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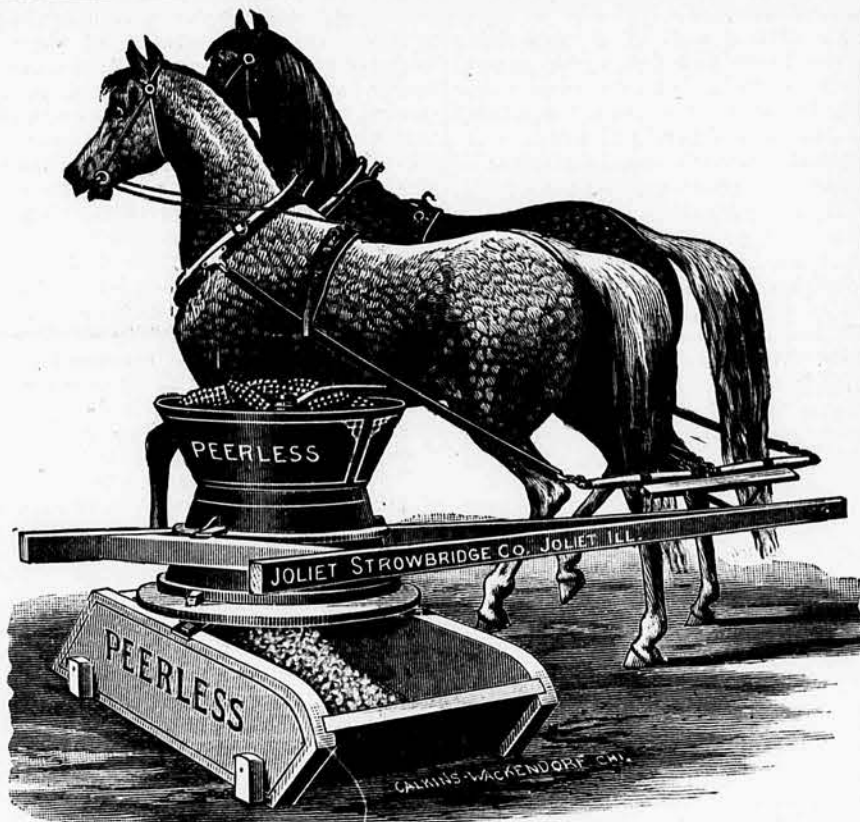
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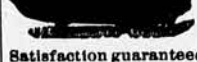
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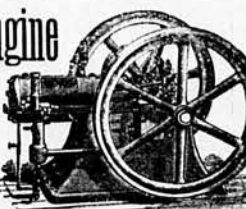
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Agricultural Matters.

CONCLUSIONS OF INTERNATIONAL IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The International Irrigation Congress, assembled at Los Angeles, Cal., for the five days beginning October 10, 1893, composed of delegates from this and foreign countries, announces the following statement of its views as the deliberate conclusions of the representatives of the Western States and Territories:

Writing to an American friend, many years ago, Macauley said: "Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly populated as the laboring population of the old world. Wages will be as low and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Birminghams and your Manchesters, and in these Birminghams and Manchesters hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometime out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test."

When Garfield first read that letter, he said: "It startled me like an alarm bell at night."

We invite the earnest attention of our countrymen to a situation of which this prophecy furnishes a startling suggestion. The scenes recently enacted in the Cherokee Strip remind us that the pressure of surplus population still seeks an outlet in the West, and that we have practically reached the limit of settlement in that portion of the public domain where the rainfall is sufficient to support agriculture. Existing social and industrial conditions in the great cities of the East and middle West also remind us of the alarming increase of the class of homeless people within the borders of the United States. To provide a further field for colonization under conditions which promise a good average prosperity to individual citizens, by the utilization of the great public estate still remaining in the hands of the government, is, in our judgment, a work which must now appeal with irresistible force to American statesmanship.

THE ARID PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The public lands which still belong to the people of the United States are for the most part arid or semi-arid, requiring the artificial application of water to render them productive. They lie between the 97th meridian and the Pacific ocean, and are divided between seventeen States and Territories. This domain is estimated by the General Land Office to contain 542,000,000 acres. Enough of land is arable to provide homes and farms for millions of people. The portion which can never be cultivated is valuable for range purposes or for forest reservations. Notwithstanding the present condition of these arid lands, we confidently predict that they will become the seat of the highest civilization and of the greatest average prosperity yet developed on this continent. The intensive scientific cultivation rendered possible by irrigation results in the largest conceivable development of independence and prosperity on the fewest possible number of acres. The conditions of social life which naturally grow up in a region of small farms are among the strongest attractions of the irrigated districts of the West. It is the experience of the world that the acre value of land increases as the farm unit diminishes. The reclamation of the arid public domain means the improvement of the people's estate and the consequent addition of a vast sum to the national wealth.

A NATIONAL QUESTION.

The progress thus far made in the reclamation of the arid regions has been along the line of local effort and individual enterprise. Nevertheless, the problem of conquering these deserts is national in its essence. These lands are the heritage of the American people. To have a home upon them is the birthright of every Ameri-

can child. The conditions under which they shall be reclaimed and acquired by the settler must be founded on the recognition of these facts. There are also questions between States which require national legislation and oversight, and however Western men might desire to settle the problems which nature has placed about them, the result cannot be attained except through national legislation.

EXISTING CONDITIONS.

The laws now governing waters and lands in a number of States and Territories are inadequate and dangerous. Streams are appropriated under lax and conflicting State laws, and the absorption of inter-State waters promises to become the fruitful source for future litigation and social disturbance. The desert land law, under whose operation the public land is passing away from the people, is largely perverted from its original purpose. It offers the settler land upon terms with which he cannot ordinarily comply. The law has become in its execution the instrument of corporations, who acquire land for \$1.25 per acre, reclaim it at an average cost of \$8.15 per acre, and sell it back again to the people upon profitable terms named only by themselves.

We declare it to be the correct principle that water in natural channels and beds is public property; and when, under the law of any State, vested rights have been secured thereto, such rights, like all other private property, may be supervised for beneficial purposes and be condemned for public uses under the exercise of the power of eminent domain.

We declare that all streams rising in one State and flowing by natural courses through one or more other States must be conserved and equitably divided under federal authority.

NEEDED NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

To devise laws which will assist the work of reclamation, and furnish proper safeguards alike to public and to private interests, while recognizing the rights of the nation, on one hand, and of the States, on the other, is a task that may not be lightly undertaken. We shall suggest a means by which it may be accomplished within a reasonable period, but in the meantime there are important things which may be done by legislation. Nothing must be allowed to jeopardize inter-State streams, and it is highly important that the drainage areas of these streams should be promptly known and defined at once, in a way sufficient for the purpose here in view and not await the slow results of a thorough technical inquiry, which should follow in its train and for its needed purposes. The pastoral lands, especially within these drainage areas, should also, in our judgment, be reserved for the present from sale or permanent disposal. The net results for leasing the same for range purposes should be used for developing a possible water supply, to the end that stock farms and homes may be created thereon, instead of cattle ranges, as at present. The whole subject of national legislation should be investigated by federal authority, and as a means to this end we suggest the appointment of a non-partisan national commission, to be named at once and instructed to report as soon as possible.

The importance of the development of wise local laws and the control of waters lying wholly within the individual States constitute reasons for the early admission of the Territories into the Union.

We favor the limitation of the amount of land that may be taken up by settlers under systems of irrigation to forty acres, and predict that in the future it will be found desirable to reduce the amount still further, and we favor the restriction of the privilege of taking up the public lands to citizens of the United States. This has become necessary with increase of population, and is also desirable as rendering more difficult the acquirement of lands for speculative purposes. We call attention to the growing importance of the storage problem, and demand rigid national and State supervision of dams and other works, in order to protect life and property.

We especially urge the importance of an enlightened policy for the care and

preservation of the forests against wanton destruction by fire and otherwise. We indorse the policy of forest and storage reservations covering the mountain water-sheds of the West. The importance of due care and protection of these water-sheds to maintain the perennial flow of springs and streams, and to prevent floods and torrents, demands the establishment of a wise forestry system. Pending the establishment of such an organization, we favor the use of detachments of the United States army to protect all the Western mountain water-sheds from injuries detrimental to the highest use of the valley lands.

Sums amounting to millions in the aggregate have been paid to the government for lands in the semi-arid region which were understood to be fit for agriculture without irrigation. The experience of years, during which settlers and their families have suffered the severest hardships, demonstrates that they can only be made productive by the artificial application of water. It is an act of simple justice to ask the government to devote a portion of the money received from the sale of these lands to the practical investigation of means for their reclamation, from surface streams, storm waters or underground supplies. We earnestly urge speedy action by Congress in this direction.

AN ARID LAND POLICY.

The time has come when the work of developing an arid land policy, on broad national and State lines, can no longer be delayed. The number of plans suggested for the solution of the problem are legion. Some of them have received endorsement from commercial and political conventions. Believing that harmony of action is vital, that wide discussion and patient investigation are indispensable in arriving at wise conclusions, we earnestly favor the adoption of the following plan: There shall be appointed by the National Executive committee of the Irrigation Congress a commission for each State and Territory in the arid or semi-arid regions, consisting of five members each, who shall be competent and experienced men. These commissions shall at once enter upon a careful investigation of the conditions existing in each of their States or Territories, and then formulate plans looking to the adoption of a national policy to be supplemented by appropriate local laws.

The results of the investigations of these several commissions shall be submitted to the next Irrigation Congress, at a time to be designated by the Executive committee, not exceeding one year hence, and upon these reports the final and definite declarations of the people of the Western States and Territories may be based. By this means we hope within a reasonable time to suggest a satisfactory irrigation policy to the nation and to the States and Territories, and we hereby declare our purpose to erect it upon broad foundations of justice and equity, with due regard for the rights of both labor and capital.

STATE LEGISLATION.

We endorse the principle of the district irrigation law of California, commonly known as the "Wright law," as a wise step in the direction of the public ownership of irrigation works. While we do not assert that it is suited to the needs of unsettled localities, or that it cannot be improved in some of its minor details, we do declare that experience has demonstrated its usefulness, its fairness and its economy.

We advise each State which embraces any part of the arid domain, and which has not already provided for irrigation supervision and engineering, to do so at its next legislative session, and to vigorously prosecute the work of investigating the extent to which further irrigation work can be carried on with success and profit.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The presence in this Congress of the representative of the neighboring Republic of Mexico, which we gratefully acknowledge, reminds us that international questions may some time arise in relation to irrigation, and we now declare that whenever this occurs we shall favor their settlement on terms that shall be just and equitable to all concerned.

THE QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

To deal with the arid public domain

is one of the mighty tasks of the future. It means not only the conquest of a new agricultural empire and a tremendous contribution to the national wealth of the future, but it involves the development of new forms of civilization and will give new life to popular institutions. It is a high and sacred trust, and in so far as it may become the peculiar concern of Western men, they will be true to its great obligations. But they approach the matter in no spirit of petty sectionalism. They invite the co-operation of all their countrymen, east as well as west, north as well as south. While mining and its kindred employments are vastly important to the Western States, directly and indirectly, the irrigation industry is, and must ever be, their supreme interest. Under just laws and proper national encouragement it will add new lustre to the American name.

Fall Plowing.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Fall plowing has, as yet, not come into general practice in the West. The practice even meets with opposition occasionally on the ground that it increases the facilities for washing out soluble plant food by the winter and spring rains. In most cases this argument cannot have much weight. In the first place the rainfall is not excessive in any portion of the West during the winter season, and in the second place, the nitrates, which are the only element that suffers material loss by washing and filtration, are not present in a soluble form in ordinary soils to such an amount that the loss from this cause can have any significance, or have a sensible effect on the fertility of the soil. On the other hand, there are several reasons for fall plowing. It saves work in the spring; it puts the soil in better tilth for the reception of the seed than spring plowing does; it admits of distributing the labor to good advantage, and it exposes the soil to the disintegrating action of the winter weather, which is, in many instances, of great benefit. These are all important points in favor of the practice. It is too often the case that land which ought to be plowed in order to put it in good condition for the spring crop, is merely disked, or skimmed over in a superficial manner in the spring, for the reason that a late spring has crowded the work and there is not time to do a good job and get the seed in the ground in proper season. Where fall plowing is practiced this dilemma cannot occur; only a surface preparation is then needed, and the soil can be put in excellent shape in a short time. Fall plowing is done at a season when both teams and hands can best be spared from other work and yet be employed to good advantage, and it thus saves the crowding and rush in spring which results either in extra expense or else in poor work.

But, quite aside from this, fall-plowed land makes a better seed-bed than that which is plowed in the spring. This is especially true of the porous prairie soils. It has the important advantage that it gives time for the soil to settle before the seed is put in. The seed-bed is more compact than newly-plowed ground, and it therefore retains moisture better in the event of a dry spring, and the crop, as a consequence, does better on such soil. This is frequently illustrated in the case of oats and grass. These crops require a firm seed-bed, yet it should not be of the compactness of unplowed land. When seeded on newly-plowed land and dry weather sets in for some time, the stand is almost certain to be injured, because the porous soil dries out too quick. All stiff and clayey soils are invariably benefited by fall plowing. The tendency of all such soils is to settle into a compact mass which ordinary methods of tillage cannot reduce to a sufficient state of fineness to form a good seed-bed; but, if exposed in furrows to the action of the frost, these soils crumble and become friable and can be prepared without extra work in the spring. This disintegrating action of the weather and exposure to the air also serves to liberate plant food in the soil by changing it from an insoluble to a soluble form, and to that extent increasing the stock of available fertility.

All low-lying and wet soils should be

fall-plowed. They can then be worked early in the spring and be seeded in reasonable time. Such soils should be thrown up in narrow ridges to facilitate drainage, and the dead furrows should be run with a view to lead off all surface water. All very light, sandy soils may better be left undisturbed until spring. Such soils are usually dry, and can be worked early. Again, on hillsides, or in places where the soil has a tendency to wash, fall plowing is of questionable advantage, inasmuch as it loosens the surface and increases the tendency to wash during a period when it must remain bare of vegetation. But such cases are exceptional in the prairie States. Since plowing in the fall is not done with a view to the immediate preparation of the seed-bed, the plow should never be followed by the harrow or any other implement designed for the reduction of the surface. Leave the furrows as left by the plow, but plow deeply. There is no better season in which to increase the depth of the soil than in the fall. Set the plow in a couple of inches deeper than the last plowing, and continue this practice year after year, until the upper nine or ten inches of the soil have been completely subdued and form part of the tillable fruitful layer.

Start the plow at once. Set it in deep and keep it going until the land intended for spring crops has all been turned.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Alfalfa.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The best piece of pasture that has fallen under my observation this fall is a small patch of alfalfa, some five or six acres in extent. It attracts special attention now because of the bare condition of all other pastures surrounding it. It grows on a piece of creek bottom near the foot of a hill, on soil of moderate fertility. The owner informed me that he had taken two heavy crops of hay, which would average, for the two crops, about three tons to the acre, besides having pastured it more or less with both cattle and hogs. He valued this pasture, which this little field has afforded, besides the hay, at \$3 an acre, and now (near the end of October) it is still covered with a thick growth of alfalfa, some six to eight inches high, which will remain excellent pasture until severe weather sets in. This is the fourth year since it was seeded. Object lessons of this kind are of great value. No one can see that piece of alfalfa without recognizing its merits. The owner informed me that he intended to sow forty-eight acres to alfalfa the coming spring. He sows broadcast at the rate of thirty pounds to the acre and covers the seed deeply. Thirty pounds to the acre is more seed than is necessary to put on in good soil. From twenty to twenty-five pounds will usually give a very satisfactory stand. However, when the seed is no object, thirty pounds will insure a thicker stand. This particular stand of alfalfa grows on a Kansas farm, but it may grow equally well almost anywhere in the West.

If you are not already familiar with it, resolve to sow a patch of alfalfa as an experiment in the coming spring.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Victorious Roan Short-horns.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Columbian fat stocks how is over, and the roan Short-horns, as usual, victorious. In the two-year-old class, the pure-bred roan steer, Headlight, was winner in a lot of five. The red steer, Drum Major, was the best yearling, followed by the roan, Whiskers, which was the favorite of the on-lookers, with the white Snowball third and a red fourth. The roan, Headlight, was declared champion of the pure-bred Short-horns.

In grades and crosses, the roan grade Short-horn, Banner Bearer, was first in his class of two-year-olds, with the Herefords second, third, fourth and fifth. A grade Hereford was winner in the yearling class, with a Short-horn second, a Hereford third and a "Doddie" fourth. Among the calves, the Herefords were first and second, with a Short-horn third.

The grade championship was won by the roan Short-horn, Banner Bearer.

He was also victorious in sweepstakes breeds by ages, in his class, the pure-bred roan Short-horn, Headlight, ranking next in the two-year-old, with a Devon third, a "Doddie" fourth and a Hereford fifth. In yearling class the Herefords were first and second, a Short-horn third, a Devon fourth and a "Doddie" fifth. In calves an Aberdeen-Angus was first, Hereford second, Short-horn third, Hereford fourth, Devon fifth, Galloway sixth.

The championship of the show was awarded to the roan grade Short-horn, Banner Bearer, a victory for the roans.

A KANSAS BREEDER.

The Stock Interest.

WINTER CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There is one leading idea which should dominate all other considerations in the management of young stock, and that is, that the stock must be kept growing. In his feeding, housing and care of the young stock the farmer should ever keep this one idea prominently before him, and he should circumvent all conditions which interfere with his putting it into practice. There is a widespread notion to the effect that young stock is a sort of a by-product of the farm; that they can pick up their living without much expense or care until grown, and that only then is it worth while to consider their claims to attention in order that they may be fitted for market. It is this notion which relegates the calves and yearlings to the straw stack for shelter and subsistence during the winter. It is supposed that if they are "wintered"—that is, kept alive until spring, when they can again be turned to pasture, that that is all-sufficient and in strict accordance with the canons of economy. I do not, by any means, say that all farmers hold this view, nor even the majority of them, but I do say that, to judge from the management which one may see practiced in almost any section of the country, there are far too many who act upon this principle, whether they believe it to be correct or not.

In seasons when feed is scarce and high it may be excusable to "winter" grown stock on the above plan, as, for instance, range cattle, which are expected to make profit for their owners only by doing service as machines which convert prairie grass into beef; but under no condition can such treatment of young stock be excused. There is no such thing as a maintenance ration for young stock. Nature demands that they shall continue to increase, both in size and weight, until full-grown, and the feed should be sufficient, both in quality and in quantity, to enable the system to fulfill this law of nature. A maintenance ration is a ration which furnishes only nutrition enough to supply the actual waste of the body. The waste will vary with certain conditions. If the conditions require much exercise of the animal, then there is a greater destruction of the tissue than when the animal is at perfect rest. If exposed to cold it requires more energy to keep up the natural heat of the body than is required by an animal warmly stabled, and this energy must come from an extra allowance of feed, so what would answer as a maintenance ration under the most favorable circumstances would fail to meet the requirements under adverse conditions, and the animal would lose in flesh. But aside from this necessary amount to maintain life, young stock should be fed enough more to make constant additions to the body in the shape of uninterrupted growth. If the feed does not furnish material for such growth the animal becomes stunted, and no amount of subsequent feed or care will ever enable it to develop to the proportions it might have attained if it had been treated in accordance with the demands of nature during the growing period, and all farmers and feeders admit that the most unprofitable animals to handle, when they are finally to be fitted for market, are the stunted runts. They give but a feeble response, in the form of gain, to the feed they consume; their

digestion and assimilative powers are crippled. They are of all "critters" the most unprofitable, and lack of rational care during the first two winters of their lives is the most potent agency in bringing about this condition.

The kind of feed which may answer to keep a grown animal in fair condition is inadequate to meet the requirements of a growing animal. The latter must, in addition to maintaining life, make a regular increase in bone and muscle, and the elements which are required for that purpose are not present in sufficient quantity in a maintenance ration. The chief element in the composition of muscle, that is, lean meat, is the substance known as protein. This substance has nitrogen in its composition, while fat has no nitrogen. Now, protein for the growth of muscle cannot be drawn from any source except the feed, nor can the body create protein or convert any material into muscle which does not have protein in its composition. Of necessity, therefore, when the feed lacks protein there can be no formation of muscle, and, in the case of young animals, growth must cease. Mature animals, in fairly good condition, do not grow muscle to any considerable extent, and this explains why they can maintain their weight on feed which would stunt young stock.

In like manner, the growth of bone demands material which is not required by a mature animal. Bones of young animals contain some 35 per cent. of gelatine, which has essentially the same composition as muscle, and some 65 per cent. of ash elements, chief of which is a combination of lime and phosphoric acid. The feed must furnish these elements or the bone cannot be developed. But in the case of cattle, which live so largely on coarse feed, the required ash elements are usually supplied in abundance to meet all demands, even of growing stock. It will be seen then that material from which to form muscle is the element which is most likely to be deficient and which the farmer must take care to supply to his young stock. The need for this care is greatest in winter. In summer, nature supplies, in most cases, the demands for growth in the pasture.

Admitting that the above is correct, the question arises, what constitutes good care of young stock in winter? What must be the nature of the feed they should have and how does it differ from that required to maintain grown stock? The reply is that they should have a richer feed. In proportion to their weight they require more grain in their ration and the grain should be richer in protein. With this general proposition in mind each farmer must decide on the make-up of the ration for himself. So much depends upon local conditions—the available feeds and the prices at which desirable feeds can be had. Corn is a good feed, but for young stock the ration would be improved if in addition to shelled corn or corn meal they got a little bran, or oil meal or gluten meal, in order to increase the proportion of protein. The very low price for wheat this year makes it possible to feed wheat as a measure of true economy. Here at Manhattan, No. 2 wheat is worth only 43 cents per bushel, while inferior grades run still lower, even to 30 and 35 cents. It is evident that at such prices wheat cannot be sold at a profit, and that at least the inferior grades can be used for feeding to advantage. It would be best to grind it into a coarse flour, or, if this cannot be done, owing perhaps to distance from the mill, then it should be soaked for twenty-four hours before it is fed. Oats, too, are cheap, bringing only 22 cents per bushel, and when of good quality there are few grains better for young stock. They are more readily masticated if crushed before they are fed, and in absence of this preparation they should be soaked. A mixture of equal parts of corn, oats and wheat would make an excellent ration for any young beast, during the first and second winter of their lives. The amount given should be entirely proportionate to their size and appetite, but bear in mind that to stint them is false economy. On such a ration they could with propriety have access to the straw stack or to corn stover, where they would get all the coarse fodder needed.

If wheat or oats cannot be had, give them a little bran or shorts along with some corn, or even a third to half a pound of oil meal per head, daily, along with the corn, might prove to be in the line of true economy.

When the feed has been settled to your satisfaction, next consider the question of shelter. Bear in mind that good shelter saves feed and that it is a mistaken idea that exposure toughens

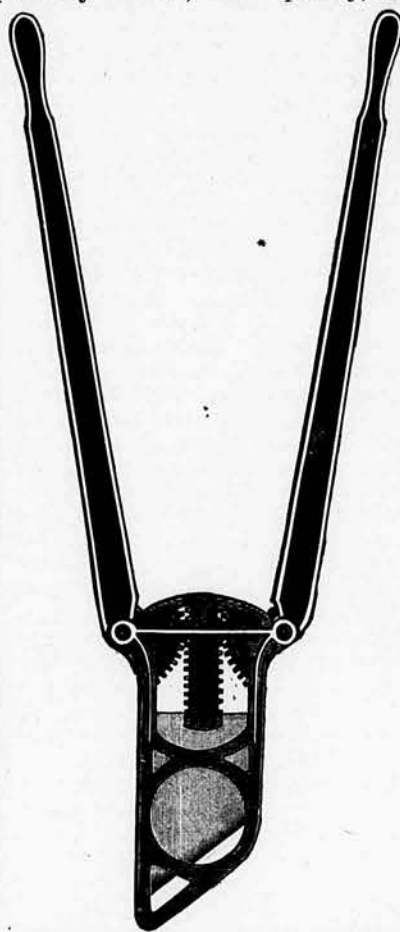
the constitution and makes the animal thrifter. A good warm barn at night and on stormy days is the best place for young stock. If such shelter is not available, do the best possible, and a shed made of poles and straw may, for that matter, afford as much, or even more, comfort than a more pretentious structure built of planed boards and with a shingled roof. But details on these points are not necessary. The main points to be considered are that the young stock must be kept growing without interruption, that the materials for this growth must come from the feed, and that feed which is capable of maintaining a grown animal in fair condition may be wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of the growing animal.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Dehorning Clippers.

Much has been said and written about dehorning during the last few years. You can scarcely pick up an agricultural paper which does not contain some allusion to it. It is universally conceded that dehorning is the proper thing in cattle-raising. To remove the obnoxious horns of a cow or steer with the old-fashioned method of sawing them off is a heart-rending undertaking. The Newton & McGee's Dehorning Clipper does the work almost instantly, cuts perfectly smooth, heals quickly, and



causes the animal but little pain. Their latest improved dehorner has one-third more power than anything before produced. They very easily cut off a wagon spoke, an ax handle, etc. It is evident that clippers with such power could very easily remove the horns. The H. H. Brown Manufacturing Co., of Decatur, Ill., whose advertisement appears in the columns of this paper, are the sole manufacturers. From a circular they are sending out we copy the following: "We guarantee the knives to do the work. If any part should break from a flaw or defect we will replace it without expense to the purchaser. When operating with the dehorner the head must be securely fastened, so that the animal cannot throw it from one side to the other, as in that way one is liable to break or chip the blade. These blades are the same as any edged tool, and must be handled accordingly. We do not guarantee them where the party operating tries to hold the animal with the dehorner. After dehorning, if it is warm weather, apply a little pine tar. If they are inclined to bleed too much apply a little soot or flour. In feeding and watering it does not require one-half of the troughs; it does not require as much shed room; there is no hooking of stock. Dehorned cattle crowd up to feed and water like sheep, and all fare alike. How many farmers have lost their lives on account of not having a cross bull dehorned? It is said by cattle-feeders, 'If you want to see a well-fatted bunch of cattle you will find them with the horns off.' How to accomplish dehorning with as little pain to the animal as possible is the object." Address them for descriptive information concerning dehorning.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

WHAT DEMONETIZATION HAS COST.

That appreciation of some financial facts which have been deemed important in Kansas and other of the newer States is not confined to the "wild and woolly West," is apparent from the earnestness with which the discussion of the situation is carried on in some of the conservative papers of the older States. A thoughtful paper on the subject which stands at the head of this article is contributed to the *Ohio Farmer* by L. B. Tuckerman. He says:

"The standard dollar of the United States was and is 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine. If anybody controverts that, let him not beat about the bush, but quote the statute. The value of a dollar was and is the value of 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine—what 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine, or 371½ grains of pure silver will buy in open market. Anything that restricts the natural value of standard money produces an artificial depression in prices, not necessarily of each individual commodity, but of the average of all commodities. The complaint we make is, that the denial of the free coinage of standard dollars did limit the natural volume of standard money and has produced an artificial fall in prices amounting to upwards of 40 per cent., so that the producers of America are obliged to give about 60 per cent. more commodities than the value of a dollar in order to get a dollar to pay their debts with. The usual or average value of a dollar in wheat in the past has been about a bushel; in cotton, about ten pounds; but because the government of the United States, acting in the interest of our foreign creditors, refuses to coin dollars, therefore dollars are scarce, and the farmer must to-day give a bushel and a half of wheat—once and a half the value of a dollar—to get a dollar; the planter must give about seventeen pounds of cotton—one and three-quarter times the value of a dollar—to get a dollar. And who is the gainer by it? Not the farmer or the planter, surely. They are heavy losers. Here are some figures that the farmers of Ohio can afford to sweat over. We pay England this year as interest on her investments in this country \$300,000,000. At present prices, artificially depressed by limiting the coinage of silver, that calls for 500,000,000 bushels of wheat. Measured by the value of a dollar, the dollar of the contract, 412½ grains of silver nine-tenths fine, 300,000,000 of these bushels would have paid the interest and 200,000,000 bushels would have cancelled \$200,000,000 of the principal. That interest, at present abnormal prices, calls for upwards of 5,000,000,000 pounds of cotton. Under normal prices, regulated by the natural volume of standard money under free coinage, 3,000,000,000 pounds of that cotton would have cancelled the interest, and the surplus 2,000,000,000 pounds would have liquidated \$200,000,000 of the principal. Who is making the profit? The American farmer or the British bondholder? Here are some more instructive figures. They were given on the floor of the House of Representatives by Hon. Wm. Baker, who is representing some Kansas farmers there. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury the national debt in

1866 was.....\$2,783,000,000

We have paid on that debt—

Principal.....	\$1,756,000,000
Interest.....	2,538,000,000
Premiums.....	58,000,000
Total.....	\$4,262,000,000

We owe yet in 1893.....1,027,450,000
Measured in wheat the whole debt in 1866 called for.....1,007,000,000 bushels

We have paid on it—

Principal.....	1,956,000,000 bushels
Interest.....	2,974,000,000 "
Premiums.....	62,000,000 "
Total.....	5,022,000,000 "

And what we still owe in 1893 calls for.....2,054,900,000 "

or more than twice as much as would have paid the original debt.

Measured in cotton, the entire debt in 1866 called for.....14,184,000 bales

We have paid on it—

Principal.....	34,800,000 "
Interest.....	55,784,000 "
Premiums.....	1,180,000 "
Total.....	94,690,000 "

Amount due in 1893, about.....34,000,000 "
or nearly two and a half times as much cotton as would have paid the whole debt in 1866.

"Now it must be borne in mind that the chief staples with which we discharge our obligations to England are wheat, cotton and silver. Wheat she must have to feed her millions of toilers; cotton she needs as raw material for her mills; silver she uses in her trade with China and the East. It is money in her pocket to get our wheat, cotton and silver cheap—the cheaper the better, and as long ago as 1862 the British financiers had found out that the American people did not know the A B C of finance, and for thirty years they have played us for suckers and dictated our financial legislation. The figures given above indicate the result. There has been money made hand over fist, but it hasn't been the American farmer or producer who has made it. That was sleek financiering to keep us for thirty years thinking we were getting out of debt, while all the time we were getting deeper into debt. The statesmen who have worked that job were eminent financiers, and no mistake, and they have made their pile by the transaction. A mere, common, every-day confidence man would have been found out long before. Just work out the sum, while you are figuring, how many bushels of wheat at 66 cents it takes to pay your taxes. If, on a debt calling for one billion bushels of wheat in 1866, we have paid in principal and interest five billion bushels and still owe, in 1893, two billion bushels, at the same rate how many billion bushels shall we have paid by 1913, and how many billion bushels shall we then owe? If, on a debt calling for fourteen million bales of cotton in 1866, we have already paid in principal and interest ninety-four million bales, and still owe in 1893 thirty-four million bales, at that rate how many bales shall we have paid by 1913, and how many bales shall we then owe? They used to have a "sum" like that in the old log school house days: 'A well is twenty feet deep; a frog is ten feet from the bottom; while he is climbing up one foot he slides back two feet; how long will it take him to get out of the well?' The answer used to be, the frog must turn around and jump the other way. And that answer is equally applicable to the financial situation here; we must resume bimetalism.

"Notwithstanding statements to the contrary, the evidence is incontrovertible that the force and effect of the act of '73, and the fact that it did *demonetize silver*, was not known outside the financial ring. That point was not discussed in Congress or before the people. The man who quotes John Sherman's plea in defense would do well to read Senator Stewart's reply thereto. But how we got into the hole, whether we walked in with our eyes open, or stumbled into it with our eyes shut, is not the main question just now. We are in the hole and getting in deeper every day. Scarce money and low prices are bankrupting the American farmer. The more he raises, the less he gets for it, while thousands are starving in the cities because they can get no money to buy his produce and no work to earn the money by. What we need is more standard money and higher prices. The first step toward a sound and equitable financial system is to put us back where we were before 1873, and let us coin our silver freely into standard dollars, making them full legal tender again for all debts, public and private. Till that is done the farmer will have to keep on, as now, giving the value of a dollar and a half or two dollars to get one."

Hires' Root Beer at the Fair.

CHICAGO, October 30, 1893.—The Chas. E. Hires Company, of Philadelphia, have been awarded the highest prize medal for Root beer by the World's Fair Commission.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

* THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM! *

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

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

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

FARMERS & MANFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,
Ship Produce to 174 S. Water Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Patriotism vs. British Jews.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Census figures disclose the appalling fact that the farmers of the United States are mortgaged for over \$8,000,000,000, one-half of which is held abroad. Eight per cent. interest means \$640,000,000 per annum, of which \$320,000,000 in gold goes into the hands of foreigners abroad. Now, my brother farmers, you must admit that the farms are a sufficient security for this enormous loan else the money would never have been invested in them. Can you tell why these farms would not be good security for an equal loan of money direct from the United States Treasury, the interest on said money being paid into the Treasury, thereby reducing taxation to that extent? Had patriotism prevailed in our national and State Legislatures instead of British Jews' gold influence, this nation might to-day have been the most prosperous and progressive on the globe, instead of on the verge of revolution or serfdom to the gold bondholders. Instead of sending \$320,000,000 in gold abroad as interest each year, that amount would have been added to our revenue and kept in circulation at home. Had the rate been the same as national bankers pay—1 per cent.—on the entire farm mortgage debt, it would be \$80,000,000, a saving of \$560,000,000 per annum, or enough to pay the entire national appropriations. This is an enormous bonus to pay to British Jews for running our financial affairs, when, if patriotism and statesmanship controlled our law-makers, no such disastrous policy could for a moment continue to impoverish Americans and enrich foreigners. Kansas farmers, laborers, merchants and professional men, how long do you propose to vote for a system which has brought our country to its present humiliating position of bankruptcy, and the helpless prey of a band of British Jews who can and do produce a financial panic to compel Congress to comply with any demand they choose to make? Over 300 business failures per week, not counting any of the farm mortgages foreclosed or failures of traders or merchants under \$10,000 capital. What has the future to offer your children? No longer the free homes of the West, to which they can turn as their fathers before them could, when the contraction Jugernaut car crushed them under its relentless wheels. Can you, with indifference, see the fierce contest for bread in which your loved ones must soon engage after the 8 per cent. interest on mortgages on farms in our country has overtaken the 2½ per cent. net profit, which the census figures show is the average rate earned on farms, and the farm has passed into the hands of the mortgage-holder?

These things ought to influence you in casting your ballot. Will we be patriotic enough to vote in the interest of Americans against British Jews, who now control our law-making and law-construing bodies, or will we allow party prejudice to control our votes, while patriotism is strangled, and we sink into abject slavery to the gold money power that now dominates the world?
J. A. MC.
Emporia, Kas.

To Catarrh Sufferers.

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

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

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

Nerve Tonic Blood Builder

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE
Send for descriptive pamphlet.
Dr. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE CO., Schenectady, N.Y. and Brockville, Ont.
50c. per box. 6 for \$2.50.

Weather Report for October, 1893.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

One of the five warmest Octobers on our twenty-six years' record. The first black frost of the season occurred on the 15th, five days earlier than the average date. The most remarkable meteorological feature of the month was the insignificant rainfall of less than two-tenths of an inch, as against an October average of three inches. The percentage of cloudiness was only half the average, and lower than has ever before been noted for October at this station. The barometer was below the normal, and the wind velocity considerably above.

Mean temperature was 55.92°, which is 1.42° above the October average. The highest temperature was 87°, on the 9th; the lowest was 31°, on the 15th, giving a range of 56°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 47.50°; at 2 p. m., 68.60°; at 9 p. m., 55.92°.

Rainfall was 0.19 inch, which is 2.80 inches below the October average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on two days. There were no thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the ten months of 1893 now completed has been 33.21 inches, which is 0.88 inch above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-five years.

Mean cloudiness was 19.12 per cent. of the sky, the month being 18.62 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy), twenty-three; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy), seven; cloudy (more than two-thirds), one. There were eleven entirely clear days and one entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 20.64 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 19.64 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 17.09 per cent.

Wind was south, twenty-seven times; southwest, twenty-five times; north, sixteen times; northwest, thirteen times; east, six times; west, four times; southeast, once; northeast, once. The total run of the wind was 12,670 miles, which is 1,308 miles above the October average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 408 miles, and a mean hourly of 17.03 miles. The highest velocity was forty-five miles an hour, on the 11th, from 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Barometer.—Mean for the month, 29.077 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.097 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.045 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.089 inches; maximum, 29.566 inches, on the 29th; minimum, 28.612 inches, on the 5th; monthly range, 0.954 inch.

A Splendid Free Offer.

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

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

High Five or Euchre Parties

should send at once to John Sebastian, G. T. A., C. R. I. & P. railroad, Chicago. Ten cents, in stamps, per pack for the slickest cards you ever shuffled. For \$1 you will receive free by express ten packs.

The *Western Trail* is published quarterly by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific railway. It tells how to get a farm in the West, and it will be sent to you gratis for one year. Send name and address to "Editor *Western Trail*, Chicago," and receive it one year free. John Sebastian, G. P. A.

The Horse.

Breeding for Profit.

In raising horses for profit the farmer will find that the horse which has the readiest sale and brings in the most net money, is the trotter. There is always a demand for speedy light-harness horses, and they command a good price. The farmer who raises trotters need not neglect his farm work in the least. The average trotter is nearer sixteen than fifteen hands high, and will weigh nearer 1,150 than 1,000 pounds. For ordinary farm work no heavier horses are needed. When it comes to drawing loads to market the light horses are ahead of the draft breeds every time, though there is no question that the heavy breeds are the best for the big wagons of the city, where horses are seldom driven faster than a walk.

To raise fast horses it is necessary to have brood mares of trotting inheritance; indeed, they should be nearly, if not equal, in breeding to the stallion they are bred to. Eighty per cent. of the fast Kentucky trotters were raised by farmers, and their production is to-day the greatest source of wealth to the farmers of that State. Western New York farmers have also been raising trotters for many years, and the crops have not suffered in consequence. There is no reason why a horse that trots in three minutes is not as good for farm work as a horse that trots in six minutes. The writer has hauled hay and corn to market with a team, one horse of which could draw a light road wagon in about three minutes, and has done ordinary farm work with an Ethan Allen horse that was one of the best bred animals in Southern Kansas. There is no breed of horses more intelligent than the trotter, and none that can be more easily handled.

How to Treat a Man--By a Horse.

When a man drops from sheer exhaustion or illness, promptly seize an end-board or a cart-stake and pound him on the head and on the ribs. If this does not recuperate him, kick him violently in the belly. This treatment will restore him if persistently administered.

If a man finds his load too heavy and feels that it will seriously strain him to proceed, kick off a fence board and knock him down—and hammer him thoroughly with the board. This will give renewed energy, and he will make no more fuss. But do not on any account reduce the load. That would look too much like common sense, or humanity, and he will be likely never to balk again when overloaded.

If a man refuses to drink when you offer him water, don't give him any for two days. That will "teach him" to be thirsty at any time you find it convenient to attend to him. It is a good plan to ply the whip frequently on a man who is at work. No matter if he is doing his best, hit him now and then on "general principles" and to prevent him from taking any comfort. If his load is not heavy, oblige him to go enough faster to make up for it. Work him hard enough to bring down the average life of man one-half, as is done with horses. If no whip is handy, use a club.

Tie your man's head back in an unnatural position, with his eyes up towards the sun. This will give him a "fine appearance," and "prevent stumbling." Of course he will not be able to do so much work in this fix, but it makes him wretched, so it's all right.

If it is not perfectly convenient to feed a man, who is working for you, at noon, let him go without, and, by active use of the whip, secure as much work as the food would have secured. Of course it wears out his vitality and distresses him, but that is no matter.

Put tight shoes on your man and keep them there until he is very lame with corns. To change his shoes often costs money, not much, but some, and lameness and misery are of no account if you can save a dollar's worth of shoes in a year.

When you hire a man do not be hampered by any humane notions. Get all you can out of him. True nobility consists of getting money, not in decency, or kindness, or what some noodles term "character." Get money, even if it is bloodstained. These are correct principles, I am sure, for I learned them when a colt from my master, who treated all his horses on this plan—and don't he know what's what?—Chicago *Humane Journal*.

Horse Notes.

Sunrise Prince, owned by D. K. Carter, of Cottonwood Falls, has been a good money-winner this year. He started in eleven races, won eight, was second once and third twice.

The Kansas-bred trotter Emolita 2:24½, by Sealskin Wilkes, dam by Almont Pilot, has been sold to E. de Cernia, New York city, and she will be used for a road mare. Price \$4,000.

Several horsemen in the Western circuit have declared that they will not enter any races conducted by associations which accept the entry the crazy gray gelding

Dandy Jim 2:16¼. Jim is a good horse, but he is a bad actor, and in some of his unruly moods is liable to kill some man or horse.

The Kansas-bred pacer, Silkwood, by Blackwood Mambrino, defeated W. Wood at Los Angeles, Cal., October 18, in three straight heats. Time 2:08¼, 2:09, 2:11. He lowered his record one-half second.

In a match race between the pacer Mascot 2:04 and the trotter Directum 2:05¼, at Fleetwood Park, New York, last Thursday, for a \$5,000 purse, Directum won easily in three straight heats. Time, 2:10¼, 2:07¼, 2:08¼.

Monroe Salisbury has not denied, as yet, the statement that he beat Directum unmercifully with a club for losing a heat to Pixley at Lexington, and it is now reported that he makes a regular practice of beating every horse that loses a heat or race. This kind of work will do more to make trotting unpopular than anything else.

Some of the most famous brood mares have been very small horses. Reina Victoria, the first brood mare to sell for as much as \$8,000, stood scant 15 hands; Clara, that great brood mare whose blood is found in so many champions, stood only 14½ hands high; and the dam of Jack, the gelding that first gave the Medium family reputation as stayers was thought too small for breeding purposes.

The pacers which have better records than 2:10 are: Mascot 2:04, Flying Jib 2:04, Hal Pointer 2:04¼, Direct 2:05¼, Saladin 2:05¼, Johnson 2:06¼, Jay-Eye-See 2:06¼, Roy Wilkes 2:06¼, Robert J. 2:06¼, Guy 2:06¼, W. Wood 2:07, Silkwood 2:07¼, Will Kerr 2:07¼, Manager 2:07¼, Ontonion 2:07¼, Blue Sign 2:08¼, Hal Braden 2:08¼, Hal Dillard 2:08¼, Coastman 2:08¼, Crawford 2:09, May Marshall 2:09, Diablo 2:09¼, Vinette 2:09¼, Prima Dorna 2:09¼ and Winslow Wilkes 2:09¼.

It is rumored that Directum will be put to pacing next year in the hope that he will reach the two-minute mark. The champion stallion, it is claimed, has sometimes broken into a pace in his work, and gone faster at that gait than any horse was ever seen to go. It was these phenomenal bursts of speed that suggested the idea to Mr. Salisbury of converting the black champion, and as he now wears eighteen ounces in front the removal of two-thirds of that weight should enable him to go a mile faster than any horse has yet shown. As he is likely to be barred in all free-for-all trots he can win his value in the slow pacing races, where he will have a cinch.

W. E. Campbell, of Kiowa, Kas., the former owner of Campbell's Electioneer 2:17¼, has some very fast youngsters by the above sire, says an exchange. Among them a one, two and a three-year-old that are good enough to campaign in fast company. It is said the yearling could have beaten 2:30 this year, and is as resolute, steady and level-headed as an old campaigner. All these youngsters will be out for the lucre next season and will no doubt give a good account of themselves. Mr. Campbell thinks, opportunities considered, Campbell's Electioneer one of the greatest sons of his illustrious sire, and he has reserved three of his sons for stud purposes, each of which is out of a fast and well-bred dam.

A blacksmith in Holton Kas., has invented a horseshoe which very nearly fills a modern need. It is an aluminum flanged shoe, with a band encircling the foot about two inches high. The band is connected with the main part of the shoe by braces. It is opened and drawn up by means of a screw located at the front of the foot. It is opened and the foot is placed in position. It is then screwed up and the horse is ready for racing. For horses with quarter cracks, and bad feet such as Little Albert has, it ought to save the feet and enable them to win races. The shoe can be taken off after the race, or in case of quarter crack, it can be drawn up and left so. It comes nearer being a protection that coincides with the objects of nature than any shoe yet invented.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"There has been little or no change in the horse market during the past week. The receipts have been light, but the buying element was not present in any considerable number, and consequently no appreciable advance in price was made. Small horses for Southern trade, chunks 1,100 to 1,300 pounds and drivers took first place. Drafters, common and thin work horses and farm mares still in light demand and selling low."

The tenth annual meeting of the Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders will be held at the Copeland hotel, Topeka, on Tuesday, November 21, 1893, at 7 p. m. The Secretary writes that a full attendance of members is desired.

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

CATARRALH CONSUMPTION.

A Narrow Escape from a Fate Which Befalls Thousands.

Mr. F. W. Linden, of 412 Scott street, Little Rock, Ark., writes:

"I was afflicted with a severe cough for eighteen months. I consulted several physicians, who told me that my right lung was affected. I tried several prescriptions, but got no relief. I concluded to try Pe-ru-na, and, after taking the first two bottles, I was greatly relieved. I continued taking it until I was entirely restored to health. I have recommended Pe-ru-na to several friends with splendid results. I take pleasure in recommending Pe-ru-na to any one who is afflicted as I was."

Chronic catarrh, if allowed to run, soon produces the first stage of consumption, as in the above case. Pe-ru-na will cure every patient. The only reason that there are any failures is either because the catarrh is complicated by some organic disease or the patient does not take the medicine long enough. The majority of people expect to be cured in a week or two of catarrh that has run for ten or fifteen years. Such people are nearly always disappointed. Pe-ru-na will cure a recent case of acute catarrh in a few days or weeks, but when the disease becomes chronic it takes longer. In no case should any one leave off taking Pe-ru-na until after writing Dr. Hartman, as a letter from him is almost sure to point out the cause of the failure.

A free catarrh book sent to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Gossip About Stock.

L. L. Seiler writes from Lake Charles, Louisiana, as follows: "You sheepmen ought to vote E. D. King, of Burlington, Kas., a new hat for maintaining the glory of Kansas at the Columbian World's Fair as he did."

Every member of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association should do something for the good of the cause before the next meeting of the association or resign his membership. Our columns are open for the use of the members. In the language of an extinct philosopher (?): "Wake up snakes and crawl."

An Old Friend.

In a series of interviews with members of the last Congress, thirty-one out of forty-three remarked that they were readers of the *Youth's Companion*. For definite and trustworthy information on the questions of the day it is really unique, while the high character of its stories, the wide fields covered by its special articles, and its contributions from the most famous writers in Europe and America, are well known.

Its program for next year seems brighter than ever. Some of the important stories are: "The Deserter," by Harold Frederic; "A Tale of the Great Mitten in India," by Sara Jeannette Duncan; several "Romances of the Sea," by W. Clark Russell; "Tales of the War, and of the Frontier in Early Days," Henry M. Stanley contributes two thrilling narratives from "Darkest Africa," and Archibald Forbes writes of his "Closest Call." Naval battles are described by admirals, and military life by generals. Then there are articles on choosing an occupation, boys who should not go to college, physical training, recreations of all kinds, and many other practical subjects.

Another pleasant feature is the charming picture of a young lady of colonial times, "Sweet Charity," reproduced in colors from a painting by Ferris, which is presented to all subscribers who send their \$1.75 for a new subscription or a renewal.

The Coldest Cold.

From "Four Hundred Degrees Below Zero," in *McClure's Magazine* for November: "The science of chemistry, like that of geography, has its undiscovered north pole. Four hundred and sixty-one degrees below the freezing point of the Fahrenheit thermometer (274° C.) lies a mysterious specially indicated degree of cold which science has long been gazing toward and striving to attain, wondering meanwhile what may be the conditions of matter at this unexplored point. Its existence has long been indicated and its position established in two different ways, viz., the regularly diminishing volumes of gases, and the steady falling off in the resistance made by pure metals to the passage through them of electricity under increasing degrees of cold. This point, to which both these processes tend as an ultimate, is called the zero of absolute temperature. By more than one eminent observer it is supposed to be the temperature of interstellar space, the normal temperature of the universe. Whether or not this supposition be correct, the efforts which have been made and are still in progress to reach this degree of cold have been many, diverse and ingenious; the equipment of the explorer being not boats, condensed foods and the general machinery of

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ice exploration, but all the varied resources of mechanics and of chemistry which can be combined to compass the extremest degrees of cold."

The Balanced Ration and Cost of Feed.

The varying fluctuations in the prices of feed have caused feeders to carefully consider the matter of the balanced ration in feeding and to get out of the old rut of ever confining themselves to one kind of grain or fodder. The results of the experiments made at the Kansas State Agricultural college in this matter have had a salutary effect on feeders, also the articles and discussions in these columns have awakened farmers to the importance of studying the merits and varying cost of different stock feeds, and to utilize the same in the most economical manner.

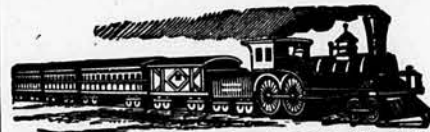
The *Journal of Agriculture* very truthfully states, that "the farmer needs to be an all-around, practical business man, is seen in nothing more clearly than in the management and especially the feeding of his stock. He cannot set out with one unvarying ration if he would produce milk, butter, beef or mutton at the cheapest rate. There may be the same kind of nutriment required, but it must be produced in different forms, and according as the market varies. The *American Cultivator* says:

"A number of years ago grain was much cheaper food than anything else.

"Oats and corn gave more nutriment for the same money than did hay.

"The result was that wide-awake farmers chopped up straw and with ground oats and corn made a food that kept horses and cattle better than hay and with much less expense. Grain is dearer now, but linseed meal and cotton seed meal are scarcely dearer than when grain was at its cheapest. They, too, will come into the ration that the good business farmer will provide for his stock.

"Two years ago oats were extremely dear. A farmer of our acquaintance, who had used oats to mix with corn for feeding sheep, substituted a feed of stained and broken beans for both the oats and corn, and put with it twice or thrice the bulk of the bean ration of bran, in order that the sheep might digest it better. It is this habit of thinking that the farmers' business always requires that it makes it impossible for an unintelligent man to make a good farmer. Instead of being as it may have been once, the business in which a man could get into a rut and plod along without thinking, it is the business above every other in which clear thinking is essential to success."



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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Facts of Life.

JOHN E. COWGILL.

The thorns cannot hide the rose,
The darkest cloud its silver edge,
The gayest smile the pressing woes,
The creeping vine the rocky ledge.

Before the sweetest strains of song
The harshest chords of discord ring,
And ere our hearts will turn to wrong
The spirit scenes of Heaven will bring.

Ere came grave age was smiling youth,
Before the eve was blooming morn;
Upon the lips which lied was truth;
Ere comes death all things are born.

And thus 'tis so in life's short day,
Hope and fear together stand,
With clasped hands above the way
As the bridge the river spanned.

So take this on thy wandering way,
That though the storms have pressed,
Beside thy path are blooms of May
And at the end is sweetest rest.
Ottawa, Kas.

SHE SAW THE WORLD'S FAIR.

"I am so very glad I became acquainted with you this morning. I had enjoyed the ride yesterday, but you have told me so many things since we left Niagara Falls that this has seemed to be the pleasantest day of my life. It was so lovely at Niagara. I wish I could stay there a week; but we have wanted so long to see the great 'White City' that we could not spare more than a few hours at Niagara, and now that we are so near there I feel quite happy. Poor papa! I know he thought he could not afford this trip, and I know it will require many hard days labor for him to earn what it will cost us for our visit to Chicago. He knew that mamma and I had set our hearts on going, and we would not go without him. Though he did not say much about it, yet I know he has sacrificed a great deal, for him, to give us this pleasure trip. See how he sleeps. He works so hard when at home, to earn a living for us, and now, while traveling, though he has enjoyed the beautiful country we have passed through, yet his weary body enjoys a comfortable rest, and he will be the better ready for the hard work they say it requires to see only a part of the beautiful things at the World's Fair. I hope I do not weary you with my chattering, for mamma says I'm the greatest 'chatter-box' she knows of, but I cannot help talking about what has been in my thoughts all summer in the hope of being able to go on this journey. You have never been in the Mohawk valley? Oh, you ought to visit it in the summer time. It surely is the loveliest locality in all the world. I have always lived there, and, do you know, there are many people from our county on this train. That gentleman in the third seat in front of us is J. Harvey Smith, who lives two miles west of Fort Plain, near the old Palatine church. Oh, I wish you could see that little church! It is not beautiful, but we all think so much of it. It is the oldest one in the Mohawk valley and it was built 125 years ago. That lady and gentleman sitting across the aisle from Mr. Smith are Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Van Dusen, of Sprout Brook, only a few miles south of Fort Plain, where we live.

"But I know I am tiring you by talking so much, and mamma says I've talked her nearly to death since we started from home. I never felt so much like talking in all my life. The nearer we get to the beautiful things I have read so much about the more anxious I am to be there to enjoy them. It is so late in the night that I ought to be sleeping in my chair, like papa and mamma, but you and I have been talking about the fair ever since we left Detroit. Our train was due at Battle Creek at 1:35, but we are nearly two hours late, and it is now half past two o'clock, and to-morrow we will be at the great fair. I feel as though I wanted to fly to get there the sooner. Mamma says I am such a little goose of a girl that I can never be quiet like a good little girl ought to be.

"Oh, mamma! What was that awful crash? I thought our train had run off the track. Oh, mamma! See, we are at the fair already! How did we get there so soon? Do you hear the beautiful music, mamma! Oh, isn't it lovely! See the crowds of people, and they are all dressed so splendidly! Don't they appear happy, mamma? All are laughing and singing! See the boats on the beautiful lake, mamma, and the 'wooded isle' we have read about so much. Oh, it is so much more beautiful than I ever dreamed it could be! Oh, mamma, tell papa to hurry up. We are way ahead of him, and here we are at the 'Art Palace.' I do want him to see these beautiful pictures with us! The pictures are so very lovely, are they not, mamma?

See those beautiful angels! Why, mamma, they move—they are flying all about us. Mamma, call papa! I want him to hear the lovely music."

At daylight her papa was one of the survivors of the wrecked train at Battle Creek, Mich., and was frantically searching for his wife and little girl, but they both had been instantly killed in the collision, and were then in the mass described by the papers that day as "twenty-three dead bodies which are unidentified, as all their clothing, heads and arms have been burned off." They had surely reached the Great White City, and were in the eternal universal fair. N.

Takes a Hand.

Dear "Home Circle:" There seems to be an animated "experience meeting" in progress among members of the "Home Circle," and, like poor "Gloriana," one of Mrs. Whitney's creations, I feel that I am not "in it." Like the said "Gloria," there are "things and things" to absorb one's time, besides those everlasting perforated socks of John's. For I do darn and cook, wash dishes and clean house, and all the thousand unmitigated *et ceteras* which necessity requires of every farmer's wife. And yet, despite all hindrances, I have found time to read, and thus, as Mrs. Sproul says, kept out of the old ruts and in touch with the great world of progress.

Whether it would be classed as shirking never troubled me, and I never planned, particularly, for it. I simply took the time to devour—yes, that is the word. It had to be "read in haste and digest at leisure"—all the good things in the standard magazines and current newspapers; in fact, all the worthy literature that came to my hand. I never felt uncertain about my right to do this. It was a necessity of my nature—I must.

Lest you imagine a home devoid of order and comfort, I will submit for your criticism my method of thus catching "on the fly" every available moment:

While sitting at meals, I have a paper beside me, from which I read aloud occasional paragraphs, thus getting the news of the day. I think this a promoter of healthy digestion also, as it prevents haste.

In the evenings, especially in winter, when the family are "soundfully" sleeping the sleep of the just, I find rest for heart and brain and physical weariness, by losing myself in the pages of some good book. The "History of the Middle Ages," "Hume's History of England," "History of Greece," "Civil Government" and many others, books which necessitated concentrated attention, were all read to a finish in the hush of late evening hours. Within a few months I have read twice through, very carefully, Proctor's "Other Worlds Than Ours." I found this method of resting both mind and body made less sleep sufficient. As to lighter reading, I must plead guilty to disposing of a considerable quantity, though I have conscientiously attended to household duties first, with the reading "thrown in."

We may thank Mrs. Wilder for this interchange of ideas. But, my dear overburdened sisters, let me whisper in your ear: Between you and me, I suspect that her John emulates the eminent statesman of Medicine Lodge—he is sockless!

Alas, for those whose lives have become a wretched race to "catch up" with constantly accumulating work. But, alas, and alas, for those whose household numbers not some little ones, though exploring fingers may leave sad marks on the immaculate purity of doors and windows. Why strive to attain the unattainable? Take time to rest and read and improve yourself, though the domestic sky tumbles to atoms.

Hurry and worry does not tend to make one more "allurin'." It may be policy to imitate "Josiah Allen's wife" and occasionally do the "rise act" for John's benefit.

Let me give you a recipe for a dainty dessert: Shake into one quart of sweet milk one teaspoonful of sea moss farina. Heat to the boiling point, stirring constantly. Cook ten minutes. Color with Price's fruit coloring, a delicate pink, and turn into mould. To be eaten with sugar and cream, flavored with vanilla or lemon. Served in glass dishes it is very ornamental and dainty enough to please even the whimsical taste of a "bachelor editor."

Ages ago some one mentioned "Cor Correlli." Alas, she has demised, and her remains lie buried in the northwest corner of nowhere. Her mantle has fallen upon my worthless shoulders, and hereafter I am,

Very truly,

MRS. KITTIE J. McCracken.

Roast Turkey.

After drawing the turkey, rinse out with several waters, and, in next to the last, mix a teaspoonful of soda. The inside of a fowl, especially if purchased in the market, is sometimes very sour, and imparts an unpleasant taste to the stuffing, if not to the inner part of the legs and side bones. The soda will act as a corrective, and is, moreover, very cleansing. Fill the body with



As you value good looks be careful what soap you use on the hair and scalp. To preserve the lustre, beauty and softness of your hair, never wash it with ordinary soap, as that is too severe. Use Ivory Soap always. Be especially careful about this. You will never be troubled with scurf and dandruff and the hair will become soft as silk with the use of Ivory Soap.

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this water, shake well, empty it out and rinse with fair water. Then prepare a dressing of bread-crumbs, mixed with butter, pepper, salt, thyme or sweet marjoram, and wet with hot water or milk. You may, if you like, add the beaten yolks of two eggs. A little chopped sausage is esteemed an improvement when well incorporated with the other ingredients. Or, mince a dozen oysters and stir into the dressing; and, if you are partial to the taste, wet the bread-crumbs with the oyster liquor. The effect upon the turkey meat, particularly that of the breast, is very pleasant. Stuff the fowl with this, and tie a string tightly about the neck, to prevent the escape of the stuffing. Then fill the body of the turkey, and sew it up with strong thread. This and the neck-strings are to be removed when the fowl is dished. In roasting, if your fire is brisk, allow about ten minutes to the pound; but it will depend very much upon the turkey's age whether this rule holds good. Dredge it with flour before roasting, and baste often; at first with butter and water, afterward with the gravy in the dripping-pan. If you roast in an oven, and lay the turkey in the pan, put in with it a teacupful of hot water. Many roast always upon a grating placed on the top of the pan. In that case, the boiling water steams the under part of the fowl, and prevents the skin drying too fast, or cracking. Roast to a fine brown, and if it threatens to darken too rapidly, lay a sheet of white paper over it until the lower part is also done. Stew the chopped giblets in just enough water to cover them, and when the turkey is lifted from the pan, add these, with the water in which they were boiled, to the drippings; thicken with a spoonful of browned flour, wet with cold water to prevent lumping; boil up once and pour into the gravy-boat. If the turkey is very fat, skim the drippings well before putting in the giblets. Serve with cran-

berry sauce. Some lay fried oysters in the dish around the turkey.—Marion Harland.

BAKED TURKEY.

Parboil a little, then make a batter-dressing for it, and stuff, baste and bake according to directions given. If you fancy a variety of flavors combined, you can add about twenty-five oysters to the dressing, fry and stuff the turkey with it. Baste and turn the turkey very often till it is nicely browned, then take it up and add to the grease that has dripped from the turkey into the pan enough of the liquor in which it was boiled to make a nice gravy. Stir while it is cooking down, and when thick enough, add the liver and gizzard, and pour into your sauce-boat or tureen.

TO BOIL A TURKEY.

Make a stuffing for the craw of chopped bread and butter, cream, oysters, and the yolks of eggs. Sew it in and dredge flour over the turkey, and put it to boil in cold water, with a spoonful of salt in it, and enough water to cover it well. Let it simmer for two hours and a half; or, if small, less time. Skim it while boiling. It looks nicer if wrapped in a cloth dredged in flour. Serve it with butter, in which are put some oysters.

TURKEY HASHED.

Cut up the remains of a roasted turkey, put it into a stew-pan with half a gill of sherry wine, shalots, truffles, mushrooms, chopped parsley, salt, pepper, two spoonfuls of cullis, and a little stock; boil half an hour and reduce to a thick sauce. When ready, add a pound of anchovies and a squeeze of lemon. Skim the sauce free from fat and serve all together.

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

Without a Competitor.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Is so far beyond other brands of baking powders in its purity, wholesomeness and leavening power that it is practically without a competitor. Adulteration prevails to such an extent that the consumer in many sections is at the mercy of the venders of the ammonia and alum baking powders. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is the only powder prepared by a physician of high standing, and almost the only pure Cream of Tartar powder to be obtained.

The Young Folks.

Molasses.

The sweetest kiss I ever got
I stole it from Merlinder;
Twas supper time, and we uns sot
A-sparkin' by the winder;
When even in shades are growing long,
For love what hour surpasses?
And that sot we uns, lovin' strong,
A-soppin' of merlasses.

With triffin' things a rulin' fate
Kin lead our path to his'n;
The cornbread slippin' roun' the plate
Jest makes me think of ki-sin'.
Sez I: "Now ain't that houn' of pap's
More yallerer than brass is?"
But all Merlinder said was: "P'rhaps,"
Her mouth full of merla-sees.

I looked at Linder. O, her eyes,
How blue they wuz! How takin'!
They filled my buzzum full of cighs
And set my heart to achin'.
"In old maid's lives no sweetness draps,"
Sez I. "See u-y Aunt Cassy's."
Merlinder choked and said: "How's craps?"
Still coppin' them merlasses.

I felt my face a-gettin' hot,
And Linder she jest giggled;
And I, a lovin' fool, jest sot
And blushed and blushed and wriggled.
Sez I: "I'm not like other chaps;
I'm greener than the gra-s is."
And Linder softly whispered, "P'rhaps"—
Still chasin' them merlasses.

Down Linder's rosy, dimpled chin
Long sweetnin' wuz a drippin'.
She smiled. My head began to spin;
My heart wuz jest a-skippin'.
I fetched one breath and gave a jump,
I trod on gran'paw's glasses;
But me an' Linder wuz a jump
Of love and of merla-sees!

—Courier-Journal.

Mis' Smith.

All day she hurried to get through,
Ties me as lots of wimmen do.
Sometimes at night her husband said,
'Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed?
And then she kinder give a hitch,
And pause half-way betw'n a stitch,
And sorter sigh, and say that she
Was ready as she'd ever be,
She reckoned.

And so the years went one by one,
An' somehow she was never done;
An' when the angel said, as how
'Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now,'
She sorter raised her eyes to look
A second, as a stitch she took;
'All right, I'm comin' now,' says she,
'I'm ready as I'll ever be,'
I reckon.

—Albert Bigelow Patne.

JANIE'S MORAL COWARDICE.

She was a very little girl, though the drawn lines in her sensitive face told of the years of suffering that had left her so thin, so wan, so like some tender blossom blighted before full blown.

And all about her in that quiet lecture room were bright, earnest girls and boys rising one after another to tell of the Master's love, of His watchfulness and care, of the services gladly given, and the little burdens borne in His dear name.

Janie listened to it all with glowing eyes, and cheeks in which the color faintly crept. Oh, to dare to speak as these spoke, for Him whom she loved and longed to serve.

It was a hot and stifling night and her breath came fast. She had given her fan to a flushed little girl in front of her. "I must say it! I must!" she said, trying to rise and sinking back again with her heart-beats almost choking her. How many eyes there were in the little room! How they swam before her till she felt fairly dizzy with the silly fright that made her despise herself and her coward weakness! The only clear thing about her was the book held open on her knee. There, shining before her, were the words of the beautiful old hymn, "Abide With Me."

"He will help me. I must try," she urged herself, painfully drawing her dwarfed figure to its full stature. And then as she stood with all those eyes upon her, instead of that glad testimony she had meant to give, she could only stammer: "Number — Number Twenty," and dropped down, covered her hot face with her hands.

"Sing Number Twenty," the leader's voice repeated kindly, and in another minute the organ pealed forth the sweet solemn tones and the clear voices rang out upon the twilight air.

Janie hardly heard. Her heart ached with the thought that the painful shyness labored against so long had gained another victory over that word for the Master which she so longed to speak. Would she never, never, be the true disciple who could feel no fear? Would she ever do any real good in the world, or be able to speak the helpful, heart-felt word that would point some other to the light she tried to follow?

"I need thy presence every passing hour," again the voices rose, and across the intervening lots and alleys the sound was carried to an upper window where, in a turmoil of dust and flying lint, a woman busy worked.

Mrs. Crooker, who took "select lodgers" at 317 Rutger row, had little time to think of the days of the week as other than "wash-day, ironing-day, bake-day, scrub-day," and so on through the list, Sunday

coming in as "mend-day," and a day when all the odds and ends of extra work must be gathered up and finished, ready for a fresh start on "wash-day" again.

Hardened by constant work and worry, the ceaseless struggle to earn and to save, Mrs. Crooker's spiritual life had long since ceased to be, and that part of her which plied the broom with such restless fury and sent the litter flying, was merely the flesh-machine which some strange momentum seemed to keep forever going, going, going.

Her gaunt face was red with the energy of her movements; the perspiration stood in great drops on her thin face and straining arms, and round about her the dust atoms swirled like straws in an eddying current.

"If that plaguy Jones only slept like other folks o' night times, I wouldn't have such a bother," she ejaculated, while the broom scraped over the colorless carpet. "What with him in the room all day and Bob Porter all night, seems like I never can get to touch it till it's knee-deep in dirt. I'm just all beat out. There's no rest day or night."

Stooping wearily over the dust-pan she scooped the heap of dust and trash into its battered depths and lifting it, stood suddenly motionless. Clear and sweet over the summer stillness came the tender words, "Abide with me; fast falls the eventide; The darkness deepens; Lord with me abide."

She sat down at the window, heedless of the ugly dust-pan in her lap, and listened and looked. The darkness was indeed deepening. Over in the west the last glow of sunset faded from the sky. So had the last glow faded from her own dreary life, and there was left about it none of the tender softness settling down upon this quiet twilight time. Drudge, drudge, drudge! How cheerless it all was, how blank and comfortless!

"When other helpers fail and comforts flee,
Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me!"

A slow, unbidden tear rose to the eye of that quietly-swaying form at the window. How familiar began to seem the words so long unheard! How they brought back to her summer nights in the dear old country home when, at close of meeting, she had sung them beside her sturdy father in the old country church where the scent of primroses came through, and outside sleepy birds twittered in their nests. How different her rushing life from the sweet and peaceful ideas she had then!

She looked over to where, at the rear of the great city church, lights streamed through the colored windows. A sudden thought came to her. Then she shook her head. "What's the use! Religion's a tale that is told for me. I'm too busy to belong to the Lord, or to think of anything else but getting my daily bread!"

"I need thy presence every passing hour!"

The words came clear and firm. A moment the woman sat irresolute, then she rose hastily, fled with her dust-pan, returned with a brush and cloth and hurriedly dusted the room. In her heart the words were singing,

"Through cloud and sunshine, oh, abide with me!"

and while she dressed, and while she tied her bonnet strings, she hardly knew whether the words were most a song or a prayer.

Coming home from church that night, Janet was hurrying along, her heart still heavy with the weight all the beautiful service had not been able to lift. "I'm not fit to be a Christian," was her bitter mental cry. "Nobody's worthy to be that, that isn't brave enough to stand up and bless His dear name before everybody. I only called for a hymn—only that; and I'm a miserable, useless coward!"

"Janet," a voice said at her elbow, "I'm going your way," and, looking up, Janet saw tall Mrs. Crooker, who kept the Rutger lodging house, and of whom she felt half afraid.

"Have you been to church?" Janet asked, not knowing what else to say.

"Yes, I have! For the first time in ten long years!"

Janet stopped aghast, and Mrs. Crooker stopped a minute, too, until by the flickering street lamp the little cripple saw the happy light in the old woman's face.

"I'm—I'm so glad," the child said, and she reached a timid hand to the hard, gloved one beside her.

"So'm I!" said Mrs. Crooker with emotion. "I don't know how it happened hardly—but I believe I'll have time for a little religion after this. And do you know it was just that old, old hymn that did it, coming across lots from young people's meeting? You'd never guess how straight that sweet 'Abide with me,' went through my calloused old body till down in the old soft spot my heart had left, it found an abiding place, and made me want to cry from the bottom of my soul, 'Help of the helpless, oh, abide with me!' I'm going after this, twice a day, Janie, and I've faith to believe I can keep all my lodgers, and do my sweeping, and get along somehow, too."

They had reached the lodging house door,

and Janie had a few steps further. She only said again:

"I'm so glad, Mrs. Crooker, so glad!" but the weight had gone from her heart, and she knew that with God to watch over it, the most disheartened little word might grow the wings of an angel and fly away strong and bright to bear the Master's message and His blessing.—Advance.

Learn These Things.

Learn to laugh. A good laugh is better than medicine. Learn how to tell a story. A well-told story is as welcome as a sun-beam in a sick-room. Learn to keep your own troubles to yourself. The world is too busy to care for your ills and sorrows. Learn to stop croaking. If you cannot see any good in the world, keep the bad to yourself. Learn to hide your pains and aches under a pleasant smile. No one cares to hear whether you have the earache, headache or rheumatism. Learn to meet your friends with a smile. The good-humored man or woman is always welcome, but the dyspeptic or hypochondriac is not wanted anywhere, and is a nuisance, as well.

Literary Notes.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has been induced to revive "Little Lord Fauntleroy" in a series of articles just completed for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, in which she tells "How Fauntleroy Really Occurred," and traces the conception of the story, the development of the character as he lived under her own eyes, and describes Fauntleroy as he is to-day—her own son.

A magazine is usually satisfied with one strong feature for the month. The *Cosmopolitan*, however, presents for November no less than five very unusual ones. William Dean Howells gives the first of the letters of the traveler, who has been visiting this country, from Altruria. We have read Mr. Howells' impression of the Altrurian; but in this first letter we have the Altrurian's impression of New York, with some comments upon our government and society, calculated to awaken the most conservative minds. The second feature of the *Cosmopolitan* is the portion of the magazine given up to color work, no less than ten superb color illustrations being presented for the first time in magazine history, accompanying an article by Mrs. Roger A. Pryor on "Changes in Women's Costumes." The third feature is "American Notes," by Walter Besant, who was recently in America and is doing the United States for the *Cosmopolitan* a la Dickens. The fourth feature is an article by General Badeau on "The Forms of Invitation Used by the English Nobility." The article is illustrated by the fac simile of cards to the Queen's drawing-room, to dinner at the Princess of Wales, and to many leading houses of England. Finally, we have a new and very curious story by Mark Twain, called the "Esquimaux Maiden's Romance." It is in his happiest vein and is illustrated by Dan Beard.

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The extra session of Congress adjourned last Friday at 3 p. m.

The President has appointed November 30 as a day for giving thanks and eating turkey.

The beet sugar factory at Chino, Cal., had made at the date of the last report for this season, viz., October 27, 13,874,515 pounds of sugar from 40,548 tons of beets. This is a yield of a little over 342 pounds per ton of beets.

Now is the time to determine a list of periodicals to be taken during the coming year. The KANSAS FARMER CO. has been at considerable trouble to arrange clubbing rates with the best periodicals, and is giving its readers the advantage of the wholesale prices at which publishers furnish their journals for this purpose. If you want to save money and get the best reading matter cheap, write to this office for club list and other advantageous offers.

The weekly receipts of wheat at primary markets in this country are not running as high as at corresponding periods last year, but shipments abroad are also much less this year than last, and it is probable that domestic consumption is also less on account of the suspension of business, and especially the suspension of industries, so that the visible supply is greater than at this time last year. Since the accumulations in store last year were greater than ever before it follows that the present visible supply is unprecedented in amount.

"The agricultural depression in England" is becoming a stereotyped expression in the current literature of that country. The season of 1893 seems, however, to require stronger language for its proper characterization. A writer in a recent London paper says: "The season of 1893 will long be remembered in the annals of Midland agriculture, for undoubtedly it has been the most disastrous year which the graziers and farmers of these inland counties have ever known." The drought, low prices and high taxes are the principal items in the bill of particulars.

The indications point to a very large convention and an exceedingly interesting program at the Wichita meeting of the Kansas Irrigation Association, November 22. It is probable that the meeting will last three days. Arrangements are in progress for exhibits by the manufacturers of all kinds of machinery used in connection with irrigation. This will constitute a valuable and interesting feature. Arrangements for one and one-third fare for the round trip have been made, good over all railroads. County Clerks are authorized to appoint delegates. See that your county is properly represented.

HAS REPEAL BROUGHT RELIEF?

Reasoning on the facts and probabilities of the financial situation, the KANSAS FARMER has expected that the passage of the repeal bill would be followed by a temporary relief of the financial stringency by making loans more available. That there will follow later a constantly increasing necessity to borrow, unless indeed further legislation be had to counteract the otherwise inevitable appreciation of money, is a logical and probably intended sequence of the legislation recently had.

Whether there will be any general healthy and permanent revival of industry in view of the probable augmentation of the value of money, otherwise expressed, the probable general depreciation of prices, is exceedingly doubtful. It is difficult to buy and sell on a falling market without losing money. But the transactions of the dealer are tolerably rapid, the returns from investments in trade are usually realized quickly in comparison to the time required to regain the money invested in productive industry. Therefore the risk of loss from a falling market is much greater in the case of industry than in that of trade. Hence it is that capital is shy of industrial investments when the price of money is advancing, i. e., the price of products is declining.

Senator Voorhees is reported, soon after the adjournment of the extra session of Congress, to have said:

"We met amidst a crash of business disasters, bank failures, and all the distressful incidents of one of the worst financial panics ever known in this or any other country; we adjourned with quiet business circles, and a fair degree of restored confidence prevailing in all parts of the country. Signs of healthy improvement are now visible on every hand and good omens for employment of labor cheer us from all quarters. With careful, fair and honest revision of the tariff taxation now to follow at the regular session, only thirty days distant, I predict we will enter upon a solid and lasting career of prosperity for the laboring and producing masses of every section of our beloved Union."

The first part of the Indiana Senator's remarks is undoubtedly true. None could be more willing than the KANSAS FARMER to believe the last part also true. But the prices of wheat and cotton, the failure of a New England manufacturing concern whose business has amounted to \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000 per year, followed by the suspension of the largest manufacturing concern in Philadelphia, the fact that the business of the entire country for last week registered 24.8 per cent. less than for the corresponding week last year lend little encouragement for even immediate relief to industry, while the logic of the situation points to the necessity for relief legislation of a kind different from that which produces low and declining prices with consequent stagnation.

FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The thirteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been called to meet in Chicago, December 11, 1893. The call directs attention to "the grave situation which confronts the toiling masses of our country." It asserts that: "In a land varied in climate, abounding in wealth, all nature smiling upon it, with willing hands, we yet see hundreds of thousands of our fellow human beings anxious to fashion and produce wealth, the necessities and the luxuries of life, yet unable to find an opportunity of being so employed. Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood and contribute to the support of their fellows."

That the opinion of the President, who issues the call, is well made up as to the cause of the deplorable situation, is manifest from the following declaration: "In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail there must of necessity be something wrong at the basic foundation, and it requires but little study to come to the conclusion that the ownership and control of the wealth, of the means of production, by private corporations which have no

sympathy or apparent responsibility, is the cause of the ills and wrongs borne by the human family."

That a larger measure of government control if not government ownership is suggested is apparent from this declaration: "The right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be a guarantee that employment, remunerative, safe and healthful is accorded to all."

That political action is contemplated is manifest from the following: "Whenever these rights and guarantees are denied, it becomes those devoted to the interests of the people and the progress of our race to take such action as will necessarily make these declarations actualities and not meaningless phrases."

WORSE OFF THAN WE.

People are not made better off by learning of the worse plight of others, but it sometimes relieves the apparent weight of hardship to know that more grievous burdens than our own are carried by our fellow-men. In the old-fashioned days in this country it was a favorite diversion of the orator to boast that this was the greatest country under the sun; that our government was the best ever devised, and that our institutions were peculiarly adapted to promote the prosperity, the happiness and the best development of the common people; that this land was an asylum for the oppressed of all lands, and that here those who had not been able to win in the unequal struggle with class privileges and high taxes in the old world might find emancipation from injustice and the oppressor's wrongs. These congratulatory addresses, though still delivered, are more rare than formerly and they meet a less hearty response than a third of a century ago. True, there are more wealthy people, more people of leisure, more people who are able to travel in foreign lands; there is more luxury and more of the essentials of good living; more intelligence and more general diffusion of knowledge, but there is also more discontent, more idleness, more dependence upon the will of others, and a larger part of current literature as well as public speaking is devoted to pointing out what ought to be improved; what it is desired to remodel, to reconstruct or to change in our system, both political and economical, than ever before, except in the case of the great agitation for the abolition of human slavery from our midst.

Without at present going further into these matters, let us take a hasty glance across the Atlantic. With us the matter of taxation is cause of continual complaint and is likely to claim more attention than ever before after the meeting of the next session of Congress. Our people have often congratulated themselves that our taxes are at least more equitably distributed than those of England, and while our farmers doubtless bear more than their share of the common burdens, there is less complaint than in England. An English agricultural paper, the *Cable*, of London, finds for its readers cause of congratulation that farmers in that country are less oppressed with taxes than are those of some other countries, and instances Turkey as a case in point. The *Cable* says: "What would the 'tax-ridden' farmers of this country think and say were they in the plight of their brethren in Turkey? There the farmer's taxes are thus classified: (1) One-tenth of all the crops and fruits; (2) 4 per cent. of the rental value of house and lands; (3) 5 per cent. on every transfer; (4) an annual tax of 64 cents on every sheep and 48 cents on every goat. All these taxes mind you are rigorously and roughly collected. The condition of the British farmer is certainly at a low ebb; is there any consolation in comparing it with that of his brethren in the land of the 'unspeakable Turk'?"

But a careful study of the subject of taxation is one of the first duties of citizenship. It was proposed by the late Senator Plumb that Congress create a non-partisan commission, which should make an impartial collection of information as to taxation in this country, especially tariff taxation, with reference to its effect upon agriculture and

other industries, its effect upon prices of products and cost of living, employment and compensation of labor, etc.

The wisdom and fairness of this proposition did not save it from burial at the hands of the representatives of especially favored interests. The example of the outrageous taxation of Turkey, cited above, should, however, make all patriots alert as to not only the amount but the distribution of taxation and even emphasize the statement that the power to tax is one of the most dangerous powers of government.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

The decline in the prices of farm products continues. It is not possible to form an opinion when this depression will cease or where it will end. Consumption of staple food supplies suffers less diminution from the lack of earning power of consumers, from enforced inaction of laborers, than does consumption of clothing or any other commodity. People must eat every day, and new supplies must be continually bought. Last winter's clothing may be worn again this winter, may be mended and made over; luxuries may be dispensed with, and even rich foods, meats and other things ordinarily considered necessities for the table, may be curtailed in amount or left out. But bread, food of some kind, must be had as long as a vestige of purchasing power is left. Thus it is that the farmer is, as of old, the most independent member of the community, and while the low prices press heavily upon him, the loss in his case is not to be compared with the calamity of inability to obtain work and the ever-present necessity to buy food which has so long confronted those who have gone from the farm to the factory or the mine.

There is, however, one substantial indication of improvement in the situation, or at least of the expectation of business men that there is soon to be improvement. For many weeks the city of Chicago, and indeed every other wholesale city, has had its traveling salesmen at home. Inability to obtain merchants' orders and the risk of filling orders if obtained made it undesirable to attempt to push trade in the usual way. The report now is that several thousand of these heretofore idle traveling men of Chicago have been sent out. Whether the business they do will be sufficient in amount and safe enough to be profitable remains to be seen. But it will not be forgotten that Chicago has a keener scent for coming prosperity and is willing to trust her judgment of the future further than any other city on earth, and that she works out successfully her undertakings. It is, therefore, with more than ordinary satisfaction that we observe, emanating from Chicago, this sign of coming better times and with confidence in this realization exceeding our confidence in all other indications and predictions. How soon the revival will affect farm products, how great it will be, or how short its duration, it were rash to venture a prediction.

SEED WHEAT.

The experiences of the far western portions of Kansas in wheat-raising are at variance with those of more humid regions, especially in the matter of dates of sowing. In the western third of the State no month is probably more desirable than November for seeding, and even December and January are often utilized with great advantage. Wheat sown now may not sprout before spring, or it may even sprout and not come through the ground this fall, but make a good growth when growing time comes again and a fine crop at harvest. Some of the yields of forty or more bushels per acre have been made from wheat sown after election. It is therefore gratifying to know that the never-give-up farmers of western Kansas are still procuring seed wheat and preparing to surprise the country next year by a reversal of their ill fortune of the last season. In most cases those whose crop of 1893 failed and who were therefore obliged to procure seed from abroad, have arranged for the use of the credit of the locality. This has

been procured through the County Commissioners or through local organizations and the wheat has been bought and paid for. In other cases arrangements have been made to borrow the grain from farmers who have to spare.

The Railroad Commissioners have negotiated free transportation for something over 40,000 bushels of this seed wheat up to this date, and in several cases the local committees have made independent arrangements for transportation. No doubt further supplies will be secured in these and similar ways before the close of the western seeding season, so that a fairly large acreage in these counties is probable. The broad-gauged policy of the railroads in carrying all seed wheat free of charge is a stroke of business policy as well as a recognition of community of interests with the people which will be appreciated.

MISLEADING NEWSPAPER HEADINGS.

Optimism is a good quality of the human mind. But it is scarcely fair to claim the merit of optimism for the habit of seeing good and only good regardless of the facts and the result, either achieved or prospective, of public measures simply because they were advocated by one's own political party or clique. The practice of heading an article of news, a dispatch or a report with statements at variance with the facts contained in the main body of the article, dispatch or report is not honest. That political papers are much given to this form of lying and indulge in it for the supposed advantage gained for their political parties, is a sad commentary on the morals of the partisan press.

An illustration of this practice may be taken from a daily paper of last Saturday morning which headed a report of the financial situation for the week as follows:

CLOUDS PASS AWAY.

EVERYTHING NOW LOOKS BRIGHTER IN THE BUSINESS WORLD.

DUN'S WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Good Effects of Repeal Legislation Felt in Many Channels of Trade, Especially Among the Bankers—The Bradstreet Report Substantially Agrees—The Bank Clearings for the Past Week.

The small degree in which this heading corresponded with the facts reported by the financial authorities mentioned, is shown by contrasting the last sentence of the report with the heading. Thus:

"Total [bank clearings] in the United States, \$1,050,712,065, a decrease of 24.8 [per cent.]."

At this writing, Saturday morning, there is, of course, nothing but surmise as to the results of the election, but it is safe to predict that the reports published on the morning after election will be headed to suit the politics of the paper publishing them, regardless of what the returns show.

Is it impossible for political papers to be honest?

THE MEMPHIS SYSTEM.

In a quiet but none the less energetic manner, the Memphis people have for three years past been pushing the work of rebuilding their main line of road between Kansas City and Memphis. With the close of the last month the work was practically completed, and the permanent roadway is now in condition to compare favorably with the older lines in the East. The ditching and embankments have all been brought to exact standard, as laid before contractors and foremen by means of illustrated plans and instructions; the ballast is fifteen inches of broken stone, beveled from the ends of the ties, and the new steel rail is seventy-five pounds to the yard.

Six new 100-ton ten-wheel passenger locomotives have been ordered for use on the Ozark mountain division, and indications point to careful preparations to shorten materially the passenger and mail schedules between Kansas City and the Southeast.

The reduction of the heavier grades on the Kansas City division made during the past summer has given a maximum gradient of forty feet to the mile,

north of Fort Scott, and has added four loaded freight cars to the capacity of the engines on that division.

The interest of Western people in this road is destined to greatly increase because of the part it is now taking and the greater part it will in future take in affording an outlet to the Gulf, as well as the connection it gives with the Southern markets for our food stuffs.

WRITE YOUR EXPERIENCES.

The season for farmers' institutes will soon be here, and it is not necessary to remind those who have taken part in these gatherings heretofore, that they are of great advantage to all who attend, and especially to those who participate in the proceedings. The personal advantage gained from a study of one's own experience in any line of his vocation is not the least of the profits of preparing an institute address. If this address is reduced to writing and carefully reviewed, revised and corrected, even at the expense of several times rewriting, the definite determination of only half-known or crudely developed facts which ensues, in every case surprises the writer of such a paper and makes him richer in knowledge because his experiences have been questioned for their real results and definite meaning.

It will pay every farmer who reads the KANSAS FARMER to select some branch of his present season's experience and observation and reduce to writing all of his knowledge of the subject. If he can recall definitely experiences and observations of other years, or can avail himself of the results attained by others, and compare them with his own, and from all available knowledge on the subject reach his conclusions, so much the better. There is no single item of farm experience which may not thus be made the subject of a valuable and interesting paper, the preparation of which will richly reward the writer for all the pains of careful compilation and furnish an addition to the general stock of knowledge which helps us all to greater prosperity. Such papers, especially the short ones and those of medium length, say 1,000 words, will be gladly welcomed by the makers of institute programs. Even if the entire program of an institute were made up of such papers, and the discussions of them which are sure to follow if opportunity be given, a profitable institute may be had.

But those communities which get their committees at work early will not be confined to these home papers, but can secure speakers to use at least a part of the time of the institute by writing soon to the Chairman of Institute committee, Agricultural college, Manhattan, Kas.

The development of practical information about farming is going on rapidly, both on the farms and at the experiment stations. The classification and discussion of this information during the winter months in farmers' gatherings of every kind will be found profitable, and should by no means be neglected. The election is now a thing of the past, and it will be many months before the personal interests of candidates need again become a disturbing element, so that neighbors can now meet and consider the elements of their material and intellectual advancement without great danger of the obtrusion of political discussions on their attention or in any way compromising their views, even though Republicans, Populists and Democrats be alternated on the same program. Let the experiences be formulated in written papers, and be sure to send the cream of these papers to the KANSAS FARMER, so that the wisdom they contain may be laid before thousands of appreciative readers.

The speculative interest, that which produces nothing, adds no value to the products of industry, but absorbs from both producers and consumers, undoubtedly furnished a good deal of the motive power which resulted in the overthrow of silver. That this interest now exults in the work it has wrought and in prospective unearned gains is shown by the following from the November 4th circular of a Wall street

broker in speculative and other stocks: "The new conditions lay the basis for the growth of a speculating movement assuming large dimensions." The moneyed and speculative interests now consider the financial legislation satisfactorily fixed.

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The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica for a Dime a Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Publications of United States Department of Agriculture for October.

The Prairie Ground Squirrels or Spermo-philus of the Mississippi Valley. Pp. 69, pls. 3. (Bulletin No. 4, Division of Ornithology and Mammalogy.) Principal contents: Natural enemies of spermophiles; bounties for their destruction; methods of destroying prairie dogs and spermophiles; and an account of the food habits and distribution of five species of spermophiles.

Suggestions for the Establishment of Food Laboratories in connection with the agricultural experiment stations of the United States. Pp. 20. (Bulletin No. 17, Office of Experiment Stations.) A paper prepared by Hon. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, Mass., with a view to point out the need of scientific investigations relating to the nutritive value of the various foodstuffs, the proportions in which they should be combined to accomplish particular results, and the methods of their preparation best adapted to insure digestibility.

Report of the Statistician October, 1893. (Report 109, Division of Statistics.) Contents: October crop report; notes from reports of State agents; imports of hay into the United Kingdom; cereal crops of France and Italy for 1893; citrus fruit crop in Italy for 1892 and 1893; production, commerce, and consumption of wine in Italy; corn as food for horses in Germany; reports from consular officers relating to crops in Germany, Scotland, New Brunswick and Ontario; domestic and trans-Atlantic freight rates.

Synopsis of Report No. 109, Division of Statistics. Pp. 4. A summary of the October crop report, showing the estimated condition of cotton; the rate of yield per acre of wheat, rye, oats and barley, and the final report for the season of the condi-

tion of corn, potatoes, buckwheat, tobacco and sugar cane.

Monthly Weather Review—August, 1893. Pp. 205-240, charts 5. A summary of weather conditions observed throughout the United States during August, based upon the reports of 3,000 observers. Intended chiefly for meteorologists.

Contributions from the United States National Herbarium. Vol. I, No. 8. Pp. 265-292, pls. 5. Contents: Notes on some Pacific coast grasses; descriptions of new or noteworthy grasses from the United States; descriptions of new grasses from Mexico; descriptions of new plants from Texas and Colorado; list of plants new to Florida; descriptions of three new plants; list of lichens from California and Mexico, collected by Dr. Edward Palmer from 1888 to 1892.

Eighth and Ninth Annual Reports of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for the years 1891 and 1892. Pp. 428, pls. 11, figs. 7. Contents: Transactions of the Bureau, covering the inspection and quarantine work, and the field and laboratory investigations; investigation of infectious diseases of domesticated animals; investigation of the effects of bacterial products in the prevention of diseases; investigations conducted by the biochemic laboratory; investigations relating to the treatment of lumpy-jaw, or actinomycosis, in cattle; investigations into the nature, causation and prevention of Southern cattle fever; condition of the poultry and egg industry; the mule, its uses, how to breed, grow, prepare for market, and sell; contagious diseases among domestic animals in foreign countries; supposed maladie du coit among among horses in Nebraska; cattle and sheep industry of Colorado; "bottom disease" among horses in South Dakota; laws of the States and Territories for the control of contagious and infectious diseases of domestic animals, and miscellaneous reports of correspondents.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The Inter-State Advertising Agency, Lee F. Spring, manager, at Kansas City, Mo., has done business regularly with this paper ever since it started, and in justice to this worthy institution we desire to state that it is in every respect a model and representative agency that handles only first-class business and treats both the advertiser and the publisher in an equitable business manner. We unhesitatingly recommend this agency to the press as well as the general advertiser.

TWENTY YEARS OF KANSAS CITY'S LIVE STOCK TRADE AND TRADERS.—(Illustrated.) As a treatise on the live stock interest of the new West, that vast and glorious pastoral country, stretching from the Missouri river to the Rocky mountains, its opening to civilization, its stocking up and development and trade growth at Kansas City, resulting therefrom, this work has no equal. The dryness generally accompanying such work is relieved by interesting historical sketches of the opening up of a new country. The Texas cattle troubles in Missouri and Kansas are detailed from beginning to end, and the laws dealing with it cited, showing its gradual but final control. This is followed up with a full report of the Kansas City fat stock show, with its wonderful sweepstakes rings, giving the daily growth and killing qualities of the different breeds. Then there is a full account of the "battle of the breeds" in those days; those wonderful sales of pure-bred cattle that attracted international attention by the princely prices paid for the bovine "kings and queens" offered at public sale. Then there are tables of prices for twenty years of cattle, hogs and sheep, making it a valuable book of reference. And the whole is crowned with the life, sketches and portraits of 100 of the most prominent men in the trade, with their early struggles and final success. It is a handsome library book, artistically printed and bound in cloth. Price \$1. For sale by the author, Cuthbert Powell, live stock editor Kansas City Daily Journal. Sent on receipt of price by KANSAS FARMER Co., Topeka, Kas.

The Peerless Feed-Grinder.

In another column of our paper we illustrate the Peerless Feed-Grinder, manufactured by the Joliet Strowbridge Co., of Joliet, Ill., which is adapted to general farm grinding. The "Peerless" was on exhibition at the Agricultural Annex at the World's Fair where it was viewed by many. The "Peerless" grinds fine or coarse as desired, and can be regulated while in motion. It will grind ear corn either dry or damp, shell corn, oats, etc. It is simple in construction, very durable, and a farmer cannot afford to be without it. Space will not permit of our giving full explanation concerning the advantages to be derived from the use of the Peerless Grinder, but a handsomely illustrated circular, issued by the Strowbridge Co., gives full information. This they will mail free to any one applying.

Get up a club for KANSAS FARMER.

Horticulture.

Protecting Young Fruit Trees Against Rabbits.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Young orchards are often irreparably damaged by rabbits. When sorely pressed by hunger, during the winter, the snow covering up their accustomed food, they will eat the bark on young trees. Owners of young orchards should take pains to prevent this; for there is nothing more disastrous to the life and future usefulness of the tree than to have the bark injured. The only effective way of preventing it, in places where rabbits are numerous, is to wrap something about the tree for a distance of two or three feet from the ground. It has been recommended to cover the trunk with some wash which would be distasteful to rabbits, but nothing of that nature which would not also work an injury to the tree, has as yet been found to deter the rabbit when hard pressed. A coating of fresh blood has, in some cases, been used successfully, but this material cannot always be obtained and it is too readily washed off, and the same is true of lime, glue and similar substances. The nature of the wrapping material is of little consequence, if it answers the purpose. Straw or hay may be wound into a rope which is wrapped about the tree from the ground and upward. In like manner corn stalks may be cut in lengths of about three feet, arranged about the trunk and tied in place. Lath can be used for the same purpose, and I believe there is a patent wrapper made of lath, tied together with wire. The cheapest grade of muslin may be torn into strips and wrapped about the trunk. But perhaps the cheapest material is a coarse grade of gray wrapping paper, such as is usually found in hardware stores. This paper is cheap and it lasts as long as it is wanted—that is, until the following spring. It can also be tied on very rapidly, which in a large orchard is no inconsiderable item. Procure sheets which are two and one-half or three feet wide, tear them in pieces to suit the thickness of the tree, and secure it in place by three bands—one above, one below and one in the middle. A good quality of twine should be used to insure that it does not rot off too soon. Protection of this kind, including the labor, does not need to cost more than half a cent a tree, which is a small outlay to prevent damage to a tree worth from \$2 to \$5 or more. All sorts of fruit trees are liable to be damaged by rabbits, and therefore all sorts should be protected. This will be interesting work for the boys in the family on fine days in early winter. When spring arrives the bandages should be removed, as they will otherwise harbor insects destructive to the trees: and at the same time all young trees which have been blown over by the wind should be straightened and the earth tramped firmly about the trunk. There is a peculiar satisfaction in watching the growth of a young orchard from year to year, and when well cared for it may yield the most remunerative crops on the farm. It should not be exposed to possible injury by neglect to adopt this simple preventive. C. C. GEORGESON.
Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Varieties of Apples for Profit.

By A. L. Entsminger, of Silver Lake, Kas., read before the Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

The Early Transparent is the first to ripen with me. I have only fruited it in a small way. Top-worked on a bearing tree it fruited the second season. The fruit is very fine, waxen yellow, of fair quality and good size. It is said to be very subject to blight, but has not blighted for me yet.

Early Harvest is perhaps the next in earliness, and a good and nice fruit, a fairly good tree but a shy bearer.

Large Early Ripe is next with me, a good thrifty tree, bears early, is larger than Early Harvest, and will bear two bushels to Early Harvest one.

Red June and Red Astrachan come in here, but are both unprofitable with me. The former is so very liable to scab that it renders the whole crop entirely worthless. The latter is a fine,

very large, highly colored fruit when obtained, but is unproductive here. In the hills of Missouri I have seen it loaded with fine fruit.

Tetofsky is a Russian variety, very fine fruit, large size, beautiful waxen yellow, and productive for the size of the tree, but too slow grower to make a profitable orchard tree.

Saps of Wine comes in here, and is a fine, large, red apple, quite productive and a good seller. Coming in, as it does, before wind-falls are fit for market, I would mark it as profitable for its season.

Duchess of Oldenberg, another Russian variety, is a fine, good sized, bright red apple, quite acid but a good cooker, a good and early bearer, one of the best of its season.

Benoni is one of the profitable varieties, is a good tree, good bearer, good size and a good seller; comes in before wind-falls, and fruit is always fair.

Early Sweet Bough, I had almost forgotten, a large, fine, yellow, sweet apple, good tree, good bearer, and the best early sweet apple I know of.

Chenango Strawberry is a fine, good sized apple, covered all over with brilliant red, quite acid, a good seller, but comes in about with the first wind-falls. Tree blights some, otherwise good.

Ohio Nonpareil is a very fine, large, apple, with dull stripes, much like Fall Rambo in every way but much larger; a very good tree, healthy and vigorous, fairly productive.

Winter May comes from F. K. Phenix; is but little known. I obtained my cions from B. F. VanOrsdal. It is a good tree, of medium size, red, nearly sweet apple and one of the very best keepers.

Fall Rambo is too well known for comment, but is a good apple and a good seller.

Yellow Bellflower is not worthy of cultivation, on account of dropping its fruit prematurely.

Grimes' Golden is a good apple, but a very unhealthy tree; not profitable.

Milam is too small for profit, yet a good keeper.

Flora Bell is one of the most overestimated apples I know of, and is not worthy of propagation.

Smith's Cider in some localities does well. The fruit is good size, a good keeper and sells well.

Minkler is one which promises to take a front rank with winter apples. The fruit is good size. It is one of our best keepers and producers.

Jonathan, Winesap, Ben Davis, Missouri Pippin, Geniting and York Imperial are at the head of the list for winter apples. Comment is not necessary.

Maiden's Blush and Wealthy, I have overlooked in their proper place, but will mark them among the most profitable in their season. The Wealthy is a very fine, large, deep red apple, a very good bearer and a good seller. A good and healthy tree.

I have many more varieties—about 130 in all—but have not fruited them sufficiently to give a fair description and will speak of them hereafter.

Three Good Shrubs for Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Many people, in fact most people, are at a loss as to what assortment of shrubs should be planted in the door-yard to give the best satisfaction, and at the same time not take too much of the time of the grower. I have known Topeka folks to plant time and time again, then have nothing to show for their trouble. Others seem to have a natural liking for plants and are more successful, but the average man in town and country does not have the time nor care to make a general study of shrubs. With such a man two or three sorts that will grow and bloom are the shrubs he wants for his home.

My first choice is privet. It is very hardy, both winter and summer; stands dry weather better than any shrub I have on my place; the leaves stay green until the last of November; has a beautiful white waxy bloom in June, and can be made to grow as a dwarf tree by trimming off all lower limbs, or by cutting back at the top will grow very low and bushy. To make them a grand success add one-half wheelbarrow of fairly well rotted manure to each shrub

ST. JACOBS OIL MAKES A Perfect Cure of BURNS, BRUISES, SCALDS, CUTS AND WOUNDS.

if planted singly, in April or May. By planting them in rows four or five feet apart and cutting off all side branches, in a short time you can have a beautiful hedge, almost rabbit-proof and no thorns. To those who have never seen the shrub, I would advise trying it if only two or three. They are beautiful and easy to make grow. My second choice is sweet-scented honeysuckle (climbing). It is quite hardy, in fact stands Kansas weather finely. In dry times it will not bloom, but in favorable seasons it blooms all summer. That is the beauty of the plant, except that the leaves remain on and stay green until Christmas time. It should receive the same treatment as privet does, in order to have plenty of flowers, the fragrance of which is very fine, and a fine plant causes many complimentary remarks from those who come near it. The plant is well named, as it is by far more fragrant than the choicest rose. There should be a place provided for the plant to climb—four to six feet is plenty, but it will easily grow much higher. The flowers are in large clusters, white and yellow. For cemetery planting it is splendid, as it will stay green almost all winter. Third choice is the common snowball. Everybody knows, or ought to know, this old sort; still there are thousands of homes in Kansas with not a shrub or flower of any kind on the place. Snowballs are very hardy; also easy to transplant, stand dry weather, and nothing is more beautiful than to see a large bush, six or eight feet high and as many feet broad, almost completely covered with large white blooms the last of May. Give the snowball the same treatment as privet, except add the manure last of March or first of April.

Perhaps many people will think I ought to name many more shrubs. So I could, good ones, too. They grow well, and by a good assortment, flowers can be had from the early lilacs to the altheas, or by cutting weigelas back to six or eight inches high, they will bloom after the altheas. I have many sorts growing, and my judgment tells me that privet, sweet-scented honeysuckle and snowball are the best for Kansas. Just as it is with evergreens. Many people think they will not grow in this State. With most sorts that is true, but I have in mind three kinds that not only grow, but thrive and are a success.

One word more—always plant shrubs where they will get plenty of hot sunshine. You can plant on any side of the house but never plant under the shade of trees. Give a shrub plenty of sunshine, some good manure and only just a fair amount of attention and it will in return give you many beautiful flowers for your care. GEO. W. TINCHER.
Topeka, Kas.

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A HORSE FOR KICKING

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

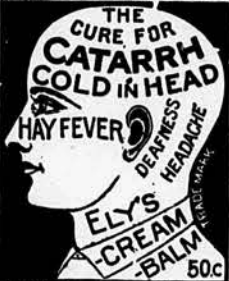
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A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

Strawberries -- Wanted: To let berry-growers know that our new Robinson strawberry is the ideal for market purposes. Is large, strong, staminate, firm as Captain Jack. 700,777 plants of other well-known varieties for sale. Send for price list.
B. F. SMITH,
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GET THE BEST

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

BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes, 300 chicks, \$20; 75, \$15.

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

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

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

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

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In the Dairy.

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

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL SWEEPSTAKES PRIZES.

The sweepstakes prizes, which we give below, are based on the following sections of the rules:

No. 37 (a)—For the individual cow in each breed competing which yields the greatest aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of breed tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the sections governing the awards in those tests respectively.

(b)—For the individual cow in any breed competing which yields the greatest aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of breed tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the sections governing the awards in those tests respectively.

(c)—For the five cows in each breed competing which yield the greatest aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of breed tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the sections governing the awards in those tests respectively.

(d)—For the five cows in any breed competing which yield the greatest aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of breed tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the sections governing the awards in those tests respectively.

(e)—For the breed which yields the greatest aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of breed tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in accordance with the sections governing the awards in those tests respectively.

We give table showing the aggregate net profit during the first fifteen days of tests Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the twenty-six cows competing, these being all the cows that successfully competed in the cheese test, the ninety-day and the thirty-day tests, going through all three tests:

TABLE OF AWARDS.

Number.	Name.	Breed.	Net profit in dollars and cents.				
			Test No. 1	Test No. 2	Test No. 3	Aggregate	Profit
1	Merry Maiden	J.	5.56	12.129	11.476	30.165	
2	Brown Bessie	J.	5.46	11.245	12.761	29.468	
3	Ida Marigold	J.	6.97	10.419	10.068	27.452	
4	Baroness Argyle	J.	6.12	11.103	9.210	26.435	
5	Hugo Countess	J.	5.96	10.877	9.083	25.920	
6	Sheba Rex	J.	5.24	11.162	9.354	25.756	
7	Sweet Ada	G.	5.27	9.742	9.496	24.505	
8	Materna	G.	4.82	10.211	8.986	24.017	
9	Select 8th	G.	4.79	10.637	8.584	24.010	
10	Flora Temple	J.	4.67	10.072	9.082	23.824	
11	Nora	J.	4.27	9.968	7.525	21.763	
12	Exi's Lulu	J.	6.10	8.441	8.999	23.545	
13	Sigal Queen	J.	6.34	9.184	7.917	21.471	
14	Amanda	G.	5.16	10.608	6.567	22.225	
15	Genevieve	G.	5.28	9.043	7.142	21.425	
16	Ethics of Cornwall	G.	4.34	9.073	7.857	21.270	
17	Sayd 3d	J.	3.84	8.919	8.174	20.932	
18	Betsy 7th	S.	5.63	8.735	6.304	20.728	
19	Bashful 2d imp.	S.	4.07	8.368	7.975	20.413	
20	Waterloo Daisy	S.	3.12	8.220	7.724	19.062	
21	Lady of Ellerslie	G.	1.80	8.255	6.882	17.937	
22	Kittie Clay 7th	G.	4.52	5.804	6.391	16.715	
23	Aldine	G.	1.97	7.565	7.130	16.685	
24	Belle Price	S.	2.79	6.635	5.825	15.300	
25	Rosa	S.	2.40	6.310	4.113	12.827	
26	Lula Ann	S.	2.33	5.481	5.107	12.918	

Following are the awards:

(a) Best individual cow in each breed competing: Jersey, Merry Maiden; Guernsey, Sweet Ada; Short-horn, Nora.

(b) For the best individual cow in any breed competing: Jersey, Merry Maiden.

(c) For the best five cows in each breed competing: Jersey—Merry Maiden, owner, C. I. Hood, Lowell, Mass.; Brown Bessie, C. I. Hood; Ida Marigold, C. A. Sweet, Buffalo, N. Y.; Baroness Argyle, Hon. E. S. Henry, Rockville, Ct.; Hugo Countess, D. L. Heinsheimer, Glenwood, Ia. Guernsey—Nora, Materna, Select 8th, Amanda, Ethics of Cornwall. Short-horn—Sweet Ada, Genevieve, Betsy 7th, Bashful 2d (imp.), Waterloo Daisy.

(d) For the best five cows in any breed competing: Jersey—Merry Maiden, Brown Bessie, Ida Marigold, Baroness Argyle, Hugo Countess.

(e) For the best breed competing—Jersey.

What Grass to Grow.

Mr. Stuart Brown, of Russell, Kas., asks the following question:

"What tame grass can we grow to take the place of red clover, which does not thrive well in this section? Will alfalfa answer the same purpose for summer pasture as the clover? Feed through the hot weather is the one great question now confronting those who wish to turn their attention to dairying.

Answer.—The success of alfalfa depends almost entirely upon the character of the soil. If you can select a piece of ground without hard-pan, rock or clay subsoil, there is no reason why

alfalfa would not furnish plenty of early and late pasture, besides two or three cuttings of very fine hay, or it can be grazed the entire season if other arrangements can be made for hay for the winter months. Alfalfa will make good early pasture; then soiling crops, such as sweet corn, milo maize and Kaffir corn, will make a good substitute during the time the hay is being gathered. Alfalfa should be sown on well-prepared ground about the first of April, and the soil firmly packed after seeding. Sixteen pounds of seed to the acre is sufficient. Attention will need to be given while the plants are small if weeds are troublesome. Success in dairying depends in a large part on a variety of good feeding stuffs throughout the entire year.

Profitable and Unprofitable Dairying.

J. D. Smith writes the *Country Gentleman* the following sketch from real life:

"A careful study of the different systems of dairying will furnish examples of both success and failure. In the same neighborhood are two farms as nearly alike in quality of soil as you will generally find. Twenty-five years ago they each kept twelve cows and a team. One owner kept his cows doing nothing during the winter except manufacturing the hay-mow into manure, which was thrown out under the eaves of the barn, the liquid being gotten rid of by boring auger-holes through the floor, which stood up some three feet from the ground, so as to give free circulation of air underneath. The pig-pen was located over the brook, so that any accumulation from it would be washed away, and all kept clean. No fertilizer was ever purchased, notwithstanding a good deal of grain was grown on hill lots, where it was difficult to get barn manure—in fact, there was little manure for any place. To-day the farm is only able to keep ten cows and a team, pastures are barren, buildings present a tumble-down appearance, and the children look upon the farm as a good place from which to get away.

"How is it with the neighboring farm? Just the opposite in everything has been obtained. Cows were kept at work ten months in the year; warm stables were provided where cows stood upon the ground so no cold air could come under them; gutters were built in which all excrement, both solid and liquid, was saved, by the use of plenty of absorbing material, and all drawn and spread upon the land as fast as made. The pig-pens were provided with tight floors sloping toward the manure vat, into which was carted an abundance of anything that could be obtained, such as sods, weeds from the fence corners, damaged straw—in short, anything that would absorb and help to keep the porkers clean. The manure from the horse stable was not thrown out in a pile to become fire-fanged and worthless, but used in the cow stable or pigery, to absorb liquids. Upon this farm have been erected large barns and comfortable out-buildings; a modern dwelling stands in the place of the old one; instead of blackberry briars and weeds that used to abound, no berries can be found outside the patch of cultivated ones, and clean fields are seen. Instead of twelve cows producing 125 pounds of butter each, there are forty cows with a yield of 250 pounds each. Let no one say this is a fancy sketch, for it is but one of a number of instances from life that could be given. To sum it up, success in any calling means the bettering of existing conditions, the lifting of those above us to a higher plane, and so to perform and complete the work given us to do, that finally of us it may be said, 'well done.'"

Do You Study Politics?

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

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ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Most Profitable Breed of Fowls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While attending the Neosho county fair, from the questions I was asked and the conversations I overheard on different breeds, our farmers all wanted to know what breed was the most profitable. I receive letters from nearly every State in the Union asking this same question.

The poultry industry is gaining ground every day. Some part of large farms is being cut off and set apart for poultry. I have a letter in my possession from a farmer of another State, saying that he has been wanting for several years to start a thirty-acre or more poultry farm on his large farm, but for the lack of an honest laborer to attend to it he has been kept from doing so, and wanted to know if I could send him an honest laborer from Kansas.

While I expect to come to one breed in answering these inquiries on breeds, I do not act selfishly and try to fill my own pocket by booming my own breed, for in some localities there is more money in eggs than in the fowl, while in others the fowl has the advantage. Take our country west of the Mississippi river, to the general farmer there is more money in eggs than in fowls. We have farmers that have no hogs, sheep, horses and cattle on a thousand hills to look after. They can take time to find a market, and can do well raising for market, or they may live near a large city that has a good market. But I am speaking of the country, with small towns. I see by the market reports an average of about 5 cents a pound, live weight. The general farmer could not take time to ship his own fowls, even if he knew where to ship to, at the above rate. A hen will soon lay her value in eggs and have the hen left. But, be this as it may, what the farmers are after is to know what breed is the most profitable. Take the laying breeds: The Leghorns are the most numerous through the country and are popular. The Minorcas are going to crowd them for first place when they become better known. The points the breeders of the Minorcas claim for them over the Leghorns are, they are hardy and a larger fowl, and lay considerably larger eggs (when we sell eggs by weight this will count), and more of them in a year, though the largest average I ever read of was in an Eastern farm journal, a few weeks ago, of a farmer having a hundred dunghill hens that averaged three hundred eggs each a year. I never will back up a thoroughbred against those figures.

We should study our advantages in

location. If we find there is more profit in eggs, select one of the laying breeds; if in fowls, take the larger breeds.

J. R. COTTON.

Stark, Kas.

Hints to Amateurs.

In reply to numerous inquiries from correspondents, with your permission I would like through your columns to make a few practical hints in relation to the keeping and breeding of hens as poultry.

First—If an amateur, and with limited grounds or means, never keep but one variety.

Choose your variety, as you wish it, for pleasure or profit, or both. For pleasure and profit both, I think the Brahma varieties excel.

Keep your fowls in comfortable quarters, not too small—not exposed to wet and storms, or the cold north wind—with plenty of dry earth, sand and such like. Furnish a variety, as also a plenty of good wholesome food, with an occasional supply of fresh meat, bones, etc., also a good supply of fresh water. Let them always have a sufficient amount of air and exercise.

Keep them in good health and free from vermin, by a free use of lime, sulphur and tobacco.

An average of one-third of your fowls, if kept for profit, ought to lay the year around.

Second—As regards breeding. Have only pure breeds about you; mongrels are a curse, either for profit or pleasure.

Never have in one pen more than ten or twelve fowls. Never use but one cock in a single pen, during a single season.

Watch well the characteristic marks of your variety. Breed only from your best fowls.

In-and-in breeding will preserve the characteristic marks, but will diminish size. Cross-breeding will increase size.

Cultivate in yourself the greatest patience, quietude and perseverance if you would insure success.

Let the best mothers care for the broods.

Do not expect that more than three-fourths of all your chicks will live to mature.—H. G. Day, in *Messenger*.

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this disease be cured? Most physicians say No!—all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.

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

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The Family Doctor.

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

Charcot is Dead.

Charcot is dead! and medicine must mourn
A noble Nestor from its proud ranks torn,
Just when the glory of a life well spent
Reached noontide glow in every continent.

Charcot is dead! and Paris sits in gloom
While all the world uncovers at his tomb,
And they who knew his matchless skill and zeal
No keener sorrow in their lives shall feel.

Charcot is dead! and weeping Salpetriere
Sits like a widow in her weeds, with hair
Disheveled, and with heart and brain so dead
Her stony grief cannot be comforted.

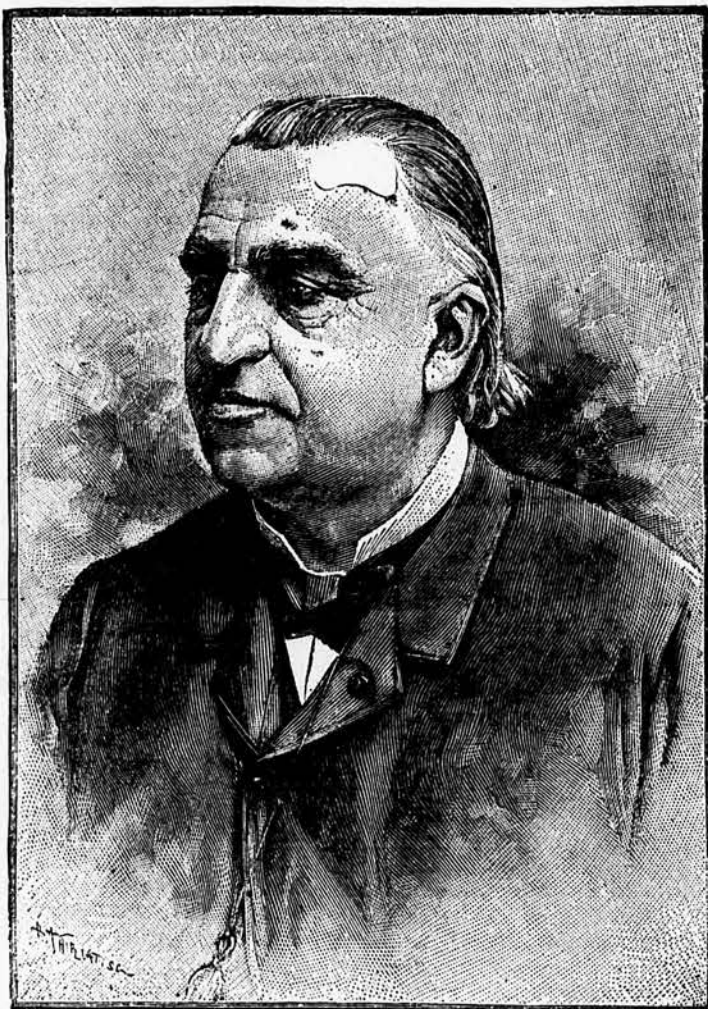
Charcot is dead! and they who knew him best
Are inconsolable. From east to west
And north to south we hear his brethren cry—
"Our brightest sun is smitten from the sky!"

Charcot is dead! and they who stand to-night
Betwixt the dead and living, where the fight
Is unto death, are mute and all aghast,
Their leader from the battle's front has passed.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.

A Great Physician Gone.

Prof. J. M. Charcot, of Paris, is no more,
and universal medicine mourns his loss.



JEAN MARTIN CHARCOT.

And by so much as heaven is better for his coming, by so much is the whole earth worse for his going. A great genius has departed and there is none to take his place. While many ambitious men will struggle for the appointment which he held in the great hospital and medical school in Paris, yet, alas, none of them can bring to the position the zeal, attainment and erudition that lifted Charcot above all his fellows. He succeeded a great man in La Salpetriere, the illustrious Cruveilhier, and then succeeded in exalting the position to which he had been appointed. Charcot was to medicine what Beecher was to theology. And, strangely enough, there was a remarkable physical resemblance between the two men. Both were strong, sturdy, massive men physically as well as intellectually. Both of them brought more to their calling than could be found in books. Both left the world better and wiser for their having lived and wrought in it.

In France, the greatest medical men hold hospital appointments from the government, and Charcot's position, by reason of his great talent, came to be the first in Paris. In 1862 he was appointed as an ordinary physician to the Salpetriere hospital, which was then comparatively obscure, it being then a sort of refuge for infirm and weak-minded women. But genius touched the button and the white light of science began to illuminate the old almshouse. It was full of hysterical and nervous women, so-called. But Jean Martin Charcot was just then lying awake nights to study the nervous system of the human race. He had

already determined to make nervous diseases his life study, and here was his field already white unto the harvest. Here were all grades and shades of nervous people and their diseases, and here his opportunity. Just then a good angel with a fortune came along and married the poor, struggling doctor and forever obviated the need for him to earn his bread. He could spend all his days, and nights if need be, in the service of humanity and lay aside all fear as to whether the pot should boil on the morrow or not. And so, with a head on his shoulders like a globe of fire, he went about illuminating the darkest chambers in the temple of medicine. His toil brought order out of chaos. His over-abounding skill and wisdom soon gave the old almshouse a reputation that set nervous patients to knocking at its doors, and students of medicine began to cross its threshold in search of light and knowledge. The old hospital had to be enlarged, and again and again enlarged, until it became the greatest medical institution in the world. A great medical school was founded in connection with it and Charcot was made professor of clinical neurology. And in that school the students of nervous diseases from all over the world crowded around the great Frenchman and looked up to him for light as Christians look to Calvary for inspiration. To Charcot belongs largely the credit of rescuing hypnotism from the domain of charlatanism and giving it a scientific basis and direction, and of demonstrating beyond question or cavil its wonderful virtues and powers in the cure of nervous

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THE HOME MAGAZINE, Home Magazine Building, Washington, D. C.

ments. He was likewise a fine artist, and his pencil made his discoveries visible and plain to others. He was a profound student of natural history and archaeology.

He died suddenly a few days ago of heart spasms, while on his way to the country for rest and recreation. He was 68 years old, and leaves a son who bids fair to follow in the footsteps of his illustrious sire.

Sir Andrew Clark.

On Monday the telegraph brought the news from London that Sir Andrew Clark, London's greatest physician, is no more, so that Paris and London has each lost its brightest medical light almost simultaneously. Dr. Clark was Gladstone's physician. Born at Aberdeen, Scotland, and educated there and in Edinburgh, he was for several years in charge of the pathological department of Haslar naval hospital. Moving then to the broader field in London he became the foremost physician in England and President of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and ten years ago, on account of his professional eminence, he was made a Baronet. He was 67 at his death.

A new tin pie-plate, evolved by a woman, has holes in the bottom to ventilate the under crust and thus prevent it from becoming soggy. A crinkled rim of tin is laid over the edges of the pie-crust to keep them together and prevent the escape of the juices. Being left-handed, I took kindly, too, to a spider seen the other day which has a lip on both sides. Some other so-called improvements in household utensils have little to recommend them except that they are new. Among them are a flour-sifter that may be fastened against the wall and turned with a crank, a metal kneading-board which fastens to the table so that it will not slip about, and a wooden roller covered with turkish toweling for dusting hardwood floors or carpets. The latter is not half as good an arrangement for dusting as the English dark blue flannel kept purposely for hardwood floors, made into a bag and kept on a broom, as it cannot be used in the corners of a room. When a damp cloth is to be used, it would not equal a clean flannel cloth in a self-wringing mop. Small meat-choppers, fruit-presses and evaporators for drying fruit are really labor-saving contrivances. Too often complex pieces of helpfulness are only an added care and an added expense. Before buying them as a pleasing novelty they should be carefully studied. All kitchen utensils should be as plain and simple and

as light weight as possible, for the sake of the person who lifts and cleanses them each day.—Exchange.

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

will completely destroy the desire for Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless, causes no sickness, and may be given in tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, and will cause him to voluntarily quit smoking or chewing in a few days.

DRUNKENNESS AND MORPHINE HABIT may be easily cured at home by the use of Hill's Special Formula Gold Tablets.

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

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

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

BEWARE OF FRAUD.
The wonderful success of Hill's Tablets has caused many worthless imitations to be placed upon the market. If your druggist does not keep Hill's Tablets, but offers you something "just as good," shun it—he is deceiving you in order to sell something in which there is a greater profit.

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

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

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

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The Veterinarian.

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

GARGET.—I have a cow that, about a month after being fresh, had one-quarter of her udder to cake and give curdled milk; in a few days another quarter did the same, and, in this way, they made several rounds until the milk was cut down one-half. The cow had a spell of the same kind when she was fresh a year ago. Do you think it advisable to breed her again?

Sabetha, Kas.

J. A. B.

Answer.—The milk glands have become weakened and subject to garget, and it is very likely to return each time the cow becomes fresh.

PARALYSIS IN PIG.—I have a pig, seven months old, that began a month ago by holding its head on one side and it is now unable to stand, but always lies on the left side. When turned upon the right side it returns at once to the left. It seems hungry but eats with great difficulty. The left eye is also blind. Some time ago I had a pig to die, after similar symptoms, and a post mortem examination showed the brain all on one side.

Eureka, Kas.

J. C. N.

Answer.—The pig has paralysis of one side, probably from a blow on the side of the head. It is too far gone to attempt treatment.

POLL-EVIL AND FISTULA.—There have been a great many poll-evils and fistulas among the horses in this country this summer. Almost every pasture has one or two cases and no one seems to know the cause. Can you give us any light?

F. E. E.

Haddam, Kas.

Answer.—Poll-evil and fistula are both supposed to be the result of some external injury, probably from rolling upon hard ground or rocks, or from striking each other in playing. We know of no means of preventing it if horses are allowed to run in pasture. It is often very tedious and difficult to treat successfully.

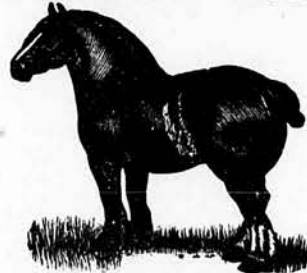
CATARRH IN RAM.—I have a two-year-old ram that contracted a cold last May about a month after shearing; he has had two attacks since, each lasting a week or two, and is now suffering with the fourth one. He runs at the nose, opens his mouth in breathing and makes a belching noise. What can be done for him? Will he transmit the disease to his progeny?

St. John, Kas.

A. J. H.

Answer.—The cold or catarrh has resulted in a chronic inflammatory condition of the bronchial tubes, and the slightest exposure to rain or cold wind is liable to bring on an acute attack. Put the ram in warm, well-ventilated quarters. Give him plenty of good food and clean water and, three times a day, give two tablespoonfuls of the following: Powdered rhubarb, 1 ounce; ground Jamaica ginger, 2 ounces; powdered gentian root, 2 ounces; simmer for fifteen minutes in 1 quart of molasses, then add 1 ounce of powdered carbonate of ammonia, and keep in a well-corked bottle. In addition give,

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of

WORMS IN HORSES A SURE REMEDY FOR

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

Stekete's Hog Cholera Cure.

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

once a day, a lump of pine tar about the size of a hazel nut, placed well back on his tongue. Just so far as he has become constitutionally weakened is he liable to transmit that weakness to his offspring. Breed only from sound stock if you desire satisfactory results.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date November 3:

Our receipts this week 54,719 cattle, 24,493 hogs and 11,040 sheep, against 51,399 cattle, 28,208 hogs and 8,182 sheep the previous week. Prices have run some lower than last week as a rule, on steers 10 to 15 cents lower—this applies to good corn-fed shippers as well as dressed beef steers. Good fat cows hold up better than steers and sell fairly well. Other grades of cows, short of good fat, a little lower—this includes fair butcher cows to canners. Good smooth bulls, suitable to feed, are in good demand and have sold firm to a little higher this week. But little change in calves. While feeders and stockers hold up better than fat steers they have not sold quite as well the past few days. But few good top range cattle suitable to feed coming. The other grades have sold a little lower this week. In the Texas division the best fat cattle have sold about steady; the common and medium grades have sold 10 to 15 cents lower.

While receipts continue light, hogs have sold some lower, tops to-day \$6.05, and closed 10 cents lower; tops yesterday \$5.95. Packers claim even at late decline in hogs they are above the price of product. Hogs a week ago, tops, \$6.25.

Sheep receipts about 3,000 more than last week. The best fat sheep steady with last week's prices. Other grades dull and lower; many common ones hard to sell at even mean prices.

Chicago Produce Market Review.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER under date November 5:

Butter.—The market is ruling quiet with no new features to note. All fresh makes, whether creamery or dairy, sell quite readily. Best makes of creamery, 27 to 28 cents; fair to good makes, 25 to 26 cents; best dairy, 24 to 25 cents; fair to good, 20 to 22 cents; low grades, 15 to 16 cents.

Eggs.—There are not many fresh eggs coming forward and such sell readily at 21 cents per dozen. There are quite liberal offerings of cold storage eggs selling at 17 to 18 cents.

Poultry.—The receipts of poultry at present time are a little in excess of the demand. The weather is yet a little too warm for dressing and most of the poultry coming forward is alive. For such, prices range as follows: Turkeys, 9 to 10 cents per pound; old hens, 7 cents; springs, 8 cents; ducks, 8 to 9 cents; geese, large, full-feathered, \$7 to \$7.50 per dozen.

Veal.—There is pretty good inquiry for large, well-fatted carcasses at 7½ to 8 cents per pound; medium, 5 to 6 cents; small and thin, 4 to 5 cents.

Game.—The demand has increased considerably of late, and all game that arrives in good order meets with very ready sale, the supply is not equal to the demand. Mallard ducks, \$2.75 to \$3 per dozen; teal, \$1.75 to \$2; woodcock, \$4.25 to \$4.50; prairie chickens, \$2.50 to \$3.75; partridges, \$3.50 to \$3.75; quail, \$1.60 to \$1.75; rabbits, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Beans.—Demand fair and prices unchanged. Choice hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; machine-cleaned, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Potatoes.—The market continues to be very well supplied, but choice well-sorted stock meets with very ready sale at 58 to 60 cents per bushel in car-load lots on track, fair to good, 55 to 57 cents; small and mixed, 50 to 53 cents.

Broomcorn.—Trade is not brisk in this line, but it is selling moderately well, prices tending lower with some decline in the market. Choice self-working, of good growth and color, \$70 to \$75 per ton. If off color, red or yellow tipped, it sells at \$55 to \$60. There is a good demand for choice dwarf corn at good prices and none arriving.

Apples.—The market steady, and choice, sound, well-packed winter apples are held firmly, and fruit of this description scarce at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel; fair to good \$3 to \$3.25; common and No. 2, \$2 to \$2.50.

Hay.—Receipts are about equal to the demand, but there is no accumulation on track. No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12 per ton; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.00; mixed timothy, \$9 to \$10.00; choice upland prairie, \$8 to \$9.

Grain.—Cash grain closed as follows: No. 2 corn, 89 cents per bushel; wheat, 63 cents; oats, 29 cents; rye, 49 to 50 cents.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 9,610 cattle; 193 calves. A draggy market was had to-day. The run was liberal and the market East favored buyers. Choice native steers were scarce and steady. Range cattle made up the bulk of offerings, and most of them of undesirable quality. Such were dull. Native cows were in good supply. Stockers and feeders as usual on Monday were slow sale. Milch cows in good demand. Common, \$15@20; medium to fair, \$22@23, and good to choice, \$28@38.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,472	4 60	10.....	1,227	4 00
54 s w.....	1,002	2 75	19.....	1,257	3 25
18.....	1,281	4 10	38.....	1,390	3 95
57.....	917	3 80			

COLORADO STEERS.

10 fds.....	793	2 25	74 fds.....	1,399	3 40
62 fds.....	1,188	3 45	145 fds.....	1,241	3 65
75 fds.....	1,255	3 45	18 fds.....	1,384	3 50
125 fds.....	1,279	3 90			

TEXAS STEERS.

12.....	965	2 35	24.....	1,144	2 75
137.....	848	2 65	54 P. H.....	994	2 62½
161.....	910	2 55	101.....	990	2 50
28.....	921	2 40	14 rough.....	1,175	2 30
36.....	872	2 45	76.....	1,134	2 75
27.....	972	2 60	186 P. H.....	967	2 62½
27 P. H.....	965	2 60	140.....	903	2 55
28.....	914	2 45	29.....	830	2 35
20.....	851	2 25	200.....	1,024	2 55

TEXAS COWS.

90.....	766	1 90	22.....	665	1 75
29.....	851	2 50	60.....	821	2 10
34.....	712	1 85	40.....	735	1 80
20.....	617	1 75	29.....	718	1 80
299.....	853	2 17½	75.....	816	2 00
14.....	752	1 85	8.....	732	1 60
15.....	732	1 80	18.....	520	1 70
28.....	718	1 65			

TEXAS BULLS.

7.....	1,171	1 40	5.....	1,148	1 85
1..... <td>900</td> <td>1 45 <td>5..... <td>1,274</td> <td>1 35</td> </td></td>	900	1 45 <td>5..... <td>1,274</td> <td>1 35</td> </td>	5..... <td>1,274</td> <td>1 35</td>	1,274	1 35

TEXAS CALVES.

12.....	@.....	6 50	8.....	@.....	5 00
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COLORADO COWS.

56.....	875	2 10	19.....	865	1 75
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COLORADO CALVES.

16.....	@.....	7 50
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WESTERN STEERS.

30.....	912	2 75	2 stk.....	870	2 35
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WESTERN COWS.

36.....	878	1 85	12.....	870	1 25
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COWS.

1.....	840	1 00	3.....	736	1 40
4..... <td>1,065</td> <td>1 55</td> <td>5..... <td>908</td> <td>1 60</td> </td>	1,065	1 55	5..... <td>908</td> <td>1 60</td>	908	1 60
7..... <td>861</td> <td>1 70</td> <td>22..... <td>818</td> <td>1 85</td> </td>	861	1 70	22..... <td>818</td> <td>1 85</td>	818	1 85
22..... <td>914</td> <td>2 00</td> <td>8..... <td>861</td> <td>1 45</td> </td>	914	2 00	8..... <td>861</td> <td>1 45</td>	861	1 45
9..... <td>992</td> <td>1 65</td> <td>40..... <td>831</td> <td>1 80</td> </td>	992	1 65	40..... <td>831</td> <td>1 80</td>	831	1 80
11..... <td>904</td> <td>1 90</td> <td>18..... <td>810</td> <td>1 95</td> </td>	904	1 90	18..... <td>810</td> <td>1 95</td>	810	1 95
27..... <td>819</td> <td>2 00</td> <td>12..... <td>825</td> <td>2 15</td> </td>	819	2 00	12..... <td>825</td> <td>2 15</td>	825	2 15
13..... <td>700</td> <td>2 15</td> <td>14..... <td>987</td> <td>2 25</td> </td>	700	2 15	14..... <td>987</td> <td>2 25</td>	987	2 25
23..... <td>773</td> <td>2 30</td> <td>8..... <td>810</td> <td>2 25</td> </td>	773	2 30	8..... <td>810</td> <td>2 25</td>	810	2 25
25..... <td>1,062</td> <td>2 50</td> <td>12..... <td>854</td> <td>2 10</td> </td>	1,062	2 50	12..... <td>854</td> <td>2 10</td>	854	2 10
25..... <td>738</td> <td>2 17½</td> <td>21..... <td>970</td> <td>2 20</td> </td>	738	2 17½	21..... <td>970</td> <td>2 20</td>	970	2 20
20..... <td>859</td> <td>2 35</td> <td>11..... <td>963</td> <td>2 70</td> </td>	859	2 35	11..... <td>963</td> <td>2 70</td>	963	2 70
4..... <td>987</td> <td>2 45</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	987	2 45			

BULLS.

2.....	1,355	2 25	2.....	1,190	2 20
1..... <td>1,070</td> <td>2 10</td> <td>1..... <td>1,650</td> <td>2 35</td> </td>	1,070	2 10	1..... <td>1,650</td> <td>2 35</td>	1,650	2 35
1..... <td>1,300</td> <td>1 75</td> <td>2..... <td>1,175</td> <td>2 30</td> </td>	1,300	1 75	2..... <td>1,175</td> <td>2 30</td>	1,175	2 30
2..... <td>1,340</td> <td>1 95</td> <td>1..... <td>940</td> <td>2 00</td> </td>	1,340	1 95	1..... <td>940</td> <td>2 00</td>	940	2 00
1..... <td>1,560</td> <td>2 30</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	1,560	2 30			

HEIFERS.

3.....	656	2 00	4.....	590	1 90
6..... <td>775</td> <td>2 15</td> <td>10..... <td>717</td> <td>2 15</td> </td>	775	2 15	10..... <td>717</td> <td>2 15</td>	717	2 15

CALVES.

5.....	@.....	7 00	19.....	@.....	6 25
5..... <td>@.....</td> <td>7 20</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	@.....	7 20			

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

50.....	830	3 10	75.....	1,108	3 30
41..... <td>1,113</td> <td>3 40</td> <td>44..... <td>1,054</td> <td>3 15</td> </td>	1,113	3 40	44..... <td>1,054</td> <td>3 15</td>	1,054	3 15
17..... <td>1,040</td> <td>3 00</td> <td>10..... <td>793</td> <td>2 25</td> </td>	1,040	3 00	10..... <td>793</td> <td>2 25</td>	793	2 25

HOGS.—Receipts, 2,712. There were but few in, yet the market was draggy in sympathy with declines East, but the pens were cleared without trouble at the prices. Packers sole buyers. Extreme range \$5.70@5.95; bulk of sales, \$5.80@5.90.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No. Dock. Av. Pr.	No. Dock. Av. Pr.
74.....280.....171.....5 75	92.....80.....178.....5 90
179.....240.....220.....5 70	65.....120.....207.....5 75
87.....120.....182.....5 80	74.....120.....208.....5 80
60.....80.....245.....5 85	73.....80.....214.....5 85
98.....100.....130.....5 60	83.....80.....173.....6 00
73.....40.....192.....5 70	65.....80.....181.....5 80
69.....80.....234.....5 85	71.....30.....201.....5 85
59.....199.....272.....5 85	81.....40.....236.....5 85
68.....240.....251.....5 90	76.....390.....274.....5 90
64.....160.....250.....5 90	55.....40.....249.....5 90
64.....220.....300.....5 92½	61.....360.....205.....5 85

SHEEP.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 2,618. There were a good many in yesterday and most of them were thin. Hence nothing to encourage buyers. The result was a dull and weak market. Sales: 85 stockers, average 60 pounds, at \$2, and 403 c's, average 68 pounds, at \$2; late Saturday 1,847, average 79 pounds, at \$2.50.

HORSES AND MULES.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 215. There was little or no trading in this class of stock. But few buyers here and both horses and mules neglected. Prices steady. We quote: Mules, 14 to 14½ hands, at \$10@250; mules, 15 to 15½ hands high, at \$80@100; mules, 16 to 18½ hands high, at \$100@150; Southern mares and geldings, \$25@55; streeters, 45@65; drivers, \$75@100; draft, fair to good, \$75@100; extra, \$120.

Chicago.

November 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 16,000. Fair to medium steers, \$4.25@5.25; Westerns, \$2.25@3.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.25@3.75; calves, \$2.00@5.75.

HOGS.—Receipts, 30,000. Choice heavy and medium weights, \$9.15@9.20; prime light weights, \$8.10@8.15.

SHEEP.—Receipts, 14,000. Good to choice muttons, \$3.25@3.75; poorer grades, \$1.25@3.00; lambs, \$2.75@4.75, with principal sales at \$3.50@4.50.

St. Louis.

November 6, 1893.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 4,500. Quality of both natives and Texans inferior. Fair to medium native steers, \$3.00@4.25; fair to ordinary Indian and Texan steers, \$2.30@3.10.

HOGS.—Receipts, 1,800. Choice heavy, \$6.00@6.10; mixed, \$5.70@6.00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 6, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 494,676 bushels; corn, 20,045

bushels; oats, 21,101 bushels, and rye, 18,405 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 156,600 bushels. There was a bad break in the market yesterday and trading light. The news from abroad was the most bearish for some time, the receipts in the West heavy and the visible supply showed a good increase, hence everything favored buyers. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 1 car early 60 pounds at 56½c, later 18 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 56½c; No. 3 hard 10 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 56c, 5 cars at 55½c and 1 car at 55c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars at 55c, 6 cars at 54c, 2 cars at 54½c and 1 car poor at 52½c; rejected, 2 cars at 53c and 1 car at 50c; No. 2 red, 2 cars 59 pounds at 59c and 2 cars at 58½c; No. 3 red, 2 cars choice at 58c, 5 cars 57 and 58 pounds at 57½c and 2 cars at 57c; No. 4 red, 1 car at 55c, 1 car at 55½c, 2 cars at 54c, 1 car 52 pounds at 52c.

CORN.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 76,050 bushels. Mixed selling very well, but values weak in sympathy with wheat. White both dull and lower. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 31½@31¾c, as to billing; No. 3 mixed, 30½@31c; No. 2 white, 31

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

An Offer to "Kansas Farmer" Readers
That No Other Paper Published in
America Can Duplicate.

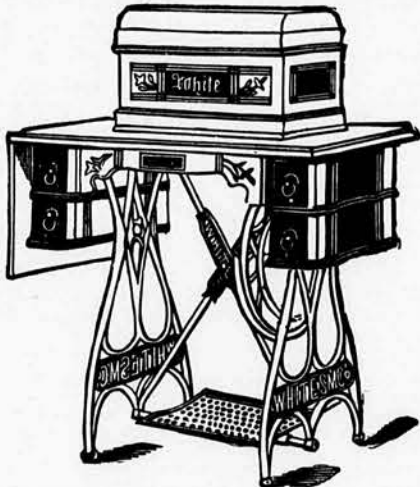
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal,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

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

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

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

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



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

No. 2½—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$52.
No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$53.
No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$54.

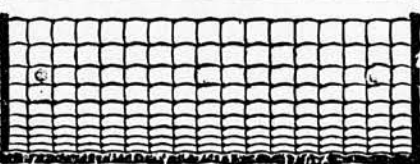
We challenge proof from any one to show where any paper, periodical or advertising agency can offer the White machine for sale at prices below those established for agents.

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.



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This is the way the General Manager of a Railroad talked about our fence to an inquirer a few days since. He has twenty miles of it in use. The Superintendent of another Road said at a convention of Superintendents in Chicago, that with sixty-five miles in use, he had no criticism to make.

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Stallions.



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CAPONS DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

And add \$1 in value to your Cockerels. Invented by me, after practical experience of many years at caponizing. They do the work right. Cause no deaths. A boy can do the work with them. Are simple, plain, durable, practical and cheap. Will last a lifetime. Explicit instructions sent with each set. Price, \$2.50 postpaid. Dow's "Caponizing" is a book that tells you all about the work. The advantages, tools required, how to do it, age, time, how to feed and dress a Capon. Everything. By mail, paper, 25 cents; cloth, 50 cents.

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BEN. M. HAGEY.
FOREST HAGEY.

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BROOMCORN

Commission Merchants,
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Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,481	1,805,114	218,909		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,290	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	446,501	586,563	48,259		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

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Gen. Agt. Pass. Depot, Kansas City.
Or A. M. FULLER, Agent,
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BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have
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TORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the
blood immediately.

Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S.
Our formula is a secret. No other is
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Six 1/2 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send
stamps for book—"Household Hints."
E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.

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NIR ALBUM to any person
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package of our instant and lasting SACHET POW-
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LARRY MFG. CO., LYNN, MASS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the
office of the Board of Public Works of the State
of Kansas, at Topeka, Kansas, until 2 o'clock p. m.
on Monday, November 13, 1893, and opened imme-
diately thereafter, for all labor and material re-
quired in the furnishing of an engine, two dynamos
and two boilers, and the completion of an electric
light plant for the Deaf and Dumb Institution, at
Olathe, Kansas, under the provisions of Senate Bill
No. 60, approved March 10, 1893, in accordance with
the plans and specifications prepared therefor by
Seymour Davis, State Architect, copies of which
may be seen at the office of the Board, State capitol
grounds, after November 3, 1893.

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

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

No proposal will be received after the time above
designated.

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

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

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

All bidders are invited to be present at the open-
ing of bids, either in person or by attorney.

S. M. SCOTT, President.
WM. WYKES, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

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

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

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

No proposal will be received after the time
above designated.

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

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

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

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

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All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our
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Steel Wind Engine
Has been in use since 1882. It is
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beauty, strength, durability, power;
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will last a lifetime. Our mills and
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Cornered Tower, and the strongest
and best in the market. Will be sent on
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Grinds more grain to any
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BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH!
Write us at once for prices and agency. There
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and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices.
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Mention KANSAS FARMER.



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

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

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you
again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote
you about two years ago, she being afflicted with
Blood Spavin. After following the directions
you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure"
I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using
six bottles.
The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the
country until I purchased the first bottle, now all
my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's
Spavin Cure." It is all you claim. You may
publish this if desired.

Very respectfully, ADAM BRITTAIN.

Price \$1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,


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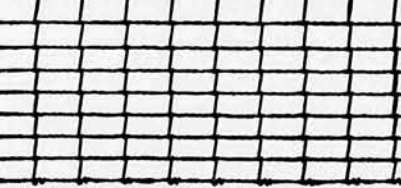
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 25, 1893.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

Doniphan county—W. H. Fornbrook, clerk.

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

Cowley county—J. B. Frishback, clerk.

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

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

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 1, 1893.

Lyon county—C. W. Willhite, clerk.

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

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

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

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

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

Barber county—F. H. Lewis, clerk.

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

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by George R. Howell, in Peoria tp., October 23, 1893, one red dehorned steer, 2 years old, branded or barbed V on left hip; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

COW.—Taken up by James Mathers, in Irving tp., P. O. Hiawatha, one red and white spotted muley cow, large white spot on left hip near root of tail, about 8 years old; valued at \$15.

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.

HORSE.—Taken up by W. M. Walters, in Marysville tp., P. O. Hilldale, one bay horse, about 12 years old, dark mane, tall and legs, some white on outside of left hind leg, weight about 1,200 pounds.

Thomas county—W. W. Smith, clerk.

2 MARES.—Taken up by George Spaulding, in Leacy tp., P. O. Genoa, October 12, 1893, two mares—one black mare, weight 1,100 pounds, and one bay mare, weight 900 pounds; black 5 years old, branded W. M. on left shoulder, white spot in forehead and blemish on right hind leg; bay white in forehead; two animals valued at \$100.

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

STEER.—Taken up by J. A. Griffith, of Leon, October 19, 1893, one red Texas steer, large brand on left side; valued at \$15.

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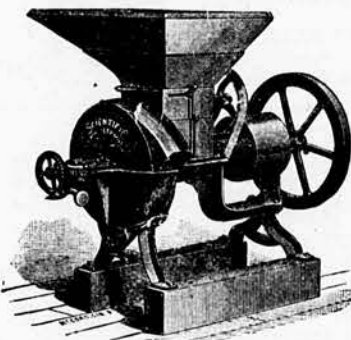
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