the fertilized wheat for 10 cents per bushel more than the other. These facts are quite convincing as to the necessity and profit of using fertilizers. — *Girard Press*.

It is stated that the cattle in Switzerland for milking, draft and fattening are not kept and treated separately with a single object in view, as in most other countries. On the contrary, the Swiss cow is expected to unite all these qualities at one time within herself. The Swiss peasants believe that a cow is positively benefited by being put to the plow, especially if the work be done in the morning. A few bullocks, but many cows, are frequently seen serving various draft purposes, not with the yoke but with harness like that used for the horse.

In the Early Days

of cod-liver oil its use was limited to easing those far



advanced in consumption. Science soon discovered in it the prevention and cure of consumption.

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of cod-liver oil with Hypophosphites of lime and soda has rendered the oil more effective, easy of digestion and pleasant to the taste.

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YOU Don't know what leather can be without Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

New Possibilities of Farm Life.

Wherever irrigation prevails, population is dense. We may confidently predict a larger population to the square mile in the reclaimed areas of most of the Western States than exist to-day in Massachusetts. In the nature of the case this must be true. Most of the valleys are comparatively narrow and the cultivable land is sharply limited by mountain ranges. Furthermore, land under the ditch is valuable and must be put to the most profitable uses. The larger the capacity of an acre to produce the smaller the average farm unit will be. Under these circumstances, man's ingenuity and energy will be constantly directed to evolving conditions of rural life that, while surrendering none of its peculiar blessings, shall approach most nearly to the realization of the best features of town life. A daring writer has predicted that electricity, next to irrigation, will be the largest factor in revolutionizing the life of the farm. He reasons that with the dense population and high average prosperity possible on irrigated lands, and the abundant and accessible water power usually existing in connection with canals, electricity will be used to light and warm the farmer's home, to propel his agricultural implements and move his crops over smooth roads to the market or railroad station. Certainly the possibilities for the improvement of social conditions in such communities are infinite. One of the advantages already realized is the general cultivation of trees, hedges and flowers in the streets and yards. Nowhere else are such conditions enjoyed as may already be seen in the more advanced communities of arid America.—*From W. E. Smythe's article on "The Irrigation Idea," in October Review of Reviews.*

Every farm should have an orchard for home purposes proportioned to the necessities of the family. With a good cow, a fruit orchard, a well-supplied chicken yard, and a few well-bred sows, no man need be without the table of a prince, and no prince be better fed.

Do You Study Politics?

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

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Get up a club for the FARMER.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

AN OLD WRITER RESUMES HIS PEN.

Henry Carey Baird, the veteran Philadelphia publisher and voluminous writer on economic questions, is taking a part in the issues at present in controversy. His views on the money question coincide with those of the majority of common people in the West and on the tariff he is an ardent protectionist. He recently sent an open letter to United States Senator Daniel, in which he says:

"By a brief report of your speech of yesterday on the silver question I notice that you very properly answer the charge that is made, that the 'Sherman law' is responsible for the present crisis, as follows:

"He did not think the Sherman act could be held responsible for the panic. It had begun in South America, where there was no Sherman law. It had swept over Great Britain, a gold standard country, where there was no Sherman law. It had swept on to Australia, where the people are the richest in the world, per capita, where there was no Sherman law.

"The single gold standard there had offered no protection against the much-to-be-dreaded premium on gold. The panic had got to Austria, Italy and India, and was now going all over Europe without the dreaded presence of the Sherman law."

"The above is a point well made; but you place yourself in a false position, and spoil it all by going on to say: 'His friends the enemy (the Republican party) were delighted to attribute the panic to the Sherman law in order to escape their responsibility to the tariff. The McKinley bill sought the sheltering arms of the Sherman law. The gold monometallists were delighted to hide behind it, the work of their own hands.'

"In the last above-quoted paragraph you would have it inferred that the crisis was due to the McKinley law. If you did not mean to infer this, why make this statement? Most respectfully would I remind you there is no McKinley law in force in Great Britain, Austria, Italy, India or South America. If there be logic in your defense of the Sherman law in connection with the crisis as above, why may not your 'friends the enemy' retort on you that the McKinley law cannot be the cause of the crisis, since the crisis has taken place in Great Britain, Austria, Italy, India and South America, where there is no McKinley law?

"The fact is, our country is now, as it has been for a century, afflicted with devotion to one or two dogmas of the orthodox system of political economy. Until the whole system can be rooted out and dismissed from the minds of a majority of the American people, as well regarding trade as regarding money, we must live in the midst of misery, confusion and discord.

"You are happily emancipated from the domination of the schools as regards money, while the Shermans, the Reeds, the Morrills and the Allison hold as firmly as ever to these dogmas. While the latter gentlemen are emancipated from the ideas of the school in reference to trade, you are not; and the consequence is that whether you or they be triumphant the country must float on in this career of misery, confusion and discord. That country will be no better off under the domination of one than that of the other of you, because each believing in a great truth holds also a great fallacy—a fallacy so fundamental, so radical, that prosperity and civilization under it are an impossibility.

"It has been well and truly said by the great American social philosophers: 'Man, the molecule of society, is the subject of social science. In common with all other animals he requires to eat, drink and sleep, but his greatest need is that of association with his fellow-men.' That there may be association, there must be differences in employment—a diversification of industries, the building up of which is the object of a protective tariff; and

that there may be association there must also be an abundance of money, the instrument through which this association, this exchange of service, commodities and ideas takes place. Thence is it that this instrument has been happily termed the instrument of association.

"The fact is this crisis comes neither from the Sherman law nor from the McKinley law, but from the banks and trust companies, the loans and discounts of which have been excessive. These loans and discounts have resulted in deposits (debts) of which the banks and trust companies have been unable to take care of.

"Will you not, my dear sir, give a heed to that beneficent American or Pennsylvania system of social science, which at once and thoroughly harmonizes an abundant supply of money, and a diversification of industries under and by reason of protection, to the great and paramount end that there be built up an active and vigorous power of association so that there be as little as possible waste of labor-power, that most perishable of all commodities, which if not consumed on the instant of its production is lost and gone forever? Rest assured that these two agencies—an abundance of money and fully diversified industries—are imperative prerequisites to the development of real prosperity, happiness and civilization among the people, and harmony among the, now, jarring States."

Succession Taxation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the past year thousands of editorial articles on the subject of the betterment of the highways have appeared in the papers of the country. The great value and importance of good roads no intelligent person questions, but how to raise money to obtain them is a difficult problem, about which opinions widely differ.

I beg leave to suggest in your columns a plan which I believe to be the least burdensome and the most effectual and equitable for providing good roads. Let each State establish a graduated succession tax on legacies and inheritances. Such a tax might be arranged as follows: On all estates valued at \$10,000 up to \$1,000,000, 1 per cent.; on estates over \$1,000,000 and up to \$5,000,000, 1 per cent on the first \$1,000,000, 2 per cent on the remainder; on estates of over \$5,000,000 up to \$10,000,000, 1 per cent on the first \$1,000,000, 2 per cent on over that sum up to \$5,000,000, and 3 per cent on \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000—this general principle of 1 per cent increase every additional \$5,000,000 to be the fixed rate of inheritance and legacy tax.

For example, on an estate valued at \$20,000,000 the tax would be as follows:

\$1,000,000, 1 per cent.	\$10,000
4,000,000, 2 "	80,000
5,000,000, 3 "	150,000
5,000,000, 4 "	200,000
5,000,000, 5 "	250,000
\$20,000,000	\$680,000

John Stuart Mill expresses the views held by the ablest students of social science when he says: "Inheritances and legacies exceeding a certain amount are highly proper subjects for taxation, and the revenue from these should be made as great as it can be made without giving rise to evasions by donation during life, or concealment of property, such as it would be impossible adequately to check. The principle of graduation, that is, of levying a larger percentage on a large sum, though its application to general taxation would be in my opinion objectionable, seems to me both just and expedient as applied to legacy and inheritance duties."

England, in 1780, established a tax on legacies, and in 1853 the succession tax law was enacted.

In the United States a collateral succession tax law went into force in 1864, but that act has since been repealed in common with other internal revenue laws.

In New York there is a collateral succession tax law of \$5 per \$100. This tax yielded in 1890 \$1,117,637, and it is estimated that at least \$2,000,000 will be received from this source by the State during the present year. A similar law in Pennsylvania brought to the State treasury in 1891 the sum of \$1,227,-

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

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302. The collateral succession law reaches comparatively few estates because this tax is simply on the devolution of property on other than direct descendants or progenitors.

Thus the law adopted by Connecticut in January, 1889, is as follows: "All property conveyed by will or by death of intestate to other than to father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, the lineal descendant of any adopted child, the wife or widow of a son, the husband of the daughter of descendant, or some charitable purpose, or purpose strictly public, 5 per cent. of its value above the sum of \$1,000, for the use of the State."

The Massachusetts law of 1891 is substantially the same with the exception that the amount taxed is \$10,000 and over. The rate is 5 per cent., and charitable, religious and educational bequests are exempt.

The succession tax that I have proposed will not fall on the poor. Those whose estates amount to \$10,000 can well afford to give \$100 to the State in return for all the protection of its laws which has enabled wealth to be accumulated and enjoyed.

The succession tax is founded on the broadest principles of equity. I maintain that the wealth possessed by every individual has been created directly or indirectly by the help of others, and therefore he owes to others, or, generally speaking, to the public, obligations which he ought to repay.

This is particularly true in the United States. Every citizen, whether he be rich or poor, is equal in the eye of the law and has behind him for the protection of his rights the entire power of the nation. It is, therefore, no more than just that every person who accumulates property should pay for the protection that the State secures to him and his possessions.

If each State were to establish a tax on legacies and inheritances such as just proposed and devote the money so obtained to the construction and maintenance of roads, in a few years the older and more populous States would be provided with roads equal to those of England, France and Switzerland, and good roads, when rightly constructed, can be maintained at comparatively small cost, and as the wealth of the States increased, the succession tax would furnish sufficient revenue to meet all the expenses of the State after paying for the maintenance of roads, thus relieving the people from all direct taxation for State purposes.

The advantages of the succession tax are now being brought very prominently before the people. In Massachusetts the recently adopted platforms of both the Republican and the Democratic parties have planks recommending the adoption of the direct succession tax on inheritances and legacies.

It is my intention to publish a pamphlet on the subject of the succession tax primarily as a means of constructing and maintaining roads and for its ultimate object the abolishment of direct taxation. ALBERT A. POPE, Boston, Mass.

There is more grain than can be sold at profitable prices, but that does not put bread into the mouths of thousands who suffer for it.—*Drovers' Journal.*

Mason & Hamlin Victorious at Chicago.

The official report of the World's Fair awards states that Mason & Hamlin, of Boston, have taken the highest honors on both pianos and organs.

As the the qualities and composition of oleo become better known the demand for this article will increase, and it is only a question of time when the demand for pure oleo will supersede that of average butter.—*National Provisioner.*

A New Feed-Cutter.

A new feed-cutter, cheap enough so that all can buy. The illustration on first page shows a new machine that the Belle City Manufacturing Co., of Racine, Wis., are offering this season. It is built especially for hand-power and is a machine that will sell for little money, which seems to be especially necessary this season on account of the hard times. The Belle City Manufacturing Co., who are always looking out for what is most needed in their line, have produced the No. 11 cutter, which is having a large run, and they will be glad to send a full line of printed matter to all inquirers who are in need of anything which they make. This company also makes a full line of fodder and ensilage cutters, in a great many different sizes, and are always willing to guarantee their work to the trade. They are the oldest manufacturers of their line, and anything which comes from them can be depended upon. They also make a full line of powers, two and three horse tread, two, four, six and eight horse sweep powers, besides the small Columbia thresher for the individual farmer, which was introduced by them two years ago. Their plant has been growing very fast for the last few years, and they now cover several acres of ground.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M.C., No. 183 Pearl Street, New York.

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DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

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It is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. For a week at a time I could not see. I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head.—Mrs. George S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

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

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HAY FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE

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At last a medical work that tells the causes, describes the effects, points the remedy. This is scientifically the most valuable, artistically the most beautiful, medical book that has appeared for years; 96 pages, every page bearing a half-tone illustration in tints. Some of the subjects treated are Nervous Debility, Impotency, Sterility, Development, Varicocele, The Husband, Those Intending Marriage, etc.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Horse.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"The tone of the market in the past week has been stronger and more active than for some time. Small horses, especially for Southern trade, have been in large demand and under the pressure of free buying made a sharp advance, which has been fully maintained. The reports from that section are very encouraging."

"The East for chunks and drivers and the North for drafters have also shown a little more life and strength, and everything desirable in these lines sold at good prices."

"Generally speaking, small horses in good flesh and drivers have been in most demand, and if we can judge by the present, will continue in demand for some time."

KANSAS CITY.

The horse market the past week gave a little more encouragement to the shipper. Prices were not quotably higher, but there was a stronger, healthier demand for the better grades. The market opened rather sluggish Monday, but Tuesday afternoon it picked up and continued to improve till the closing of auction. There were more Southern buyers on the market than at any time during the present season, and there was general activity. Most of the shippers claimed to have made a little money, but this should make them more conservative in buying in the future. There was a couple of buyers on the market for good, smooth streeters for the Gulf of Mexico trade. There were a number of local buyers wishing to purchase some extra nice draft and express horses, but there are very few of these classes coming in. Anything in the way of a smooth chunk, a toppy stylish driver or a clever actor sold at very satisfactory prices, considering the times.

The prospects are very fair for next week, but shippers who buy rough, thin and old stock in the country at any price are sure to lose money.

PRIVATE SALES.

DRAFT.

3.....	\$240	1.....	\$100
1.....	92½		

DRIVERS.

1.....	\$100	1.....	\$ 90
2.....	190	1.....	85

SOUTHERN.

3.....	\$135	3.....	\$205
1.....	45	2.....	50
1.....	65	2.....	70
1.....	25	1.....	35

WESTERN HORSES.

43.....	\$720	1.....	\$ 22½
27.....	150	1.....	17½
22.....	120		

SALES AT AUCTION.

DRAFT.

2.....	\$210	2.....	\$190
1.....	92½	1.....	87½
1.....	90		

DRIVERS.

1.....	\$ 87½	2.....	195
1.....	92½	1.....	102½

STREETERS.

3.....	\$ 72½	1.....	77½
2.....	70	2.....	67½
2.....	75		

SOUTHERN.

1.....	\$ 55	2.....	62½
2.....	40	4.....	45
2.....	35	1.....	27½
1.....	37½	1.....	47½
1.....	62½	2.....	65
4.....	57½	2.....	60
2.....	30	1.....	42½
2.....	65	1.....	40
2.....	60	1.....	42½
1.....	52½		

There was quite a little activity in fifteen to fifteen and one-half hand mules, and while there was no perceptible increase in prices, still there was more of a stir in these classes than for some time past.

PRIVATE SALES—MULES.

6 15½ hands.....	\$610	7 14½ hands.....	355
3 15½ hands.....	300	14 15 hands.....	1,000

Horse Notes.

Three of Electioneer's get have beaten 2:09—Arion 2:07½, Palo Alto 2:08½, and Sunol 2:08½.

Only forty-three Norwegian horses have beaten 3:00. In 1829 a horse went a mile in 2:37, and this is the record for Norway.

Alix 2:07½ tried to beat Maud S.'s record (2:08½) to a high-wheeled sulky, at Racine, Wis., but could do no better than 2:15½.

Nancy Hanks has gone five fast miles this season, as follows: 2:08½, 2:08, 2:06½, 2:04½, 2:06. Under favorable circumstances she can lower her record when she tries it at Terre Haute this week.

The fastest trotting miles at one, two, three, four and five years of age have been gained respectively by Princess Clara 2:26½, Nelly A. 2:19, Fantasy 2:08½, Directum 2:05½, and Alix 2:07½. At longer distances Pascal has lowered the five-mile mark to 12:45, and Nightingale has the honor of the fastest three miles, trotting in 6:55½, an average of 2:18½ per mile.

With the two-year-old record standing at 2:10½, it has been a wonder that the three-year-old mark should so long remain at 2:10½. It was predicted early in the season that the three-year-old record would be

the first to succumb, but the accomplishment of the feat was reserved for Fantasy, that went a mile at the Nashville meeting in 2:08½. Fantasy is by Chimes, out of a mare by Almonarch, and is owned by C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo.

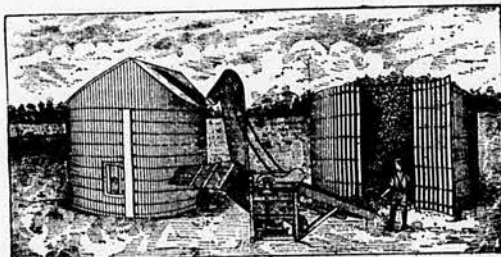
The Kentucky Stock Farm says: "Some horsemen are advocating the plan of timing the second horse and giving him a mark as well as the winner. This would give race records to those that want them, and would serve to prevent the 'second-money' drivers from 'saving their marks.' The time handicap is intended to make the horses 'equal at the post,' and the recording of the time of the second horse should serve the purpose for which records were intended."

Trotting-bred pacers seem to have taken all the records this year. The following side-wheelers are all trotting bred: Flying Jib 2:04, by Algona; Robert J. 2:05½, by Hartford; Roy Wilkes 2:06½, by Adrian Wilkes; Manager 2:06½, by Nutwood; Will Kerr 2:07½, by Ethan Wilkes; Ontonian 2:07½, by Shadeland Onward; May Marshall 2:08½, by Billy Wilkes; Coastman 2:08½, by Bourbon Wilkes; Barney 2:08½, by Barney Wilkes; Crawford 2:09, by Favorite Wilkes; Diablo 2:09½, by Charles Derby; Laura T. 2:09½, by Al West; Prima Donna 2:09½, by Betterton; Atlantic King 2:09½, by Atlantic.

DR. HARTMAN TREATS

10,000 Cases of Chronic Catarrh Free.

In order to bring to the homes of all people, rich and poor, a reliable and permanent cure for chronic catarrh, a course of treatment has been devised by the Pe-runa Drug Manufacturing Company, which costs the patient nothing except the necessary medicines. This enterprising drug company, bound to lead, and not follow, have completed arrangements to treat 10,000 catarrh patients during the coming winter free of charge. To insure the success of this gigantic undertaking they have secured the services of the well-known writer and lecturer on chronic catarrh, Dr. Hartman, who,



ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN-CRIB.

(See notice elsewhere.)

with a corps of assistant physicians, is to take charge of the correspondence with each patient.

Pamphlets, accompanied by a letter, giving complete directions for one month's treatment sent free to any address. Those not entirely cured during the first month are expected to report their condition to Dr. Hartman, who will advise further treatment without charge. Each patient is permitted to continue correspondence with Dr. Hartman until entirely cured. At no time will any charge be made. The diet, hygiene and sanitary regulations of the patient will be prescribed by the doctor. The medicine, which is known all over the world as Pe-runa, is the main medicine used, and can be obtained at any drug store. Should it be necessary to continue the correspondence many months, or even visit Dr. Hartman in person, everything will be done free of charge.

A free catarrh book sent to any address by the Pe-runa Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Adam's Portable Corn-Crib.

We illustrate in another column the Adam portable corn-crib and granary. Like all other genuine articles, they have many imitators. Mr. Adam wishes us to show our readers wherein the superior points of the genuine article lie. Adam's crib is provided with stay-rods; a gate is provided at the bottom to empty the crib. On the inside, below and above the gate, and at the top of the crib, are iron stay-rods to prevent the crib from spreading while the door is open, and also allows an opening to be made the entire length of the crib large enough to set in a corn-sheller, as shown in the illustration. By the use of the portable corn-crib and granary a farmer has, at a moderate cost, a means to the storage of his crops superior to anything that can be provided otherwise. They can readily be taken down and stored away, or removed from one part of the farm to another, adjusted quickly, and are very strong and durable. A circular, giving complete explanation, will be mailed by applying to W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill. Both of these articles have been on exhibition at the World's Fair this season.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

WORLD'S FAIR TROPHIES.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Company Awarded Seven Medals and Diplomas for the Superior Excellence of their Binders and Mowers.

CHICAGO, October 24.

At the World's Columbian Exposition today, seven medals and seven diplomas were awarded the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, of this city. These honors are in recognition of the merit of the following named machines, manufactured by the McCormick Company: The Machine of Steel, Bindlochine, Open Elevator, McCormick Simple Knotter, No. 4 Steel Mower, Big 4 Steel Mower and the Corn Harvester. These, the highest awards, are based on the performances of the McCormick machines before the judges in the field, at the regular field trials of the exposition, held at Wayne, Ill., in July last, the machines tested being those regularly built for the general trade. It is a significant fact, that of all the manufacturers of harvesting machinery having exhibits at the World's Fair, the McCormick Company alone complied with the committee's request to show the capabilities of their machines in the field. The first successful reaper was invented by Cyrus Hall McCormick in 1831, and from that time to this the McCormick machines have had a decided prestige over all others. They have won the grand gold medals and highest awards at every World's Fair, and it was possibly for this reason that sixteen different manufacturers of binders and mowers did not compete in the field with them. Throughout the entire season these sixteen concerns, in their efforts to have a floor award granted, have done everything possible to baffle the commission and prevent a fair, open field exhibit that should test the working qualities of the machines. And now, after a four months' fight by the makers of harvesting machines who did not dare to meet McCormick in the field—a fight in which the United States commission voted at every turn that the only way to examine a machine was by seeing it at work in the field—and after having signed

Zip!

against the barb-wire fence, and your horse has a bad cut. Apply Phenol Sodique at once. In 24 hours a healthy scab will begin to form, and there will be no inflammation.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia.
At druggists. Take no substitute.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
SURGEON.
Office 118 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.



JACKS and JENNETS

FOR SALE.

I have the largest and finest assortment in the State. Send for catalogue. A. W. JACKSON, Peru, LaSalle Co., Ill.

bid in rapidly. The eighty Short-horn cattle and eighty-eight steers brought good prices and the sheep and hogs sold well. The horses brought lower prices, comparatively, than the other stock. On the whole, however, the animals were of a class always in demand, and the prices received were highly satisfactory.

New Books.

And what shall a critic say? Lay before him a new book, and if he has a sour stomach, a toothache, or has eaten a liver-pad instead of a good, juicy beefsteak for dinner, and he will criticize sourly and snappishly. He will play the role of eternal fault-finder. And why? Not because the book is bad, perhaps, but because his mood is bad. But there are some books that can neutralize a sour stomach or antidote a headache, or the effect of a bad bargain, and here is one of them—a book that can put the critic on good terms with himself. It is a poet's book on poets, and its pages go singing and ringing from the morning light to the high noon of poesy, like a joyful brook that from mountain to meadow charms all the birds and cattle and horses and men to its musical eddies and trout-haunted, willow-shaded pools and its little sun-kissed babbling cascades. When a tuneful singer, full of joyful song sits down to sing of other singers, themselves full of joyful message to mankind, who can turn away, or break the seal of silence while he sings? It needs but to say that Lowell sings and the world listens.

Here is a paragraph that ought to make every scribbler in newspaperdom who points his crazy quill in jesting jibes at the poets ashamed of his cynic infection:

"Poetry has a key which unlocks some more inward cabinet of my nature than is accessible to any other power. I cannot explain it, or account for it, or say what faculty it appeals to. The chord which vibrates strongly becomes blurred and invisible in proportion to the intensity of its impulse. Often the mere rhyme, the cadence and sound of the words awaken this strange feeling in me. Not only do all the happy associations of my earthly life, that before lay scattered, take beautiful shapes, like iron dust at the approach of the magnet, but something dim and vague beyond these moves itself in me, with the uncertain sound of a far-off sea. My sympathy with remotest eld becomes that of a bystander and an actor."

It seems incredible that any sane man could read Lowell's "Conversations on the Old Poets and Dramatists," written in this reprint of an earlier publication, without being inexpressibly thankful that Lowell lived after the elder poets. Emerson, the best critic that ever thrust his pen between the grinding glaciers of the ages, tells us that "God himself does not speak prose, but communicates with us by hints, omens, inferences and dark resemblances in objects lying all around us." In the poem of the universe, he might well have added, for when God speaks he always utters a poem, and his nearest children seek to imitate him.

Read this book, and if you are a child of the universe you will be thankful.

H. W. R.

Tree planting may be done until the soil freezes too hard to work well.

Gossip About Stock.

The sale of fine stock by J. W. Crancer and Geo. B. Bell, at Mr. Crancer's farm near Neely, Leavenworth county, last Wednesday, was very successful, considering the general financial depression. About 1,500 persons attended and the stock was



ST. JACOBS OIL
CURES PAIN,
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, SPRAINS, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, BURNS.

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.

Sunshine.

I never like to see a man a 'rastlin' with the dums.
'Cause in the game of life he does not always catch the trumps;
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss,
As takes his dose, and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss.
There ain't no use o' kickin' and swearin' at your luck,
Yer can't correct the trouble more'n you can drown a duck.
Remember, when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God 'ill sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

If you should see a fellow-man with trouble's flag unfurled,
And lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back, and holler "How d' you d'?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ex him what's a hurtin' him, and laugh his cares away,
And tell him that the darkest night is just afore the day.
Don't talk in graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God 'ill sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain,
Some days a'e bright and sunny, and some are alched with rain.
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smilin' sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores
Because the Lord's opinion doesn't coincide with yours;
But always keep remembrin', when cares your path enshroud,
That God 'ill has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

—The Poet Scout.

An Old Adage, Etc.

Before the debate is closed, I wish to say a few words more. This "shirking," "leaving out," etc., may be improved upon if we can only put in practice the words our grandmothers dinned in our ears—"Let your head save your heels." When we are at our best in health we can often save time and accomplish more by rapidly planning each successive step of any piece of work. We can see that a few moments spent in sharpening knives and scissors will simplify and accelerate the work needing these tools; but when the hands and brain are tired the work will lag in spite of us.

We often put off one piece of work on which another depends, thereby making the dependent part less successful. To be more explicit I will give an experience of mine in chicken-raising. (Now I hope "The Bachelor Editor" will not turn this over to the Poultry department, to be contradicted by somebody who "knows it all," or to give some one else an opportunity to say, "Of course, I told you so!")

I ought to have set some one to work to make me a picketed yard before I began to think of raising chicks; but I didn't, and only the woman (or man) who has tried to make "bricks without straw" can sympathize with my misdirected, unavailing efforts. The hens would wander off with the "misguided" chicks, and oh, the hours I have spent in hunting them, for the need of the "corral." At last, for three years past, I have put the "cart" in the proper position with regard to the "horse," and have a small yard that almost raises chicks without my help. With screen doors to my coops, in addition, I defy all enemies of young poultry.

About reading: Indeed, we must read, and we do read and become intensely interested in questions of the day; then we join some society or union for the furthering of good causes; then a convention is called and we must go, and do go—occasionally; then the work at home piles up and we begin to say, "to go, or not to go—that is the question." Then we answer our own questions by "leaving out" some things in our work which tradition and prejudice have made necessities. "A clean linen tablecloth is a mark of good breeding," so read some of our helpful, home-making magazines; and so we were brought up to believe. It must be clean, and to be clean, with a large family of eager, hungry children, we must change often and wash and iron table-cloths when we ought to be reading. What about eating on an oil-cloth? It's horrid, of course. It isn't according to the "code." Our innermost being revolts at the thought. But then! It can be washed three times a day, and doesn't have to be ironed, and clean oil-cloth is better than soiled linen. I believe I shall try it—and I have done so for years, except upon extra occasions, and when I want to pretend that a clean linen table-cloth is a matter of every-day occurrence.

A long time ago I wrote for the FARMER my ideas with regard to washing bed-comforts. I put in practice one of my own suggestions and made huge calico slips for the

comforts, tacking them in at long intervals, thus keeping the bedding clean, while the washing of the slips is of trifling labor compared with the cleansing of the whole comfort.

A painted floor and rugs save much dirt; try it. After all, house-cleaning time is upon us, and there is no "royal road" around the fact. That and the getting ready for winter precludes any excessive reading and any writing for some time to come.

PHIBBE PARMELEE.

Female Suffrage.

"Selfishness is the greatest of all human delusions, for it promises every pleasure and in the end gives only bitterness and sorrow."

What an unselfish being is Mrs. DeVoe and every true worker for woman suffrage. It is the influence of such persons as Mrs. DeVoe, Laura M. Johns, Anna L. Diggs, and others I could mention, that is educating our people to a higher standard and causing them to be more liberal. We should live more as a united family, take our wives, mothers and sisters to the polls, and enjoy seeing them place their opinion in the ballot-box.

"The appearance of women at the polls in association with men would not provoke remark on the ground that such publicity is unfeminine. In these days women are entering into so many employments, side by side with men, that they are encountered in all the busy parts of town, in the streets and in offices and counting rooms. Their presence no longer attracts particular observation, so frequent is it. It is taken as a matter of course; and if they were admitted to the suffrage they would be as free from annoyance at the polls." The above is from an editorial in New York Sun, formerly opposed to woman suffrage. The same paper has this to say: "The prospect that woman suffrage will become a question of practical politics at an early day has grown clearer since Tuesday. At some time or other women are bound to share with men the responsibility of government by universal suffrage, and that time may be near at hand." The Sun's editorial was brought about by the grand work done all over Kansas the past spring. The figures below show the number of women and men who registered in the eight leading cities of the State:

Cities.	Women.	Men.
Kansas City.....	3,482	8,280
Leavenworth.....	2,354	4,101
Emporia.....	883	606
Fort Scott.....	1,385	2,240
Lawrence.....	1,100	2,460
Topeka.....	4,000	6,000
Atchison.....	320	2,808
Wichita.....	2,464	5,065

Governor Francis E. Warren said, in 1885: "I have seen much of the workings of woman suffrage. I have yet to hear of the first case of domestic discord growing therefrom. Our women nearly all vote. As the majority of women are good, the result is good—not evil. The men are as favorable to woman suffrage as the women are. Wyoming appreciates, believes in and endorses woman suffrage." In his official report the next year, he said: "Woman suffrage continues as popular as at first. The women nearly all vote, and neither party objects." And in 1889, he reported: "No one will deny that woman's influence in voting has always been on the side of the government. The people favor the continuance."

Governor Warren's remarks were taken from Clara Bewick Colby's speech, which was delivered before the United States Senate committee at Washington, D. C., January 20, 1892. One should read her entire speech to thoroughly appreciate the good which has been accomplished in Wyoming, where the women vote the same as men. Much valuable reading matter on woman suffrage can be obtained from Washington, D. C.

Let the good work go on till the entire world is converted to universal suffrage. The other day I heard a prominent man say: "I'm in favor of disfranchising the men if they don't enfranchise the women." What an unselfish spirit prompted the above sentence. The suffrage workers are doing much good in this vicinity. They met at Mrs. McElroy's, in Frankfort, last Saturday, and decided to organize committees in every township which belongs to their territory, and transacted other business necessary to make the campaign committee successful. The enrollment work is moving rapidly and the wind seems to be blowing the right direction to cause the seed to be evenly distributed over Marshall county. The time has come for work and all should try to uplift humanity and no time ought to be wasted.

"There is no remedy for time misspent,
No healing for the waste of idleness,
Whose very languor is a punishment,
Heavier than active souls can feel or guess.
O, hours of indolence and discontent,
Not one to be redeemed! Ye sting not less
Because I know this span of life was lent
For lofty duties, not for selfishness.
Not to be whiled away in endless dreams,
But to improve ourselves, and serve mankind,
Life and its choicest faculties were given.
Man should be ever better than he seems,
And shape his acts, and discipline his mind,
To walk adoring earth, with hope of heaven."

BELLE L. SPROUL.

Frankfort, Marshall Co., Kas.



Nothing that is harmless will clean clothes more quickly than Ivory Soap. When poor soaps and washing powders are first tried they may be thought all right, but after using them once or twice it is found that the strong chemicals, of which they are largely composed, are injuring everything they touch.

Does it pay to have cracked hands, and clothes eaten by lye?

R. 10.

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What is Cocoa?

It is a popular error that cocoa and the cocoanut are in some way related—an error which is due to the similarity of the names, but to no other property in common. Cocoa is the product of the seeds of trees of the genus *Theobroma*—the name signifying "food of the gods." The trees are natives of the tropical portions of this continent, though they now grow, by cultivation, in some of the low latitudes of the Eastern hemisphere. At the time of the discovery of Yucatan, it is said the Indians were using these seeds as money, while in Mexico, when it was first visited by the Spaniards, the Aztecs made from them a beverage which they called *chocolatl* (literally "cocoa water")—whence the modern name of chocolate. The first writer to state these facts was the Spanish explorer, Capt. Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes, who wrote about the middle of the sixteenth century regarding the origin of the new beverage, which was at that time first attracting attention in some of the European countries.

There are several species of the genus *Theobroma*, the most valuable of which is the *Theobroma cacao*, which is frequently spoken of as the cocoa tree, in distinction from other members of the genus. This tree is extensively cultivated in the countries lying near the equator on this continent, and has been introduced with success into similar latitudes in Asia and Africa. It usually grows to a height of some twenty feet, though occasionally attaining thirty or thirty-five. The trunk grows in a straight stem to the height of from six to ten feet, when it divides into numerous branches. The fruit of the tree ripens twice a year, and may be compared to a cucumber in shape, being six to ten inches in length, red on the side most exposed to the sun, and yellow elsewhere. The rind is hard and warty, enclosing a sweetish, pleasantly flavored pulp, embedded in which are about twenty beans, the size of large almonds, each of which is inclosed in a thin, reddish-brown scale or skin, which when broken and separated from the inner bean or kernel forms the cocoa shells of commerce, which are often used in the preparation of a very mild and healthful beverage. The tree attains its full vigor and productiveness when seven or eight years old, and will yield a satisfactory crop for perhaps twenty years or more. The average yield of a tree is from twenty to thirty pounds of dried beans in a year.

The ripened pods are gathered twice a year, and after being picked from the tree are allowed to lie and ferment for some five or six days, being either kept in earthen vessels or piled in heaps on the ground. They are then opened by hand, the seeds are removed from the pulp and dried, either by the sun or artificially. There is another method, not so agreeable in contemplation, but which is said to yield an even better quality of cocoa. In that case the fruit is buried in the ground till the pulp has decayed, when the seeds are dug out and the product is sold as *cacao terre*.—Good House-keeping.

A Pretty Little Incident.

The most beautiful thing I saw at the fair was an old woman in one of the wheel chair, her son pushing it, writes a Chicago correspondent. Her white hair and care-furrowed face showed she had waited more than three score and ten years for one of the happiest days of her life. The plain dress proved neither was rich in purse, but she was rich in joy, he richer than Gould in making his mother happy. I shall forget many wonderful things I saw at the fair, but never forget the little old woman in black resting so cozily in that rolling chair, her joy-lit face under the aureole of white hair as her stalwart son bent over her and told her some new wonder they were coming to. "Are we almost there, son?" she asked in her eagerness. "Yes, mother," he said, smiling at her child-like enjoyment, "and it will take your breath this time, sure." And she laughed like a girl and he chuckled like a delighted boy as they passed on, not knowing that anybody noticed them. Perhaps no one else saw their happiness, but he was the one man on the grounds that I envied.

Literary Men as Husbands.

"It may be suggested here that a literary man would be a proper mate for a literary woman; but though like often attracts like, we must also admit that it just as often attracts unlike, and then we have a theory that explains nothing because it explains everything," writes Mrs. Amelia E. Barr in an article discussing the question, "Why Do Not Literary Women Marry?" in November *Ladies' Home Journal*. "And, in spite of a few brilliant exceptions, experience does not prove that there is much sympathy between the female and the male scholar. The literary woman who knows anything, knows that he is, of all men, the most irritable and exacting. Ordinary husbands, going about among ordinary people, are entertaining and reasonable, and bring the atmosphere of actual life home at evening with them. The literary husband spends the day with himself, and with books written by men who hold his opinions. He has no fresh, piquant news, and no gossip of the people they both know. He may be writing a political, or a theological paper, or making a joke for a comic periodical, but all the same he is apt to be as 'snappy as a bull terrier on the chain.' I do not pretend to know how far literary women share this irritability; their knowledge of the male condition may be divination, or it may be deducible from personal feeling, but in any case they have an intuitive dislike to marry literary men. At the same time, the disinclination is undoubtedly mutual, and, I may add, with good cause."

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

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

The Young Folks.

The Stray Camel.

(An Arabian Tale.)

A camel-driver, who had lost his camel, chancing to accost a wandering Arab in the way, said: "Sir, my beast has gone astray; and went, I think, the road you came?" "Pray," said the stranger, "was he lame?" "He was, indeed!" was the reply. "And, tell me, had he lost an eye?" "Tis even so!" "And one front tooth?" "In faith—you speak the simple truth!" "And, for his load, was there a sack of honey on the camel's back?" "I here was, indeed! Now tell me, pray, (Of course, he can't be far away) Just when and where the brute you passed And was he going slow or fast?" "Faith," said the stranger, "on my word, I know no more than I have heard From your own lips. Nor in my way Have I observed for many a day A camel like the one you claim; I swear it in the Prophet's name!" The camel-driver all in vain Besought the Arab to explain; He still insisted, as before, That of the beast he knew no more Than from the owner he had heard. Whereat the camel-driver, stirred With wrath, expressed his firm belief This knowing Arab was a thief; Then to the *Cadi* off he went And told his tale. His honor sent And brought the stranger into court. "You hear this worthy man's report," The *Cadi* said, "of what occurred, And still you answer not a word. Save that his beast you never saw. Allah is great! And law is law! How know you, then, that he was lame?" "By this: That where the camel came, Upon the sand one foot-print lagged, Which showed one foot the camel dragged." "Tis well explained; now tell me why You said the camel lacked an eye?" And from his jaw one tooth had lost?" "By this, that nowhere had he crossed The road to browse the other side; And, furthermore, I plainly spied Where'er his teeth had chanced to pass, A narrow line of standing grass, Which showed, as clear as truth is truth, The camel had one missing tooth!" "And how about the honey?" "Well—It surely wasn't hard to tell The nature of the camel's load, When, gathered all along the road, A thousand bees—" "There! that will do," The *Cadi* said; "the case is through And you're discharged! But let me hint (A lesson plain as any print) A deal of trouble may arise, At times, from being over-wise!"

—John G. Saxe.

Early Locomotives.

In 1814, George Stephenson, to whom is generally accorded the honor of having first made the locomotive engine a success, built his first engine at Killingworth, England. In 1815 he applied the blast pipe in the chimney, by which the puff of the exhaust steam is made useful in intensifying the draught, and applied it successfully to his second locomotive. This (the blast-pipe) is the essential characteristic of the locomotive engine. In 1815, therefore, the modern locomotive steam engine came into existence, for it is this invention of the blast-pipe that gives it its life, and it is the mechanical adaptation of this and of the other organs of the steam engine to locomotion that gives George Stephenson his greatest claim to distinction. In 1825 the Stockton & Darlington railroad was opened, and one of Stephenson's locomotives, in which he employed his "steam-blast," was successfully used, drawing passengers as well as coal trains. Stephenson had at this time become engineer of the road. The time required to travel the distance of twelve miles was two hours. One of the most important and interesting occasions in the history of the application of the non-condensing steam engine to railroads, as well as in the life of Stephenson, was the opening of the Liverpool & Manchester railroad, in the year 1829. When this road was built, it was determined, after long and earnest discussion, to try whether locomotive engines might not be used to the exclusion of horses, and a prize of £500 was offered for the best that should be presented at a date which was finally settled at the 6th of October, 1829. Four engines competed, and the "Rocket," built by Stephenson, received the prize. This engine weighed four and one-fourth tons, with its supply of water. Its boiler was of the fire tubular type, a form that had grown into shape in the hands of several inventors, and was three feet in diameter and six feet long, with twenty-five three-inch tubes, extending from end to end of the boiler. The steam-blast was carefully adjusted by experiment, to give the best effect. Steam pressure was carried at fifty pounds per square inch. The average speed of the Rocket on its trial was fifteen miles per hour, and its maximum was nearly double that, twenty-nine miles an hour; and afterwards, running alone, it reached a speed of thirty-five miles.

In America the locomotive was set at regular work on railroads, for the first time, on the 8th of August, 1829. The first locomotive was built by Foster, Rastrick & Co., at Stourbridge, England, and was purchased by Horatio Allen for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company's road from Carbondale to Honesdale, Pa.

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

The Name of Alcohol.

From an article contributed to the *Popular Science Monthly* by P. E. M. Berthelot, on "The Discovery of Alcohol and Distillation," we learn that: "The reservation of the name of alcohol for the product of the distillation of wine is modern. Till the end of the eighteenth century the word, of Arabic origin, signified any principle attended by extreme pulverization or by sublimation. It was applied, for example, to the power of sulphuret of antimony (*koleul*), which was used for blackening the eyes, and to various other substances, as well as to spirit of wine. No author has been found of the thirteenth century, or even of the fourteenth century and later, who applied the word alcohol to the product of the distillation of wine.

"The term *spirit of wine* or *ardent spirit*, although more ancient, was not in use in the thirteenth century; for the word *spirit* was at that time reserved for volatile agents, like mercury, sulphur, the sulphurets of arsenic, and sal ammoniac, which were capable of acting on metals and modifying their color and properties. The term *eau-de-vie* was given in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the elixir of long life. It was Arnaud de Villeneuve who employed it for the first time to designate the product of the distillation of wine. The elixir of long life of the ancient alchemists had nothing in common with our alcohol. Confusion of the two has led the historians of science into more than one error."—*American Grocer*.

The Prices of Wild Animals.

"And can you tell me anything about the prices of wild animals, Mr. Hagenbeck?" said I. "Well," he replied, "prices differ from time to time, according to the fashion; for I can assure you that there is as much fashion in wild animals as there is in ladies' dresses. Prices are also rising and falling, according as the market supply is high or low. I can remember that once I sold in one day a cargo of African beasts for \$30,000. A full-grown hippopotamus is now worth £1,000. A two-horned rhinoceros, which was worth £600 in 1883, cannot now be obtained at any price. An Indian tapir costs £500, an American tapir £150. Elephants vary according to size and training, from £250 to £500. A good forest-bred lion, full-grown, will fetch from £150 to £200, according to species. Tigers run from £100 to £150, according to their variety. Do you know," he continued, "that there are five varieties of royal tigers? And, besides them, there are the tigers which come from Java, Sumatra, Penang, and even from the wastes of Siberia. Snakes are very much down in the market at present. Those which formerly fetched £5 or £10, you can now get for £2. Very large ones sometimes run up to £50. Leopards, £30. Black panthers, £40 to £60. Striped and spotted panthers, £25. Jaguars run from £30 to £100. A good polar bear will fetch from £30 to £40. Brown bears from £6 to £10. Black American bears from £10 to £20. A sloth from Thibet £25 to £30. Monkeys run from 6s. apiece. They are most expensive in the spring, when they will sometimes fetch as much as £1 6s. Giraffes are altogether out of the market," continued Mr. Hagenbeck with a sigh, "for there are none now to be obtained. I have sold one as low as £60, whilst the last one which I sold, four years ago, to the Brazils, I was paid upwards of £1,100 for."—*Raymond Blathwayt, in McClure's Magazine*.

The Moonshiner's Horse.

For some time the revenue officers have been searching for a moonlight distillery near this town, but without success. On every public day almost every man that came in from the country had a jug of newly-made corn liquor. For miles up and down on this side of the Catawba river diligent search had been made.

Finally, a path to the river was found on this side, at a place where the water was too deep to be forded and the banks too steep to get in and out. A getting-out place was also found on the other side that appeared to have been used as a horse path.

A watch was placed on this trail. After some days a man was seen to tie a jug on a sorrel horse a short distance from the river, and the horse was turned loose and followed the trail and plunged into the river and swam across and disappeared in the forest on the other side, which is the Gaston county side. In about an hour the horse was seen to return with the jug on his neck.

The officer on the watch examined the contents and found the liquid to be newly-made corn whisky. The next day Saladin, which is the name of the horse, made another trip, and the officer followed in a canoe across the river, and then about two miles from the river, in a dense forest, the illicit still was found.

The next day the officer raided and caught the distiller and two other men who were working at the distillery, and while the officers were cutting up the still and fixtures and turning the liquor loose on the ground, Saladin galloped up with a jug tied

on each side of his neck. This time the moonshiner filled the jugs with spring water, and suggested that this would be a good joke on the sender.

It turned out to be a notice that the still had been seized. The officers are now puzzling over the question how to make Saladin a witness when the court trial comes on.—*New York Times*.

Momentum of an Ocean Steamer.

In response to a query as to how far an ocean steamer could go after her engines had been checked, the *Inter Ocean* says:

"Some years ago, the *Scientific American* took occasion to interview a large number of commanders of ocean steamers concerning the momentum of vessels. 'Suppose,' it asked, 'a steam vessel were running at full speed and the engines were reversed, how far would the vessel run before it began to gather sternway; that is, to move backward?' The answers varied between two and four miles, but the conclusion was reached that if two vessels were approaching each other under full head of steam they might, after hearing a fog-horn at a distance of four miles apart, do their best to stop and yet come into collision with each other with serious consequence."

Corrected His Mistake.

The late Justice Lamar was probably the most absent-minded man that ever occupied a prominent place in public life in this country. The *Boston Herald* tells this amusing story of his forgetfulness:

"As long ago as the time when he was a Senator he got on a bob-tail car in Washington, took a quarter from his pocket, and with thoughts intent on far-away things, dropped it into the box.

"Why, Senator," exclaimed a fellow-passenger, who knew Mr. Lamar and had noticed his mistake, 'don't you think it a little extravagant to pay 25 cents for a ride when the fare is only 5 cents?'

"Why, that's a fact; that's a fact!" responded the Senator, waking up from his day dream.

"He then drew out a handful of change, carefully picked out a nickel, dropped it into the box and sat down, satisfied that he had rectified his mistake and had not paid 30 cents for his ride."

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A crank named Mongolia Andrews, last Monday presented himself at the Western Union building, in New York, and demanded \$5,000 of Edwin Gould. He was arrested and taken away.

According to the official returns the number of paupers in England and Wales on July 5, 1893, was 665,438, which is twenty-two in every 1,000 inhabitants. That country is on a gold basis.

Bell's Messenger and Farmers' Journal (English) suggests that the declining tendencies of the wheat market for the last two years is likely to be at least temporarily arrested. The reason assigned is the shortage of this year's crop.

Volume XIII of the *American Hereford Record* and *Hereford Herd Book* is received. It contains entries from 50,001 to 55,000 inclusive, and is an elegant volume of 643 pages. The frontispiece is an illustration of a prominent representative of the breed, viz., Earl Wilton 31st 36650.

The repeal of the Sherman law makes our financial system more than ever before like that of Great Britain, and is another step in the process of reducing people who work to the condition of dependence from which so many have fled in migrating from that country to this.

The latest financial review issued from Wall street, by Henry Clews, consists of a jubilation at the defeat of the silver forces in the Senate. He predicts a great rise in the prices of railroad stocks and bonds. He seems to have omitted a statement of the probable effect upon prices of farm products. But then these are not in his line.

The total production of sugar in the world last year was estimated at 6,075,000 long tons. Of this about 56 per cent. was beet sugar. This is about a quarter of a million tons less than that of the year before. The preliminary estimates for the present year place the production at 6,500,000 tons. The European beet sugar crop is expected to exceed that of last year by about 358,000 tons. The world's annual consumption of sugar has increased about 40 per cent. in the last ten years.

In Trego county it was found that forty-four were unable to provide for themselves seed wheat for this fall's sowing. There was much wheat left over in the county from last year, and the well-to-do farmers went to work and helped their poorer brothers through the difficulty. They loaned them the seed for fall planting, or when that was not at hand, they went on their notes to secure it elsewhere. No one had occasion to apply to the Railroad Commissioners for assistance.

THE ASSASSINATION OF CHICAGO'S MAYOR.

Late last Saturday night the telegraph flashed over the world the intelligence that Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, had been shot down in his own home by one Patrick Eugene Prendergast, and that in a few minutes the chief executive of the great city was dead. The murderer ran rapidly away; but before the police could organize an efficient search, Prendergast presented himself at a police station and stated that he was the man who had shot Mr. Harrison. Questioned as to why he had committed the awful deed, the murderer replied that it was because the Mayor would not appoint him corporation counsel.

That Prendergast is a lunatic is generally conceded. He had become well known to the city officials and was regarded as a "crank" of a harmless kind. He had become impressed with the numbers of people killed and injured by the Chicago surface railroads and had a scheme for having them all elevated, and is reported to have held that if appointed corporation counsel he could have the cause of so much death and suffering remedied. He claimed that Mayor Harrison had promised to appoint him to the position and that it was right to kill him for failure to keep the promise.

Mr. Harrison was a truly representative Chicago man, resourceful, energetic, and large-hearted. He was born near Lexington, Ky., in 1825, and was of the same stock with the Harrison family which has furnished two Presidents of the United States. He was five times elected Mayor of Chicago. Whatever may be said of his methods, whatever else he may have represented, certain it is that poor people, people who tread the lower walks of life, considered him their especial friend. This feeling received expression many years ago when they dubbed him "Our Carter." That he was an untiring and thorough worker in the political field is manifest from the statement, probably somewhat exaggerated, that he either saw personally or wrote a personal letter to every elector whose vote he expected to receive the last time he was chosen Mayor.

When we consider what sort of man Mr. Harrison was and who were his supporters, theories as to the assassination are the more difficult to formulate. Every rash act results from a cause—in some cases immediate, in others remote. Prendergast seems to have been a crazy sort of reformer, who so mixed up his personal disappointment with pity for human suffering and sorrow for losses of life for which no relief has been found, that he justifies the taking of the life of the man who he thought had disappointed him. Whether anything of personal poverty and consequent privation entered into the situation is not apparent, only that Prendergast was an humble citizen, a paper-carrier. This tragedy furnishes another illustration of the fact that when crazed humanity undertakes to right supposed or even real wrongs by violence it is as likely to slay its friends as its foes.

TEXT OF THE REPEAL BILL.

Following is the full text of the Voorhees bill, which passed the Senate last Monday evening:

That so much of the act approved July 14, 1890, entitled "An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue of treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes," as directs the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time silver bullion to the aggregate amount of 4,500,000 ounces, or so much thereof as may be offered in each month at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 381.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for such purchases treasury notes of the United States, be, and the same is hereby repealed, and it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as standard money, and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic exchangeable value, such equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of

the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts. And it is hereby further declared that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed to the establishment of such a safe system of bimetalism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets and in the payment of debts.

THE VOTE.

The following is the vote on the repeal bill:

AYES.	NAYS.
Aldrich, R. I., R.	Allen, Neb., P.
Brice, O., D.	Bate, Tenn., D.
Caffery, La., D.	Berry, Ark., D.
Camden, W. Va., D.	Blackburn, Ky., D.
Carey, Wyo., R.	Butler, S. C., D.
Cullom, Ill., R.	Call, Fla., D.
Davis, Minn., R.	Cameron, Pa., R.
Dixon, R. I., R.	Cockrell, Mo., D.
Dolph, Ore., R.	Coke, Tex., D.
Faulkner, W. Va., D.	Daniel, Va., D.
Frye, Me., R.	Dubois, Idaho, R.
Gallinger, N. H., R.	George, Miss., D.
Gibson, Md., D.	Harris, Tenn., D.
Gorman, Md., D.	Irby, S. C., D.
Gray, Del., D.	Jones, Ark., D.
Hale, Me., R.	Jones, Nev., R.
Hawley, Conn., R.	Kyle, S. D., D.
Higgins, Del., R.	Martin, Kas., D.
Hill, N. Y., D.	Pasco, Fla., D.
Hoar, Mass., R.	Peffer, Kas., P.
Hunt, Va., D.	Perkins, Cal., R.
Lindsay, Ky., D.	Pettigrew, S. D., R.
Lodge, Mass., R.	Power, Mont., R.
McMillan, Mich., R.	Pugh, Ala., D.
McPherson, N. J., D.	Roach, N. D., D.
Manderson, Neb., R.	Shoup, Idaho, R.
Mills, Tex., D.	Stewart, Nev., P.
Mitchell, Wis., D.	Teller, Col., R.
Morrill, Vt., R.	Vance, N. C., D.
Murphy, N. Y., D.	Vest, Mo., D.
Platt, Conn., R.	Walthall, Miss., D.
Proctor, Vt., R.	Wolcott, Col., R.
Quay, Pa., R.	—Total, 32.
Ransom, N. C., D.	
Sherman, Ohio, R.	
Smith, N. J., D.	
Squire, Wash., R.	
Stockbridge, Mich., R.	
Turpie, Ind., D.	
Vilas, Wis., D.	
Voorhees, Ind., D.	
Washburn, Minn., R.	
White, La., D.	
—Total, 48.	

For Repeal.	Against Repeal.
Republicans.....26	11
Democrats.....22	23
Populists.....00	3
—Total, 48.	37

EFFECTS OF REPEAL DISAPPOINTING.

One week ago the silver men in the Senate had acknowledged their cause to be hopeless and that the purchase clause of the Sherman law would be repealed as soon as the vote could be reached. On last Monday evening the vote was reached and repeal carried by a vote of forty-three to thirty-two. That the Sherman silver law was the original cause of the panic, and the continuing cause of the financial stringency, low prices, destruction of demand for products, and enforced idleness of hundreds of thousands of skilled and willing hands, has been so persistently preached by the financial school of writers and speakers that even those who saw in this law no adequate cause for the unhappy conditions were almost ready to see a magically sudden recovery follow the surrender of the opponents of repeal. But the short duration of the spurt which followed the surrender is admitted by that always fair financial index, *Dun's Review*, and is a surprise to even those who anticipated eventual disaster as a result of the financial legislation of the present Congress. The fact that English investors are more willing to sell than to buy American securities even after the passage of the repeal bill is assured, and that after three short days of happiness the American holder of stocks finds himself likely to be a holder still, is cause for no small measure of surprise among the financial doctors of Wall street.

Without giving all that *Dun* says of the situation we present the following excerpts as showing the direction of the tide:

* * * The anticipation of repeal, and the happy union of Vanderbilt, Jersey Central and Lackawanna interests, gave the stock market three happy days, in which stocks rose an average of \$2.50 per share, and trust stocks \$3.50 per share, and the

sales for the week have been 2,250,000 shares. But on Thursday there came a pause. Traders were taking profits, of course, but a more important fact was that London emptied about \$3,500,000 worth of stocks on the market rapidly. This indicated less confidence on that side than had been anticipated in the recuperative virtue of assured legislation, and coming so soon after the Vanderbilt purchase, suggested whether its effect upon trunk lines and coal carrying roads, though obviously encouraging, had been in all respects apprehended. * * * Wheat rose 2 cents, although Atlantic exports fell to 1,100,000 bushels for the week, against 1,900,000 bushels last year, in part because Western receipts were but 5,863,000 bushels, against 8,900,000 last year. But corn declined an eighth with better reports of yield, coffee declined three-sixteenths, pork products made only slight gains, and cotton fell a quarter, receipts being 60,000 bales greater than last year.

As yet there is seen only a continuance of the faint and slow increase in distribution of products which has been noticed for some weeks. Nor does even this gradual revival in demand extend to all branches.

The number and magnitude of failures decreased less than had been expected, the liabilities in three weeks of October amounting to \$15,072,920, against about \$7,000,000 for the same weeks last year. This week there have been 352 failures in the United States, against 187 last year, and forty-four in Canada, against twenty last year. Including one bank, and two Western failures for a million or more, there were sixty-five of liabilities exceeding \$5,000 each.

KANSAS GRAIN CROPS OF 1893.

Kansas is so much in the habit of leading, or at least of standing near the top of every column of crop reports, that it is with some measure of mortification that any editor reviews a season in which our place is not at the head and our crops are not phenomenal.

From the reports of the State Board of Agriculture it appears that for the crop of 1893 there was sown of winter wheat in this State nearly five million (4,909,972) acres. Of this only a little over half was harvested. The total winter wheat crop was only 24,881,448 bushels, being an average of nine and a half bushels per acre on the 2,617,694 acres harvested. Much of that which was not harvested had shown early in the spring that it would be a failure and was plowed up and planted to other crops.

The spring wheat crop did even worse than the winter wheat. An area of 200,901 acres was sown, and only 35,118 acres harvested, giving a product of 208,239 bushels; a yield of only 5.92 bushels per acre on the area harvested. The total crop of wheat, both winter and spring, is officially estimated at 25,089,687 bushels.

The total population of Kansas, according to the assessors' returns, was 1,366,613 on the 1st of March, 1893. An allowance of five bushels of wheat for the bread of each of these requires only 6,833,065 bushels. If we shall this year sow the same area as last year, viz., 5,110,873 acres, using one and one-fourth bushels per acre, requiring 6,388,591 bushels for seed, and making our total requirements within the State 13,221,656 bushels, we shall have left a surplus of 11,867,031 bushels, worth in round numbers say \$5,000,000.

The area sown to oats was 1,753,127 acres, which, as reported, yielded an average of 16.03 bushels per acre, or an aggregate of 28,194,717 bushels.

The area sown to rye was 198,717 acres, from which was harvested 1,063,019 bushels, an average of 5.34 bushels per acre.

The area sown to barley was 201,378 acres, which yielded 467,882 bushels, an average of 2.32 bushels per acre.

The total area planted to corn was 6,227,067 acres, of which only 4,621,162 acres were reported worth harvesting. The estimated probable product of the State is 113,585,652 bushels, being on the area worth harvesting a yield of 24.57 bushels per acre, and on the total area planted 18.09 bushels per acre.

The World's Fair attendance from the opening to the closing was 21,458,910 paid admissions and 5,953,818 on passes, making the total attendance 27,412,728. Of course some persons, especially those holding passes, entered more than once in a day, but after due allowance is made for this the attendance is seen to have been enormous.

DO YOU KNOW HOW TO VOTE?

To vote by the Australian ballot system, seems a simple matter at first glance, but experience has taught that even the most intelligent voters make mistakes which cause the ballot to be thrown out.

You cannot be too careful; study the law, and be sure you know how to vote before you try it. A man who is running for one of the Shawnee county offices recently suggested that the candidates ought to instruct the voters how to vote, and in a joking way a business man said: "I'd like to make a wager that you don't know how yourself." The candidate prepared a ballot, handed it to the business man and awaited his approval. But the ticket was folded wrong, and the ballot would have been thrown out.

If you digest the following suggestions you may be sure that your vote will be counted:

Any person desiring to vote in precincts where registration is required, shall give his name, and, if required to do so, his residence, to the judges of election, one of whom shall announce the same in a loud and distinct tone of voice, and if such name is found on the register of voters by the officer having charge thereof, he shall likewise repeat the name, and the voter shall be allowed to enter the space inclosed by the guard-rail inclosing the booths. One of the judges designated by the election board shall give the voter one, and only one ballot, on the back of which said judge shall indorse his initials and shall keep at least ten ballots constantly so indorsed, in such manner that they may be seen when the ballot is properly folded, and the voter's name shall be immediately checked on the registry list. At all elections where registry is required, if the name of any person desiring to vote at such election is not found on the register of voters, he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have complied with the law prescribing the manner and conditions of voting by unregistered voters. If any person desiring to vote at any election shall be challenged, he shall not receive a ballot until he shall have established his right to vote in the manner provided by law. Besides the election officers, not more than one voter in excess of the whole number of voting booths provided shall be allowed in the inclosed space at one time. This section applies to and governs, where applicable, all persons desiring to vote in precincts where registration is not required.

The following section explains the method of preparing the ballot:

"On receipt of his ballot, the voter shall, without leaving the inclosed place, retire alone to one of the voting booths provided and prepare his ballot by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) to the left of the name of the candidate of his choice for each office to be filled, or by writing in the name of the candidate of his choice in a blank space on the ticket, making a cross (X) to the left of the name; and in case of a public measure submitted to the vote of the people, by making in the appropriate margin or place a cross (X) against the answer he desires to give. Before leaving the voting booth the voter shall fold his ballot in such a manner as to conceal the names of the candidates and marks on it, and so that the printed indorsement and initials of the judges thereon may be seen by the election board. The number of the voter on the poll books or register list shall not be indorsed on the back of the ballot, unless the vote shall have been challenged and the voter sworn a second time, as now provided by law. He shall mark and deposit his ballot without undue delay, and shall quit the inclosed place as soon as he has voted. No voter shall be allowed to occupy the voting booth already occupied by another, nor remain within the inclosed space more than ten minutes, nor to occupy a voting booth more than five minutes, in case all of the voting booths are in use and other voters waiting to occupy them. No voter shall vote, or offer to vote, any ballot except such as he has received from the judges of election in charge of the ballots. Any voter who may, by accident or mistake, spoil his ballot, shall,

REPUBLICAN.

☒ For Sheriff,
D. M. HEARTBURG.

☐ For County Clerk,
HUBERT HILL.

☐ For Register of Deeds,
HENRY JONES.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

☐ For Sheriff,
CHAS. O'PARISH.

☒ For County Clerk,
C. E. STAPLES.

☐ For Register of Deeds,
J. S. GROVE.

DEMOCRAT.

☐ For Sheriff,
E. S. DOUGHERTY.

☐ For County Clerk,
E. B. VOGEL.

☒ For Register of Deeds,
J. K. COMER.

on returning said ballot to the election judges, receive another in place of it. If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or fails to mark the ballot as required by this act, or if for any reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice for an office to be filled, his ballot shall not be counted for such office. No ballot, without the official indorsement, will be allowed to be deposited in the ballot-box."

Any person who declares upon oath that he cannot read the English language, or that he is physically unable to mark his ballot, will be assisted by two of the election officers of different political parties. Intoxication is not regarded as a physical disability.

The officer or officers, whose duty it is to have the ballots printed, is required to prepare full instructions for the guidance of voters at elections, after obtaining ballots, as to the manner of marking them and the method of gaining assistance, and as to obtaining new ballots in place of those accidentally spoiled. These instructions may be seen upon request, or perhaps they will be posted in a conspicuous place.

If there is anything you do not understand, be sure to get authoritative information before you vote. The essential points are to mark your crosses to the left of the candidates you wish to vote for and to fold the ballot in a proper manner.

On this page will be found a sample ticket for three offices, with X marked at left of names of officers supposed to be voted for.

Emerson T. Abbott, Editor of the "Apiary" department of the KANSAS FARMER, was honored last week in Chicago at the meeting of the North American Bee-Beepers' Association, by being unanimously elected President of that body. Mr. Abbott did not go to the association meeting with any idea of being chosen to the position of honor he now holds, but when the election was called for, his name was presented, and to his surprise he received the immediate indorsement of the entire body. His able articles on apiculture have made him quite a prominent figure, and it was partly on this account that his election occurred.

Foreign reports show that in France farmers have been desirous of dry weather to enable them to sow in time. In Germany rain has hindered field work but seed recently sown has germinated well. In Belgium the seeding is in a healthy condition. In Austro-Hungary autumn agricultural labors have been almost completed under favorable circumstances. The fields of Italy are being cultivated under promising conditions. From southern Russia the reports speak well for the progress of winter sowing. In England favorable rains have placed the ground in excellent condition. To this may be added that the conditions of the seeding season in the United States are on the whole more than usually favorable.

The buildings at the World's Fair, with few exceptions, possess no longer any value where they stand. Indeed, those who erected them are obliged to remove them and restore the ground on which they stand to the condition of a park again. Chicago contractors will not take the buildings down for the materials, and it has become evident that considerable expense will be incurred in their removal. It has been proposed, as to the Kansas building, that it be removed to this State and re-erected for exposition purposes. It

is understood that the Kansas Commissioners have left of the appropriation enough to pay for taking down the building and transporting it to the State. A movement is on foot to have it delivered to the State Fair Association on condition of rebuilding it on the State fair grounds and reproducing the splendid exhibit at the next State fair. This seems a rational way to dispose of the question and it is hoped that it will be carried out. The expense of restoring the building will be several thousand dollars, but it is one which will doubtless be well repaid to the State Fair Association.

THE GOVERNMENT OCTOBER CROP REPORT.

CORN.

The October returns make the general condition of corn 75.1, against 76.7 for last month and 79.8 for October, 1892. This falling off in condition is the result of the continued drought which has prevailed since June, and was not broken in the corn belt until the latter end of September. The drought was most severe in the principal corn-producing States. The averages of condition in these States are as follows: Ohio, 70; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 66; Iowa, 93; Missouri, 89; Kansas, 64; Nebraska, 65.

The average condition of corn, owing to the drought, has fallen every month since the July report, when it stood at 93.2. In August it declined to 87, in September to 76.7, and this month it stands at 75.1. The drought was very severe, especially in the surplus-producing States, cutting off the yield and impairing the quality.

The rate of yield varies greatly in the principal corn States, from "worthless" to "the best crop" and from five bushels to sixty. This variation is due to no inconsiderable extent to the condition of the ground when the corn was planted and the drought struck it. The soils that were in the best condition at the time of planting withstood the drought much the best.

WHEAT.

The returns of yield per acre of wheat indicate a production of about 11.3 bushels, being 1.7 bushels less than last October's estimate. The rate of yield in New York is 14.5 bushels; Pennsylvania, 14.0; Ohio, 15.0; Michigan, 13.0; Indiana, 14.2; Illinois, 11.4; Wisconsin, 13.3; Minnesota, 9.1; Iowa, 11.5; Missouri, 9.5; Kansas, 8.4; Nebraska, 8.7; South Dakota, 8.6; North Dakota, 9.5; California, 11.2. The highest rate of yield is in the New England, Eastern, extreme Western, and Mountain States, and lowest in the Central, Western and Southern States. The small yield is the result of the drought during the fall which caused poor germination and growth, the severe winter following causing considerable winter-killing. The low condition in many States is the result of the dry spring. The quality in the Eastern, Southern, and Pacific States is up to an average, while in the States from which the commercial supplies are obtained it is below an average. The States reporting the lowest averages as to quality are: Kentucky, 86; Illinois, 80; Wisconsin, 85; Iowa, 88; Missouri, 73; Kansas, 75; Nebraska, 84.

OATS.

The average yield of oats as consolidated is 23.5 bushels against 24.3 last year. The last report of condition was 74.9 against 78.9 the same month last year. The condition of oats fell from 88.9 in June to 74.9 in September. The result was caused by dry weather in the spring at seeding, and the same condi-

tion prevailed in many States up to the harvest, causing the straw to be short and poorly headed and a reduction in the average yield of eight-tenths of a bushel per acre as compared with last year. The present estimate of yield per acre indicates a product of about 641,000,000 bushels against 661,000,000 bushels last year, being an average for the three years, 1890, 1891, and 1892, and 56,000,000 bushels more than an average of ten years, 1880 to 1889, which was 584,395,839.

OTHER CEREALS.

Rye.—The average of the estimated State yields of rye is 13.3 against 12.7 in October, 1892. In June, the first report of the season, the returns showed a condition of 84.6, and the September report made the condition when harvested 82.0. The yields in the principal States are: New York, 14.9; Pennsylvania, 15.5; Illinois, 13.9; Wisconsin, 14.9; Kansas, 7.0; Nebraska, 10.1.

Barley.—The correspondents' returns of barley indicate a yield of 21.7 bushels per acre, against 23.7 last October. The yield per acre in New York is 20.3; Wisconsin, 24.4; Minnesota, 22.3; Iowa, 22.6; South Dakota, 15.4; North Dakota, 15.2; California, 23.9.

Buckwheat.—The last report of the condition of buckwheat is 73.5. Last month it was 77.5 and in October, 1892, was 85.6.

POTATOES.

A consolidation of the county reports for October makes the condition of potatoes, as averaged for the entire country, 71.2, a fall of 0.6 of a point only since last report. The October condition has been lower in but three years in the last decade, in 1887, 1890 and 1892.

A table giving the October conditions of a series of years, with yields per acre as afterwards determined, is given below:

Year.	October condition.	Yield, bushels.
1889.....	77.9	76.4
1890.....	81.7	87.5
1891.....	91.3	93.9
1892.....	87.7	82.0
1893.....	71.2	...

Rains fell generally during the month and caused a cessation of the rapid decline in condition, which had been continuous throughout the season. In many sections the moisture came too late to be beneficial, while in others a superabundance was even detrimental, causing the tubers to rot badly. This latter complaint is confined more especially to certain of the New England States and New York.

The heaviest losses, in percentage and indicated product, occurred in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, and Colorado; in other important States the percentages have generally been sustained, many showing gains over last report.

The committee of the Kansas City Commercial Exchange, which has been investigating the complaint of Kansas farmers that returns for wheat shipped by them to Kansas City are inadequate, finds the complaints well founded and recommends the weighing to be done in the future on track scales before the wheat is unloaded, instead of hopper scales, at the elevator.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

CUT THIS OUT.—"A Trip Around the World" with John L. Stoddard, traveler and lecturer, for 10 cents a week. The Kansas City Journal is giving its readers the opportunity of a lifetime. A magnificent portfolio of engravings of famous cities, scenes and paintings, with descriptions by John L. Stoddard, the world's famous traveler and lecturer, has been issued, each book containing sixteen beautiful engravings, 11x13 inches in size, and well worth \$1.50 each. They can be secured at the trifling amount of 10 cents a week by subscribing to the Kansas City Journal. In the first book Mr. Stoddard takes you to France, England, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, Palestine, Switzerland, Austria, Italy, Brazil, Mexico and the United States. For particulars see the Kansas City Journal, a sample copy of which will be sent free upon receipt of a postal card request. Or, if you want a sample of the "Art Portfolio" cut this advertisement out and send it in with 10 cents and series No. 1 will be sent you. Without this ad. 25 cents will be charged. Address Art Department, Kansas City Journal, Kansas City, Mo.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture.

THE SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The society met last Thursday, at the pleasant home of W. L. Bates, of Auburndale. An hour was spent in a social way. Then came dinner, bounteous, well prepared, and nicely served, the table adorned with beautiful flowers from the greenhouses of the host and handsome specimens of apples brought by the visitors.

The President, Mr. Cecil, was not present when the time came for the call to order, but Mr. B. F. VanOrsdal was made President *pro tem.* and W. F. File, Secretary.

B. F. VanOrsdal read a paper on "Picking and Storing Apples." This paper appears in another column.

Mr. Coleman, a member of the society, kept apples until late in the spring by freezing and allowing them to remain in that condition until spring with satisfactory results. Philip Lux thought freezing was not a satisfactory way of keeping apples. The Secretary asked if apples kept in this way did not decay very rapidly when thawed. It was answered that apples subjected to such a degree of cold would not keep long after being thawed, besides the flavor was also injured. Mr. VanOrsdal had constructed a cellar within a cellar hoping to be able to keep fruit better than in the ordinary cellar, but was disappointed, as it was of no advantage except in the coldest weather.

Mr. Cowgill said a gentleman in Ohio had tried freezing apples and found it satisfactory, provided they were not handled. Mr. Garlinghouse said a friend of his in Rochester, N. Y., barreled his apples and left them out all winter covered up in the snow and they came out in fine condition. H. S. Fillmore, a member of the Douglas county society, said that could not be done here, as we rarely had continuous cold weather as in New York. Mr. Lux had tried Gilpin (Little Romanite) in barrels frozen and put into the barn and covered with hay. In the spring the whole lot were black and were entirely lost.

Mr. Philip Lux spoke on cider and vinegar. He had made a crop of apples into cider three years ago and believed that from a business standpoint it was a success, but there is a moral side to the question, and, after due consideration, being a thorough prohibitionist, he had discontinued it. He does not believe farmers should make their apples into cider to sell to the joint-keepers of Topeka, who allow it to ferment and then sell it to their customers. It was better to make the cider into vinegar, which would bring better prices than the cider. As to keeping cider sweet by putting compounds into it, all agreed that it was not a success.

Mr. Cowgill described a method of aerating cider, whereby it was quickly reduced to vinegar. Briefly described, it consisted of a chute two feet square, reaching from the floor of the barn loft to a distance above the ground floor just sufficient for a barrel to stand under it, filled with maple shavings, through which the cider filtered slowly.

Mr. Buckman did not agree with Mr. Lux. He thought cider a good beverage, but more money could be made by letting it turn to vinegar; but it takes three years to make good cider vinegar.

"Varieties of Apples for Profit" was the title of a paper by A. L. Entsminger. He stated that he had more than 120 varieties of apples, beginning and naming the most prominent members of the apple family. Early Transparent, fruited it one season: top-grafted on Early Harvest. Early Harvest, fair fruit, shy bearer. Early Ripe, a good all-round early apple. Red June, nice but subject to scab. Red Astrachan, fine and large. Tetofsky, fine, large; tree a good bearer but slow grower. Slops of Wine, red all over, fine; as large as the Ben Davis. Duchess of Oldenburg, good tree, fair grower, fruit red all over. Benoni, red striped, fair in flavor. Early Sweet Bough, requires rich land, somewhat earlier than Early Ripe. Shenango

Strawberry, a good stocky tree, healthy grower. Winter May, one of our best; hangs on well to the tree; a fine red apple. Fall Rambo, well known; always sells. Yellow Bellflower, worthless. Grimes' Golden, a good apple. Milam, cannot recommend. Flora Bellflower is overestimated. Smith Cider wants heavy clay soil; one of our best varieties. Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin and York Imperial are all prime and well known. Wealthy originated in the far North and is one of our best.

Mr. Van Orsdal asked Mr. Entsminger to name two apples in each of the seasons that are the most profitable. For summer, Early Transparent, Early Ripe. Late summer, Duchess of Oldenburg and Ohio Nonpareil. Fall, Wealthy and Maiden's Blush. Late fall, Rambo and Jonathan. Winter, Ben Davis and Winesap.

Mr. Buckman thought Mr. Entsminger was on too good terms with too many apples. Mr. Lux said Cooper's Early White had stood twenty years with him.

Mr. Fillmore said the commercial orchard should have few varieties. Buyers avoid orchards that are mixed.

Mr. Coultis said buyers say raise your fruit of the varieties that will sell in car lots and we will find you and take care of you.

Mr. Garlinghouse said York Imperial, Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin will bring returns in the quickest possible time.

Mr. Cecil said the early apples come when the market is full of other fruits.

Mrs. Bates said she never buys apples until the other fruits are gone.

Mr. Lux said Mr. Wellhouse, in his latter plantings, had confined himself to about five varieties and heads the list with York Imperial.

Hon. Martin Mohler read a paper on the "Relation of Horticulture to Agriculture." The paper abounded in excellent suggestions, but as no notes were taken a synopsis cannot be given.

The ladies were led in a discussion on canning fruit by Mrs. Parkhurst, of North Topeka, which elicited much interest. This paper appears in another place.

The Committee on Program presented the following as their report for the November meeting: "Floriculture," W. L. Bates; "Pioneer Orchard," Rev. W. F. File; "Is There Money in the Orchard for the Average Farmer?" W. H. Coultis; "Cultivation of Orchard After Ten Years," A. H. Buckman; "Home Adornment as an Art," Mrs. Cecil; "Music," Miss Edna Parker.

The society adjourned with kindly remembrances of Mr. and Mrs. Bates for their hospitality, to meet at Oak Grange hall Thanksgiving day. A basket dinner and a general good time will be the order.

Methods of Preserving Fruit for Family Use.

By Mrs. Ellen M. Parkhurst, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, October 26, 1893.

Only a few years ago there were but two methods in common use, preserving and drying. Apples were pared, cored and placed on strings, which were hung in every available corner to dry. Sweet ones were mixed with quinces and preserved. Pears and tomatoes were preserved, adding sugar pound for pound. Peaches, cherries and blackberries were either dried or preserved. Grapes and currants were either converted into wine or jelly. But this is an age of progress, and the busy housewife is not satisfied to plod along in the humdrum footsteps of her grandmother but is ready to grasp at every new wrinkle known to her art, so to-day we behold her canning and pickling, making butter and jam to her heart's content.

My opinion is that the best way of preserving fruit is to can it, using only sugar enough to make it pleasant to the taste. In canning the flavor of the fruit is retained better than in any other way.

There are a few things in the preparation of fruit to consider. Select only ripe fruit and have it fresh. Have jars ready. If glass (and my choice is glass), place on stove in cold water and heat gradually. See that rubbers and tops are in good condition. Heat fruit thoroughly and skim. Use porcelain

or granite-iron kettle to cook fruit and stir with wooden ladle. As soon as cooked put into cans, cupful at a time, fully run over full, wipe can carefully and seal at once. Now, I always turn my cans top down, that I may know that they are perfectly tight. Keep in cool, dark place. I have at present canned fruit two years old.

I think it harder to preserve the natural flavor of strawberries and grapes than of any other fruit.

Some put fruit in cans, then place in boiler of cold water and heat until fruit is thoroughly scalded, then remove and seal.

Grapes are nice as sweet pickles or spiced, and may be canned by making a syrup and pouring over fresh bunches in cans.

As a sour pickle, put layer of grapes in can then layer of sugar, and so on till can is nearly full, then cover with cold vinegar.

Now, I have simply tried to set the ball rolling, and hope to gather much information from the discussion of the subject.

Picking and Storing of Apples.

By B. F. VanOrsdal, read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society, October 26, 1893.

That there is a necessity for the discussion of this subject is apparent from the daily examples seen in the handling and marketing of fruit. You can see any day in market fruit that should never be on sale, fruit that plainly shows the want of the experienced care of a skillful orchardist, brought in two bushel sacks, well settled for good measure, unassorted, small, knotty fruit mixed with fine No. 1, miscellaneous arranged, bruised, specked and rotten.

In picking fruit, like many other operations in horticulture, there are so many factors that we cannot arrive at any definite rules or formulas that will at all times or places fit unless we adapt the methods to meet the different conditions present in different years. The time to pick apples varies in different years, owing to the climatic influences present. The fall may be late or early, wet or dry, hot or cold, and we are obliged to suit the times to these conditions—unless we pick in the "moon."

One of my neighbors tells me that he picks his apples the last three days in the light of the moon, and they never fail to keep, though he may shake them down and shovel them up. But I have noticed that some years he has but few left on the tree when his time comes for picking. I take no stock in the "moon" business—all bosh. Pick your apples when they begin to drop or pick easily from the stem. Different varieties must be picked at different times, to suit their condition. Apples picked before maturity, as a rule, keep better than when left to become fully ripe on the tree. Apples should be handled carefully, picked by hand in light gloves, and laid into baskets, not thrown in, then taken to the pile or barrel and again handled carefully.

In picking, it is economy to grade at the same time. Make three grades—No. 1 of all apples seven inches around and over, smooth, good color and without speck or blemish; second, all irregular, angular, knotty or low color; third, make cider of the rest.

Pick in round half-bushel baskets, with turn-down handles. I don't approve of the sack plan of picking, and don't like handling apples at any time in sacks. If you notice the man that handles his apples in sacks you will see he never, as a rule, gets as good prices as the careful fruit man. The more careful the handling the better the grade, and the more attractive the package the better the pay.

I would recommend three sizes of step-ladders and one single long ladder for the tops of the tree. Then you are able to reach all your apples by hand, with your basket near you hanging to a limb. When you have piled your apples in the orchard, and have sold them to your commission man, there must again be watchful care. Your men should all be experts if possible. If you see a man throwing his apples into the basket with noise enough to be heard a hundred yards away, give him your special attention and either cure or dismiss him.

In storing apples we have the same

climatic influence to contend with. If the fall is late and warm, you will experience much more difficulty in getting them into the winter. If the fruit ripens late and hangs on the trees well your difficulty is not so great. There are various ways used to tide over the apple until cold weather. Some put immediately into barrels, leaving them in shade of trees in orchard. Some put them in piles on the north side of trees and cover them slightly with hay or straw. Others haul them to barn or cellar, putting them in piles, barrels or bins. I think the best way is to put them in open sheds in orchard until cold weather, then barrel and put in barn or cellar.

The best place to keep apples after winter sets in is, no doubt, in a large, roomy and airy second story, and just cold enough to not freeze and with but little change of temperature. Cold storage is a good and sure way of keeping fruit, but not always practicable to the average fruit man.



The beginning and end of the Horse Blanket question is 5/A. That mark has the same significance on a horse blanket that the seal of the government has on a gold certificate—it's an absolute guarantee of value. 5/A Horse Blankets are made with a special view to strength, durability, and comfort for the horse. Once you get a 5/A Blanket you will not need another for many years; perhaps not for a life time—your horse will last longer, too. Ask the dealer for a 5/A and be sure the trade mark is in plain sight.

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NEW Lincoln Coreless Pear TREES.—also Japan, Golden Russet, Idaho, Vermont Beauty, and others. Japan Mammoth, Success, Advance, Chestnuts, Japan, Persian, English Walnuts, Pecans, etc. Eleanora Longipes, Triflorus, etc. Strawberry, Raspberry, Blackberry, Currant, Gooseberry PLANTS. Apple, Peach, Plum, Quince TREES. J. S. COLLINS & SON, Moretown, N. J. Send for Catalogue.

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

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In the Dairy.

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

HOW MR. T. WAS CONVINCED.

PRIZE ESSAY, BY MRS. IZA BAYLER.

Mr. T. was a breeder. His name was a synonym for the choicest and best in his line. He was a man devoted to his family, indulging them in every want possible or practicable. He usually kept three, sometimes four, of his favorite breed for family cows, to supply the cream and butter needed.

His wife went to Ohio on a visit, and while there became very much infatuated with a Jersey cow, a pet of one of her sisters. Coming home, she importuned her husband to buy her a Jersey, but he told her he would be ashamed to let the neighbors see one on his place—that it seemed to him a man was running down pretty low in stock when he kept a Jersey. "Why," said he, "I'd rather keep a goat, for that wouldn't look as if I were trying to keep a cow and were too poor to do so." But his wife (as he told it) "plagued the life out of him," wanting a Jersey; so one day at a sale some miles distant he bought, for a mere song, a poor, little, runty, ill-kept Jersey heifer said to be with calf. He started home with her, feeling more and more ashamed of his purchase the nearer he got home. Fearing to meet some of his bantering neighbors, he let down a rail fence at the lower end of his farm and drove the animal up through corn rows and by-lanes till he got it into the back yard. Calling to his wife, he said, "Mary, here is your Jersey, but for Heaven's sake, when any one speaks of it, tell them it is yours and yours alone."

"All right, John; I'll keep it in the yard with the children."

All the fall the children and the heifer played together, she sharing their bread and butter, they using her for horse, dog, cow or anything their fancy suggested, and growing dearer to them each day. When winter came on the query was, where to keep her. One thing was certain, she must be kept in some place where the children could care for her, so an old wood-shed was fitted up, and "Bessie" and the children given possession. Christmas morning they went as usual to feed "Bessie," but immediately came rushing back, breathless with excitement, fairly tumbling over each other to say, "O mamma, papa! there's a little calf with 'Bessie,' a little calf, a little bit of a calf. Oh! come and see."

A few weeks later a baby brother came to fill the cradle that had been empty for long months (ever since the angels had called its last frail occupant), and as the days went by all hearts grew sick with the fear that the angels would soon bear little Roy away too. The white-haired family doctor, spying the Jersey in the yard one day, said to Mr. T., "Is that young cow giving milk?" "Yes, it has a calf; it belongs to Mary and the children." "Well, feed the baby on its milk. I have known some remarkable cases of puny babies thriving on Jersey milk." So "little Bessie" had to share with baby Roy, in whom improvement became marked from the first trial.

June came. "Little Bessie" would now eat grass, and Roy was a great big fellow, tipping the scales at twenty pounds. Mrs. T. commenced saving some of Bessie's milk to try the quality, not saying anything about it to Mr. T. One morning at breakfast he remarked: "It seems to me, Mary, our coffee is a deal better than formerly. Of what firm are you buying our coffee now?" "The same one," replied Mrs. T., but she smiled. Strawberries came. Mr. T. said one day at dinner, "It seems to me berries and cream never did taste as good as they do this year." Mary only smiled. Harvest came on; the harvesters remarked on the excellent quality of the butter. "Yes!" said Mr. T., "I have a strain of animals that are extra butter cows."

"But, John, I haven't made any butter for a month past except from 'Bessie's' milk."

"Why! how is that?"

"Well, the men brought in such a

small quantity of milk, and it seemed so thin beside Bessie's, I have been giving that to the calf and saving her's to use, and that is why your coffee and berries have been tasting so much better," she triumphantly added.

"Well! well!" began Mr. T., then was silent.

A few days later a neighbor called to him as he was reading on the front porch: "Say, John, I wonder if your folk could help us out with some butter? Got harvesters, too busy to go to town, and wife says she must have some butter."

"I'm sorry, Friend B., that we cannot. My wife is only making a little butter now from that little Jersey there."

Mary, passing through the hall, heard the conversation, and, stepping to the door, said: "I think I can accommodate you, Mr. B. I have some I can spare."

"I'll be very glad indeed if you can. How much can you let me have?"

"Three pounds, if you want that much; that is just what I churned this morning. I have about one and one-half pounds on hand, and will churn again day after to-morrow, so I can help you out all through your harvest if you like, as we have finished ours."

When the neighbor had gone, Mr. T. took his wife to task.

"Mary, you don't mean I should believe you are making that much butter from 'Bessie' alone?"

"Yes, John, from 'Bessie' alone, I am making about seven pounds of butter a week, besides our cream for coffee and berries, and Roy has his portion."

"Why, what are you feeding her?"

"Oh! she picks around in the orchard, the children give her some chicken feed night and morning, and she eats the oat meal and scraps of bread left after each meal."

"Well," said Mr. T. in conclusion, "I thought all that day; I went to bed thinking; got up next morning still thinking. I went out and took a full look at 'Bessie,' and, my friend, I want to tell you I felt like it, and I did take off my hat and make a most humble bow to that mild-eyed specimen of the bovine race. Ever since then 'the Jersey' stays with me for a family cow, and when I drive another one home it will be proudly done and on the broad, open highway."

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

For week ending September 14 the Short-horn heifer, Fancy 15th, is credited with 1.59 pounds of butter fat in a day, from 25.03 pounds of milk, and 5 per cent. of fat.

The dairy barns are now empty. Not much more under this head until the final reports are all in.

The heifer test closed on the 21st.

The Jersey heifers are all under 2 years old.

For week ending September 14, Lilly Garfield made a showing of 1.89 pounds of butter fat in a day, from 27.04 pounds of milk, and 5.5 per cent. of fat.

The World's Fair dairy test will furnish a theme for discussion this winter.

Making Butter by Rule.

The system of butter-making may be classed under the following heads, viz.: (1) Selection of cows; (2) intelligent feeding; (3) care and shelter; (4) cleanliness; (5) milking; (6) setting milk; (7) mixing and ripening cream; (8) selection of churn; (9) churning at the right temperature; (10) butter-worker; (11) salting and working butter; (12) packing for market.

In order to make good marketable butter, the above points must be rigidly adhered to, and improved upon as experience may suggest. With all the appliances and machinery adapted to butter-making, no person should be guilty of offering any for sale that would score less than 90 points. Point one is very important, as many ordinary cows will not make butter up to the standard in color, even under the most favorable circumstances.

Dairy Notes.

A warm barn saves feed.

The grass is nearly gone.

Don't be stingy with bedding.

Don't feed dairy cows whole corn.

Prepare for six months of dry feed.

A dairy cow is an artificial product.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Begin the use of butter color sparingly.

Frosty nights have no terrors for the horn-fly.

A feed of carrots twice a week is beneficial.

It is bad policy to let dairy cows rummage in the straw stack.

Make preparations now for stock water, against cold weather.

It is better to keep horses and mules separate from cows that are in milk.

Several creamery and dairy papers, run in the interest of dairy machinery, have been roasting the World's Fair tests, and also some of the professors who had charge of them. Can they tell us where the shoe pinches?

At an experiment station in Sweden, where 700 samples of new milk were examined, only four showed over 5 per cent. of fat; 44 per cent. of the whole number showed the per cent. of fat was 3.0 to 3.5. At three other stations 12,136 samples were examined in a year where the average per cent. of fat was 3.33.

The sale of oleo in Connecticut under the new law promises to be small. The license feature of the law requires that the manufacturers of the stuff shall pay \$600 each yearly to conduct their business, while the wholesale dealer is charged \$480 for a license, and the retailer pays \$48. There are seventy-two dealers of oleo in the State, or were previous to the enactment of the law. As yet but five of them have applied for a license, and but one wholesale dealer has received one. The only way to suppress this fraud is by stringent law rigorously enforced, as is now being done in Connecticut. God speed to the work. It rests with the farmers of that State to see that the work is of a progressive character. The oleo man is nearly crushed out there. Nothing but the indifference of the dairymen of Connecticut will give him another foothold.

Cows are frequently out of condition in consequence of accidents of calving. It is the best way to take every care of the cow at this time to avoid accidents, which may spoil the cow for the whole milking season. When the cow is neglected or happens to be exposed to cold the danger is that the after-birth may be retained and do much mischief during the whole season. When this is the case the milk will be bad, and with bad milk no good butter can be made. The treatment should be to give one pound of Epsom salts in some oat meal or linseed gruel, and after this has worked off to give a tablespoonful twice a day of a mixture of one ounce of powdered gentian root, the same of ground ginger and sulphate of iron, with one pound of wheat shorts. These are well mixed and kept dry for use. The dose may be given in any convenient way, as with some bran or meal. It may be continued two weeks or a month.

The Poultry Yard.

Poultry Raising.

Miss May Taylor, in the annual report of the State Dairymen's and Poultry Association of Missouri, has a paper from which we extract the following:

"It is almost impossible to estimate the value of an ordinary farm flock—the profit usually being wholly estimated on the worth of the fowls and eggs sold."

"It is seldom that the possessor considers the worth of the fowls and eggs used at home—the profit usually being entirely estimated on the amount sold. The flock is entitled to some consideration for its economy in utilizing much of the waste material about the farm, and again it should be accorded some praise for the destruction of large numbers of insects."

"The different methods of raising poultry are as varied as the opinions of men. To make a success one must have healthy fowls, and comfortable quarters for them. The quarters need not be expensive, but should be comfortable in all weathers."

"A straw shed well banked on east, north and west is very comfortable while the bitter cold of winter lasts, but when spring approaches the banking has settled until it leaves a six-inch air-space all around just under the eaves, and a driving rain or spring snow makes it anything but comfortable. The melting snow on top finds plenty of places to leak through, and forms a continual drip for weeks."

"The straw banking forms a first-class home for rats, and the youngsters hatch out about the same time the early chickens do, so that by the time the chicks are growing nicely, they disappear mysteriously; great numbers of half and full-grown rats will be found, and rats are particularly fond of spring chickens."

"If lice once get a start in a straw hen-house, nothing but fire will drive them out."

"The inside arrangements of a hen-house should be made movable, so that in cleaning out or whitewashing, the nests and roosts may be easily carried out."

"A child's broom is far better to use in whitewashing than a whitewash brush."

"We keep lime where our fowls can have free access to it, and almost any time in the day there may be seen one or two or more fowls picking over the lime pile."

"Charcoal is another essential; the fowls need it; sharp grit they must have or they will not remain healthy. Many a chicken dies with cholera simply for the want of grit or gravel."

"I am often asked which is best, to set a hen on or above the ground? I think there is little difference where she is placed; if she has good fresh eggs and is not molested she will probably make a good hatch."

WHY SELL YOUR PRODUCE

AT HOME, IF YOU CAN STRIKE A BETTER MARKET?

The only way to get the true value of what you have to sell is by shipping it direct to market. Our shippers testify to this every day. It is no longer an experiment. We receive and sell

BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, VEAL, GAME, BEANS, SEEDS, POTATOES, HIDES, BELTS, WOOL, HAY, GRAIN, GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Or anything you may have to ship. We always make prompt sales at the highest market price and send quick returns. We are handling shipments from hundreds of farmers. WHY can't we handle yours? Write us for prices, or any other information you may want.

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

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

The Apiary.

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

Our Bee Editor.

We are under obligations to the editor of the *American Bee Journal* for the cut with which we this week present the personal appearance of the editor of this department, who was last week elected President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Association. The following sketch of his career is condensed from a lengthy biographical sketch which appeared in the *Bee Journal*. His was the usual struggle of the American boy, youth and young man, during which he became a minister of the Gospel, an ardent temperance worker and finally, on account of failing health, had to give up the active ministry. He then became interested in bees and began to keep them for



E. T. ABBOTT.

amusement and for study. Together with his brother, who was also a minister, he imported Italian queens and also tried other races. He later moved to St. Joseph, Mo. Here he had some friends, who had means, and he bought about 200 colonies of bees, and he took them out on a place near the city and began bee-keeping in good earnest. The next year he commenced dealing in supplies, and after a year or two he bought out his friends, and he now owns what is known as the St. Joseph Apiary. When this business was first started three of them were interested, but now it all belongs to Mr. Abbott and his wife, whom he has found an efficient helper in every enterprise in which he has been engaged.

Owing to an increase of other business, at the present time he only keeps bees to supply the demand for colonies.

During these years Mr. Abbott has written and lectured a great deal on the subject of apiculture. He has delivered lectures at farmers' institutes, and before the State Bee-Keepers' Association of Nebraska. In 1889 he delivered a lecture on the "Relation of Bees to Horticulture," and Prof. Bessey, of the State University, read it for him, as he could not be present, before the State Horticultural Society of Nebraska, and they published it in their annual report of that year. He has been editor of the bee department of the KANSAS FARMER for some time and the Superintendent of the bee department of the St. Joseph Fair Association almost every year since living there.

He has never felt that it was safe for him to take up the work of the ministry again, but his health has greatly improved. He has been Superintendent of the Unitarian Sunday school almost continuously since he went to St. Joseph, and his wife has been a teacher in the same, as they have been affiliated with the Unitarians since they came West.

In addition to the work referred to above, Mr. Abbott had a tilt last year with Prof. Evans, of Munich, Germany, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, refuting some nonsense the Professor wrote, in the name of science, about bees.

Chicago Produce Market Review.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER under date October 27:

Butter.—The market is very quiet at present, with a little decline in prices. Local consumption has fallen off in consequence of the advance in price some time ago, and shipping orders are very light. Choice creamery, 27 to 28 cents; fair to good makes, 24 to 25 cents; best dairy, 23 to 24 cents; fair to good, 18 to 20 cents; low grades, 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs.—The price has recently advanced and fresh stock is in very light receipt, in fact, not enough to supply the trade. Strictly fresh, 22 cents per dozen. Ice house stock is now coming in quite freely and it has a tendency to check the advance in price of fresh stock. Ice house, 17 to 18 cents.

Poultry.—The market is dull and receipts of late have been quite large. Old hens, 7½ to 8 cents per pound; springs, 8 to 8½ cents; turkeys, 10 to 11 cents; ducks, 8 to 9 cents; live geese, full-feathered, are quite active at \$7 to \$7.50 per dozen. The weather is yet too warm for dressing poultry and it should be shipped alive.

Game.—The demand is increasing somewhat, and with a little cold weather we would have an active market. Prairie chickens, \$3.75 to \$4 per dozen; partridges, \$4 to \$4.50; quail, \$1.50 to \$1.75; mallard ducks, \$2.75 to \$3; teal, \$1.50 to \$1.75. The above prices are for game in good condition; when it is out of condition there is no regular price.

Veal.—There has been quite an active demand for the last few days for large, well-fatted carcasses, and such are ranging at 8 to 8½ cents per pound; medium weights, 6 to 7 cents; small and thin, 4 to 5 cents.

Beans.—There is very little yet of the new crop coming forward; the demand good and market steady. \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; \$1.70 for machine-cleaned. Beans that are not hand-picked or machine-cleaned sell from \$1.25 to \$1.50, depending upon the quality of the beans and the amount of dirt in them.

Potatoes.—The receipts have been very liberal for some time past, and in consequence the market is easy. The best well-assorted Burbanks and Beauty of Hebron and other good varieties range at 58 to 60 cents per bushel in car-load lots on track; fair to good stock, 56 to 57 cents; mixed stock, from 53 to 55 cents.

Apples.—The market is very firm on choice stock, and such is in light supply and the prospect is that it will continue so, as there is now no question but that the crop of winter apples is very short. Choice well-packed winter varieties range at \$3.25 to \$3.50 per barrel; fair to good stock, \$2.75 to \$3; some fancy and choice eating apples range up to \$4.

Onions.—The demand fair and choice dry stock is selling fairly well at 50 cents per bushel for red; 55 to 60 cents for yellow.

Hay.—Receipts have been quite liberal for some time past, but there is no accumulation and most of the receipts move off very readily. No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$10 to \$10.50; mixed timothy, \$9 to \$9.50; upland prairie, \$8.50 to \$9.

Grain.—The market for cash grain closed to-day as follows: Wheat, 63 to 64 cents per bushel; corn, 39 cents; oats, 30 to 31 cents; rye, 46 cents; flax, \$1.01.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date October 27:

"Our receipts this week were 51,399 cattle, 28,208 hogs and 8,182 sheep, against 56,080 cattle, 32,893 hogs and 13,768 sheep the previous week. While the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep have been less than last week, they have all sold lower. A large proportion of cattle coming are Western cattle, either direct from the range or wintered. We had a fair market Tuesday on good corn cattle, but yesterday and to-day sold lower each day, and now about 20 to 25 cents lower than Tuesday and about 10 to 15 cents lower than last week. Good, fat 1,000 to 1,250-pound steers have held up better than heavy shippers, also handy fat Texas steers have sold fairly well, but some lower to-day. Good style stockers and feeders are steady at last week's prices, and in some cases a little higher. Cows have sold some lower this week, but good cows and heifers a little higher to-day. Good feeding bulls in good demand and have sold steady; common rough ones lower. Calves have sold 25 to 50 cents lower this week.

"Hogs sold 10 to 15 cents better first of week; yesterday 15 to 20 cents lower and about same decline to-day, making them 35 cents lower than Tuesday and 25 cents lower than a week ago.

"Sheep have been lower this week, with a good many common and medium sheep held over from day to day for want of buyers."

Farmers and stockmen will generally approve the idea of a Government Bureau of Information.



Our Great Holiday Offerings

For the 28th year we come to the front with the most liberal offers for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year. The usual way of selling Musical Instruments is to charge more during the holidays than at any other period of the year. Our way is to make **SPECIAL OFFERS** to meet the wants and means of every one. We have in stock and in course of construction \$1,000,000 worth of Organs and Pianos, which will enable us to supply our immense Holiday trade at

THE LOWEST PRICES.

Remember, we do the largest business in the world, and can do better for you than any other firm in the world. We sell direct from factory to family at strictly **Manufacturer's Price**. We supply no dealers, employ no agents, and save you their enormous profit amounting anywhere from \$50 to \$200.

Pianos \$175. Organs \$27.50

For CASH or on EASY CREDIT.

Instruments shipped to any one, anywhere, on trial, freight paid both ways if not satisfactory. Every instrument guaranteed for ten years. Write now. Every day's delay may be an opportunity lost.

Send for our Catalogues and Holiday Offers at once—**THEY COST NOTHING**—and we know we are sure of your patronage after you have examined them.

References permitted to the First National Bank of this city, and to any of the Commercial Agencies.

Address Manufacturers, **CORNISH & CO., Washington, N. J.** Estab'd 27 Years.



November Notes.

Crowd the corn gathering.

Get as much fall plowing done as possible.

Shelter the stock at night and on rainy days.

Mate the sows this month if you want March pigs.

Now is a good time to breed the ewes for spring lambs.

This is a good month to breed the cows for fall calves.

Do necessary mulching as soon as the ground freezes.

Be sure that the fruit trees are protected against rabbits.

Keep gradually increasing the ration of the growing stock.

Push the fattening hogs so as to market before cold weather sets in.

Be as thoroughly prepared as possible for winter weather in good season.

This is the worst season of the year to allow stock of any kind to run down.

Before the ground freezes make sure that good drainage is given where needed.

With proper care, during the winter is the best time to make, save and apply manure.

One of the best washes to protect trees from rabbits is glue, copperas and white-wash.

Under present conditions it is poor economy to winter stock unless they can be kept thrifty.

Arrange your work so that if it is possible you can attend one or more farmers' institutes this winter.

When stock are kept and properly cared for the average farmer has less spare time in winter than many suppose.

One decided advantage in winter dairying is the better prices that can readily be realized for both milk and butter.

Having the feed and water convenient will save much expense during the winter and make farming more pleasant.

During winter is the best time to study how to farm better and to plan to do the season's work to the best advantage.

By the time the ground freezes the asparagus bed and the rhubarb plants should have a good dressing of coarse manure.

If the milch cows are expected to maintain a good flow of milk, liberal feeding and comfortable quarters are very necessary.

Under present conditions it is only by growing the most and the best wool that the keeping of sheep can be made profitable.

If wood is burned apply the ashes around the fruit trees or in the garden. Coal ashes can be applied around peach trees, currant and gooseberry bushes.

One advantage in applying manure in the orchard late in the fall or early in the winter is that it will act as a mulch during the winter, while the more soluble portions will be carried into the soil.

N. J. S.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

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

IMPORTANT. A remedy that requires the patient while taking it, to give up the use of Tobacco or Stimulants, has no curative powers. Beware of such nostrums.

When taking HILL'S TABLETS the patient need make no effort in his own behalf, and we permit the use of Tobacco, Liquor or Morphine until such time as it is voluntarily given up.

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

BEWARE OF FRAUD. The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market.

If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

REMEMBER, we guarantee a complete and permanent cure, or failing, will refund the money paid us.

FREE. A pamphlet of particulars together with testimonials from persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS, will be sent free on application.

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

Address **THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO., 51, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.**

RELIABLE INCUBATOR

And Brooder Combined. 4c. in stamps will bring you a Catalogue and book of hundreds of testimonials of successful artificial hatching by the "Reliable." The best, most durable, easiest operated, made of best material & workmanship—A conceded fact.

Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.

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WITH THE IMPROVED **EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.**

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Should join hands in these times of short crops and low prices. Every Farmer should make his dollar go as far as possible, and the way to do it in purchasing Implements is to deal with us.

WE WANT AGENTS. Drop us a card and we will mail you a Catalogue with full information as to contract, prices and terms. Address

HAPGOOD FLOW CO., ALTON, ILL.

The Veterinarian.

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

FISTULA OF THE SCROTUM.—I would like to know what to do for a horse that was castrated two years ago and has never healed up yet. D. M. S. Beman, Kas.

Answer.—There is something in the wound that keeps it from closing. Probably the castrator tied the spermatic artery with a piece of string and it has remained there, acting as an irritant. The scrotum will have to be cut open, and the irritant removed, then it will heal without any trouble. Take him to a veterinarian or some one else who understands the anatomy of a horse.

LUMPS ON COLT'S HEAD.—I have a three-year-old colt that had the distemper, and, after some time, a swelling came on the head below the eye and grew into a large hard lump until it affected the breathing. There is also a swelling on the side where the glands are. Please tell me what you think about it. O. R. M. Ionia, Kas.

Answer.—Blister the swellings with cerate of cantharides and they may come to a head and break. The hard lump below the eye may be an abscess beneath the bone. If so, it requires an operation by a skilled veterinarian.

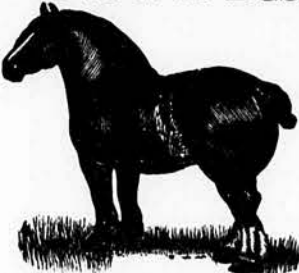
BOG SPAVIN.—I have a fine six-year-old horse that has a bog spavin on the left hock. Will you please inform me through your paper what will cure it? Are they difficult to cure? D. B. Chase, Kas.

Answer.—If your horse is lame you can blister the hock joint with a mixture of biniodide of mercury, 1 drachm, and lard 6 drachms. If he is not lame it will hardly pay you to treat it for all that you can reduce the enlargement. Cold water bathing, hand-rubbing and blisters may reduce it some, but only to return again when he is put to work.

SICK PIGS.—I wish you would tell me what is the matter with my pigs. They cough and stand with their heads stretched out and drooping; their flanks are hollow and they do not eat much; they walk with a stagger behind, swaying so much at times as to almost fall. We cut open two of them and everything seemed normal except the lungs, the larger part of which was too light in color, being a pinkish yellow, except the points, which were of a deep purple. These pigs are three months old. Quite a number of hogs died here last year in the same way and no one seems to know what is the matter. I am writing this for my neighbor. My pigs are all right. Kansas City, Mo. W. N. B.

Answer.—We do not care to give a positive opinion in such a case without an examination, but the symptoms and history together are very significant of "malignant epizootic catarrh," one of the forms of so-called "hog cholera." If such be the case all diseased carcasses should be burned; the unaffected animals should be removed to clean quarters at once. We advise you to call a competent veterinarian at once and have the hogs examined.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS IN HORSES

A SURE REMEDY FOR

Worms in Horses, Hogs, Dogs, Cats, and a splen did remedy for Sick Fowls, or Roup, and is better known as

Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment. Address,

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WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,876 cattle; 505 calves. Receipts from January 1 to October 30 inclusive, 1,323,434 cattle; 72,915 calves. Natives are very scarce.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
74.....	1,324	4 00	6.....	1,353	4 10
19.....	1,295	3 60	2.....	1,295	3 50

TEXAS STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
40.....	1,138	3 00	19.....	1,121	2 85
24.....	979	2 80	3.....	1,190	2 75
73.....	898	2 80	120.....	964	2 55
24 Pan H.	958	2 40	119 Pan H.	987	2 85
361.....	1,111	2 40	14.....	967	2 35
98.....	760	2 20	45.....	1,100	2 50
26.....	1,104	2 20	83.....	812	2 25
33.....	703	2 10	120.....	785	2 20

TEXAS COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
23.....	822	2 00	21.....	812	1 95
46 Pan H.	868	1 90	32.....	650	1 25
46.....	828	2 25	68.....	674	1 50
62.....	795	2 10	60.....	811	2 15

TEXAS CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
8.....	700	1 00	1.....	650	1 00
13.....	500	1 00	2.....	725	1 00
28.....	725	1 00	24.....	725	1 00

COLORADO STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
69 fed.....	1,186	3 50	351 fed.....	934	2 85
28 stk.....	882	2 45	150 fids.....	944	2 90

COWS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
4.....	670	1 15	18.....	879	1 60
3.....	676	1 25	5.....	1,008	1 40
4.....	1,000	1 70	24.....	1,005	1 75
26.....	745	1 75	11.....	932	1 90
15.....	858	1 90	43.....	900	1 95
9.....	757	2 00	21.....	937	2 15
20.....	822	2 10	16.....	837	2 20
12.....	788	2 17 1/2	20.....	871	2 30
7.....	1,177	2 15	12.....	930	2 40
15.....	815	2 20	9.....	856	2 55
22.....	786	2 30	20.....	1,126	3 00
4.....	1,142	2 35			

CALVES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
5.....	600	1 00	2.....	800	1 00
7.....	350	1 00	1.....	600	1 00
14.....	800	1 00	3.....	600	1 00
5.....	388	2 40			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
6.....	845	2 25	26.....	833	2 85
14.....	659	2 50	31.....	1,067	3 40
16.....	688	2 50	5.....	654	2 75
4.....	985	3 00	5.....	908	2 95
20.....	1,138	3 40	1.....	920	3 10
13.....	536	2 50			

HOGS—Receipts, 1,516. Receipts January 1 to October 30 inclusive, 1,655,261. The number of hogs was too small to interest buyers. Packers refused to buy because they could not get enough to make a killing. Speculators were the only buyers. The top was \$6 20; bulk of sales \$6 05@6 12 1/2.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No. Dock.	Av. Pr.	No. Dock.	Av. Pr.
64.....	80.....162.....5 80	85.....	40.....128.....5 82 1/2
69.....	167.....5 97 1/2		

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
27.....	80.....275.....5 90	45.....	40.....266.....5 95		
53.....	240.....220.....6 00	92.....	120.....198.....6 02 1/2		
50.....	80.....314.....6 00	60.....	40.....296.....6 02 1/2		
25.....	40.....271.....6 05	71.....	80.....251.....6 05		
69.....	240.....273.....6 10	57.....	80.....248.....6 10		
100.....	80.....207.....6 12 1/2	85.....	120.....194.....6 12 1/2		
100.....	40.....197.....6 12 1/2	18.....	30.....232.....6 12 1/2		
88.....	160.....246.....6 12 1/2	48.....	40.....227.....6 12 1/2		
57.....	40.....254.....6 15	30.....	275.....6 20		

SHEEP—There was nothing on the early market except a small bunch of driven in sheep, common enough to sell at \$2.

62.....74 2 00

Chicago.

October 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000. Steady. 2,000 Texas, strong; 5,000 western, steady. Beef steers, \$3 50@5 05; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 50; bulls, \$1 40@2 35; cows, \$1 50@2 90; Texas cows, \$1 50@2 35; Texas steers, \$2 35@2 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000. Mixed, \$6 05@6 50; heavy, \$5 90@6 55; light weights, \$5 80@6 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 15,000. Market strong. Natives, \$1 00@3 50; lambs, per cwt., \$2 50@4 75.

St. Louis.

October 30, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,300. Few natives; Texas steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 25; Texas, \$2 25@3 05.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,300. Market strong. Inferior quality, top, \$6 25. Bulk, \$6 00@6 15.

SHEEP—Receipts, 900. Market steady. Native sheep, \$1 50@3 60.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 30, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 543,904 bushels; corn, 18,894 bushels; oats, 15,547 bushels, and rye, 11,335 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 182,400 bushels. The market broke 1/2c under the influence of a marked increase in the offerings, but at this reduction there was free buying by elevator men. Millers, however, continue to hold back and do little, a dull flour market making them cautious. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 16 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 61c; 3 cars 60 pounds at 61 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 56 pounds at 59 1/2c; 14 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 60c; 13 cars 58 and 59 1/2 pounds at 60 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 1 car at 58c; rejected, 1 car at 55c; 1 car at 55 1/2c, 1 car at 54c, and 3 cars at 57 1/2c; No. 2 red,

12 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 62c; No. 3 red, 2 cars 58 pounds at 60c, and 1 car choice 58 pounds at 61c; No. 4 red, 2 cars at 57c, 1 car at 58 1/2c, and 1 car thin at 56 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 78,000 bushels. More coming in and market dull and weak under the influence of more liberal offerings. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 32@33 1/2c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 31@31 1/2c; No. 2 white, 33 1/2@34c; No. 3 white, 33@33 1/2c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 10 cars local at 32c and 2 cars local special at 32 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 18,000 bushels. Market slow and weak. In sympathy with corn. Buyers picking around and only taking the best samples. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 24 1/2@25c, as to quality and billing; No. 3 mixed, 24 1/2@25c; No. 4 mixed, 23 1/2@24c; No. 2 white, 27 1/2@28c; No. 3 white, 26@27c; No. 4 white, 25@25 1/2c. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 25 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars at 24 1/2c and 2 cars at 25; No. 2 white, 1 car at 27 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,800 bushels. Steady and in fair demand. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 45@46c; No. 3, 42@43c.

BRAN—Firm and in fair demand. We quote bulk at 46c and sacked at 50c per cwt.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady but quiet. We quote at \$1 15@1 20 per bushel in car lots; small lots, about 10c less.

FLAXSEED—Demand fair at old prices. We quote at 90c per bushel upon the basis of pure. **HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 310 tons. Selling fairly well and prices steady. New—Fancy barn prairie, \$7 00@7 50; choice, \$6 25@6 75; low grades, \$4 00@5 50; timothy, fancy, \$5 50@6 00; choice, \$5 50@7 00.

BUTTER—A steady and good demand is had for all sweet table goods and low grades go to packers at quotations. Creamery, highest grade separator, 25@26c per pound; finest gathered cream, 23c; fine fresh, good flavor, 21c; fair to good, 18c. **DALRIES**—Fancy farm, 18@20c; fair to good lines, 15c. Country store-packed—Fancy, 18@19c; fresh and sweet packing, 15c.

EGGS—Market quiet but firm. Fresh candled, 17 1/2c.

POULTRY—The poultry market is weak. Springs and hens are slow and only a few coming. Turkeys are in better request but not active, while ducks are dull. Hens, per pound, 5 1/2c; roosters, old and young, 15c each; springs, large, 5 1/2c; small, 5 1/4c; turkeys, heavy, small, 7 1/4c; gobblers, 7@7 1/2c; ducks, old, 5c; spring, 6c; geese, full feathered, 5c; goslings, 6c; pigeons, 75c per dozen; veal, 80@100 pounds, 14c.

GAME—There was a pretty good demand for game and offerings were large. Everything is firm. Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 00; teal, \$1 00; mallard, \$1 25. Plover, per dozen, 30@40c. Prairie chickens, per dozen, \$2 50. Quail, per dozen, \$1 25. Snipe, per dozen, 50@60c. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, 75c. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1 00. Turkeys, per pound, 10c. Venison, carcass, 8c; saddles, 12@13c.

POTATOES—Market unchanged, with offerings good and movement only fair. Values, however, are firm. Fancy, per bushel, 75c; fair to good, 50@60c.

BROOMCORN—Hurdled, green, 3@4c per pound; green, self-working, 2 1/2@3c; red-tipped, do., 3 1/2@4c; common, do., 2@2 1/2c; crooked, half price.

WOOL—Selling fairly at old prices. Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9@10c; light fine, 10@11c; combing, 13@15c; low and carpet, 12@14c. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25@27c; medium, 23@25c; dingy and low, 19@22c.

St. Louis.

October 30, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 84,000 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Market opened 1/2c better than Saturday's close, but selling weakened prices, which fluctuated slightly, closing 1/2c below Saturday. The market was saddened by the closing of the Chicago market, coupled with increased receipts and visible supplies. No. 2 red cash, closed at 60 1/2c; October, 60 1/2c bid; November, 61c asked; December, 62 1/2@62 3/4c; May, 70 1/2c bid.

CORN—Receipts, 77,000 bushels; shipments, 31,000 bushels. Sympathized with wheat. No. 2 mixed cash and October, closed at 37c; November, 35 1/2c; December, 34 1/2c; year and January, 34 1/2c bid; May, 38c.

OATS—Receipts, 58,000 bushels; shipments, 15,000 bushels. Nominal. No. 2 closed, cash and October, 26 1/2c; November, 27 1/2c asked; December, 27 1/2c bid; May, 31 1/2c asked.

Liverpool, Eng.

October 30, 1893.

WHEAT—Firm; demand moderate; holders offer sparingly. California, No. 1, 5s 8d@6s 8d [\$6 823 to 0.84 per bushel]; No. 2 spring, 5s 5 1/2d per cental [\$6.80 per bushel].

CORN—Firm; demand fair. 4s 1/2d per cental [\$5.46 per bushel].

HIGGS COMMISSION CO.,

Receivers and Shippers of Grain,

413 Exchange Building,

KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

H. P. DILLON, President.

ORGANIZED 1882.

J. W. GOING, Secretary.

Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

OF TOPEKA, KANSAS. Losses paid, over \$120,000. Eleven years of successful business. Insures against Fire, Lightning, Cyclones, Windstorms and Tornadoes. Agents wanted everywhere in Kansas.

It Pays to Feed Ground Oil Cake

It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it.

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Our Warranty Goes with Each Machine.

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That No Other Paper Published in
America Can Duplicate.

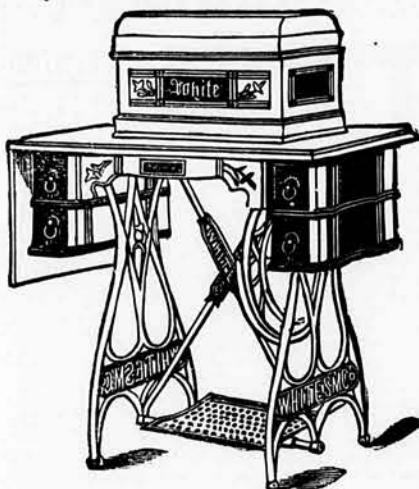
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal,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

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

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

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

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



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

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

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

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

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

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

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☞ Money advanced to Feeders. ☞ Market Reports sent Free on application.

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,081	1,805,114	218,009		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	440,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Wednesday, November 8, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the excavation of a Physics and Engineering building for the State University at Lawrence, Kas., under the provisions of House Bill No. 281, approved March 11, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after October 18, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for the sum of seventy-five dollars (\$75.00), made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 15, 1893.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the excavation of a Physics and Engineering building for the State University, at Lawrence, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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

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

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 p. m. on Monday, November 13, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the construction and erection of an additional wing and assembly room to the Kansas State Normal School, at Emporia, Kansas, under the provisions of House Bill No. 150, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the drawings and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after October 23, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 20, 1893.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and materials required in the erection and completion of an additional wing and assembly room for the State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m. on Wednesday, November 8, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the electric wiring of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after October 19, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 15, 1893.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the electrical wiring for the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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

The attention of all bidders is called to chapter 114 of the session laws of 1891, which they are expected to comply with in all State contracts.

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

WM. WYKES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Board of Public Works of the State of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m. on Monday, November 13, 1893, and opened immediately thereafter, for all labor and material required in the furnishing of an engine, two dynamos and two boilers, and the completion of an electric light plant for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill No. 50, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor by Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol grounds, after November 3, 1893.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum not less than 3 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, made payable to S. M. Scott, President of the Board of Public Works, State of Kansas, and to be forfeited to the State of Kansas, as liquidated and assessed damages by the successful bidder if they fail to enter into contract and give the required bond on or before November 20, 1893.

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

No proposal will be received after the time above designated.

Each proposal will be enclosed in an envelope, sealed, and marked "Proposals for work and material required in the furnishing of an engine, two boilers, two dynamos, and the completion of an electric light plant for the Deaf and Dumb, at Olathe, Kansas," and addressed to Wm. Wykes, Secretary of the Board of Public Works, Topeka, Kansas.

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An improvement on all other methods of pumping. Has four times the capacity of these so-called double-acting pumps. Costs less, weighs less, wears longer. Is easily operated and will not freeze. All attachments of the best material. Adapted to hand, windmill or steam power. Every pump guaranteed for strength, durability and capacity. No charge if not as represented.

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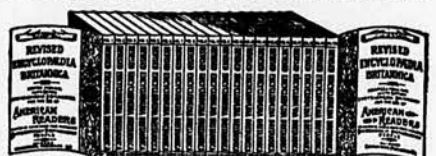
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SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 29th, 1892.

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

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Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
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THE PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN, Box 1, Chatham, N. Y., sixteen-page dairy and farm journal, 50 cents a year; two years, 75 cents; three years, \$1. We also publish *The Farmer's Review*, sixteen-page poultry paper, at same price as above. Samples free. Also, following books: "Cattle and Dairy," "Low-Cost Poultry Houses" and "500 Questions and Answers in Poultry Raising." Price 25 cents each.

PUBLIC SALE—On Wednesday, November 8, 1893, I will sell at auction, at my farm, half mile west of Hughesville, Pettit Co., Mo., (Lexington branch Missouri Pacific R. R.), thoroughbred Galloway bulls, cows (of the best strains); thoroughbred Short-horn cows (of Rockefeller herd); driving teams, draft stock, imported Shire stallions, jacks and jennets, Shropshire and Southdown rams. Terms:—All sums over \$20, ten months credit, without interest, with approved security; discount of 8 per cent. for cash. Chas. E. Musick.

FOR EXCHANGE—A fine home in Leon county, Texas—840 acres, 300 acres in cultivation, all well fenced, good improvements, good soil, near markets, church and schools. Price \$8,000; \$3,000 in exchange, \$500 cash, \$2,500 long time. For bargains in any class of property, write to John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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Crop of 1893. Pure and fresh. Address McBeth & Kinnison, Garden City, Kas.

\$25 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN—From my yard in Litchfield, Kansas, on August 15, a bay mare, 4 years old, about fifteen hands high, white spot in forehead, some white on back, hoof on right hind foot half white, a hard little lump like a button between the fore legs with growth of hair on it. I will pay the above reward for information leading to the recovery of the animal. Alphonse Abrassart, Litchfield, Kas.

WANTED—To handle your real estate. Farms to trade and sell. Furnish farmers help free. Maclin & Oxley, 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

FOR SALE—Or will trade for farm land, six nice medium-priced residences in Topeka. Farmers wishing to come to town to live or to better educate their children will find this a first-class opportunity for a city home. Dr. Henry W. Roby, Topeka.

FOR SALE—PEAFOWLS—Cock and hen for \$5. The males growing plumes. This year's birds, mated, \$3 per pair. Crated and delivered at express office. Mrs. D. D. Sale, Axtell, Kas.

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

SITUATION WANTED—By or before Christmas, as working housekeeper or cook on farm or ranch. Experience and ability. References exchanged. Address Lock Box 7, Orleans, Neb.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE—Young toms \$3, hens \$2, pair \$5, trio \$7. Have over one hundred to select from. First orders get choice. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

FOR SALE—To be delivered after November 1, 1893, the famous show and breeding hog, Sweepstakes. He was shown at three fairs; took sweepstakes every time. Also Falk's Favorite. He will be 1 year old October 17; he is a good hog and a sure breeder. Also some extra good April boars. Write for prices. H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

CHOICE POTATOES—Any quantity, F. O. B., 60 cents. Marlon Brown, Valley Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Sixty-five acres, four and one-half miles from State house. Want more land. Box 100, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

PRESERVE YOUR EGGS—How to keep eggs fresh the year 'round. Formula mailed for 50 cents. John B. Campbell, Lock Box 305, Topeka, Kas.

AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY—To sell my safety line-guards. Send 50 cents for sample and prices to agents. W. S. Lockhart, Salina, Kas.

FOR RENT—Well improved bottom farm, 148 acres, at Dover, twenty miles southwest of Topeka. \$300. Tract of land adjoining, 68 acres in cultivation, 74 grass, \$230. Prefer to rent together for \$500. Possession March 1. Mrs. L. Wirth, 516 Taylor street, Topeka, or Jas. Bassett, Dover, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 18, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by W. H. Lawrence, in Guelph tp., P. O. South Haven, September 22, 1893, one blue-roan horse, 10 years old, saddle and harness marks.

PONY—By same, one gray pony, 8 or 10 years old, forefoot cut short; two animals valued at \$40.

MAKE—Taken up by D. W. Benton, three-fourths mile east of Wellington, September 21, 1893, one small brown mare, 3 or 4 years old, small blaze in face, white hind feet, branded O on left shoulder; valued at \$20.

2 MULES—Taken up by Wm. T. Boatright, in Creek tp., P. O. Argonia, October 12, 1893, two mules—one brown and one gray, four feet ten inches high, 12 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$40 and \$10 respectively.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1893.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by John G. Siddens, in Pottawatomie tp., P. O. Wameo, October 2, 1893, one bay pony mare, star in face, saddle marks on each side of back, weight about 900 pounds; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by G. L. Debrisk, four miles west of Baxter Springs, September 2, 1893, one buckskin mare pony, about 14 hands high, about 12 years old; valued at \$20.

Doniphan county—W. H. Forncrook, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. B. Hickman, in Washington tp., September 14, 1893, one bay horse, about 14 years old, 14 hands high, blaze face, fore feet white, no other marks or brands.

Cowley county—J. B. Frishback, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by L. W. Miller, in Grant tp., P. O. Otto, October 10, 1893, one dun mare pony, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

PONY—Taken up by J. B. Nicholas, in Dexter tp., October 13, 1893, one bay mare pony, 13 1/2 hands high, blind in left eye, star in forehead, branded D on left hip; valued at \$15.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by Pat McGinty, in Walnut tp., October 11, 1893, one mouse-colored mare pony, 4 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.50.

HORSE—By same, one bay gelding, 12 or 15 years old, white on left front foot; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Swan Fagar, in Walton tp., one two-year-old black steer, branded B on left hip; valued at \$25.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by John Longworth, two miles east of Corbin, in Downs tp., October 15, 1893, one bay mare mule, about 10 years old, fourteen hands high, branded 11 on left hip.

MAKE—Taken up by John W. Tassin, in Bluff tp., October 17, 1893, one bay mare, about 8 years old, about fourteen hands high, white stripe in face and wart on right shoulder; valued at \$10.

MAKE—By same, one dark sorrel mare, about 12 years old, about fourteen hands high, white stripe in face; valued at \$15.

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by W. B. Clark, in Hazelton tp., P. O. Hazelton, October 13, 1893, one sorrel mare, five feet two inches high, white nose, small white spot in forehead, three white feet, blind in left eye, strangle in left hind leg; valued at \$15.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by George R. Howell, in Peoria tp., October 28, 1893, one red horned steer, 2 years old, branded or barbed V on left hip; valued at \$15.

MISCELLANEOUS.

F. M. WOODS,

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

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GET THE INCUBATOR
BEST

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

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

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

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

JACOB YOST,

Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.

References: Farmers' Nat'l Bank, Elzina Lumber Co.

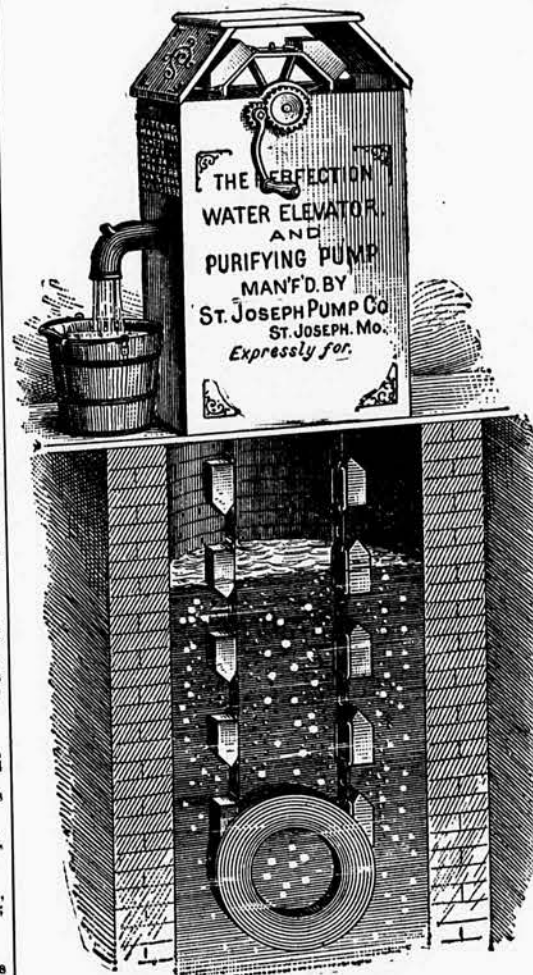
IMPROVE YOUR BUTTER

Signal Tormentor, bull calf, dropped March, 1893. Solid f. b. p. Very handsome. Rich in blood of these noted bulls. Will be sold cheap for such blood. B. C. McQUESTEN.

Care First National Bank, Ottawa, Kansas.

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

CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



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

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

ON EXHIBITION
Column E-B-2, Agricultural Annex,

WORLD'S FAIR

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

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

JOBBERS:

Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.

A. J. Hearwi Hardware Co., Atchison, Kas.

A. F. Shapleigh Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Witte Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Oahill & Collins Manufacturing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Or to the Exclusive Manufacturers,

ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,

E. A. KING,

Sec. & Gen. Man. St. Joseph, Mo.

HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?

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

POWER FROM GASOLINE

DIRECT FROM THE TANK
CHEAPER THAN STEAM.
No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.
BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

Stationary or Portable.
1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,

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Gold-Filled Dueber Hunting Case Watch

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