

# KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1893.  
VOL. XXIX, No. 46.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1891.

SIXTEEN PAGES.  
\$1.00 A YEAR.

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 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.

### HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1897), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

PROSPECT STOCK FARM.—Registered, imported and high-grade Clydesdale stallions and mares for sale cheap. Terms to suit purchaser. Two miles west of Topeka, Sixth street road. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

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VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 8d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 52, Empress Josephine 54, 31½ lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2080, 8th Evelyn 9650, Cheerful Boy 20629, Dewsbury 2118977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. (Mention Kansas Farmer.)

L. A. KNAPP, { SHORT-HORN CATTLE  
Breeder, { and BUFF COCHIN POULTRY  
MAPLE HILL, Kas. { FOR SALE.

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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JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. C. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—M. F. Tatum, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$800 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4698 B, assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

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MAINE'S HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—James M. Maine, Oskaloosa, Jefferson Co., Kas. Selected from the most noted prize-winning strains in the country. Fancy stock of all ages for sale.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has fifty head of registered Poland-China pigs for this season's trade at farmers' prices. Inspection of stock and correspondence desired.

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J. C. CANADAY, Bogard, Carroll Co., Mo. The best of improved Chester White pigs from registered Ohio stock for sale. Boars ready for service, sows in pig. Stock guaranteed. Correspondence solicited.

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BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A che of lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

D. TROTT, Abilene, Kas.—Pedigreed Poland-China and Duroc-Jerseys. Of the best. Cheap.

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CHERRY RIDGE HERD OF POLAND-China and Chester White swine and Merino sheep. Also Bronze turkeys and Light Brahma chickens. Choice stock and reasonable prices. Address J. G. Cassida & sons, Chula, Livingston Co., Mo.

80 CHESTER WHITE, 50 Berkshire hogs, 10 Beagle pups, 20 Shropshire sheep, 100 M. B. turkeys bred from prize-winning males. Write what you want. Stock guaranteed. Prices low. M. E. Charles, Kelton, Pa.

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### POULTRY.

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BERT E. MEYERS, Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langshans, B. Minorcas, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, V. White Guineas. Young stock for sale. Birds score from 93 to 99 by Emery. Mention FARMER.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. R. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

LANGSHANS FOR SALE.—I have several hundred first-class Langshan chicks, and will be able to furnish birds for the fall and winter fairs. In the meantime, I offer to sell the greater part of the present breeding stock at one-half of former prices, as I am overstocked and must make room. I have taken all of the best prizes at Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, Topeka and Emporia, and have exhibited more birds than any competitor and have over fifty score-cards ranging from 90 points to 96, and only six lower than 92, and have the judgment of five experts, viz.: Roberts, Pierce, Hitchcock, Hewes and Emery. If you want a single bird, a pair, trio or breeding pen of the finest Langshans on earth, state what is wanted and write at once for prices. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address V. C. Deamer (successor to D. Q. Diven), Topeka, Kas.

ROSE-LAWN KENNELS and POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC STOCK-WATERER.—Send for full descriptive circular to the manufacturers, Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

M. D. FARLESS, Marysville, Kas., the iron-lung as a stock sale er. Satisfaction guaranteed. Terms reasonable.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—You can buy high quality Shropshires of the highest breeding and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., located on H. & St. Joe and M., K. & T. R. R.

E. L. TREADWAY & SON, Farmeraville, Mo., breeders of registered Percheron horses, Poland-China hogs and Merino sheep. Fifty bucks, 50 ewes and 75 head breeding pigs for sale at lowest prices for first-class stock.

W. D. EPPERSON, VETERINARY SURGEON, formerly of Ottawa, Kas. Professional calls, either city or country, promptly attended. Office at Love & Cook's Livery Stable, 212 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

EUGENE HAYES, 308 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas., Wholesale Commission Merchant and dealer in produce, fruits, vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry. Consignments solicited. I make prompt cash returns. All orders filled promptly.

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

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

**KIRKWOOD'S STEEL WIND ENGINE** \$55  
Will buy the **KIRKWOOD STEEL WIND MILL** and 30 foot Tower  
These are the best in the world. Have been in use since 1882. Thousands have them. References in all States in the Union. Will not blow to pieces, will not rattle. Write for prices. Agents wanted.  
**KIRKWOOD MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Arkansas City, Kansas.

## KNABE PIANOS.

UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability  
BALTIMORE, 22 and 24 East Baltimore Street.  
N. York, 148 Fifth Ave. Washington, 817 Market Space.

FARMERS Wanted—To sell strictly first-class FARMERS Nursery Stock. Salary or commission. Brown Bros., Nurserymen, Chicago, Ill.

**KC BAKING POWDER.**  
25 OZS. FOR 25 C.  
ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.  
F. F. JAGUES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## Agricultural Matters.

### Prepare for Winter.

As it will not be long before the fall rains will begin, followed by sleet and snow, all machinery should be carefully stowed away for the winter. As the Wisconsin *Farmer* says, many and many a binder that last August was new and fresh from the warehouse will stand out all winter in the field where last unhooked from, with no other covering than the broad canopy of heaven. What looks worse than a binder standing out in the middle of a field in the winter? What betokens less thrift on the part of a farmer? We have seen binders standing in the fields in mid-winter with the canvasses still stretched on the rollers. These canvasses should have been taken off at the end of harvest and put carefully away out of the reach of mice, rats, and moths. A wonderful amount of machinery can be packed away in a very small space if it be taken apart adroitly and stored with judgment. An unoccupied nook in the barn, on the tie boards in the roof of the lean-to shed, in the granary, in a dozen different places about a farm's buildings can machinery be stored against the storms of winter. The best wagon may be run in out of the weather and a rack put on an old and cheap one which will haul hay and fodder just as well. The rack need not be taken off and much time and heavy lifting saved. Grease the plows and put them away so that half a day may be saved scouring them in the spring.

Any bits of boards should be picked up, if of value placed in a pile. Pretty soon the snow will cover all such things lying around loose and they will be lost till spring or the first thaw discloses them wet and dirty. Look well to the mangers in the stable and the stanchions in the cow barn. Examine the floors and renew any planks that have become rotten; fix up the hen house, see that it is warm and comfortable and the hens will reward you by laying all winter. If the yards are very muddy, especially about the stable doors, haul some gravel and spread it where needed. This will prove of benefit to yourself and your beasts. Remember that in a few days your stock should all be in winter quarters and you need everything "fixed up" before then. Provide a warm place for the swine. They like a warm, clean nest just as much as any other animal, and more than repay in their growth any extra care taken about their bed or beard. In short, get ready for winter for it is near at hand.

### Chess Comes from Seed.

"I am aware I shall run up against a great many opinions," says a correspondent of the Michigan *Farmer*, "when I say I don't believe wheat turns to chess. But experience and observation have convinced me that wheat will raise wheat if it raises anything at all. I came to the town of Mundy when the country was comparatively new, and everybody was raising chess with their wheat, and they nearly all agreed that chess came from injured wheat. I believed it myself. But about eighteen years ago I began to clean my seed wheat thoroughly, and as a result I began to raise less chess. And for fifteen years I raised an average of about 1,000 bushels of wheat a year, and think I am safe in saying I have not raised a bushel of chess in all that time. Some people say it is because my land is well under-drained; but my wheat winter-kills like other people's does. Last year my wheat fields were as bare as a summer fallow at this time of the year, but I did not raise any chess. My neighbors joining me raised chess—any quantity of it—and when they seed a piece down after wheat the first crop of hay is full of chess. But there is no chess in my hay; there is occasionally

some heads of wheat in the first crop of hay, but no chess. And now I think the sooner the farmers of Michigan learn that their chess comes from seed sown, or from seed in the ground, the better."

### Wheat on Clover Sod.

In Missouri especially there is a great interest taken in the large crops of wheat that seem to follow clover sod or land sown to wheat recently in clover. The largest crops in the State have followed clover, and the subject just now is attracting much attention. There are several reasons why clover sod will make a good crop of wheat. The clover adds to the soil a large amount of nitrogen, which is just what wheat needs, and makes available both potash and phosphoric acid, which are needed to make a large yield of grain. Nitrogen alone, makes large straw, but adds very little to the yield of grain, if potash and phosphoric acid are absent from the soil. There is another good reason for the great value of clover. It is a great loosener of the soil, and greatly improves its mechanical condition. Soils on which clover has been grown are full of fine clover roots, which break up the soil in fine mechani-

cal condition. These decay and allow the rapid rooting of wheat to follow, which a firm, hard-trodden soil does not admit, and also allows air to freely permeate the soil, which is very essential to the growth of all crops. The decay of clover roots does just what tillage does—loosens the soil, and makes it also hold moisture better. It is said that "tillage is manure," and to a certain extent it is; and clover is a good cultivator of the soil. The effect of clover on the soil has been noticed more this year than for several years, because of the great prevalence of drought over a large portion of the Union, and no crop, in its decay, attracts so much moisture to the soil as does clover. As a soil renovator it has no equal.

### Pitting Potatoes.

Where potatoes are to be kept through the winter, and are not wanted for use or market until spring, says an exchange, a well-constructed pit out of doors is the best way to keep them. Cellars are always too warm, and even a temperature of 50° starts the eyes whether the cellar be light or dark. In a dark cellar the potatoes in a bin will be found grown together if not examined frequently. In out-of-door pits, unless the winter is extremely warm, scarcely an eye will have started

### Prefer Our Grain.

European millers are indeed in a hard strait this season. The wheat harvested in Europe is very inferior, in fact, says the *Milling World*, it is unfit to grind singly. It is soft, wrinkled, and mealy in general and particular, and the millers are compelled to "blend" it with sound imported American wheat in order to get it through

existed against the potato in England. It was looked upon as being poisonous and unwholesome. This perhaps is not to be wondered at, as it was commonly eaten raw, the method of cooking it not being known. Gradually its usefulness as a palatable vegetable became known. During the seventeenth century it was quite a rarity in England. A committee of the Royal Society urged in 1652 that all the fellows who possessed land should "plant potatoes and persuade their friends to do the same, in order to alleviate the distress that would accompany a scarcity of food." In 1788 the first field of potatoes was planted in the lowlands of Scotland. Its cultivation in India, Bengal, the Dutch East Indies, China and Australia is of comparative recent origin.

As soon as the people of Ireland knew how to cook the potato it quickly became the one leading vegetable of the land. Its cheapness of cultivation, large yields and nutritive qualities made it become immensely popular, and as it was the chief article of food it ere long obtained its present common name—Irish potato. It is not only of value as a food plant. The Irish were the first to discover that whisky could be made from it. Starch is made from it for the laundry and for the manufacture of farina. The dried pulp from which the starch has been extracted is used for making boxes. From the stem and leaves a narcotic is extracted. In some places cakes and puddings are made from the potato flour.

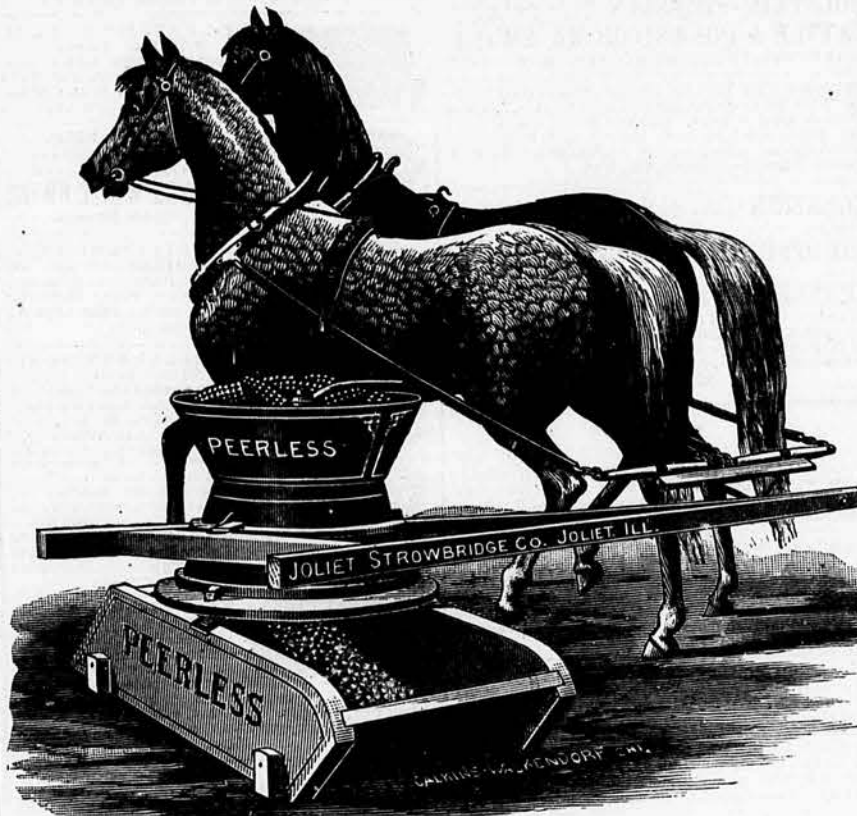
### Peerless Feed Grinder.

The Peerless Feed Grinder, an illustration of which is given on this page, is especially well adapted to general farm grinding, and is said to be one of the strongest and most durable on the market. It has no gearing to wear out and keep in order. Grinds all kinds of grain to the same degree of fineness, and is claimed to be of lighter draft than any other mill. Will grind ear or shelled corn mixed with oats, etc., equally well, is always ready for use, and any one can operate it.

It is generally admitted by farmers and stock-feeders that to get the full benefit of grain it must be ground. The question as to whether the cob is worth grinding is no new one. However, actual experiments have satisfied many of our best, well-informed farmers that the cob ground with the corn makes much better feed than when ground alone. Many claim that shelled corn alone is too strong to feed heavily, as it is apt to cause indigestion; and it is self-evident that to get the most benefit from feed, digestion must be as perfect as possible. When fed alone, meal often passes through the stomach without being re-chewed. Cobs being of a coarse nature forces the animal to re-chew the food, and thus secure good digestion. Professor Gossamer, Agricultural Chemist of Massachusetts, has made a series of experiments to determine the nutritive value of cob, and says: "The composition of cob is similar to the corn stalk, and the relative large per cent. of the soluble constituents places corn cobs equal in point of nutritive value to potatoes and many of our grains, and will compare most favorably with the straw of most of our summer and winter grain." And the result of a chemical analysis made at the Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., by the United States Chemist, of meal ground from cob alone, shows the nutritive value to be 41.42 per cent., and containing the same form of nutritive matter as is found in a large per cent. of our best grains, and nothing whatever of an injurious nature.

The Peerless mill is so simple that any one can operate it, and the manufacturer challenges comparison with any other mill in existence. See advertisement of the Peerless Feed Grinder elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER.

"Listed," as the brokers say, at "100 Doses One Dollar," Hood's Sarsaparilla is always a fair equivalent for the price,



PEERLESS GRINDER.

Manufactured by the Joliet Stroubridge Co., Joliet, Ill.

the processes of grinding. Doubtless it is the necessity of having sound grain to carry through the inferior grain that explains why wheat-grain exports so enormously outrun wheat-flour exports from the United States on this crop. If the European crop were of better quality, so that it could be ground singly, the millers of the United States would come in for a better demand for their flour, but as it is, the Europeans want our grain far more than they want our flour.

### Antiquity of the Irish Potato.

Undoubtedly, says an exchange, the potato was introduced into Europe from the western hemisphere. History has it that Christopher Columbus was the first European who ever tasted a potato. It is doubtful, however, if he ever enjoyed eating our favorite tuber. At all events, the vegetable that he ate at Cuba in 1492 and took home with him to Geneva, says the *Millstone*, was the sweet potato. The first potato grown east of the Atlantic ocean was planted by Claudius in the botanical gardens of Vienna in 1588. As is well known Sir Walter Raleigh found the potato in Virginia, and took specimens back to England. The original home of the popular tuber is Chili. It was brought north by the Spaniards. Of its early history this is about all that is known. For many years a great prejudice



## The Stock Interest.

### WESTERN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS.

From the Secretary of the Missouri Valley Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, but now changed to Western instead of Missouri Valley, we have a brief report of the first annual meeting held at Marshall, Mo., the 28th ult.

M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., the President of the association, delivered the following address:

At your last meeting you took advantage in my absence and elected me your President. I thought at first to decline the honor, preferring to be a private member, but am here to thank you for the fat office.

The name of our association is broad enough, we hope, not only to attract the interest of the breeders of our own great State, but of the States bordering, who have not already an association and whose interests are identical with ours.

The object of this association, as I understand it, is for the advancement of the Holstein-Friesian cattle; also to arrange to hold annual sales and bring the breeders together that they may exchange views on the manner and way of handling, feeding and breeding, to insure best results.

The breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle are a progressive people, as you will note the progress made in the development of this breed since the first importations of any considerable note, which were made by Winthrop H. Chenery, of Belmont, Mass., in 1852-7-9 and 1861. He was the first to establish a purely-bred herd, and the startling milk records made by cows of his herd. Texelaar, 76 pounds 5 ounces in a single day, 744 pounds 10 ounces in ten days. And the rapid growth, great weight: Van Tromp at six years old, 2,720 pounds.

Mr. Chenery has the reputation, not only for creating a widespread interest in this breed, but for giving us a herd book to keep the breed pure. Later on other importations were made, and by judicious management the wonderful milk records of individual cows of 110, 112, and 116, and even 122 in a single day are reported. Some of our breeders not being satisfied with milk alone, turned their attention to developing the breed for butter. The marvelous results attained have surprised the breeders themselves, and to-day the Holstein-Friesian cow has not an equal for butter, cheese and milk.

For beef, if fed to be placed in the market at two years old, I believe they are equal, if not superior, to any of the beef breeds, and we are sure they do not need a wet nurse to raise their young.

We, as breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, ought to be satisfied with the popularity they have won in this country in so short a time; the marvelous growth of interest, the general satisfaction to those who have had experience, their kind dispositions, their adaptation to different climates, as you know they are in every State and Territory, South America, Old Mexico, Germany, Africa, Australia, and several islands of the sea.

As breeders let us never be satisfied, but study to improve and couple out animals so that the results may not only be a success to ourselves, but a credit to the breed.

As an association let us extend to our brother breeders in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska, a hearty welcome to join us and help make the Missouri Valley Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association the best in the land. An association that speaks out plainly not to be *misunderstood*, what we believe, that this breed is nearest to an all-purpose breed, that which is most profitable to the farmer gives the largest return for food consumed of any breed in the world.

This address was ordered printed with the revised by-laws and also furnished the press.

Roll-call being in order, showed all parts of Missouri well represented, except in southeast. Eastern Kansas sent a working delegation from Topeka and Lenexa.

When opportunity was offered, every breeder present asked to be enrolled as a member.

The Secretary, W. F. Whitney, of Marshall, read his report of the meeting at which the preliminary organization was effected.

The Secretary's report was adopted with the exception of that portion which

contained the report of the Committee on Organization. This report was the subject of discussion and amendment and final adoption.

The leading changes made were, first a change of name from the Missouri Valley to the Western, making the name of the association read the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association. The object of this change was to make the association so broad as to include all breeders of this class of cattle in the entire Western country.

After the adoption of the several amendments to the by-laws, the association proceeded to the annual election of officers, which resulted as follows:

President, M. E. Moore; Vice President, J. B. Zinn, Topeka, Kas.; Secretary, W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo.; Treasurer, H. C. Shepherd, Columbia, Mo.

Directors—W. P. Goode, Lenexa, Kas.; J. A. Piersol, Monroe City, Mo.; J. P. Cooper, Savannah, Mo.; H. M. Holderman, Carthage, Mo.; W. C. Vickars, Montrose, Mo.

The time of holding the annual meeting was fixed for the third Wednesday of October. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting in Kansas City, Mo. The subject of the first annual sale was left with the board, which consists of the regular officers and the five directors. A general invitation is extended to every breeder of Holsteins in the entire West to become a member of this association. The Secretary will soon be prepared to furnish the constitution and by-laws to all who may wish to know more of the aims and objects of the association.

### Live Stock on Ranges.

The last census bulletin relates to live stock on ranges. It states that in June, 1890, there were 517,128 horses, 5,433 mules, 14,109 asses, 6,828,182 cattle, 6,676,000 sheep and 17,276 swine on the ranges of the country, with 15,390 men in charge of them.

Colorado, Wyoming and the western border of Kansas and Nebraska are included in what the bulletin terms the third district, to which are credited 36,318 horses, 696,778 cattle and 178,820 sheep. Eastern Colorado is said to have 57,921 cattle and western Colorado 390,760 cattle.

The number of sheep in eastern Colorado is reported at 27,990, with a wool clip of 154,288 pounds, and in western Colorado at 150,830, with a wool clip of 1,055,810 pounds. There are 1,471 men employed in the third district in the range industry.

The bulletin notes the rapidly changing conditions of Colorado as having located the larger proportion of range cattle on the western side of the range, while it is estimated that at least 100,000 cattle were driven from eastern Colorado to Montana in 1890. Sheep, it is said, are rapidly becoming the chief live stock industry of eastern Colorado, which bids fair to become almost exclusively a wool-growing, nutron-producing section.

The bulletin concludes with the statement that while range stock breeding and feeding in this country will probably never again reach its former large proportions in territory and products, the immediate future seems bright for it as a profitable industry on the changed lines and conditions that now prevail.

It is altogether probable, says the *Rocky Mountain News*, that the figures given in the bulletin are grossly understated. Wyoming, whose stock statistics are always kept well in hand, has registered an objection, and demonstrates that the census figures do not even reach the assessment returns. This fact alone is sufficient to convict the figures of the census as incorrect and as not stating the real extent of the industry in the district including Colorado and Wyoming, if in no other.

### Skim-Milk for Cows.

From the result of experiments at the New Hampshire Agricultural Station, Prof. Whitcher ventures the opinion that skim-milk fed to a cow will produce as many pounds butter fat as it will pork fat, if fed to a hog, or veal fat, if fed to a calf. If this be true, the dairy folks of this world should know it, for pork and beef fat at from 3 to 5 cents per pound, against butter fat at 25 cents per pound, is fearful odds.

Practically all the skim-milk of this country is fed to hogs and calves, and if by this method of use only a fifth part is realized of what should be, it is high time we give the cow a chance. If skim-milk

is worth 1½ cents per gallon to feed swine, then to feed the cow it must be worth 7½ cents. Give the cow a trial.

### Overfeeding Hogs.

Many seem to think that a hog cannot be overfed and that it makes no difference if they do leave a lot of feed at one meal, they will come back and eat it up when they are hungry, so there is nothing wasted after all, says a writer in the *Swineherd*. But it is easily possible to go to the other extreme—to feed too little, so as not to secure a steady gain, or to feed too much and so increase the cost as to materially lessen the profits. Feeding too little is a loss, while feeding too much is a waste. A good as well as an economical plan is to feed regularly at stated times and then feed when fattening all they can eat up clean. They will keep healthier and thrive better than is possible by keeping feed before them all the time. It is what the animals digest, not what they eat, that determines the gain in proportion to the amount of feed supplied. Feed left over is, to say the least, distasteful to a hog, while if slop is soaked before feeding it will ferment and get sour to a more or less extent. The hog, whether growing or fattening, should relish his food to derive the most benefit from it. And they will hardly do this if they eat what they want, go away and leave it, and then are obliged to come back and finish it up. This is not economical feeding, and when the margin of the profit is small, as it is this year, the waste in feeding this way will greatly, if not entirely, cut off the possible profit. It is an important item at all times to feed stock well, and fattening stock should have all they will eat clean, and be supplied a good variety, in order to secure as good a growth as possible, but beyond this it is unprofitable to go. Provide good tight troughs for feeding slops and soft feed of every kind, and generally it will pay to provide a tight floor for feeding grain so that it can be kept clean and free from waste. No ration can be made that may by any means be considered applicable under all conditions. Generally the ration must be determined with each lot of hogs on every farm, and the careful breeder should know the amount that should be given with more certainty than any one else. But whether hogs are fed in a close pen or in a good pasture, they should be fed liberally, but without waste.

### Live Stock Husbandry.

The market reports show the merits of the improved breeds; the merits of the scrub is also shown in that he sells for 3 cents, while the high grade or full-blood steer sells for 6 cents. Still some men raise scrub cattle and mules because they are hardy and do not require the attention of good stock, no matter if they do not sell for much money.—*Western Agriculturist*.

There is no good reason why one hundred healthy Merino ewes should not bring one hundred healthy lambs every year, says the *New Mexico Stock Grower*. But no such result can be depended on in cases where the ewes are forced to suckle their lambs up to a few days before the time of breeding them again. The flock-master who has not yet learned that his breeding ewes need several weeks rest from the exhaustive effects of nourishing their lambs before being bred again, has yet to learn a very important fact in the business of sheep husbandry.

It is well known that the water of wells near a barnyard is apt to become polluted, even though fed by deep springs. In time the soil becomes so saturated that it ceases to be a filter, and then becomes a source of impurity. In view of this an exchange suggests a barn cistern with the whole water from the roof conveyed to it is more likely to furnish pure water than that from a near-by well. The water from rains and melting snows, if all saved, from a barn roof, will usually give an abundant supply for all the stock that a majority of farmers keep. The cistern should have a filter to strain all the water taken from it, and after threshing in the fall, the roof should be cleaned and the eave troughs diverted so as to turn the water of the first shower on the ground rather than in the cistern.

To overcome the marks of age, all who have gray beards should use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers, the best and cleanest dye made for coloring brown or black.

### A JUDGE GIVING TESTIMONY.

#### An Important Case Summed Up As Follows.

Chronic Catarrh—Twenty Years—Settled on Lungs—Could Get No Relief—Permanent Cure at Last.

NEW VIENNA, CLINTON CO., O.

Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co.—Gents: I take pleasure in testifying to your medicines. I have used about one bottle and a half, and can say I am a new man. Have had the catarrh about twenty years. Before I knew what it was it had settled on my lungs and breast, but can now say I am well. Was in the army; could get no medicine that would relieve me.

Yours truly,

W. D. WILLIAMS,

Probate Judge of Clinton County.

While it is a fact that Pe-ru-na can be relied on to cure chronic catarrh in all stages and varieties, yet it is not often that it will so quickly cure a case of long standing as the above. Hence it is that so many patients fail to find a cure because of their unwillingness to continue treatment long enough. Many people who have had chronic catarrh for five, ten, and even fifteen years, will follow treatment for a few weeks, and then, because they are not cured, give up in despair and try something else. These patients never follow any one treatment long enough to test its merits, and consequently never find a cure. It is a well-known law of disease that the longer it has run the more tenaciously it becomes fastened to its victim.

The difficulty with which catarrh is cured has led to the invention of a host of remedies which produce temporary relief only. The unthinking masses expect to find some remedy which will cure them in a few days, and to take advantage of this false hope many compounds which have instant but transient effect have been devised. The people try these catarrh cures one after another, but disappointment is the invariable result, until very many sincerely believe that no cure is possible.

CATARRH IS A SYSTEMIC DISEASE, and therefore requires persistent internal treatment, sometimes for many months, before a permanent cure is effected. The mucous lining of the cavities of the head, throat, lungs, etc., are made up of a network of minute blood vessels called capillaries. The capillaries are very small elastic tubes, which, in all cases of chronic catarrh, are congested or bulged out with blood so long that the elasticity of the tubes are entirely destroyed. The nerves which supply these capillaries with vitality are called the "vasa-motor" nerves. Any medicine to reach the real difficulty and exert the slightest curative action in any case of catarrh must operate directly on the vasa-motor system of nerves. As soon as these nerves become strengthened and stimulated by the action of a proper remedy they restore to the capillary vessels of the various mucous membranes of the body their normal elasticity. Then, and only then, will the catarrh be permanently cured. Thus it will be seen that catarrh is not a blood disease, as many suppose, but rather a disease of the mucous blood vessels. This explains why it is that so many excellent blood medicines utterly fail to cure catarrh.

Colds, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throats and pleurisy are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is accompanied by full directions for use, and is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already keep it.

A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by The Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal.

T. E. BOWMAN & CO.,

Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

A limited number of copies of "Peffer's Tariff Manual" are still on hand, which will be mailed postpaid to any address for only 15 cents.



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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

### SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the *KANSAS FARMER* and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

### ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BIDDLE.

To the Members of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas:

In assuming the duties of the position to which you have called me, I deem it my first duty to express my profound appreciation of the confidence expressed by you in thus bestowing such distinguished honors upon me; and hereby renew my declaration made to our State Council—"That this confidence shall be held sacred as life itself," and solemnly promise you that so far as my judgment shall dictate, your interests shall be sacredly guarded and promoted.

I also gladly avail myself of this opportunity to congratulate you (and myself also) on our good fortune in securing as counselors for your Chief Executive, such noble brothers and sisters, of such excellent ability and fitness for their several positions, whose earnest, honest, self-sacrificing devotion to the cause of humanity, and whose years of honest service and efficient labor in our order since its earliest history in our State; whose uprightness of life and moral character places each entirely above reproach, and commands for them the confidence and respect of our entire membership, as also that of all lovers of good morals, who feel an interest in the upbuilding of the principles of truth and justice. With such officers in charge, the safety of all our interests is insured for the ensuing year.

I desire to impress upon the minds of the entire brotherhood that this is intended to be a year of special effort in the line of education upon the several lines of interest to our people; and not to ours only, but all the industrial classes.

Taking up this work, we will depend largely upon our lecture system as provided for at our State meeting at Salina, which is under the supervision and control of the State President; for the further establishing of our Congressional district organizations, with such changes as will be found necessary from practical experience. I feel that it is very important that this be properly understood; therefore I herein give a short outline of the plan agreed upon, which we believe, if understood, will commend itself to every member of our order, and to which I sincerely hope unanimous support will be given.

### PLAN.

The State Lecture Board will consist of the State and Assistant State Lecturers, with the several District Lecturers. These

will be called together and will thoroughly consider such questions, or topics, as shall be agreed upon: then these will be taken up in our several district meetings, composed of the District and County Lecturers of the district, where similar proceedings will be instituted with the assistance of the State or Assistant Lecturer; and so on down to county meetings, there instituting the same proceedings with the District Lecturer in charge.

It affords me satisfaction to say to you, my brothers and sisters, that in Brother Scott and Sister McCormick you have very able and efficient Lecturers, who will prove to the satisfaction of all their eminent fitness for their high calling.

Therefore, I bespeak for them a full attendance upon the meetings wherever they are announced to speak and a cordial reception at every point; but remember that, inasmuch as this is to be a year of education, that but little time can be given to public meetings for the present, as our Lecturers will require all the time that can be given them at the county meetings, for it will require at least two addresses of from one and one-half to two hours each.

Brothers, permit me to urge upon you that you give attention as never before to the study of business interests and advantages, to be had by and through co-operation. I unhesitatingly declare, as I have many times before, that if we, as farmers, only knew the power we possess and how to utilize that power, the benefits that would be derived thereby are beyond the comprehension of a single mind; and that, too, without injury to any legitimate institution, profession, or industry. To acquire this knowledge is the work before us; and to assist in accomplishing this work will be the policy of your present administration.

I feel it a duty incumbent upon me as your Chief Executive to most seriously impress upon your minds, my brethren, the fact that the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union is purely and absolutely an industrial organization, whose objects and purposes are distinctly and unequivocally set forth in our declaration of purposes, and that strict adherence to these is insisted upon by the present administration.

Space forbids my placing before you in this address more than a brief account of the splendid achievements of our business institutions and fraternal work. Suffice it to say, that in our line of farm insurance alone, enough was saved to the patrons of this single institution last year to more than three times pay the expenses of the State Alliance for the entire year, and through the purchase of one single article nearly \$300,000 was saved to the farmers of Kansas. This only represents a part of the benefits derived through this channel by co-operation, to say nothing about local savings.

Then above either of these, as a benefit-bestowing provision, is our life plan of mutual insurance. Its conditions of membership give us advantage over all others in the cost of securing and maintaining policies. Brothers and sisters, as your President, having an earnest and abiding concern for the good of all, let me urge each of you to give this matter your earnest, unprejudiced consideration, for in this department we have made provisions for carrying out the grandest and noblest purposes of our order, viz.: "Caring for the widows and orphans, and developing the principle of the universal brotherhood of man," the divine injunction of "Bear ye one another's burdens" and so fulfill the law of Christ.

In conclusion, let me assure you that we are entering upon the year's labor full of hope and confidence, notwithstanding our consciousness of the immensity of the task before us; and were it not for the unmistakable evidence of universal harmony and unanimity of sentiment, the united support of the grand, noble and efficient counselors around me, who are tried and true; and were it not for the righteousness of our cause, the abiding faith in Him whose servants we are, who has said: "If any man lack wisdom let him ask of God, who giveth to all liberally;" and for the confidence we have in the lasting devotion of the membership of our order to the eternal principles of righteousness, truth and justice, and their fidelity to our cause, I certainly would falter before the task. But having an abiding faith in these, we enter upon our duties full of hope and confidence for the ensuing year.

Sincerely and fraternally,  
 W. H. BIDDLE,  
 President F. A. & I. U. of Kansas.

## The Stable Shelf

ought to have on it a bottle of Phenol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

If not at your druggist's, send or circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

### THE NATIONAL COUNCIL.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—Indianapolis is preparing to receive the farmers in great style, and it is proposed to make all who come enjoy themselves. Arrangements have been made for the accommodation of 2,500 delegates, but if more than that are in attendance, they will be taken care of. It is estimated that on no day during the session of the council will there be less than 15,000 alliance brethren in the city, and as the General Assembly of the F. M. B. A., the order of Scottish Rite of the Masonic fraternity, and the semi-annual meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F., all will meet here at the same time, Indianapolis will have ample opportunity to display her hospitality.

Committees from the Board of Trade and the Commercial club have been hard at work providing for the entertainment of the visitors, and though nothing definite has been decided as yet, rest assured that there is a treat in store for the visiting delegates.

It was expected that considerable difficulty would be experienced in securing reduced rates for the occasion, but the local traffic associations have responded very satisfactorily. However, the greater part of the country south and west, is not included by them, and something must be done to secure rates for that territory. Several prominent Alliance leaders are of the opinion that associations South do not intend to give reduced rates, and that the course was adopted at the suggestion of moneyed politicians. However that may be, it is advised that all delegates, not securing reduced rates, obtain receipts for their tickets, as something may be done by the associations at a later date.

The sessions of the National Council will be held in Tomlinson hall, a large audience room having a seating capacity of 4,000. The place will serve its purpose most excellently, though the objection has been raised that it cannot be closely guarded. The F. M. B. A. General Assembly will use the criminal court room at the court house for its meetings.

One of the funny things in connection with the occasion is the howl being raised by the old party press, because the People's Party National committee meets here on the opening day of the council. "It's a scheme to capture Alliance votes," they say, but the scheme won't trouble the Alliance particularly, and the only interest the old parties can possibly have in the case is the votes that they must lose eventually anyway.

Delegations from South Dakota, California, and other States, have engaged rooms in advance and every indication is that the council will be largely attended, enthusiastic and profitable.

ELWOOD S. PEPPER.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 13, 1891.

### Money Only Represents Value.

Attorney General Akerman, in speaking of the legal tender act, said: "We repeat, money is not a substance, but an impression of legal authority—a printed legal decree."

"The theory of the intrinsic value of money has been abandoned by the best writers and speakers."—*Encyclopedia Britannica*.

"Metallic money, while acting as coin, is identical with paper money, in respect to being destitute of intrinsic value."—*North British Review*.

"An article is determined to be money by reason of the performance by it of certain functions, without regard to its form or substance."—*Appleton's American Encyclopedia*.

"Metallic money whilst acting as money, is identical with paper money in respect to being destitute of value. Coin, so long as it circulates for the purpose of buying

and selling, loses its intrinsic value. As commodities, gold and silver are capital, but as money they are mere representatives of value."—*Charles Moran, of France, in his work on money.*

### Will It?

The Oregon *Alliance Herald* takes up the assertion of a prominent loan agent that one good crop with fair prices will destroy the industrial agitation, and asks the following questions:

We would like to ask if one good crop with fair prices will destroy railroad extortion?

Will it equalize the burdens of taxation? Stop usury extortion? Do away with child labor? Give work to the millions of idle men in the country at remunerative wages? Give the millions of female employees living wages? Destroy speculation in land, the heritage of God's children? Destroy speculation in the food products of the world? Prevent the lockout of honest working people, thereby forcing up prices by limiting the output? Supply school facilities to the millions of children now crowded out? Destroy the jobbery that now exists in every branch of the public service, wringing millions out of the people to satisfy the greed of a lot of slick schemers? Secure an equal and exact administration of justice to all people alike? Shorten the hours of toil?

Will it correct all or any of the damnable ills that have grown out of the past political administrations of this country?

### Meeting of State Central Committee.

The members of the State Central committee of the People's party of Kansas are hereby requested to meet at the Dutton house, in Topeka, at 1 o'clock p. m., on Tuesday, the 24th day of November, 1891, for the purpose of consultation, and to take such action as may be determined upon with reference to the interest of the People's party in the election of 1892.

Chairmen of county committees and advocates and friends of our cause are requested to be present and participate in the deliberations of the State committee.

LEVI DUMBAULD, Chairman.

W. D. VINCENT, Secretary.

### Shawnee County Alliance.

The programme for the next meeting of the Shawnee County Alliance, Friday, December 4, will be general discussion upon "National Co-operation" and "The Sub-Alliance and How to Strengthen It." H. W. Sandusky, of the State Exchange, will lead the discussion on "National Co-operation." All Alliance people of the county are urgently requested to attend.

The story entitled "A Kansas Farm," written by Mrs. Fannie McCormick, has gone to the publishers and will shortly appear in book form. It is a description of farm life in western Kansas.

Elwood S. Pepper, city editor of the *Non-conformist*, will send us a special report of the National Council of the Alliance. All reform papers desiring his services should address him at once. 62 Cyclorama Place, Indianapolis, Indiana.

W. F. Rightmire, having returned from Ohio, is now attending to his law practice. Parties having important cases in the different courts of the State wishing to employ a competent attorney will do well to correspond with Mr. Rightmire, of Topeka, Kas.

The Illinois State Assembly of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, representing a membership of about 12,000, and organizations in forty-one counties, have decided to put a paid organizer in each Congressional district of the State and make a gigantic effort to swell the membership to 100,000.



## Gossip About Stock.

Horses, like other animals, should have a change of food occasionally.

To teach it to walk as fast as possible should be the effort of every owner of a colt.

In addition to good shelter, it will greatly add to the comfort of stock if provided with comfortable bedding at night.

Wheat middling is recommended very highly as a good feed for sows, to induce them to give plenty of milk while suckling their pigs.

From the Silver City (N. M.) *Sentinel* we learn that the G. O. S. Cattle Company of that Territory recently shipped 325 head of cattle to Minneapolis, Kansas, for feeding.

An exchange gives wholesome advice by saying: Sell the horse you don't need if you can get a reasonable price for him before winter. It does not pay to keep surplus horses unless they are growing into money.

Many horsemen will not permit the smith to rasp the nails where clinched, as their firm hold is thereby weakened. It is claimed that excessive rasping deprives the foot of the external unctious structure which renders the unrasped foot so tough and free from sand cracks.

The *Field and Farm*, of Colorado, says: Dr. A. J. Best, of Centralia, Kas., has purchased from Col. Deane, of Frankfort, the fine mare Spiteful Girl, by Star Hambletonian 1534, dam by Orr's Flying Cloud; second dam thoroughbred, together with filly foal at foot by Royal Almont 1497.

An experienced stock-breeder says that a well-trained collie dog is worth as much as a man on a farm in the care of sheep and cattle. The smooth-haired collie is considered best for sheep; the rough-haired is valued most highly by cattle-growers, though either will take care of both cows and sheep.

A single cow in cold weather will be more profitable if fed generously than two cows fed stingily; and if both housed and fed well, it will pay better than a half dozen fed and housed poorly. One-half the ration given in winter is often necessary to supply animal heat. Avoid this waste by having warm quarters.

The *Texas Stockman and Farmer* truly says that the science of feeding is better understood now than it was five years ago, but there is still room for considerable improvement. Ten head of young cattle well fed and kept comfortable during the winter will bring a better return than twenty left to shift for themselves. However, it should be remembered that if the fattening steer is induced to eat too generously of his ration by means of condimental preparations, indigestion will ensue, and the very end sought—perfect fattening—will be frustrated by the disposition of the steer to avoid feed. He will then lose from ten days to a month in regaining the condition he acquired at the time he became indisposed.

See that your stock has comfortable winter quarters. If you can do no better, provide them with warm sheds made of hay or straw. This reminds us that we have often thought it would be an excellent plan to utilize straw and spoiled hay by baling it, for the purpose of building warm, comfortable shelter for stock. It will be readily seen that very strong walls can be made of such solid bales by breaking joints similar to that in building brick or stone walls. A large, strong, warm building could be constructed in this way, and covered with hay. Of course the danger of fire is the most serious objection to a shelter of this kind; but then it certainly would not be as perilous as if constructed of the loose, unbaled material, and not much more so than a dry frame building. Of course we only suggest such shelter as a temporary substitute where farmers cannot afford to put up buildings of more substantial material. All stock should, and to be profitable, must be comfortably sheltered in some way.

H. S. Miller, of Johnson county, is the owner of a most remarkable colt, that has been the topic of conversation among horsemen for some days. The best judges say they never saw or heard tell of a colt of the size and age of this one that could show anywhere near such speed at the trot or any other gait as this one can. Either loose in the pasture or to lead, it will trot so fast that the dam has to go on a sharp run to keep along with her baby trotter. Experienced horsemen say the

colt shows better than a four-minute gait already. This colt is four months and twenty-six days old, stands forty-eight inches high, and weighs three hundred and twenty pounds, though it looks poor and bad, having been sick in July and August, which sickness nearly proved fatal. The colt was foaled June 4, 1891, was sired by Townley's "Elector," 2:37½, while the dam is Mr. Miller's old buggy mare, "Daisy Miller," by "Crown Chief," a grandson of old "Mambrino Chief," a horse now in charge of Senator Stanford's stables in California.

While sheep like to browse on young weeds, shrubs and briars, they cannot thrive on these alone. In order to be in the most thrifty condition, they should have clean food, clear water, and plenty of salt where they can help themselves. If all those who have made money with sheep were to give the reasons for their success, they would unhesitatingly say that the chief factor was the care they gave their stock.

The *London Live Stock Journal* says: In no variety of farm live stock has there in recent years been greater improvement than in black-faced sheep. Through careful selection in breeding and better management they have been vastly improved in all respects—increased in size and weight of frame, improved in quality, character, fleece and rate of maturing. A correspondent writes that he was greatly impressed with these facts the other day, when he had the pleasure of a hurried visit to Glenbuck, where are to be seen the finest specimens of hardy black-faces that ever existed. For a considerable time the Glenbuck black-faces have stood at the very top of the tree, and it is doubtful if ever the flock has been in a better condition than at the present moment. What splendid frames, and what wealth of flesh and fleece! We saw some rams which when little more than a year old weighed over 150 pounds, and yet were only in good breeding condition. The clip of wool has exceeded seven pounds a head on an average, and this year the prospect of the yield of wool is very satisfactory.

The combination of ingredients found in Ayer's Pills renders them tonic and curative as well as cathartic. For this reason they are the best medicine for people of costive habits, as they restore the natural action of the bowels, without debilitating.

Says the *Atchison Champion*: The highest pay the Union soldier—a private—ever received was \$13 per month, and this was paid him in greenbacks, a flat currency, whose gold value was never more than 50 cents on the dollar during the war. When was this made up to him?

## Grasslands.

Mr. M. L. Hare, of Indianapolis, owner of above farm, writes: "I have tried all different remedies advertised for removing Curbs, Splints and Bunches. I feel safe in saying Quinn's Ointment is by far the best I ever used." Send 25 cents for trial box, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Farmers, Farmers' Alliances, and other rural organizations will be provided for in a special building at the World's Fair. It is intended that the farmers shall have nothing of which to complain in regard to their reception and treatment by the World's Fair management. They will be afforded quarters in the Live Stock Assembly hall, plans for which have just been completed. The building will stand south of the colonnade connecting the Agricultural and Machinery buildings, in the south end of the park. On the first floor will be the office-room for cattle and horse associations, dog and pet stock associations, and all remaining live stock organizations. On the second floor will be an assembly hall 172 feet long and seventy-four feet wide. Here the farmers will be given a chance to hold meetings. Special rooms are provided for the Farmers' Alliance, the National Grange and similar associations. The entire structure has been so planned as to give the farmers and live stock men generally all they could ask in the way of accommodations at the World's Fair. The building will, in form, resemble the letter T, one portion being 500 feet long, and the other 200 feet.

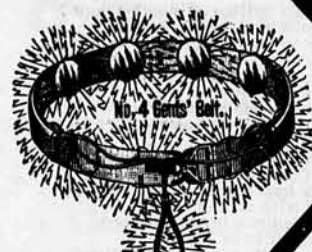
The next annual meeting of the Washington State Farmers' Alliance will be held at Dayton, Columbia county, Washington, on Wednesday, November 18, at 11 o'clock, a. m.

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CURES:

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Of over 200 pages in English or German, written by a Physician of over forty years experience and which contains besides over 200 bona fide testimonials, full information concerning electricity as imparted by the use of Dr. Owen's Electric Belt. Sent upon receipt of 6 cts. postage. Address

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Mention this paper.

The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

## Broomcorn.

Hagey Bros., of St. Louis, the broomcorn commission firm of the world, makes the following report: "Receipts light; market crazy, wild. Shipper will reap a harvest by forwarding at once, as prices will go lower after present excitement subsides. Draw \$50 per ton on green, straight brush. Nothing on damaged or crooked." From the *St. Louis Republic* of November 12 we quote the following:

MANUFACTURERS PUT UP THE PRICE FIFTY CENTS ALL AROUND.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., November 11.—The broom manufacturers of the Mohawk valley attended a meeting of broom manufacturers in Chicago yesterday. Several States were represented at the meeting. The manufacturers resolved to advance the price of all kinds of brooms 50 cents in consequence of corn having advanced from \$80 to \$125 a ton and the crop being short. The manufacturers say that there is not enough corn to last until next season's crop, and that means higher prices yet.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

**We Don't Care** to increase our subscription list among people who will take a paper merely because it is cheap. It is the bright, wide-awake farmer with an intelligent family that we want to reach. We have something of interest to each member of the family.

**One Cent** for a postal card will bring a sample copy. Every copy is a fair sample—24 pages each week. The price is low enough. Single subscriptions, \$1.50 per year. In clubs of five, \$1. A free copy with a club of ten.

**\$4,000** cold cash to club-raisers between now and April 15, 1892. From \$5 to \$520 each to those who can work for us in their own neighborhoods. Send for particulars.

The National Stockman and Farmer, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**SEND FIFTY CENTS** For the **Farmers' Review**, Chicago, Ill., Each week until **July 1st, 1892**, The recognized Authority on Agricultural and Live Stock Matters, Full Crop and Market Reports. Or \$1.25 to January 1st, 1893.

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Including Sample Books, Novelties, Pictures, Magazines, Letters, Papers, etc., each with YOUR address boldly printed on wrappers, you'll receive more choice reading and heaviest mail of any one at your town; also insert your address for 12 mos. in our GUARANTEED Directory that goes whirling daily to Mrs. and Pub's all over the world; also 500 gummed labels in 2 columns, with YOUR address boldly printed on each. The entire lot postpaid to YOU for only 25 cts. If you send YOUR PERMANENT address to-day, GUMMED ADDRESS CO., No. 28691, Phila., Pa.

**5000 HANDSOME PRESENTS FREE** We Have Decided to Give Away Glen Photographic Cameras and Complete Chemical Outfits ABSOLUTELY FREE

If you wish to secure one of these PHOTOGRAPHIC OUTFITS FREE, cut out this advertisement, and return it to us with 10 cents in silver and we will send you a package containing all of the following—1 copy of Quiller's Travels, a standard juvenile book, 1 Game of Authors, 48 cards, 1 Set of Dominoes, 1 Chess and Checker Board with men, 1 Myrtle Age Tablet, Fox and Geese and Nine Men, Morris Boards with Men, 50 Choice Conundrums, 275 Autograph Album Selections, 11 Parlor Games, 15 Magical Experiments, Game of Fortune, Morse Telegraph Alphabet and 10 other Games.

This is a bone-fide offer by a thoroughly reliable firm to the subscribers of this paper. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Show this to your friends. Address, Glen Camera Co., 204 Broadway, N. Y.



## 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.

### Our Home.

Beloved! when we pass away  
From this familiar spot,  
I wonder who will come and stay  
In the deserted cot.  
Beneath these elm trees who will stand  
And think that home is sweet,  
When we have gone into that land  
Where parted households meet?

Oh! who will walk beside the stream,  
Or sit beneath the pine,  
To dream again life's little dream,  
When 'tis not yours nor mine?  
Will some one fell my favorite tree,  
Pull down the mossy wall,  
The things so dear to you and me  
Will they destroy them all?

Whose name will be on yonder door?  
Whose pictures deck the walls?  
Whose feet press roughly on the floor  
Where your dear footstep falls?  
And when the years to centuries swing,  
Till all we love are dead,  
Will any echo backward bring  
The words that we have said?

I hope the brook down there will miss  
An old familiar tune,  
When in a happier mood than this  
We talk with all our own  
For oh! this little home is sweet,  
Each corner is so dear,  
Can heaven without it be complete?  
I would that heaven were here.

I almost think that from the skies  
If I this home can see,  
I shall watch those with envious eyes  
Who live here after me.  
"Hush! hush! we shall not care," you say;  
Dear heart! it may be true;  
We shall not then, but oh, to-day  
My life is here, with you.

—Julia H. May.

### Limitations.

"If youth could know!  
How many needless fears were stilled!"  
We tell our hearts with trembling lips.  
"Twere then less sad that May-time slips  
Away, and leaves dreams unfulfilled,  
If youth could know!"

"Could age forget!"  
Again we cry with tear-dimmed eyes,  
"Our lips would wear less sad a smile  
For hopes that we have held erstwhile;  
Earth still would seem like Paradise,  
Could age forget!"

If youth could know!  
'Tis pitiful to grope through light!  
And yet—and yet if youth had known,  
Mayhap the heart had turned to stone.  
'Twere hard to read life's book aright,  
If youth could know.

Could age forget!  
'Tis pitiful too late to learn!  
And yet—and yet if age forgot,  
There were sweet thoughts remembered  
not.

To hardness sympathy might turn,  
Could age forget.

"If youth could know!  
Could age forget!"  
We cry; but would we have it so?  
Were fewer eyes with lashes wet?  
We hug our limitations yet,  
While crying, as life's moments go,  
"Could age forget!"  
If youth could know!"

### SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The readers of this department will be interested to learn about the meeting of the Social Science Club, which occurred at Hutchinson, November 5 and 6. It has never assembled so far west before, and as the members are mostly from eastern Kansas and western Missouri, the attendance was not quite so large as usual; but they were interesting meetings, and those who were absent are the losers. It is hardly necessary to explain that this is a woman's club, and numbers nearly 500 of earnest, progressive women, who meet twice a year to discuss questions that come under the heads of art, philanthropy and reform, domestic economy, archaeology, natural science, sanitary science, education, history and civil government, and literature.

The meetings began Thursday evening, November 5, and were opened by an address of welcome by Mrs. Hart, of Hutchinson, and responded to by Mrs. Coates, of Kansas City, after which Mrs. Winans, of Junction City, read the paper prepared by Mrs. James Humphrey on "Industrial Education." The writer showed conclusively the necessity of educating all the senses, and showed, also, that it was not done in any of the branches of study taught in the schools and colleges. It was afterwards discussed freely by Mesdames Parsons, Ford, Ady and Kedzie, and the conclusion reached was that as a rule industrial education in the schools and colleges is not a success.

Early Friday morning carriages were at the hotel door and conveyed the ladies to the largest of the Hutchinson salt works, where they were shown how water was

pumped down 700 feet, fresh, and comes up salty, and is carried by pipes into great evaporating pans from which are hauled out immense quantities of salt. Each one was presented a sample package of fine, pure table salt. We were then taken to the Baptist church, and after the business meeting listened again to interesting papers. Miss Gertrude Crotty, of Lawrence, read a well-prepared paper on "Hygiene for Public Schools." She maintained that though the public schools are responsible to a great extent for the health of the rising generation, the parents and guardians are to blame for much that is laid to the charge of the teachers. "Knowledge Under Difficulties," by Mrs. Pierce, of Junction City, was highly appreciated by every woman present. "Hidden Dangers in Food," by Miss Maude Sayers, of Ottawa, pointed out the many ways by which poisons may be carried into the human system in the food in the form of bacteria. It was enlarged upon by Mrs. Kedzie, of the State Agricultural college. The paper prepared by Miss Huntington, of Hays City, was highly appreciated by the audience.

The lunch to which the ladies were invited in the lecture room of the church displayed the hospitality and culinary skill of the Hutchinson ladies, and was enjoyed by the partakers.

The afternoon session was begun by the reading of a paper by Mrs. Todd, of Wichita, entitled "Buried Cities of Central America," which displayed much thought and careful reading. Mrs. Ford, of Kansas City, read her excellent paper on "The French Schools of Art." Mrs. Hopkins, of Leavenworth, not being present, Mrs. Ady read her paper, "The Oldest Kingdom in the World." The writer dwelt at length upon the charms and allurements of Monte Carlo in a most vivid manner. It was followed by a short article by Mrs. Winne, of Newton, who portrayed the smallest kingdom in the world—where woman reigns supreme—"The Home." "The Old English Ballad," by Mrs. Eugene Ware, and "The Modern English Ballad," by Mrs. Fletcher, were excellent and greatly enjoyed by all present.

The next meeting will be held in May at Fort Scott. R. C.

### The Largest Passenger Elevators in the World.

The largest elevators for carrying passengers in the world have just been completed on the banks of the Hudson, near Weehawken. The high table-land in New Jersey, opposite New York city, and between the Hudson river and the Hackensack, has up to this time not been used as generally for purposes of pleasure and residence as it should have been. This elevated plain, known as the Palisades, is at its beginning some one hundred and fifty feet above high tide, and is over a mile wide at the same point. It stretches north for many miles up the Hudson river, and naturally rises in elevation as it proceeds. This high land has been accessible only by steep grades for wagon roads, and by means of stairways which climbed laboriously up the steep cliff. The Hudson County Railway Company, which operates the elevated road at Hoboken and controls many of the street-car lines in that neighborhood, has of late years been extending these lines, and increasing the facilities for getting on top of the Palisades, and from one part of this high plateau to another. The most recent addition to the plant of this company has been the building of huge elevators at Weehawken, where the ferry-boats from Forty-second street and Jay street, New York city, discharge their passengers, and where also the West Shore railway starts north and west to Albany and Buffalo. These elevators are the largest ever constructed for passengers, and in planning them the engineers have adopted new devices to secure their safety against accidents. From the elevators, which rise just from the water's edge, there is an immense viaduct or elevated railroad which runs some eight hundred feet back to the hill, where connections will be made with the various steam and horse cars which will run in one direction and another. —Harper's Weekly.

Both air and water abound in microbes, or germs of disease, ready to infect the debilitated system. To impart that strength and vigor necessary to resist the effect of these pernicious atoms, no tonic blood-purifier equals Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

### A Rare Chance for Lectures.

The University of Kansas publishes its prospectus of University Extension courses of lectures for the academic year 1891-92. There are nineteen courses of these lectures, which are offered by the University to communities desiring them.

The lectures are prepared with a view to continuous study of a given subject and for solid instruction rather than entertainment alone. They include readings, conferences and examinations, and are open to all persons who form themselves into a class. At the close of every course an examination will be given to the members of the class who may desire it.

Not more than one lecture per week will be given in any one of the following courses.

Literary and scientific clubs and associations and reading circles desiring to avail themselves of University Extension lectures ought to form a local association and organize a class, fixing the tuition at a rate sufficient to cover expenses.

All correspondence should be addressed to Chancellor F. H. Snow, Lawrence, Kas.

### A Useful Household Article.

The Enterprise Meat Chopper, advertised in this paper, is especially adapted to family use, and is not excelled for chopping sausage and mince-meat, lobster, Hamburg steak for dyspeptics, codfish, suet, hog's-head cheese, tripe, scrap meat for poultry, corn for fritters, scrapple, stale bread for bread-crumbs, peppers, horseradish, cocoanut, vanilla beans, cabbage, etc. It is indispensable, too, in making beef-tea for invalids, pulverizing crackers, mashing potatoes, preparing chicken salad, chicken croquettes and hash; and the appreciative and economical housewife will find so many points of merit in this labor and time-saving article as to find time to wonder how she ever got along without it.

It is made in the best manner, being covered with a coating of pure tin (considered much superior to galvanizing or japanning), and the ease with which it may be taken apart and cleaned is another one of its good points.

For fuller information we would advise our readers to send to the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Third and Dauphin streets, Philadelphia, for one of their illustrated catalogues, which are cheerfully furnished upon application.

### Some Uses for Lemons.

After paring the lemon very thin (as the white part is bitter) and extracting the juice, there are many ways for using the "remains." Have you a tin, copper or brass sauce-pan? Do not waste your time and muscle scouring it. Fill with cold water, drop in some of that discarded pulp, set it on the back of the stove, and let it boil about ten or fifteen minutes; then wash, and it will be as bright as new. If any spots remain, take some of the lemon, dip it in salt, and rub thoroughly; all stains will disappear as if by magic. Copper boilers can be cleaned by rubbing with the lemon and salt, in less time than by the old process, and one is less liable to be poisoned. For those long, dark scratches which reveal that some one has tried to light a match by drawing it across the paint, take half a lemon and rub briskly, then wash off with a cloth moistened in water, then dipped in whiting. Rub well with this cloth, and in nine cases out of ten the mark will vanish. These marks defy soap and water. Of course, sometimes they are burned in so deeply that they cannot be erased. The pulp of lemon rubbed on the hands will remove all stains. Drop a few drops of lemon juice on a rust spot, sprinkle with salt and lay in the sun. The rust will disappear.

### Sleep in Sickness.

Concerning sleep, in connection with sickness, there is a good deal of heresy regarding the matter, among otherwise well-informed people. "Don't let her sleep too long!" "Be sure to wake him when it is time to give the medicine; it will be a great deal better for him not to sleep too long at one time!" How often we have heard these words, or words to that effect, when in fact, in nine cases out of ten, and very likely in ninety-nine out of the hundred, they were the exact opposite of the truth. Gentle, restful sleep is better than any medicine; and how often, even how almost invariably, does the "change for the better" for which anxious friends are



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is today the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

waiting so prayerfully, come during sleep—making its first manifestation when the patient awakes with brightened eye, stronger voice, a faint tinge of returning health mantling the features, in place of the wan hue of threatening death! In the words of Sancho Panza, we may well say, "Blessed be the man who invented sleep!" There are, of course, critical situations in which a troubled, imperfect sleep may properly be broken to administer medicines; but in these later days physicians, quite generally, give the caution that in case of restless sleep the patient is not to be awakened for the administering of medicines.—Good Housekeeping.

### Deafness Can't be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

**BEECHAM'S PILLS**

**PAINLESS--EFFECTUAL.**

Human health can only be maintained when the rules of life are strictly obeyed. Man's system is like a town; to be healthy it must be well drained. This drainage is frequently interfered with by careless habits, and when it becomes clogged, illness is the result.

Beecham's Pills have been in popular use in Europe for fifty years and are especially adapted in a safe, gentle manner, to keep human drainage in perfect order.—American Analyst.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

**GOOD NEWS**

FOR THE MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS OF

**Tutt's Pills.**

It gives Dr. Tutt pleasure to announce that he is now putting up a

**TINY LIVER PILL**

which is of exceedingly small size, yet retaining all the virtues of the larger ones. They are guaranteed purely vegetable. Both sizes of these pills are still issued. The exact size of

**TUTT'S TINY LIVER PILLS**

is shown in the border of this "ad."

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Permanently cured, without the aid of the Knife or Flaster, or detention from business. Send for Proof, naming this paper. Consultation free. DR. H. O. W. DESHLER, Specialist, 625 Harrison Street, TOPEKA, KANSAS.



## The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.

EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

### The Battlefield.

Once this soft turf, this rivulet's sands,  
Were trampled by a hurrying crowd,  
And fiery hearts and armed hands  
Encountered in the battle cloud.

Ah! never shall the land forget  
How gushed the life-blood of her brave—  
Gushed, warm with hope and courage yet,  
Upon the soil they fought to save.

Now all is calm, and fresh, and still,  
Alone the chirp of flitting bird,  
And talk of children on the hill,  
And bell of wandering kine are heard.

No solemn host goes trailing by  
The black-mouthed gun and staggering wain;  
Men start not at the battle-cry,  
Oh, be it never heard again!

Soon rested those who fought; but thou  
Who mingled in the harder strife  
For truths which men receive not now,  
Thy warfare only ends with life.

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But Error, wounded, writhes with pain,  
And dies among his worshippers.

Yea, though thou lie upon the dust,  
When they who helped thee flee in fear,  
Die full of hope and manly trust,  
Like those who fell in battle here.

Another hand thy sword shall wield,  
Another hand the standard wave,  
Till from the trumpet's mouth is pealed  
The blast of triumph o'er thy grave.

—William Cullen Bryant.

### A PINCH OF SALT.

I am just a pinch of salt the cook put in the gravy, and she pinched me in an insignificant, uninterested sort of way which betrayed the fact that she didn't take any interest in me. Little did she know or care that I came from one of the most celebrated salt mines in the world, that of Wieliczka, in far-off Poland, where nearly 1,000 miners are employed, many of whom spend their lives in the mine and rear their families.

Boys and girls play among the crystal vaults and miniature palaces, and run merry races up and down the sparkling aisles with the same freedom and childish mirth as the children who sport in the streets above ground. I am sure the children who enjoy the bright sunshine, the green fields and the blue sky would not exchange places with those who live underground; yet a peep at this wonderful fairy grotto would make them open their eyes, O! so wide, at the grandeur they would behold. Imagine a great mass of salt estimated at five hundred miles long, twenty miles wide, and twelve hundred feet thick, and you will have a conception of this enormous mine, which has been hewn out of it.

A miner with pick and shovel dug me out of this huge mass of which I formed a part, threw me into a car, which was sent along a smooth track to another part of the mine, and I was dumped into a pile of salt formed of lumps like myself, where we awaited further disposal. A great many of the lumps were taken above ground and transported all over the world, but I was taken to a huge crusher and grinder and ground ever so fine, then shoveled into a sack and set aside. I knew I had looked for the last time on my old home, the fairy grotto, whose walls and pillars reflected the bright tints of the rainbow and gleamed like precious stones. I was meditating on my past life and wondering what the future had in store for me, when I felt myself lifted by a pair of strong arms, thrown into a box of some kind, hoisted in mid-air, and finally reached terra firma. Of course, I couldn't see anything, and before I could recover my breath I was hustled away again. This time I traveled hundreds of miles, was bought and sold a number of times, and finally settled here.

While taking my long journey, I met a relative who was whiter than I, but who had once been a part of a huge rock of salt like myself. No miner came, however, as in my case, to liberate her; instead of this a hole was bored in the rock, a tube inserted which was filled with holes, and within this, loosely suspended, was a much smaller tube. Fresh water was sent down the large tube and this passed over the salt, which it dissolved, and thus made brine, which rose a short distance in the small tube. The brine was then pumped to the surface and conveyed to large basins, where it was heated and the water passed off in evaporation. The salt was

thus left in the basins, ready for the sacks. I met some sea salt that was obtained in yet another way, and I should like to tell you what it told me about its life in the great ocean, among the countless shells, and the priceless pearls that gleam in the little mermaids' hair, and O! ever so many interesting things, but I shouldn't have time to tell you how salt is obtained from the ocean if I waited to tell you of the wonders in its depths. A large piece of land is partitioned off into a set of basins, which decrease in size, with a sufficient fall from one set to the other to cause the water to flow slowly through them. The salt is thus collected on the floors of the basins and the water drained away. Sometimes the salt is purified, but this was just shoveled into the sack as it was, and between you and me and the cook, I don't think it was very clean.

William Cullen Bryant.

Bryant, the first American poet of celebrity, was born at Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. He began to write verses at the age of 10, and at 13 wrote and published "The Embargo," a political satire, and a very remarkable one, as it was written about the time the "Embargo act" was passed. Before he was 20, his celebrated poem "Thanatopsis" was written.

He made two trips to Europe, after he had removed to New York, where he was connected with the Evening Post.

Bryant was a true American and a great lover of nature, as seen in his writings, in which he excels on all descriptions of nature. He was singularly fortunate in his domestic relations and public experiences.

Few men of letters have had so prosperous, so honored and successful a career, extending beyond eighty years of physical and intellectual activity. He revered and fulfilled the laws of physical health and took scrupulous care of himself. At 80 his senses were perfect, his eyes needed no glasses, his hearing fine, he outwalked most men of middle age. Regular in his habits, he retained his youth almost to the last. His death occurred in his 84th year.

### Quotations.

He liveth long who liveth well!  
All other life is short and vain;  
He liveth longest who can tell  
Of living most for heavenly gain.

—Horatius Bonar.

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial.

—Philip James Bailey.

Pleasures lie thickest where no pleasures seem.  
There's not a leaf that falls upon the ground  
But holds some joy, of silence or of sound,  
Some sprite begotten of a summer dream.

—Laman Blanchard.

### Questions--No. 11.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invited to contribute to this department.]

1. When were surnames first assumed?
2. When did the Anglo-Saxons cultivate beards?
3. Where is the "Valley of Death?"

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NO. 9--NOVEMBER 4.

1. Andrew Melckie, a Scotchman, who invented the threshing machine.
2. Osele is one of a group of islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Rega, and belongs to Russia.
3. The Terapons are a Polynesian race of people.

4. The earliest existing rings are those found in the tombs of ancient Egypt.
5. The Statue of Liberty is the largest statue in America, if not in all the world. It was the gift of the people of France to the people of the United States. It stands on Bedloe's Island, in the harbor of New York.

Compositions on any topics received.



Children

always

Enjoy It.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

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# KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1888.

Published Every Wednesday by the  
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Address all orders,  
**KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

The statistical returns of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate a corn crop of about 2,000,000,000 bushels from the fields of the United States for 1891.

Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has purchased twenty grade Short-horn steers, selected from the large herds of Judge Sutton at Russell. They will be at college farm next week ready for the feeding experiments to be tried this winter.

If you are too poor to give those old wagon wheels a coat of paint this fall, a coating of coal tar applied hot, or with gasoline, costs but very little and very effectually protects and preserves. A like coating applied to that new board sidewalk will make it last forever.

When you want to build a fire out of doors under that big kettle of yours, for butchering or other uses, instead of slinging it up overhead by ball or chain, just drive four harrow teeth or iron pegs into the ground and set the kettle on them. It is less work and gives a much better and more firm support.

Now that horses are going into winter quarters, it is well to give a little food such as roots or mashes. During the summer horses are liable to take into the stomach parasites which change into different kinds of worms. These must be expelled or the horse will not thrive during the winter, and it is necessary to keep young horses growing all the time.

It is said that the six timers who held watches never took their eyes off the wire after Sunol got past the three-quarter pole, and could not tell whether Marvin touched her with a whip or not, so intensely did they watch for the nose of the mare; and when the watches clicked, there was not a fraction's difference between any of them as they registered 2:08 1/4.

Palo Alto farm, California, has now to its credit the fastest yearling, Bell Bird, 2:26 1/4; the fastest two-year-old, Arion, 2:13 1/4; the fastest three-year-old, Sunol, 2:10 1/4; the fastest four-year-old, Sunol, 2:10 1/4; the fastest five-year-old, Sunol, 2:08 1/4; and the fastest mile ever trotted in harness, Sunol, 2:08 1/4. Surely this is a great array of records to stand to the credit of a breeder.

The Board of Managers of the Kansas World's Fair exhibit are again before the public with a circular urging contributions towards the fund necessary to pay the expenses of making a creditable exhibit at the great exposition. The plans of the board have been presented heretofore to the readers of the *KANSAS FARMER*. All contributions to the fund should be sent to Hon. S. T. Howe, Treasurer of the Board, Topeka, Kas.

## STILL NOT PLEASED.

In commenting on the *KANSAS FARMER*'s editorial on "Food Production and Population," the *Topeka Capital* of last Saturday evinces the uneasiness of mind which honest people often ascribe to an uneasy conscience.

Unable to refute the *FARMER*'s reasoning on the causes which have produced the depression in agriculture all over the world, and forgetting that for several months last past its chief business has been to deny the existence of such depression, the *Capital*, with colossal audacity, now claims to have been presenting the *KANSAS FARMER*'s reasoning all the time.

But our esteemed contemporary is not yet entirely happy, for the *FARMER*, while presenting the subject in an absolutely fair, non-partisan way, and while showing that he who owns and tills the land is likely very soon to become the most prosperous member of the community, continuing said: "The picture of the condition of poor people who must buy what they consume in a market in which there is not enough to supply the demand, is one to be looked upon sooner or later, and its shadow already cast before in reports of destitution and starvation which darken the pages of the daily press, appeals pathetically to humanity."

At this the *Capital* evinces great displeasure and insinuates that it conveys a pessimistic view unwarranted by the facts. But on the first page of the same paper, which insinuates that the *KANSAS FARMER* is misled by a spirit of despair, the following appears in an associated press dispatch from London, England, as to the situation in Russia:

Many acts of lawlessness have been reported as having been committed by men rendered desperate by the pangs of hunger, and the statement made that the Marshals of the nobility will be held to strict accountability for any political disturbances in their districts, is taken to mean that the starving peasants and small farmers are assuming a threatening attitude.

The *KANSAS FARMER* discusses economic questions fearlessly and with the sole purpose of arriving at correct conclusions from facts gathered, without prejudice or bias. It believes the people of Kansas are capable of correct judgment on conditions as they exist and finds it unnecessary to distort or cover up facts. Its editorial page is not under any dictation which requires it to take positions inconsistent with what appears on another page or with the situation as it actually exists.

## ENFORCE THE LAW.

Under the above head the Press committee of the Kansas State Temperance Union does some plain talking, and may well do a little more and a little plainer work in the same line.

The committee says truly:

If the Judge of the court, the County Attorney, the Sheriff, and the Probate Judge wish to enforce the law, it will be enforced.

But if the Judge of the court, the County Attorney, the Sheriff and the Probate Judge do not wish the law enforced, what then? To meet this very case was the Metropolitan police law enacted, with the purpose of placing in the hands of the executive department of the State of Kansas the power, and duty of enforcing the law in such communities as elect Judges, County Attorneys, Sheriffs and Probate Judges, or any of these officers, who are under so many obligations to the liquor-selling element that they dare not discharge the duties of their respective offices in accordance with their oaths of office.

The efficiency of the Metropolitan police system was long since found to be greatly impaired by an anomaly in the law, which leaves it in the power of local municipal authorities to withhold the appropriations necessary to put the machinery of the law in operation. While party platforms have vociferously endorsed prohibition, and demanded the rigorous enforcement of the law, legislators elected on these platforms have been too cowardly, even when their attention was called to the matter, to so amend the law as to deprive any community of the power to annul its provisions by cutting off appropriations for its enforcement.

Again, it has been repeatedly charged that the appointment of Metropolitan Police Commissioners has been controlled by local political influences in the communities from which the law was intended to remove every power over its enforcement. That a chief executive should be able to rise above all considerations of partisan or

personal interests is perhaps too much to expect, in view of the fact that political influences having an interest in wrongdoing, even though less numerous and less powerful than those interested in the homes and well-being of the people, are far more active, constant, and persistent.

But it is time for people who love their homes, and hate the "dirty pool of politics," to demand of officers, high and low, an enforcement of the law, independently of party schemes or advantages, and that the pardoning power be sparingly and most carefully used. Petitions for pardon are not to be trusted, for it is well known that petitions, especially petitions for clemency, are usually signed for the asking, and entirely without reference to what action the signer would take were the responsibility placed upon him.

The *FARMER*, having no political axes to grind, has spoken thus plainly on the subject, hoping to incite to a more rigorous performance of duty, not only "the Judge of the court, the County Attorney, the Sheriff and the Probate Judge," where such incitement is needed, but also the executive department, and to serve notice upon statesmen who are now incubating schemes for getting into the next Legislature that the time for cowardly trifling with so grave a subject is not in the near future.

The prohibitory law is doing immense good in Kansas, and when the heavy pressure of the great conservative sentiment of the solid people of the State is made burdensome to those who neglect duties to which they were elected, the plague-spots which now exist will be wiped out.

## THE BALANCE OF TRADE.

It is unquestionably desirable that the balance of trade between this and foreign countries be in our favor—that is, that this country sell more than it buys. In such case the difference, or balance, is settled by shipping either gold or securities to this country.

Trade may, however, show a balance in favor of this country from another cause than that of great prosperity. It may result from exactly the reverse of this. Thus, if the common people of the United States are well employed and therefore prospering they consume and enjoy at home a large proportion of the products of the country, leaving to be sent abroad only so much as is to be exchanged for needed productions of other countries which are imported to be likewise consumed and enjoyed by our people. In this case trade is balanced as it proceeds and there is no indebtedness of this country to other countries nor of other countries to this to be settled by the shipment of gold or securities.

It is not often the case that this process of exactly balancing the account, as trade progresses, takes place, so that under the most favorable conditions trade differences sometimes for and sometimes against this country are almost continually resulting. If, however, our people are selling abroad very much more than they are buying from the people of foreign countries the usual case is that they are consuming and enjoying very much less than they should, and are cutting down the scale of living by so much as the balance of trade in favor of this country is larger than is incident to the usual and inevitable minor variations.

It is true that a large balance of trade in our favor, whether resulting from unusually large production in this country accompanied by a foreign scarcity, or from cutting down the scale of living, is logically followed by industrial activity and a period of prosperity.

The increase in the money of the country due to large importations of gold and the consequent establishment of confidence and enlargement of credits result in industrial activity, large production and general enjoyment with, not infrequently, a high scale of living by which many of the productions, which, under circumstances of adversity, go to swell exports, are consumed.

Speculators find these conditions most favorable to "booms" and the transfer of wealth from the possession of those who produce it to the coffers of those whose occupation is scheming.

One of the logical sequences of a general boom is an adverse balance of trade, with its accompanying contraction of money, followed by lack of confidence, depreciation of values, bankruptcies, foreclosures,

hard times, short living for the great mass of the people, and, finally, a balance of trade again in our favor.

Just now the balance of trade is greatly in favor of this country, the usual causes being assisted by the famine in Europe, so that some financiers predict that the balance for the year ending June 30, 1892, will reach \$274,000,000. This immediately following the recent large adverse balances is expected to send the country on an immense boom. One of the gratifying circumstances of the present situation is the fact that farming and farm properties are to be the first to feel the favorable reaction.

## PROSPECTS FOR SILVER.

The *London Financial News* says:

"What may be the views of the different nations on the questions of standards, the idea, which first found practical expression in the United States, that there is not gold enough in the world to do unaided the work of money is steadily gaining adherents by the sheer force of events. Within the last six months Portugal had to abandon the attempt to keep the dear gold in her country. Spain has not yet gone so far; but the ever-increasing quantities of silver which she buys clearly mark the way in which events are moving in that country. Argentina has within the last few days passed a law establishing the free coinage of silver, which, at some future day, may have important and far-reaching results. Russia has had entirely to give up the attempt to contract her circulation, so as to bring it down to a gold basis, and is at present printing millions of paper roubles. Even Austria-Hungary, which twelve months ago made an earnest effort to prepare for a good standard, and began to accumulate the yellow metal, is evidently tired of the attempt, and the Hungarian Minister of Finance has just parted with 10,000,000 fl. of his accumulated gold by lending it to a syndicate of banks nominally for three months, at 2 1/2 per cent. practically, probably forever.

## KANSAS SUGAR.

The Topeka sugar works were sold by the Sheriff on Tuesday for \$11. The encumbrances on the property amount to \$62,000. Last spring the proprietors contracted for a large amount of cane. The works were opened this fall but only run a short time when the mill was closed and the farmers all left in the lurch. What the trouble is is not explained. If sugar manufacture does not pay in Kansas the people ought to be informed, that they may turn their attention in other directions. Our farmers ought not to be asked to raise cane in considerable quantities until there is a certainty of a profitable sale for it.—*Leavenworth Times*.

The above is doubtless an honest inquiry and is one which is in the minds of a great many people.

The facts are these: The sugar mill was leased last spring by Messrs. Pape & Hansford, who made valuable improvements in the mill, employed a competent superintendent, contracted for a large amount of cane, and began the manufacture of sugar rather late in the season. They were disappointed in some of their financial matters, and when the working season began were considerably in debt for both materials and labor. When the product of the first few days' run was ready creditors all wanted their money. The laborers had obtained credit and were pressed to such an extent that they took forcible possession of the mill and products, thus putting a stop to all further operations at a time when the net earnings amounted to about \$300 per day.

The whole story is told thus, in three words: "Lack of capital."

The suggestion of the *Times* that "our farmers ought not to be asked to raise cane in considerable quantities until there is a certainty of a profitable sale for it," is entirely correct, and it is to be hoped that hereafter they will be well assured of the financial ability of those asking them to contract before entering into agreements to raise cane.

The Topeka sugar mill ought to be very cheap property to the purchaser. It is capable of earning twenty-five per cent. on the amount of the indebtedness and purchase money.

When handled by able management, competent skill and ample capital, Kansas sugar-making is a profitable business. Indeed, it is conceded by tropical cane and beet sugar makers that with the recent improvements in breeds of cane and in the processes of manufacture, sorghum sugar can be made more cheaply than any other and in quality equal to the best.

Mention *KANSAS FARMER* when writing your advertisers.



## IMPROVEMENT OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.

The Kansas City Commercial club has called a Missouri River Improvement convention for December 15 and 16.

The call is accompanied by estimates as to the cost of making the improvements necessary to the profitable navigation of the river, and as to the reduction of freight rates to foreign markets, which are expected to result from the use of the river as an artery of commerce.

The total cost of making the needed improvement in ten years is estimated at \$20,000,000, or \$2,000,000 per year.

The estimated value of new land which would be formed by this improvement, and the enhancement in the value of lands to be reclaimed from overflow, together with the general appreciation of the value of lands along the stream, are placed at a sum fully as large as that required to make the improvement.

The estimated saving on grain rates to foreign markets is placed at an average of 6 cents per bushel. If this last estimate is correct, the increase in the value of farm products of the country to be benefited will amount each year to several times the entire cost of the improvement of the river.

The FARMER has not verified these statistics, and simply gives them on the authority of the call.

It is true, however, that water transportation brings down railroad rates which compete with it, and as an abstract proposition the project of making the Missouri river navigable is a worthy one.

Of course Congress will be asked to provide the necessary money, and the undoubted purpose of the convention is to bring to bear upon Representatives and Senators such pressure as will secure the appropriations.

The FARMER will watch the proceedings of the convention and give proper consideration to the arguments presented.

## DEEP PLOWING AND SUBSOILING.

SIBLEY, DOUGLAS CO., KAS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In November 4 issue, Prof. F. H. King argues against subsoiling our prairies and deep plowing.

I would like to get the experience of those who have practiced both here in Kansas.

Considerable of my land has a hard clayey subsoil within four to six inches of the surface. Would it benefit the land or hurt it to run a mole plow up and down the slope to a depth of 18 inches below the bottom of a common furrow? Mr. King argues that it will be a damage. Also, will it pay to ditch and tile such lands, or will that be a damage?

I would like to ask the experience on the experimental farm at Manhattan.

E. C. COWLEY.

Experience in subsoiling in Kansas has not been great. As shown in the KANSAS FARMER of September 30, the results of the experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture at Medicine Lodge during the past season resulted favorably for deep plowing accompanied by subsoiling and heavy rolling. The result of a single experiment or of many experiments in a single season should not be taken as fully settling a policy. The KANSAS FARMER is greatly interested in this subject, and desires the experience of every farmer who has tried either deep plowing, or subsoiling with a mole plow, or both these combined. The State Agricultural college is of course included in this as in all similar invitations.

A hard clayey subsoil would doubtless be benefited by breaking with a mole plow, giving the roots a chance to go deeper, relieving the surface of superabundant moisture at time of heavy rains, and providing a sub-stratum of loose earth capable of retaining a considerable amount of moisture on which plants may be sustained during very dry weather.

This entire subject has been ably treated by Mr. H. R. Hilton, entitled "Moisture Economy," published at page 117 of the sixth biennial report of the State Board of Agriculture.

In his monthly report for September, 1891, Hon. Martin Mohler, Secretary of the State Board, discussing the subject of sub-soiling, says: "The object is to create a sort of reservoir in which to store water instead of letting it run off into the Gulf of Mexico. From this reservoir plants, by capillary attraction, receive water to quench their thirst during an extended drouth, and into which water, when it falls in excessive quantities, readily passes, thus preventing the injury to plants that would otherwise result from water remaining too long on the surface."

Further on the Secretary, who is him-

self a practical farmer, says: "My faith in it is so strong that I consider it no longer experimental and I propose at once to subsoil eight or ten acres on my farm in Osborne county, believing that the expense will be more than paid from the increased crop the first year."

## HEAVY YIELDS OF WHEAT.

The Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture publishes in his September report (just out) authenticated statements of yields of wheat from nearly every portion of Kansas. Thirty of these statements give yields of thirty to forty bushels per acre; eight of them give yields of forty or more bushels per acre.

The following are the reports of those who obtained forty or more bushels per acre:

Ford county.—C. M. Benson, Dodge City, fifteen acres, upland. Variety, Red Russian; yield per acre, by weight, 40 1-10 bushels. Ground in corn two years previous. No fertilizers used; corn cut and seed-drilled from October 1 to 10; eight bushels of seed used on the fifteen acres. This wheat was irrigated late last fall and again in the spring.

Greenwood.—J. H. Jones, Toronto, fifteen acres, bottom land. Variety, Fultz; yield, 41 2-5 bushels per acre, machine measure. Ground in cultivation with wheat, millet and corn six years; no fertilizers; plowed deep, in July, and shallow, in August; harrowed both ways and rolled; seeded with drill, using 1 1/2 bushels per acre; time of seeding, September 10.

Miami.—D. M. Ferguson, Paola, forty acres, bottom land. Varieties, Fulcaster, Fultz and Russian; yield per acre, 40 bushels, machine measure. Four successive crops previously grown; no fertilizers used; plowed about four inches deep, in August; drilled 1 1/2 bushels of seed per acre, about September 15.

Osborne.—Wilson Black, Alton, twenty-seven acres, valley land, about thirty feet above river bed. Variety, Turkey; yield, 41 1-9 bushels per acre, machine measure. A part of this land has been in cultivation six years, the rest a longer time. No fertilizers used. The ground was listed to corn, and after the fodder was removed, it was cultivated with shovels reversed. Seed sowed broadcast October 15, and cut in with disc harrow; this ground had not been plowed for five years. I had also thirteen acres plowed in August, seeded the same way about September 15, which made but 33 1/2 bushels per acre; quantity of seed, one bushel per acre.

Phillips.—Jno. Hahnenkratt, Phillipsburg, forty-six acres, upland. Variety, Turkey; yield per acre, 43 48-100 bushels, by machine measure. Ground had not been cropped for two years; no fertilizers used; drilled the seed with press drill during the last week in September.

P. S. Siegrist, Phillipsburg, eight acres, upland. Variety, Turkey; yield per acre, 43 1/2 bushels, by weight. Six crops previously grown on the land; no fertilizers used; seed sowed broadcast on corn ground, and cultivated in during the latter part of September; 1 1/2 bushels of seed per acre.

Russell.—W. H. Mead, Luray, forty acres, bottom land. Variety, Turkey; yield, 40 1/2 bushels per acre, machine measure. One crop grown previous to this; no fertilizers used; back-set about eight inches deep in March and planted to corn, which was cut and hauled off in September; the ground was then thoroughly harrowed crosswise of the ridges until perfectly level, mellow, and pulverized. Planted three pecks of seed per acre, with press drill; time of seeding, from October 10 to 13.

Washington.—W. F. Hackney, Washington, twenty acres, upland. Variety, Red Russian; yield per acre, 41 1/2 bushels, by weight. Two successive crops previously grown; no fertilizers used; plowed, during August, four and one-half inches deep; drilled one and one-fourth bushels of seed per acre, about October 20; used press drill.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

The best simon-pure Democratic weekly newspaper in Kansas is the Leavenworth Standard, which we furnish in connection with the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$1.50.

To those of our readers who desire a daily paper in connection with the KANSAS FARMER, will observe by consulting our special club list that we furnish the

Daily Leavenworth Times one year for \$3.00, or the Kansas City Daily Star for \$4.00. This includes a year's subscription to this paper.

Every one who owns a chicken should send to Messrs. George Q. Dow & Co., North Epping, for a set of their caponizing instruments. See their advertisement in this issue.

How is that club which you were going to make up? To-day is a good time to start it. Your neighbors and friends are waiting for you. They want to subscribe; all they need is asking.

In answer to the many letters asking for a reliable Topeka commission house, we refer our readers to the advertisement of Charles Lewis Commission Company. Any one having butter, eggs or farm produce for sale would do well to write them for terms, etc.

The Advance Thresher Co., of Kansas City, whose regular advertisement appears in the KANSAS FARMER, are greatly pleased with their Kansas patronage. The improved band-cutter and self-feeder threshers are great points of excellence and they claim that they are the only successful ones made. There is so much of merit in their machinery that any farmer needing anything in their line should write for their illustrated general catalogue.

## Review of Business for the Week Ending November 14.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Business has entirely recovered from the slight disturbance caused by the Maverick bank failure.

Money at New York has fallen again to 4 per cent. on call, and at Boston plenty is offering and rates are steady.

Trade is large in volume for the season, and in many lines, especially at the West, is the largest ever known, but the margins for profits are narrow and the tendency of prices is not toward improvement in that respect.

While breadstuffs advance, most of the manufactured products tend to a decline. The records of the mortgages satisfied in Western States show that enormous sums have been taken for that purpose by farmers from their receipts, so that an unusual proportion of the money paid for crops goes to cancel the debts created in past years. Doubtless this in part explains the fact that the demand for various manufactured products has not yet increased so largely as expected, in view of the great crops raised.

The iron output, up to November 1, was the greatest ever known. It is a striking fact that only 304 furnaces are in blast, against 306 on October 1, showing a steady substitution of larger and better works for those of less capacity and old-fashioned equipments.

Speculation during the past week was more active, wheat advancing 1 1/2 cents on sales of 60,000,000 bushels, and corn advancing 6 cents for spot, but scarcely higher for November delivery, with sales of 21,500,000 bushels, and oats unchanged.

Receipts of wheat at the West do not abate, and are again at the rate of more than 8,000,000 bushels for the week, while the export demand was active.

In October the shipments, flour included, equalled 19,107,400 bushels of wheat against 6,980,100 last year. Pork products are unchanged, the exports falling behind last year's. Barley is somewhat larger, but in cheese, butter and corn a decrease appears, and a large decrease in cured meats and lard.

Sales of merchandise greatly exceed last year's and the clearings are the largest ever known.

Wool manufacturers and clothiers are waiting, but the agents are exceedingly hopeful, and trade in knit goods is satisfactory. Cotton goods are in fair demand, but print cloths are accumulating.

Orders for boots and shoes are increasing, particularly from the South for men's split and women's light grain boots, while the West is rather backward.

The money markets are well supplied for legitimate business, and there is a distinct improvement in collections as products are marketed.

The business failures for the past week were 291, compared with 226 the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 266.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 531 and 533 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

## Fortunes in Old Coins.

Old coins are wanted and extensively advertised for by several dealers. The man who does the largest business in this peculiar line is Mr. William E. Skinner, of Boston, Mass. A correspondent of the KANSAS FARMER, while recently in that city, called at the establishment of this gentleman.

"What do you do with all the old coins you buy?"

"We find several uses for them," was the dealer's reply, "but most of the odd pieces of American money are sold to museums, students, and often persons who are making collections of rare dates."

"Are there many people who will spend money on old coins?"

"Yes," replied Mr. Skinner, "thousands of them, and the number is constantly increasing. Many of these are very wealthy, and my list of customers includes several Congressmen and noted professional persons. Every one has a hobby, you know. Some people spend their time and money on books, others in horse trotting, some in yachting, and so on. Collecting coins is the hobby of another class of persons. Their aim is to get complete sets of all coins that have been issued. It is a fascinating pursuit, and when a large collection is obtained, is worth a high price."

"Do you buy many coins?" asked the correspondent.

"Yes, we buy large quantities. These we sort into divisions and sell again to collectors, museums and others who want to buy. It often happens with every collector that he is unable to find certain dates to complete a set, and therefore sends to me. I buy my coins of persons in all parts of the country at a fair premium over face value, then sell them at a profit to these collectors. Our trade is quite extensive now and we often make a thousand sales in a single day. I am always willing to pay high prices for pieces of the dates and conditions required in my list."

"What dates do you buy?"

"I buy coins of nearly all dates before 1876 and even some that have been issued later. For these I pay from 5 cents to \$1,000 over face value."

"Do you ever find coins worth \$1,000?"

"Such coins are not impossible to find. I know of four instances within a year where persons have obtained coins worth between \$700 and \$1,000. There are thousands of coins worth \$10 to \$200 over face value. I pay big prices for old cents, half cents, 3-cent pieces, dimes, 20-cent pieces, quarters, half dollars, and others."

Those who want to get full information about coins should write to Mr. W. E. Skinner, Coin Broker, 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass. Mention this paper when you write, and be sure to inclose stamp for his reply.

## A Fine Thing for Young People.

The great question of the hour, that is foremost in the minds of young men and young women everywhere, is "how to prepare themselves in the shortest possible time to meet the pressing requirements of active business life." Probably the quickest and most successful way of accomplishing this end is to secure a practical course of business training, or a thorough knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, at the Bryant & Stratton Business college, of Chicago, which has educated more than 50,000 young men and women for successful business life. This famous institution, which has secured a world-wide reputation, is located at the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, in the very heart of the great city of Chicago, and affords such unparalleled facilities in every department of commercial training that it is everywhere recognized as the great business university of America. There are ample accommodations for 1,500 to 2,000 young men and women, and all who wish a thorough and practical education, together with the assistance of this great institution in obtaining pleasant and profitable employment, should write for the 112-page catalogue of the college, which is sent free of charge.

Cedar Vale Star: Daniel Henderson has five acres of good cotton and Dan Ramey has a couple of acres. Ike Richardson has a couple of acres of cotton that is better than last year. And he has three acres of cane, sown broadcast on sod, that is so heavy that he is obliged to cut it with corn knives.



## Horticulture.

### APPLE-GROWING COMMERCIALY CONSIDERED.

By Hon. F. Wellhouse read before the American Pomological Society, at Washington, D. C., September 23, 1891.

Our orchards are in eastern Kansas, in 39° latitude and 95° longitude, and are about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, on rolling prairie, sloping in all directions, containing a good rich soil, such as would be considered good wheat or corn land, with a red clay subsoil, containing a small per cent. of sand. This soil and subsoil is sufficiently porous to require no artificial drainage. Limestone rock underlies nearly the entire area, ranging from two to thirty feet below the surface. This limestone is full of seams or cracks, which makes a good sub-drainage.

We planted our first block of trees, containing 117 acres, in the spring of 1876. The second block of 160 acres in 1878, and the third block of 160 acres in 1879. We also planted 800 acres in the past three seasons, but of these we will have nothing to say in this paper, as they are not yet in bearing.

The first planting of 117 acres, we bought the trees at the time of planting. They were three years old. Since then we have grafted and grown our own trees and transplanted into the orchard at two years of age.

We plant in furrows instead of holes. All our trees are so planted. The furrows are thrown out from eight to ten inches deep and about twenty inches wide. This corresponds with the depth and width cut by the tree-digger and gets the tree in at a uniform and about the same depth as grown in the nursery, and there is no danger of surplus water standing around the roots. We also find it a very expeditious mode of planting.

These trees are all planted thirty-two feet apart east and west, and twelve feet north and south. This requires a little over 100 trees to the acre. This gives us plenty of room to do our work between the rows, and being close together in the rows they help to shade each other from the hot sun, and as the area is too large to be protected by wind-breaks, we plant close, so the trees will protect each other.

We grew corn in the orchards the first five years, then they were seeded down to clover. We have found corn the best crop to grow in a young orchard; it gives it thorough cultivation, and the corn to some extent protects the young trees from the winds.

After the trees come into bearing, we regard clover as the best crop. Its roots run deep into the ground, and as it is a biennial plant, it is constantly penetrating the soil and subsoil, thus making it more porous. No crop has been taken from the ground after seeding to clover. After the clover seed has ripened, say about the middle of July each year, we run over it with a rolling cutter, thus breaking down the clover and any weeds that may have come up, and we repeat this again in September. This leaves a slight mulch evenly distributed over the ground and the clover re-seeds itself. This cutter is made of timber twelve to fourteen inches square and ten feet long. The square form is transformed into an octagonal by dressing off the corners and inserting eight knives, one on each corner and running the entire length. To this is attached a frame in which it revolves when pulled over the ground by a team, its own weight being sufficient to chop up or break the weeds and clover.

#### PRUNING.

We commence shaping up the tree at one year old in the nursery, training to one center shoot with lateral branches at proper intervals, starting the head at about one foot from the ground, and by continuing this system we get a tree pyramidal in form, reaching from the ground up, and after they are well grown and are in bearing, very little pruning is done.

We have such an abundance of sunshine and its rays are so hot and penetrating, that if the bodies and limbs of our trees are not well covered with foliage when they are in a feeble or exhausted condition, they are sure to be sun-scalded and eventually are ruined. And while this intense and continuous sunshine will destroy our trees if not protected, it will at the same time penetrate our dense tops and mature and color up the fruit as readily as in the high and open heads of other localities. We head our trees low to shade

the bodies, and the fruit is more easily picked and the high winds of our open prairies do not catch them so easily.

#### ENEMIES.

Rabbits are very plentiful here and would ruin our trees if left alone. We set traps and catch them. This we have to do every winter. We use a small box trap, twenty-two inches long, made of inch lumber six inches wide, with one end nailed shut, with a trap-door in the other and a trigger on the inside. No bait is needed, as a rabbit will go into a dark hole anywhere. These traps cost about fifteen cents each.

Round-headed borers have given us considerable trouble and have caused us many back-aches in digging them out. The woodpecker family has assisted us very materially in this work; in fact they have done the most of it, and have made a much neater job than we.

The flat-headed borer has not troubled us very much.

Twig-girdler and twig-pruner have each done some damage, especially the latter.

The mice girdled many trees. They have done more damage in this way than the rabbits.

The canker worm defoliated large numbers of our trees and gave us serious trouble until we found we could destroy them by spraying with London purple.

Tent-caterpillar, fall web-worm, hand-maid moth, rascal leaf-crumpler and tarnish plant bug have each and all annoyed us to some extent at different times, but we find they can all be destroyed easily by spraying.

Codling moth or apple worm has damaged us more than any other insect.

We commenced spraying last year with London purple with the view of checking their ravages, and the results were sufficiently satisfactory to warrant further efforts in this direction, and we went over our trees again three times this spring, commencing immediately after the bloom had dropped and continuing at intervals up to the fore part of June. We catch, at the same time, any canker worm, tent-caterpillar, leaf-roller or tarnish plant bug that may be at work.

#### GATHERING THE FRUIT.

In gathering apples, we use the common seamless two-bushel sacks, and fasten one corner of the bottom to a corner of the top with a hook and eye, and put a hoop in the mouth to hold it open. This sack is swung over the shoulders, just as it would be for sowing grain. This leaves the picker with both hands free.

Our ladders are twelve to sixteen feet long, twenty-four inches wide at the bottom and tapering to a point at the top.

Platforms are made for the wagons, forty inches wide and sixteen feet long, made of two-inch pine plank, with two-by-four cross-pieces behind, in front and in the middle, with a bolt through each plank where it crosses the cross-pieces. Notches are cut in the sides to fit over the standards of the wagon. This platform is put on the wagon and sixteen boxes set on it. These boxes are made two feet long, sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep.

This completes our outfit for picking.

We now drive into the orchard with the wagon, between two rows of trees, and with twelve to fifteen men and a foreman commence picking, taking two rows at a time.

The foreman's business is to see that the wagons are kept up even with the pickers, see that the men do not scatter too much and get too far from the wagon, and see that they do not huddle together so as to interfere with each other, and see that each man does his work properly, and keep the men's time.

The man picks the sack as full as he can conveniently carry, say about a half bushel, then he goes to the wagon and raises the sack up and sets it in the box, or one of them. He then unhooks the sack and pulls the bottom up, and the apples roll into the box. This is repeated until all the boxes are filled, then this wagon is driven to the packing-house and another takes its place. It takes two and sometimes three wagons to each gang of men.

The men average from thirty to fifty bushels to the man per day, owing to the size and quantity on the tree. Five-sixths of all our apples grow within reach from the ground, and yet it takes three to four ladders to each gang to pick the balance.

#### SORTING AND PACKING.

We have three packing-houses, one in each block of trees. The dimensions of each is sixteen by thirty-two feet with a

sixteen-foot platform on each end. On each side of the packing-house is a platform thirty inches above the floor and two feet wide. On these platforms the boxes filled with apples are set from the wagons as they are brought from the orchard, and the fruit is sorted directly from these boxes as they set on the platforms.

The first grade, or shippers, as we call them, are put into common wooden buckets and are carefully emptied into the barrels, a row of which are set along near the sorters.

It takes nearly as many men to sort and pack as it does to pick.

The packing is done in the usual way, by facing the bottom of the barrel, then filling and forcing the upper head in with a screw press. We make three, and sometimes four, grades. The first embraces all sound fruit above a certain size, usually seven inches in circumference. The second grade contains all below that size and all unsound above. The second grade is sometimes sorted into two grades. The third, or rather the fourth, covers all decayed and small apples that are unfit for use. These are usually left in the orchard and are sometimes fed to the hogs.

We have a large warehouse here on the side-track in which we store before shipment and store our barrel stock and barrels after they are set up. We get our barrel stock in carload lots in knocked-down condition and set them up here. This we do in early summer. The stock usually costs us 18 to 20 cents laid down here, and setting up costs 6 to 8 cents, so that our barrels cost 25 to 30 cents each, and the picking and packing costs about 30 cents more, so that by the time they are delivered on board the cars they have cost us, ranging from 60 to 70 cents per barrel.

#### YIELD OF APPLES.

Our trees bore their first crop in 1880, and the following is the yield each year up to this time: In 1880 we gathered 1,594 bushels; in 1881 the yield was 3,887 bushels; in 1882, 12,037 bushels; in 1883, 12,388 bushels; in 1884, 11,726 bushels; in 1885, 13,373 bushels; in 1886, 34,909 bushels; in 1887, 33,095 bushels; in 1888, 20,054 bushels; in 1889, 11,952 bushels, and in 1890, they turned off 79,170 bushels, and the total yield foots up 236,185 bushels, and 129,000 bushels of these were first grade or shippers, and the balance, 107,095 bushels, were second and third grades. The fourth grade, no account was taken of, as they were not sold.

We have in bearing 225 acres of Ben Davis, 70 acres of Missouri Pippin, 70 acres Winesap, 40 acres Jonathan, 16 acres Cooper's Early, and 16 acres Maiden's Blush.

We intended to keep account of the yield of each variety separate, and were able to do so with the first grade or shippers with all except Cooper's Early and Maiden's Blush. These two got mixed and had to be counted together. The second and third grades were all put on one pile and were not measured or weighed until they were sold, so we could not well keep the count separate and did not, and it does not matter materially, as the profits on these grades were small at best.

Thirty-seven rows of Missouri Pippin in the eleven crops yielded 31,239 bushels of shippers, or 844 bushels to the row. Thirty-six rows of Winesap in the eleven years turned off 20,499 bushels shippers, or 569 bushels to the row. One hundred and seventeen rows of Ben Davis in the same time made 61,518 bushels of first grade, or 525 bushels to the row. Twenty rows Jonathan turned out 10,032 bushels, or 501 bushels to the row. Sixteen rows of Maiden's Blush and Cooper's Early made 5,802 bushels, or an average of 362 bushels to the row. The rows are all one-half mile long. This account, as stated, only embraces the first grade or shippers. It will be seen that the Missouri Pippin

## A GOOD APPETITE

Is essential, not only to the enjoyment of food, but to bodily health and mental vigor. This priceless boon may be secured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"Feeling truly grateful for the benefits realized by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I gladly offer my testimony in its favor. For several months I had no appetite; what food I ate distressed me. I was restless at night, and complete prostration of the nervous system seemed imminent. Three bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla cured me."—Miss A. E. Vickery, Dover, N. H.

"I have been suffering, full two years, from troubles consequent upon a severe fall. My blood became very much impoverished, and I suffered severely from weakness of the system and loss of appetite, when a friend recommended me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Am now on my third bottle, and find myself greatly benefited by its use."—Mrs. M. H. Howland, South Duxbury, Mass.

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. \$1.50 a bottle. Worth \$5 a bottle.

## STEKETEE'S



## IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGETON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. **BARNES SOLOMON.**  
EUREKA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. **DANIEL BAKER.**  
MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. **A. D. BELL.**  
GALVESTON, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. **GEO. KLIN.**  
These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.  
P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address **G. G. STEKETEE,** Grand Rapids, Mich.  
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

## MASON & HAMLIN

Examine the new Mason & Hamlin Piano and Organ catalogues, sent free to any address. The Mason & Hamlin Grand and Upright Pianos are constructed on an Improved Method of Stringing, invented and exclusively used by Mason & Hamlin, by which remarkable purity of tone and great durability are secured, and *phenomenal capacity to stand in tune.* The *lin screw* was patented in July, 1883, and is a verification of American ingenuity, being pronounced by experts "the greatest improvement of the century" in pianos. American Pianos and Organs are superior to all others. Mason & Hamlin Organs have long been the Standard the world over. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is fast becoming as famous as the Standard of Excellence. *EXCELLENCE* ways characterized by Highest Honors at all great World's Exhibitions since Paris, 1867. Illustrated catalogues free.

Without under-estimating the improvements effected by others in pianos, the Mason & Hamlin Stringer is claimed to be the greatest improvement of them all, and without it the highest attainable excellence is simply impossible.

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## FORTUNES A PHILADELPHIA

found a dollar worth \$175. A barber in Chester, Pa., received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N. J., picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came across a dime worth \$24. A Kansas farmer found in his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk got a quarter for which I paid \$39. The above are but a few of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily. **WANTED.** \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$25.00 for 1863 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. **W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**

## DR. LURET PRIVATE DISPENSARY.

130 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL. Cures for Life All Chronic, Nervous Diseases, Organic Weakness, Stunted Development, Night or Day Losses, Too Frequent Evacuations of the Bladder, Barrenness, Book LIFE'S SECRET REVEALED, with Question List for 4-Cent Stamp.



takes the lead, followed by the Winesap; then comes Ben Davis, next Jonathan, and lastly Maiden's Blush and Cooper's Early. Cooper's Early will not stand our climate and is the only variety we have lost money on. Maiden's Blush would have made a much better showing if we could have kept the count separate. Jonathan has paid us about as well as any. They brought 25 to 50 cents and sometimes \$1 a barrel more than the others, and the trees are now in fine condition for future crops. The Winesap, although it turned off heavy crops, the tree shows signs of exhaustion and dealers complain of the small size of the fruit, although they have always sold with the Ben Davis and Missouri Pippin. The Missouri Pippin, up to this time, has turned off more bushels and brought more money than either of the others, but the tree is becoming exhausted and the fruit is getting small. Ben Davis is fast forging to the front, and in the end I think it will take the lead.

#### SELLING THE FRUIT.

The first crop we sold to a Leavenworth firm at \$1.50 per barrel. The second crop was sold to a Denver firm at \$4 per barrel. The third crop went to Denver at \$2.48. Fourth crop went to Denver at \$3, and culls went to Kansas City at 30 cents per bushel. Fifth crop went to Denver at \$2.04, and culls to Kansas City at 15 cents a bushel. Sixth crop went to Denver at \$2, and culls to Kansas City at 20 cents per bushel. Seventh crop went to Denver at \$1.45, and culls to Kansas City at 13 cents per bushel. Eighth crop went to Kansas City, Leavenworth, and other points, at \$2.11, and culls to Kansas City at 27 cents per bushel. Ninth crop went to Leavenworth, Denver and other places, at \$1.81, and culls to Kansas City at 14 cents per bushel. Tenth crop went to Leavenworth and Kansas City at \$2.49, and culls to Kansas City at 18 cents. Eleventh crop went to Chicago, Lockport, N. Y., Philadelphia and Cincinnati, at \$3 per barrel, and culls we sold to New York men at 20 cents per bushel.

All the prices named were for the apples delivered on board the cars here. The prices obtained some years varied a little, but we give the average for that year. The first grade were always barreled and sold by the barrel. The second and third grades, in nearly every case, were loaded in the cars in bulk and sold by weight, fifty pounds for a bushel.

Our expenses up to 1883, foot up \$20,352.48. This is about the time that all the trees came into bearing, but a part of this expense is for gathering and marketing the fruit grown previous to this time, and which I have not time now to separate from the other account, but I think it would amount to about \$2,500. This would leave \$17,852.48 as the cost of growing the orchard up to 1883, or until they all come into bearing. This would make a cost of about 35 cents per tree to bring them into bearing. This does not include the cost or rent of land, but simply the cost of growing the orchard. The total amount for which the 236,185 bushels were sold foot up \$125,118.08, and the total cost of picking, packing and putting into market foot up \$44,737.30, leaving a net income from the eleven crops of \$80,380.78.

The crop this year promises to be about equal to that of last year.

#### Mohammed Ben Ali

Slew the Janizaries. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters slays the dragon of disease. It roots out malarial complaints, dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia and constipation, remedies inactivity of the kidneys, reinforces an enfeebled system. This medicine of varied uses is sometimes imitated. Avoid cheap, fiery, local Bitters and demand the genuine Hostetter's.

#### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Attend the Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

BEECHAM'S PILLS sell well because they cure.

## In the Dairy.

### A Cheap, Easily-Constructed Ice House.

Moseley & Pritchard, manufacturers of Moseley's Occident creamery and other butter-making specialties, at Clinton, Iowa, send us the following, taken from the columns of the *American Creamery*, and written by Chas. P. Jackson:

"Ice in summer is both a luxury and a necessity, and the ice crop is one that many farmers allow to go to waste.

"Use 2x6 sills and plates, with 12-foot posts, with three courses 2x4 ribbing all around three feet apart, put in edgewise. Cell with culls put on vertically, and make it a point to always get out of lumber when you get to the eaves, so the gable end will be sure to be left open. Fill up the ground inside a little higher than the outside, then put down any old chunks of rails or joists, a little distance apart, and cover between and over with a foot of sawdust, or its equivalent in straw or prairie hay. Put your ice sixteen inches away from the wall, and fill between the ice and wall with sawdust or its equivalent in straw or prairie hay, as you fill with ice. Break joints over each course of ice when filling. When filled, cover with six to seven inches of sawdust or its equivalent and then get out of sawdust. You don't want ten or twelve inches of sawdust on top of the ice. There is a latent heat in ice, and if too much covering on top, the heat will not be able to pass up through it and it will turn back and honeycomb the ice. With a covering of twelve inches of sawdust, in every case an examination will show heat during the hot months by digging down a few inches.

"Never put water on your ice as you fill your ice house, if you expect to remove the cakes of ice as put in. In cold storage houses it is often the case that water is used to solidify the mass. In such cases use hot water with a sprinkler, as the moment the hot water comes in contact with the ice it congeals. Use cold water and it will run and spread, and if the ice is put in contact with the walls the chances are that in freezing it will spread the building.

"The roof may also be covered with culls. Suppose it does leak, the dripping will not extend down into the sawdust to any appreciable extent. A ventilator in the roof is not necessary, with both gables open."

#### The Oleo Harvest.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Owing to a variety of causes, notably, high prices of feed last winter, anticipated high price the coming winter, drouth, a general lack of faith in the work, and so on, butter is becoming scarce and prices are ruling high. It is a harvest to those who happen to be prepared to avail themselves of the opportunity, but the fellows that are making the most ducauts out of it are the oleomargarine makers. It is a veritable boom in their business, and they will coin money enough the coming winter to buy any needed championship in the United States Senate. Senator Ingalls was their mouth-piece of old, and we wonder upon whose shoulders their mantle would fall, should any adverse legislation to their interests be attempted in the coming Congress.

The dairy interests of this country ought to be strong enough to compel a recognition of their rights in the halls of the law-makers, and to force the oleo makers to stand upon their own merits, but the Senate is oftentimes a fearful stumbling-block between the people and their rights. M. M.

## The Poultry Yard.

### POULTRY SHOW.

DECEMBER 16-23.—Third annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Association, at Topeka, Kas.

#### Profits in Capons.

In every branch of farming there is some method of improving the products, and in making a specialty of some one thing which will bring fancy prices. Thoroughbred stock, fancy fruits and improved varieties of vegetables are all the result of careful study, patient experiment and improvement. Capons occupy this position in poultry-raising, and is a profitable business, says W. E. Farmer, in *American*

*Cultivator*, and they are now raised quite universally throughout the country. The French poultrymen caponize all cockerels designed for market, and the quality of meat there is always superior to that in this country. With the progress of the business here it will not be many years before the same practice will prevail in the States.

If all cockerels were caponized the meat would be better, and the demand for it would be more general. Caponizing is very easily and safely performed now that such handy instruments are prepared for the work. A capon must mature thoroughly before it can be sent to the market. The cost of raising them is no greater than for an ordinary cockerel, and the additional weight and price will always bring a larger return to the breeder.

But there are other advantages. Their food does them more good, and is not wasted by the bird running around; they are very quiet and steady, and never fight the pullets and hens, and they are seldom sick and ailing. They make fine nurses for small chickens, as one bird will hover over a brood of twenty or thirty chickens, allowing the hens time to lay and set again. There is a little risk attending this work at first, but after one becomes a skillful operator, he need not lose a single cockerel during the whole year as the result of the operation. The best breeds for capons are the large Dorkings or Asiatics, although the smaller ones may be improved or enlarged by the work.

Poultrymen who have entered into the business scientifically contend that nothing in the poultry line pays so well as capons, and all their cockerels for the market are thus prepared.

Send in your 50 cents and join the Poultry Association of Kansas; we must have two hundred members before the show, December 16 to 23. Come now; if you are any good you will show it by sending us the 50 cents, and you mind this will be the largest show ever held in the West. J. P. LUCAS.

Topeka, Kas.

## "German Syrup"

A Cough and Croup Medicine.

For children a medicine should be absolutely reliable. A mother must be able to pin her faith to it as to her Bible. It must contain nothing violent, uncertain, or dangerous. It must be standard in material and manufacture. It must be plain and simple to administer; easy and pleasant to take. The child must like it. It must be prompt in action, giving immediate relief, as children's troubles come quick, grow fast, and end fatally or otherwise in a very short time. It must not only relieve quick but bring them around quick, as children chafe and fret and spoil their constitutions under long confinement. It must do its work in moderate doses. A large quantity of medicine in a child is not desirable. It must not interfere with the child's spirits, appetite or general health. These things suit old as well as young folks, and make Boschee's German Syrup the favorite family medicine. ®

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Surgeon.

118 W. Sixth St.

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Every farmer and poultryman should caponize his cockerels, whether for market or home use. You can add \$1.00 in value to every cockerel you caponize.

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No. 209 & 211 MARKET STREET, ST. LOUIS, MO.

## 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. OAR, Manhattan, Kas.

**RING-BONE.**—I have a three-year-old mare that has several enlargements just above her hoofs. I have owned her only two months, but they show more than at first. Some call it ring-bone. She has had no treatment. D. S. K. Virgil, Kas.

**Answer.**—If she is lame have her fired by a competent veterinarian. If she is not lame let her alone.

**GARGET.**—I have a cow that has been giving curdled milk two or three days out of each month for the last two years. It changes from one teat to another, the bag being hard and swollen above the diseased teat, and checking the flow of the milk for awhile, then appearing all right again. L. P. D. Brewster, Kas.

**Answer.**—Your cow is subject to attacks of garget, which may be brought on by high feeding, lying on damp ground and catching cold, or by too rapid driving in hot weather. When you notice the trouble coming on give her one pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water, and then give in bran mash night and morning a tablespoonful of saltpetre. Milk the udder clean twice a day, then bathe it for half an hour with hot water and then rub well into it a little of the following: Olive oil one pint and finely pulverized gum camphor four ounces, both well mixed together.

**STOMATITIS.**—I have a horse that has a sore mouth and it has been sore since last April. At times it gets better then gets worse again. He flinches when I rub him on the left side, and he seems to get stiff by spells. W. R. Dentonia, Kas.

**Answer.**—There is an irritation of the stomach caused by some error in the food, or in the surroundings, and the irritation extends to the throat and mouth. See that the horse has none but the best of food and water and a clean stable. Feed on bran mash, boiled oats and steamed hay for a week or two. Give at once a pint and a half of raw linseed oil and then give in feed three times a day a tablespoonful of the following powder: Bicarbonate of potash, 6 ounces; gentian, 4 ounces; golden seal, 4 ounces; mix. With a swab, touch the sores in his mouth with a solution of nitrate of silver, 10 grains to the ounce of rain water, then wash out with warm water. Twice a day apply to the sores a little of the following: Powdered borax, 1 ounce; powdered alum, 1 ounce; rain water, 1 quart. Examine his mouth to see that there are no sharp points on the teeth to cut the tongue or cheeks.

**FAULTY MILK.**—I have a seven-year-old cow which has always been a good milk and butter cow until the last two years, since when, at different times, it is impossible to churn butter from her milk, which foams and looks like whipped cream. She runs on pasture in summer and is fed on bran and hay in winter. Please give cause and remedy. Harper, Kas. W. A. W.

**Answer.**—Your description of the case is so meager that it is impossible to say anything definite in regard to your particular case, but we will give you a few general hints, some of which may suit your case. Butter is made up of very minute globules of fat, which after being divested of their delicate membranous envelopes, adhere together. These fat globules are freed from their covering and joined into the mass called butter by the manipulating process of churning, and which may be facilitated or retarded, according to certain conditions. The average temperature at which cream churns the best is about 60°, and when churned at a temperature below this point it will foam and have the appearance of whipped cream. Sweet cream requires a longer time to churn than

cream just slightly sour. Whole milk also requires more churning than pure cream from the same milk. The milk of farrow cows requires either a greater amount of churning or else raising to a higher temperature than does the milk from cows just lately fresh, but aside from all these there seems to be, at times, some unaccountable faulty condition of the milk, rendering it difficult to convert into butter, and at such times a little bicarbonate of soda—an even teaspoonful to the gallon of cream, or a handful of common salt thrown into the churn, or, better yet, scald the milk when first drawn, and the labor of churning will be greatly facilitated. When the trouble comes again, give your cow one pound of Glauber salt in half a gallon of warm water and half that dose every other day for a week.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 5,028. A want of spirit in the market; not many native steers in, but demands were light; grades were slow; range cattle in light demand, but sold relatively better than natives. Shipping steers, \$3.80a4.20; corn-fed Texas, \$3.30; cows, \$1.40a2.40; bulls, \$1.35a2.00; Texas steers, \$2.15; Texas cows, \$1.50a2.00; Texas spayed heifers, \$2.00; Texas feeders, \$2.30; Colorado steers, \$2.80; Colorado stockers, \$2.25; Arizona steers, \$2.40; New Mexico cows, \$2.40; New Mexico canners, \$2.15; New Mexico stockers, \$2.40a2.65; New Mexico yearlings, \$1.00; Western cows, \$1.50a1.85; stockers and feeders, \$2.40a3.00. **HOGS.**—Receipts 4,723. A fairly steady and active market. Not many in and all packers out in the yards and wanted hogs. Shippers did little. Range of packers' hogs, \$3.50a4.00; bulk of sales, \$3.75a3.95. **SHEEP.**—Receipts 424. Not many in and good muttons wanted, and ruled firm to a little higher. But poor and medium stuff was dull; hard to move at any price. No lambs on sale. Muttons, \$4.15a4.40.

**HORSES.**—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$140a175; good, \$110a135. Saddlers, \$125a150. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120. Streeters, extra, \$100a110; good, \$70a85; plugs, \$25a40. **MULES.**—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a75; 14½ hands, \$70a85; 15½ hands, \$110a120; 15¾ hands, medium, \$105a125; 15¾ hands, extra, \$130a150; 16 to 16½ hands, extra, \$175; heavy plugs, \$45a75.

#### Chicago.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 17,000. Market steady. Prime to choice natives, none; others, \$3.75a5.10; Texans, \$2.35a3.05; rangers, \$2.70a3.75; stockers, \$3.00a2.75; cows, \$1.00a2.80. **HOGS.**—Receipts 45,000. Market active. Rough and common, \$3.65a3.75; mixed and packers, \$3.80a3.95; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4.00a4.10; light, \$3.25a3.75. **SHEEP.**—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Native ewes, \$2.00a4.30; mixed, \$4.20a4.35; wethers and yearlings, \$4.50a5.10; Westerns, \$4.60a4.65; lambs, \$3.50a5.15.

#### St. Louis.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts 2,305. Market steady. Fair to good native steers, \$3.10a5.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.20a3.35; do. cows and canners, \$1.20a2.30. **HOGS.**—Receipts 2,285. Market steady. Fair to fancy heavy, \$3.80a4.00; mixed grades, \$3.10a3.85; light, fair to choice, \$3.50a3.70. **SHEEP.**—Receipts 1,719. Market firm. Fair to choice, \$2.20a4.70.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 195,500 bushels. A very dull and lower market. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 76c; No. 4 hard, 68a70c; No. 2 red, 85c; No. 3 red, 80c; No. 4 red, 74a76c.

**CORN.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, were 73,800 bushels. The market was steady, but dull. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 36c; No. 3 mixed, 35c; No. 4 mixed, 34c; No. 2 white, mixed, 58c; No. 3 white mixed, 36c.

**OATS.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 32,000 bushels. The market for this grain still holds up well. Demand very satisfactory, both from home dealers and order men. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27½a27¾c; No. 3 mixed, 26¾c; No. 4 mixed, 25¾c; No. 2 white, mixed, 28¾c; No. 2 red, 31c.

**RYE.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 22,000 bushels. Market quiet and weaker, in sympathy with wheat. By sample on track: No. 2, 33c; No. 3, 77c.

**CASTOR BEANS.**—Steady and in good demand. We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1.65 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

**FLAXSEED.**—Steady and active. We quote at 81c per bushel, upon the basis of pure.

**HAY.**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 180 tons. Demand good and prices steady. We quote: New prairie fancy per ton, \$8.50; good to choice, \$5.50a8.00 per ton; prime, \$4.50a5.00; common, \$4.00. Timothy, fancy, \$9.00; choice, \$8.50.

#### Chicago.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 235,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 82½a83¾c; No. 3 spring, 80½a87c; No. 2 red, 83½a94c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 47,000 bushels. No. 2, 54a54½c.

**OATS.**—Receipts 348,000 bushels. No. 2, 32c; No. 2 white, 32½a33c; No. 3 white, 31½a32c.

#### St. Louis.

**WHEAT.**—Receipts 180,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 81½a81¾c.

**CORN.**—Receipts 118,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 40½a41c.

**OATS.**—Receipts 146,000 bushels. Market dull. No. 2 cash, 30¾a30¾c.

**HAY.**—Active. Prairie, \$7.25a9.25; prime timothy, \$9.50a12.00.

### WOOL MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

November 16, 1891. Quiet and unchanged. Medium, 22c; lamb, 21a22c; coarse, 18a19c; cotton, 16a17c; light fine, 20a21c; heavy fine, 16a17c.

#### Chicago.

November 16, 1891. Kansas and Nebraska wools are a little more active and in better demand, selling at 14a16c for the heavy fine, and 18a20c for the light fine, 17a19c for the fine medium, while the lighter wools of this grade sell at 19a21c and medium selling at 20a22c.

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## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 11, 1891.

Marion county—W. H. Evans, clerk.  
COW—Taken up by Sophonia McIntosh, in Clark tp., one red cow, 7 or 8 years old, C. F. on right hip, dehorned.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by T. W. Hull, three miles north of Galena, October 13, 1891, one bay mare, 9 or 10 years old, 18 hands high, branded O on left hip and B on right hip, left front foot and right hind foot white, small white spot in forehead, long mane and tail, three shoes on when taken up; valued at \$25.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by E. F. Henney, in Mission tp., October 14, 1891, one 2-year-old roan steer, salt in both ears, light brand on left hip.

HEIFER—By same, one red and white spotted heifer, 2 years old, under-crop in both ears.  
Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.  
STEERS—Taken up by F. L. Hodgson, in Plumb tp., P. O. Harveyville, one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old; one red and white spotted steer, 1 year old, crop in tip of right ear, and one plain red steer, 1 year old, marked with under-bit in left ear; valued at \$14 each.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 18, 1891.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by Wm. Vermillion, in Lincoln tp., November 7, 1891, one bright red steer, 8 years old, no marks or brands.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by J. C. Sterritt, P. O. Olathe, November 5, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, square cut under left ear; valued at \$20.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.  
HORSE—Taken up by Solomon Heratston, in Bluff tp., November 11, 1891, one black horse, one white hind foot; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, split ears; valued at \$15.

Decatur county—N. E. Miller, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Frank Neiberding, Dresden tp., P. O. Dresden, September 28, 1891, one bay mare, 4 years old, branded K on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

Marshall county—Jas. Montgomery, clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by Hill brothers, in Waterville tp., October 19, 1891, one brown horse pony, 5 years old; valued at \$15.

PONY—By same parties, at same time and place, one roan mare pony, 10 years old; valued at \$15.

Comanche county—J. B. Curry, clerk.  
HORSES—Taken up by Samuel P. Price, in Ramsey tp., November 5, 1891, four horses, three females and one male; three weigh 750 pounds each and one 600 pounds; two dun, one black, one sorrel; duns branded AC on left shoulder, black branded MC on left shoulder, sorrel pony's brand cannot be read; valued at \$60.

Labette county—Geo. W. Tilton, clerk.  
MARE—Taken up by Wm. Belch, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, September 25, 1891, one brown mare, about 12 years old, collar marks, curved in right hind leg, small rupture on left side, about 16 hands high.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.  
STEER—Taken up by J. G. Moran, in Auburn tp., P. O. Auburn, October 24, 1891, one red 2-year-old steer, dehorned, branded H on left hip and side, white on end of tail; valued at \$15.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.  
PONY—Taken up by Claud Philo, P. O. Rutland, October 1, 1891, one bay horse pony, 8 years old, white spot in forehead and snip on nose; valued at \$20.

MULE—Taken up by S. W. Wood, P. O. Caney, October 30, 1891, one dark brown horse mule, 4 years old, branded CX on right shoulder; valued at \$30.

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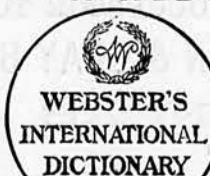
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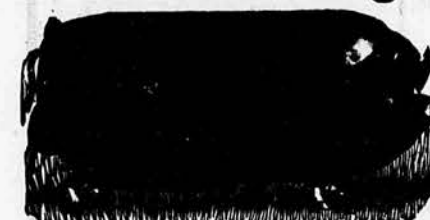


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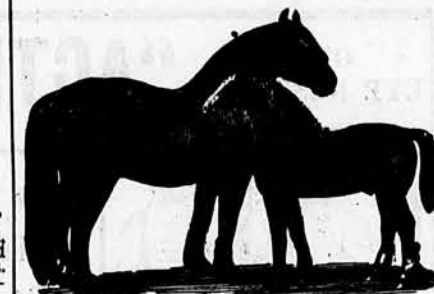
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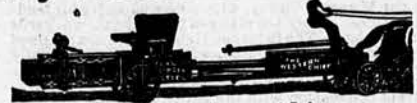


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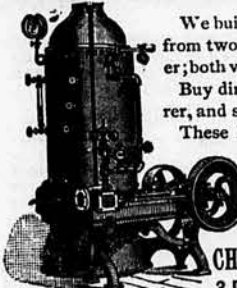
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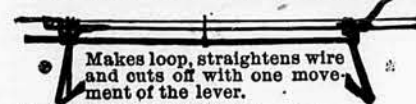
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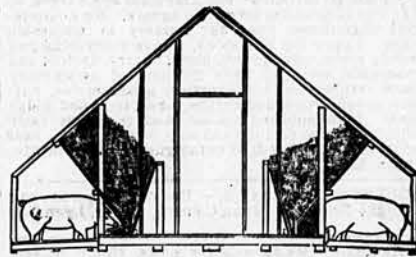


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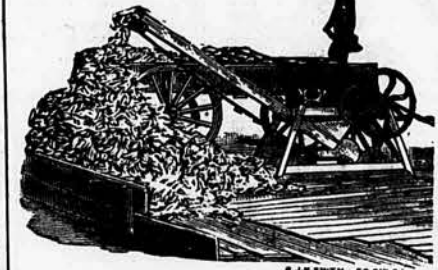


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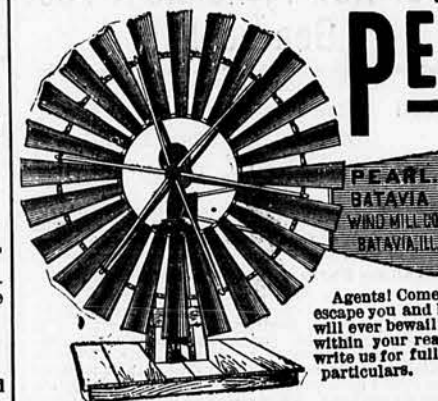


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 Any style of check rein can be used. Nothing to get out of repair. Rein adjusted as easily as with common Hook. Ask your harness dealer to get you one. If he will not we will mail you one postpaid, 50c. in Nickel Plate, Rubber, Finish, or Rubber with Gold Lining.  
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 Lowden's Perfection. Latest improved best field machine in the world. Every farmer his own fence builder. Costs 30 to 35 cents a rod. Best Post Auger made. Wire and Pickets for sale. For large illustrated catalogue address  
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## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

**FOR RENT**—For coming season, eighty acre farm, five miles northeast of Topeka. Fifteen acres in peach and apples, five in grapes, a fine young plum orchard and small fruit. Apply to 4206 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—One five-year-old stallion, seven-eighths Clydesdale. Address or call on Lewis Donmyer, Solomon City, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—One fine imported English Shire stallion, weighs 2,000 pounds, and a show animal. Will exchange for cattle and young horses. Price cheap, a bargain for some one. For particulars address Robert Ritchie, Peabody, Kas.

**HAY**—Wanted, to contract for fifty tons of hay and 800 bushels of corn or oats. Address Merchants' Transfer Co., care C. D. Skinner, Topeka.

**STRAYED**—From the undersigned, Thursday evening, November 12, a black horse, 7 years o.d., two white hind feet, leather halter on head and rope attached and fastened about his neck. Was last seen eighteen miles west of Topeka, on road leading through old Valencia, following a party with buggy. Information leading to his recovery will be suitably rewarded. C. Welding, Topeka, Kas.

**ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM**—Forty varieties strawberries, both new and old, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., at lowest prices. Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

**"THE FARMER'S SIDE"**—Senator Puffer's new book, is just out. All farmers, business men, and every one interested in present financial and political conditions should read it. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly-printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

**\$7 PER HUNDRED**—For first-class apple trees, at The Seneca Nursery. No agents! No commission! Buy direct from the nursery at wholesale prices. I grow my own stock. Have everything you want in apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and ornamental trees. I have millions of strawberry plants, raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, currants, grapes, roses and shrubs, forest trees and hedge plants. Five thousand budded peach trees, best early varieties. Good facilities to ship north, south, east and west. Send for free catalogue. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

**POULTRY FOR SALE**—Browns Leghorns and Light Brahmas. John Colberg, Miller, Lyon Co., Kas.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—Sixty cows, thirty calves, thirty yearling heifers, nine two-year-old steers. Address Box 23, Protection, Kas.

**1400 HEAD OF NEW MEXICO STEERS FOR SALE**, six miles east of Lindsburg. One to 5 years old. Address J. S. Elzea, Lindsburg, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—The softest snap in Kansas. Good improved 160 acres, four miles from the big manufacturing sugar works. Best crops in Kansas. Part on time if desired. B. N. Turk, Medicine Lodge, Kas.

**SPRING RYE**—We have some seed spring rye, pure and clean, we will sell sacked, on board cars, at \$1 per bushel. Smith & Handley, Monument, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—I will sell for the next thirty days thoroughbred Poland-China pigs at greatly reduced prices. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kas.

**MODELS**—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

**SHEEP FOR SALE**—One hundred two-year-old half-blood Southdown wethers. Three hundred high-grade Merino ewes. T. O. Fox, Ellsworth, Kas.

**SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE**—A few choice Cotswold buck lambs at low prices. Also prize-winning poultry at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Sunnyside Poultry Yards, Newton, Kas.

**PROMPT MONEY AND LOWEST RATES ON** Eastern Kansas farms. Write us before renewing or making new loan elsewhere. T. E. Bowman & Co., 116 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

**FOR BEST AND CHEAPEST INCUBATORS** and Brooders, address for circular, Geo. B. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

**MAPLE GROVE HERD**—Owned by Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas., breeder of first-class Poland-China and pure Felch Light Brahmas at farmers' prices for ninety days.

**BLACK LOCUSTS** and other forest tree seedlings, and a general nursery stock. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

**WANTED**—To purchase 400 bushels of pure Golden millet seed and 100 bushels pure German millet seed, which must have been grown this year and warranted pure. Address E. M. Donaldson, care First National Bank, Marion, Kas.

**FOR SALE**—Choice Light Brahma chicks, from prize-winners. Pure Felch strain. Mrs. Emma Brosius, Topeka, Kas.

**WANTED**—Family orders for winter fruit of all kinds. Also evaporated fruit of all varieties for sale in ton lots or less. Correspondence solicited. Samples furnished if desired. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

**FARMERS** and many others will fail to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. **RENTERS** Now is the time and Northwest Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent. profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, COLBY, Kas.

**40 HEAD OF HIGH-GRADE STOCK CATTLE** to trade for sheep. W. G. McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—The celebrated stallion, Brown Searcher, son of Champion Searcher; 6½ hands high, weight 1,400 pounds; sure foal-utter, can show over one hundred colts and fillies. Jas. B. Welch, Ninth and Walnut Sts., Leavenworth, Kas.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE**—Young toms \$3 each. Can furnish pairs not akin \$5 per pair. Have large flock to select from, and will send nothing but choice birds. Mrs. J. T. Williamson, Melvane, Kas.



## TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

**A FEW THOROUGHBREDED SHROPSHIRE RAMS** from stock imported from England, for sale. Box 116, Leavenworth, Kas. S. S. Mathews.

**FOR SALE**—As we cannot use any longer our three-year-old Poland-China breeding and show boar King Lall 5654 S., we now offer him for sale at a bargain. He is in first-class breeding condition, a sure and good sire. Also August and September pigs at \$5 each, \$15 per pair. Bronze turkeys, Pekin ducks, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single-comb Brown Leghorns, cheap. For particulars address Brown & Luce, Shelbyville, Mo.

**STRAYED**—Away from my farm, four miles northwest of Bushong, Kas., two bay mare colts, 2 years old last spring, and one mule (horse) colt 1 year old last spring. Any one giving information as to their whereabouts will be liberally rewarded. M. M. Orgas, Bushong, Kas.

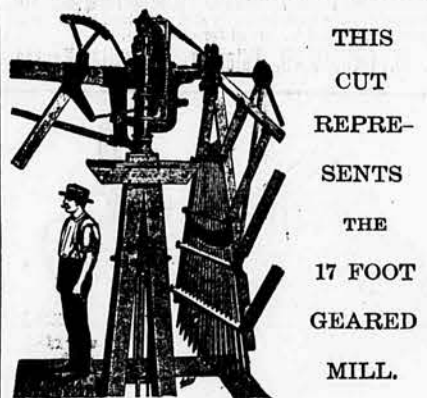
**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Five registered Clyde stallions, six high-grade Clyde stallions and twenty-five high-grade Clyde and Norman mares and fillies. H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas.

**OTTAWA TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE**—J. T. Preshaw, Manager, Ottawa, Kas. Teaches the art of Telegraphy in shortest time and puts you in positions. Write for terms and particulars.

**D. S. SKINNER** has again opened a shoe store at 817 Kansas Ave., Topeka, with all new goods and at low prices.

**\$150 BUYS SIX HOLSTEIN BULLS**—From six months to one year old. All good ones, sired by a "Shadeland" and out of registered dams. Offer good for thirty days only. E. O. Raymond, Wiley, Kas.

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Does as much work as fourteen-foot mills of other makes. Runs Feed Grinders, Shellers, Stalk-Cutters, Churns, Etc.

Prices Within the Reach of All.

Special discounts to Farmers' Clubs. When you write, tell us all about what kind of work you wish to do, amount of feed you wish to grind, etc. Also depth of well.

**A Kansas Farmer Shells Ninety-five Bushels Per Hour.**

**MANKATO, JEWELL CO., Kas., March 5, 1888.**  
GOODHUE WIND ENGINE CO.:—I bought one of your Power Mills last spring of your agent. It gives perfect satisfaction in every particular. With an ordinary wind I grind ten to twelve bushels per hour and with a good wind I can grind fifteen to twenty bushels per hour. I also operate a two-hole "Trump" sheller, self-feed, ten-foot elevator and eight-foot cob-stacker. I have shelled ninety-five bushels per hour for several consecutive hours. I also operate a self-feed hay, straw and fodder-cutter; will cut as fast as one man can get the fodder to the cutter. The cutter has two fifteen-inch knives that make three to four hundred revolutions per minute. I also use mill for pumping. I think my mill is the most profitable piece of machinery I have on the farm. For evenness of power and durability, I think it has no equal. **DAVID WOODS.**

It will pay every farmer to investigate the merits of our Geared Mills. They are adapted to making Graham flour and fine meal. Address **GOODHUE WIND ENGINE CO.,** St. Charles, Illinois.

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**FARMS.** I have 100 farms, mostly well improved; good soil, deep black loam; are among the best; price average only \$10 per acre; will be sold one-tenth down and one-tenth yearly. **GREAT** Location first-class. Best agricultural and grazing country in the world. Wheat averages 25 to 40 bushels per acre. One first-class stock farm of 1,280 acres, for cost of improvements. Also 100 horses. You can't miss it. Come at once. Don't pay rent longer. **N. J. BETZER, Stockton, Kansas.**

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## The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yards are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 5,500 cattle and 87,200 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,965,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 87,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

## Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

**CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.**

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the **KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET.** Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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

## CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS & SHEEP TO Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Kansas.

Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

## Public Sale of Pure-Bred Clydesdales! WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1891,

I will hold my eighth annual sale of pure-bred and registered Clydesdale horses—about **THIRTY-FIVE HEAD.** Twenty-two mares and fillies, coming 2 years old and upward; eleven stallions, coming 2 and 3 years old. Highly-bred mares in foal to the great horses, Cedric, Macara and Prince of Newton.

Write for catalogues giving pedigrees and terms of sale. The preceding day I will sell **THIRTY-FIVE HEAD OF GRADE CLYDE** Mares and Fillies. **ROBERT HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILL.**

## Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to **L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.**

## Your Neighbor

Read the matter contained in this space last month and took its advice. He insured his property in the **Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company**, and now sleeps well and soundly, knowing that he is protected against loss by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones and wind storms. He paid cash for his policy, but, if you cannot do so, our agent will accommodate you by giving you such time as you need. Don't be a clam! Sooner or later you will get roasted. Keep your money at home. Patronize the only home company, the

**KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.** Losses paid in Kansas over \$75,000. "Protection for the Farmers" is our motto.

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Will sell their own improved farms or ranch properties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write for description, etc.



**THE BEST CHAIR ON EARTH.** Reclining. Hammock and Folding. No ratchets. Self-Balancing. Stops at any position. When used as a Hammock, it is simply Perfection. Folds very compactly. Write for catalogue and prices. **PLUMMER CHAIR CO.,** Arkansas City, Kansas.

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