

ESTABLISHED 1863.
VOL. XXXI, No. 48.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Experimental Feeding at Manhattan. Rations for Fattening Steers. Shelter for Animals. Swine Management.

PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—A New Departure in Agriculture. Sub-Irrigation.

PAGE 4—FARMER'S FORUM.—A Duty of the General Government. The Grange After Secretary Morton.

PAGE 5—The Thanksgiving Gobbler (poem). Publishers' Paragraphs. Kansas City Live Stock Review. Inquiries About Kaffir Corn.

PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Thanksgiving Day (poem). Thanksgiving Day. The Bright Side. Navies of the World. Edibles.

PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Reason Why (poem). Giving Thanks (poem). Guillotined at Dawn. History of a Penny.

PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Irrigation Convention at Wichita. Morton's Report. Outline of the Proposed Tariff Bill.

PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Farmers' Institutes. Secretary Morton's Chicago Speech.

PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Protecting Fruit Trees—Three Birds With One Stone. Red Oak. Program of the Kansas Horticultural Society.... ENTOMOLOGY.—Outlines of Entomology.

PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Looking for a Change. One Lesson From Chicago. Dairy Meeting. Dairy Notes.... THE POULTRY YARD.—The Most Profitable Breed. The Heroic Hen. Queries and Answers.

PAGE 12—Gossip About Stock. Another Good Swine Sale. The Kansas State Grange.

PAGE 13—THE VETERINARIAN.... Market Reports.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15 per year or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

HEREFORD CATTLE.—Beau Real at head of herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale, of high individual merit and fashionable breeding. Correspondence as well as inspection invited. C. S. CROSS, EMPORIA, KAS.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE AND COTSWOLD SHEEP.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Green Co., Mo.

NEOSHO VALLEY HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—Imported Buccaneer at head. Registered bulls, heifers and cows at bed-rock prices. D. P. Norton, Council Grove, Kas.

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

SWINE.

HICKORY HERD OF Poland-Chinas. Our 100 pigs for this year are of fine quality. They are highly bred and of outstanding individual merit. Orders booked now at reasonable prices. T. J. Bereford & Son, Ceresco, Neb.

PRINCETON HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE. A choice lot of pigs for sale. Write your wants, and if I can fill them I will tell you so and guarantee animals as represented. A fine lot of bred gilts now for sale at reasonable prices. H. Davison & Sons, Princeton, Kas.

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

J. F. BISHOP & SONS, LINCOLN, NEB.—We have 250 Poland-China pigs for the 1893 trade up to date. Our seven boars are all tops. Sows mostly aged. Pigs tip-top. Write us.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Young boars ready to use. Choice weanling pigs. Mature sows bred. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

SWINE.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas. breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-Laced Wyandotte chickens.

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-Chinas. contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale by Bayard No. 4093 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

KAW VALLEY POLAND-CHINA SWINE CO.—Pigs from four grand boars, inferior to none. Address M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., or the Company, at Lawrence, Kas.

CHAMPION HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—All sold except a few fall pigs and am now booking orders for spring pigs, of which I have a fine lot on hand. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.

DIETRICH & GENTRY, Ottawa, Kas.—Choice Poland-China pigs. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

MAPLE GROVE HERD.—Of fancy bred Poland-China swine. Also Light Brahma fowls. Owned by Wm. Plummer & Co., Osage City, Kas. Stock of all ages for sale at reasonable rates.

BERKSHIRES.—Wm. B. Sutton & Sons, Rutger Farm, Russell, Kansas. Choice February and March pigs. Young boars ready for service. Young sows due to farrow in August, September and October. Good individuals and choicest breeding.

JOHN KEMP, North Topeka, Kas. breeder of improved Chester White swine and Light Brahma chickens. Stock for sale and eggs in season.

A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas. CHESTER WHITES AND POLAND-CHINAS. Light Brahmas. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for what you want.

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

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

SELECT HERD OF BERKSHIRES Of Large English families. Longfellow's Model, Major Lee and other prize-winning sires. First and second aged herds, first and second young herds, sweepstakes boar and sweepstakes sow at Kansas State fair. Pigs, all ages, in pairs and trios. G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

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

P. A. PEARSON, Kinsley, Kansas. Breeder of Poland-China Swine. All ages for sale. Herd headed by Dandy Jim Jr. and Royalty Medium, a son of Free Trade.

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

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

JOHN B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas.—Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine.

MIDLAND STOCK FARM.—F. M. OWENS, Melvern, Kas. breeder of Galloway and Holstein cattle. Poland-China swine and thoroughbred poultry. Best of strains. Come, send or write.

POULTRY.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—Young stock for sale cheap to make room for winter quarters. Write for prices. L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

R. S. COOK, Wichita, Kas. Breeder of Poland-Chinas. Won seven prizes at World's Fair—more than any single breeder west of Ohio.

NATIONAL HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

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

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM. POLAND-CHINA SWINE. For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals. Call or write for catalogue.

Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention. W. B. MCCOY, Valley Falls, Kas.

New Catalogue for 1894 Ready for distribution; the finest and best Poultry Book ever published, fully illustrates and describes all the leading varieties of Poultry, gives plans for Poultry Houses, Remedies for all diseases. If you breed poultry you can not afford to be without it. Sent for 10c. silver or stamps. Address The J. W. MILLER CO. FREEPORT, ILL.

S. M. WOOD & CO., Real Estate, Loan and Exchange Agents, TOPEKA, KANSAS. Special bargains in large or small farms, ranches, grass lands or city property. Also large exchange list all over United States in Lands, Merchandise or Stock.

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

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

Grand Breeders' Combination Sale of RED POLLED CATTLE. To be held at SOUTH OMAHA Horse and Mule Market barns, Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 1 o'clock, the following leading breeders to consign: Currant & Sanderson, of Lost Nation, Iowa; J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa; A. Y. Sweesy, Maquoketa, Iowa; L. S. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo.; Mr. Warner, of Illinois; Mr. Jones, of Illinois; Mr. Barker, of Iowa, and Wm. Miller's Sons, of Wayne, Neb. This is without question the best lot of Red Polls ever offered at auction, as we are all going to send the best cattle. Catalogue ready after November 20. Address Wm. Miller's Sons or J. C. Murray. Sale positive. Col. F. M. Woods, auctioneer. Terms cash or bankable paper.

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, Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

Sunflower Incubator THE LATEST, BEST, CHEAPEST. Took first premium over four of the leading incubators at State fair. Investigate it. Hatches the largest percentage of eggs. Ask for valuable matter on hatching and rearing chickens. SUNFLOWER INCUBATOR CO., UDALL, KAS.

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

Gone to The Dogs. The epitaph that might be written for thousands of departed sheep, applies equally well to the shoddy fences that should have protected them. If you have had trouble of this kind, why not try the only reliable dog-proof farm fence on the market? Write for particulars. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

A Small THRESHING MACHINE of great capacity for Light Power. The Columbia something new. EVERY FARMER can now DO HIS OWN THRESHING, with less help and power than ever before. Send for free illus. Catalogue. We make a full line of Horse Powers. BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.

The Stock Interest.

EXPERIMENTAL FEEDING AT MANHATTAN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In pursuance of the line of experimental feeding which has been inaugurated at this station, we are again this year engaged in feeding several lots of steers with a view to throw more light on the practical questions which present themselves for solution on this subject. The growing and marketing of beef must always remain an important industry in the West, and the sooner all the problems can be settled, which bear upon the economic production of beef, the better for all concerned. From the nature of the case, it must necessarily take a long time to reach definite conclusions, and it is therefore important that the work should go on uninterruptedly. The present work is confined to two features, both of which are of a practical nature. One is the comparison of "scrubs" with thoroughbred steers. The question which is presented to them for solution may be formulated thus: Is there any merit in the pure-bred beef breeds for the economic production of beef, when compared with common unimproved stock, which should entitle them to be preferred above the latter by our farmers and feeders? Prof. Sanborn, while connected with the Missouri Agricultural college, asked this question of two lots of steers he was feeding and the steers answered it in the negative. His results have caused much doubt among farmers as to the merit of pure-bred stock for beef purposes, and, so far as I am aware, no other station has since given this question careful study. It is, nevertheless, a question of the greatest importance. If our desire for improved breeds is a mere hallucination; if, when measured by the yardstick of economic production, the pure-bred animal has no rights which we are bound to respect, no claim to our preference, then we ought to know it.

In the experiment now under way at this station we are approaching this question from an impartial standpoint. There is no desire to show that either one side or the other is at fault. Two lots of ten steers each were secured in the early part of the past summer. One lot consists of thoroughbreds, registered Short-horns. The other lot of ten steers is the offspring of common cows, far removed from aristocratic ranks. They are mostly out of family cows, which were kept for their milking qualities, but which, nevertheless, had little or no improved blood in their veins. They had been picked up as calves from the country around Manhattan, by a farmer who intended to rear them for beef. He had them in his care for nearly a year and they had received the ordinary treatment of young stock raised on the farm for beef purposes. Out of a lot of about fifty yearlings of this character, I selected ten head, which were as nearly equal in character as could be judged by the eye. At the time of their selection they were on prairie pasture along with the rest of the herd. They were not a prepossessing lot, though they represented the average of such stock. They had been "wintered" mostly on "roughness," with a very little corn, and, therefore, were not in high condition. They were bought for \$16 per head.

Six of the Short-horn steers were bought from the renowned herd of Mr. T. H. Mastin, of Kansas City. They were yearlings past, of good size, averaging in the neighborhood of 700 pounds, and were out of some of the best-bred cows of that justly famous herd. The remaining four Short-horns were bull calves, some seven to eight months old, from the herd of T. P. Pabst, Dover, Kansas. They, too, were fine average specimens of Short-horns, which many breeders would have considered plenty good enough to rear for breeding. These calves were altered on arriving at the station and then given their place in the experiment. The operation gave rise to some trouble, however, and for some time it was found necessary to favor them more than the others to aid in the recovery. The object is now to treat all of these

steers exactly alike as regards feed, shelter and care in every particular, and then to note the results when they are ready for market. The past summer they have been pastured together in a good prairie pasture with plenty of grass, shade and water. They were weighed when taken from the pasture a few weeks ago. All had made fairly good gains, but the "scrubs" had made the best gains. This winter they will be wintered on the plan usually followed by farmers in the West. They will be kept in the open, but have free access to good shedding. Their feed will consist of corn fodder, prairie hay and a moderate allowance of grain, of which they will get enough to keep on growing without interruption. Next summer the plan is to pasture them together again, and the following winter, if they in the meantime have made a satisfactory growth, they will be fattened for market. Under these conditions, being handled as the majority of our Western farmers find it practicable to handle their cattle, it ought to be a fair test as to whether it is the "scrub" or the thoroughbred that is entitled to the laurel wreath.

The other feeding experiment now under way at this station is designed to throw some light on the question whether or not there is any advantage in soaking corn before it is fed. It is a common practice with many good feeders to soak the corn before they feed it to their cattle, and they are prone to attribute their success to this practice. If there is any merit in soaked corn while dry corn does not possess, then the facts should be made known, in order that all feeders may take advantage of it. We have in this test ten steers, divided into two lots of five steers each. They are fed in the open, but provided with shedding. The steers are about two and one-half years old, of high-grade Short-horn blood, and weighed, when put into the experiment, an average of 1,030 pounds per head. They are of fairly equal quality and would be regarded by good judges as a superior lot of cattle. One lot of five steers is fed on dry shelled corn, all they will eat. The other lot is fed on shelled corn which has been soaked for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. To eliminate, as far as possible, the evil effect which might result from the freezing of the soaked corn in the feed-trough, they are fed but little at a time and fed often. At present they are fed their corn five times a day, this being the same for both lots. The plan is to continue this method until the end, unless exigencies arise which necessitate modification. Eight shoats have been placed after each lot of five steers, and the difference in the amount of pork produced will also be noted.

The soaking of grain feed has many advocates. Others claim to have satisfied themselves that the practice is injurious, or at best there is nothing in it. The only way to settle the point is to repeat experiments of this kind often enough to dissolve all doubt.

C. C. GEORGESON.
Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Rations for Fattening Steers.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In a bulletin just issued by the New Jersey Experiment Station, the Director gives the rations for dairy cows, horses and steers, which at various periods have been used at that station with good results. In the corn-feeding West it is of interest to see the rations which are used elsewhere most economically. New Jersey is not a corn-growing State in the sense that Kansas, or Iowa, or Illinois are corn-growing States. Corn, therefore, does not occupy the same place in the diet of farm animals that it does here. Moreover these rations have been "balanced," that is, they are compounded with a view to furnish the elements of nutrition in the proportions that the animal system can best make use of them. The amounts given are designed to furnish feed enough for a fattening steer of 1,000 pounds weight for twenty-four hours. If he weighs more than that the quantity of each ingredient should be increased in the same ratio which his weight bears to 1,000 pounds, and if mixed for longer periods than one day the quantities

should be multiplied by the number of days the mixture is designed to last:

No. 1.
Ten pounds corn stalks.
Five pounds clover hay.
Six pounds corn meal.
Five pounds wheat bran.
Three pounds cotton seed meal.

No. 2.
Five pounds clover hay.
Ten pounds oats straw.
Six pounds corn meal.
Six pounds wheat bran.
Three pounds linseed meal.

No. 3.
Ten pounds corn stalks.
Eight pounds wheat straw.
Six pounds gluten feed.
Five pounds corn meal.
Three pounds cotton seed meal.

The ingredients of these rations are all obtainable here. Gluten feed is the only item which is not common in the Western markets. Wheat bran is abundant everywhere in the West and can be bought in quantity at a reasonable figure. The oil meals can also be had in every large market, and there is no doubt but that these articles have the highest feeding value. The question for the Western feeder is whether, with the present price of corn, it will pay to invest in the more concentrated feeds rather than feed corn alone. Our steer-feeding experiments have proven that the "balanced ration" will produce more rapid gain than an exclusive corn diet. The price of corn is the standard by which Western feeders should measure the value of commercial feeds, and just what price corn must reach in comparison with other feed-stuffs, in order to make a balanced ration of this nature the most economical feed, is as yet an unsettled point. Probably most feeders here in the West would, the present season, attain better results, financially, if they should feed only half the quantities of oil meal and bran daily, given in these rations, and increase the allowance of corn in proportion.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Shelter for Animals.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is a law of nature that animals, as well as man, require the maintenance of a normal condition of body heat. If animals are left exposed in severely cold weather, it becomes necessary for them to maintain their normal heat by one of two, or by the combination of the two methods, and these are, by the consumption of a much larger amount of fodder, whereby, by the processes of digestion and natural combustion of the carbonaceous elements, heat is produced, or if there is a deficiency of food then there is a consumption of such fat as may have been stored by the animal when the temperature of the air was sufficient to maintain the necessary degree of body heat; and, in any event, the want of heat with insufficient food must be made up by the use or combustion of stored fat in the animal. Such being the case, it is plain to see that exposure of animals to severely cold or stormy weather, simply means a loss by feeding extra food or animals reduced in condition, which may easily be remedied by providing suitable and comfortable shelter.

Animals are supposed to thrive and lay on flesh and fat during summer, and when they come to shelter in that condition, are said to be half wintered; but the rule will not work as well if they are left exposed, although a fat condition at the start, even then, is better than a run-down and poor condition.

The food of animals represents so much money value, and if half the amount can be saved by the use of proper precautionary measures, then so much is saved to render hard times for the farmer less oppressive. Milch cows will give more milk when kept in warm stables than they will when exposed.

This matter is well understood by the farmers of Denmark, who are very particular and build stables with the walls of stone and mortar, covered overhead by being plastered, and made tight so that no air from the outside can penetrate the stable except when admitted for purposes of ventilation, and their cows are let out only on warm, pleasant days of winter, and, with good feed, as much milk is produced as in summer.

With the present condition of agriculture, it is for the interest of every

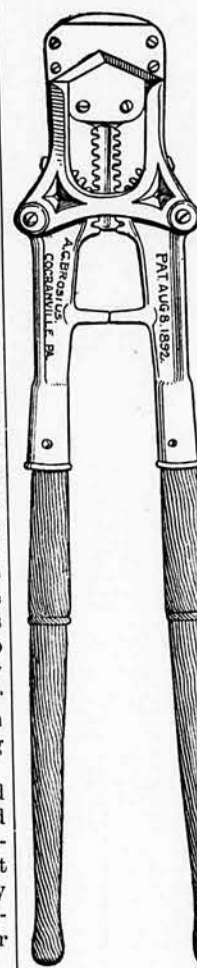
farmer to practice all the economy he can without conflicting with some other interest that would result in a corresponding loss. WM. H. YEOMANS.
Columbia, Conn.

Swine Management.

"A Breeder," in the Michigan Farmer, lays down the few following principles of swine management: "Breed young sows so the litters will come in May. They will come in for the February, March or April market—the best market of the year. Michigan farmers have no business to sell December hogs in competition with the West. If the May pigs are well kept and continue to grow and thrive right along, they will catch up with March pigs, and can be sold in December if the market justifies, as it sometimes will—once in ten years, perhaps. . . . When a sow becomes thoroughly matured, she should be bred twice a year, once to drop in September, or in late August. She can raise two litters every year after she is two years old, and can be kept in good, thrifty condition. At present prices, the breeding sow that throws large litters and raises them well is an animal beyond price. I have a sow that has raised forty-eight pigs within four years, and they sold for \$598. When you get a good breeder keep her as long as she remains good. . . . My breeding sows are always glad to see me. They know me. I always have something for them to eat. I am around among them whenever possible, and handle them a great deal. They are used to my presence and in farrowing time they are not disturbed by it. I have saved many pigs by thus accustoming the sows to my presence."

Keystone Dehorning Clipper.

Visitors at the World's Fair will doubtless remember the dehorning clipper illustrated herewith. It is a splendid device



and its merits are well set forth by its maker, A. C. Brosius, Cochranville, Chester county, Pa., who says: "The Keystone Dehorning Clipper is the most humane, rapid and durable knife on the market for dehorning purposes, and is made for the use of the farmer and dairyman. It has been far more of a success than the inventor even hoped for when first made. This new machine was thoroughly tried on stock, by numerous persons, the past season, and proved itself so far in advance of anything on the market, that to-day it practically stands without competition. With it, one man can cut off the largest and hardest horn instantly, with a smooth, clean cut, without having the animal thrown or in a chute, and without having to twist the machine around the horn, as is recommended by the circulars of some inferior machines. The Keystone challenges any other machine on the market to do this."

The many advantages possessed by this superior knife are—

The most simple, yet the most powerful. Consists of blade, frame and two handles.

No chute required, and the only clipper that does not need one in any case.

The moving blade comes out to grind or file by turning handles back.

New blades can be fit in five minutes.

No bending. Made of the best malleable iron; handles, rock maple; blades are of Disston's finest steel, and of the special temper required for this work.

The parts are all made interchangeable, so they can be replaced at any time.

Necessity was its mother.

The most humane method, as the horn can be taken off instantly with a rapid motion, in the cow's own stable, without scaring her, as is always the case when forced into a chute.

Does not crush any horns as a knife cutting from two sides does in case it is hard and brittle.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN AGRICULTURE.

By Secretary Martin Mohler, read before the Agricultural Congress at the World's Fair.

During the last decade or more, an agricultural cycle has been completed in the Western farming world which will go down into history as the most remarkable ever known in our country. The marvellously rapid expansion of agricultural areas in the trans-Missouri country and the equally marvellous rapidity with which Eastern money flowed into Western farm securities, resulted in the creation of fictitious values and for a while we enjoyed the supreme luxury of a full-fledged "boom." The collapse of the boom, six years ago, however, intensified greatly by low prices and crop failures, brought us down to the earth again; and now, having made the round on the agricultural Ferris wheel, we are again on solid land, wiser and richer by far in experience, if not in purse. We are prepared and thoroughly content now to take the old-fashioned way of accumulating wealth and building up happy and prosperous homes in the West.

In the early days of Kansas, even since my advent in the State, twenty-three years ago, the theory generally prevailed that as the prairies were broken up and cultivated and as forests were multiplied, the rainfall would be increased, and in time, through these agencies, the entire plains country between Kansas and the Rocky mountains would be supplied with rainfall sufficient to make agriculture successful all the way through. This, however, proved to be a "delusion and snare." While it is true that there has been in twenty-five years no perceptible increase in the rainfall of central and western Kansas, yet it is also true that as cultivated areas have been extended and forests have been multiplied, climatic conditions have been improved for agricultural purposes, and the improvement of these conditions is more perceptible where the soil has been deeply stirred. The loosening up of the subsoil to a great depth increases its capacity to absorb and hold moisture, and since a larger amount of moisture is absorbed a larger amount is by evaporation returned to the atmosphere, thus increasing its humidity, which is always in high altitudes advantageous and makes conditions better for crops. Again, the larger the amount of rainfall which is taken into the soil the larger also will be the downward flow through subterranean passages into water-bearing strata, and in this way wells and springs are continually strengthened in their flow and creek and river channels have a more uniform flow throughout the year. This is also a matter of economic value, as thereby the water-powers of the State are continually improving, and the water supply for stock purposes also. These are facts which have come under the observation of all who have lived in central or western Kansas for twenty years or more.

While, therefore, the rainfall of Kansas is not increasing, it is true that the rain which does fall is better utilized and conditions for agriculture are manifestly improving. It is true, however, that the improvement in agricultural conditions is much slower from a point midway in the State westward, because the ascent to higher altitudes from that point is so much more rapid.

From the eastern line of the State to the point midway, the increase in altitude is about 1,000 feet, while from that point to the west line of the State the increase is about 1,800 feet. This great difference in altitude and the corresponding reduction of rainfall necessitates a different kind of agriculture for western Kansas from that of eastern or even central Kansas. This difference in agriculture consists chiefly in the substitution of sorghums—both the sugar-bearing and the non-sugar-bearing varieties—for Indian corn, and in substituting the raising of cattle and other stock for the feeding of cattle, as is done in the corn districts of the State, and last, but not least, in substituting alfalfa for red clover and tim-

othy, which for hay or pasture or for seed is more valuable than either.

Now, while it is true that agriculture adapted to that country, with stock-growing as its prominent feature, is made successful, yet it is also true that an additional supply of water, either from above or below, is necessary to the success of general agriculture in that region and to the important work of home-building in the higher sense of that term.

When we consider the fertility of the soil, a fertility which is shown when there is a sufficiency of rainfall, as in 1891 and 1892, when as high as forty and even forty-five bushels of wheat were grown per acre, and when we consider the depth of soil fertility—that productive soil extends down to the bottom of the wells, that is, soil brought up ten feet, twenty feet or more from below the surface and exposed to the elements for a season is equally productive as that on the immediate surface; and considering, further, the smoothness of the prairies and their beauty, and the climate, which is full of vigor and health-restoring powers, we can readily see that this country with additional water supply would be a paradise for farmers. And right here is a question of tremendous interest, not only to western Kansas, but to the entire semi-arid district, and indeed to the whole country.

Can the water be had for the irrigation of this immense district? In the solution of this problem it is fitting that Kansas should lead. She generally does lead.

On the 28th day of September, an inter-State irrigation convention was held at Salina, Kansas, at which were gathered representatives from States interested outside of Kansas, and the important question looking to the reclamation of the entire semi-arid district was duly considered, and the conclusion arrived at was that from experiments already made in western Kansas and from information derived from other sources, enough is already known to justify the belief that a very large percentage of this district may be saved to civilization and in time be settled by a prosperous and happy people. And, indeed, the time has come when the prophecy of the lamented Horace Greeley, while on his continental tour in 1867, standing near the foothills of the Rocky mountains, does not seem so visionary as formerly, namely, that the great plains between the Rocky mountains and the Missouri river will some day become a thickly settled and prosperous country. But however that may be, we feel quite sure that we have discovered the factors which will aid us in the solution of the problem in Kansas, and if we are successful there is no reason why the proper manipulating of the same factors may not be effectual in solving the problem for other portions of the district.

Until a recent date, it was believed that irrigation in Kansas must necessarily be confined to the valleys of the Arkansas, Republican and a few minor streams. It was, however, discovered, after much money had been expended in the construction of ditches, that the surface flow of those streams was not sufficient during the dry months of July and August to supply the water needed, and that unless water could be supplied from other sources the entire scheme projected would be to a large extent a failure. In the meanwhile, it was discovered that a body of water, called "the underflow," existed in all these valleys, eight feet or more below the surface, which appeared to be inexhaustible, and the water from the ditches being unreliable, farmers in the Arkansas valley tried the experiment of irrigating by pumping water from their wells, and the experiment proved to be successful beyond their expectations. In Finney county alone, there are at this time eight or more plants of this kind which, in a limited way, are doing very satisfactory work. As much as fifteen acres are irrigated now in this way from a single plant, and the area which may be irrigated from wells is limited only by the capacity of the plant and the water supply. This underflow or sheet water is found to exist on the upland prairies far away from creek or river

valleys, as is shown in numberless cases by the wells which have been sunk into it, which apparently afford an inexhaustible supply of water. Wherever such supply of water is found to exist at any reasonable depth irrigation is practicable for an area which may extend to forty, eighty or more acres, at pleasure, by the use of a plant of the requisite capacity, and at no greater cost per acre than the annual rental for water from the ditch. This fact I obtained a year ago from farmers in Colorado who are using the pump for lifting water instead of taking it from ditches, and they are doing so because it costs them but little more in money and they are spared the annoyance and vexation which frequently arises from priority of rights or other causes when a whole community takes water from the same ditch.

Should, however, it be ascertained by experiment that water supply from the underflow or from the water-bearing strata supposed to exist at varying depths over all this section of country, is not available in sufficient quantities because of its depth or for other reasons, large bodies of water may be stored in reservoirs from the surplus flow of streams during the period of high water; also, reservoirs may be filled from storm water, which in considerable quantities falls in all portions of the plains throughout the year.

That the possibilities of irrigation from every available source of water supply may be fully determined, the time has come when each State whose territory extends into the semi-arid district, from the Gulf coast to British America, should take legislative action at once to assist in determining this important question.

Think of it. Here in the middle of the United States is a district of country 300 miles wide and 1,200 miles long, embracing an area from which may be carved six States such as the great State of Illinois, and a district of country which in fertility of soil, in smoothness and ease of cultivation, and in the invigorating and health-restoring character of its climate has no superior in America or in the world. This great empire ought to be, and, in my judgment, will be, reclaimed and in time made into homes embellished with all the arts of civilized life. All that is necessary for this great achievement is to assist nature by the artificial application of water to the soil. It requires the proper manipulation of the water below the surface and the water on the surface, together with the water floating in the air, to perform this work, and in this way, the water from all available sources being brought into requisition, the thing will be done. Who dare say that the skill, genius and enterprise of the American people is not equal to the task?

But, ladies and gentlemen of this Congress, no one expects this work to be done in a day, nor in a year. If it is accomplished in twenty-five years or reasonable progress made in the work in that time it will be well. In the meanwhile, the farmers of Kansas and of the West, using the knowledge they now have will seek to acquire more by continuing experimental work—first, in the artificial application of water to the soil; second, by the conservation of moisture when in the soil.

[To be continued next week]

Sub-Irrigation.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am very much interested in what little I see in the papers on this subject. I think it a question of vital importance to the future of the coming generations, as there are vast tracts of arid land on all the large continents, which, if by some process water could be furnished in sufficient quantities to supply the ground with proper moisture during the growing season, could be made fruitful. The soil seems to be of such a nature that it will produce equal if not superior to that of lower altitudes, where natural rainfall is altogether depended upon. As there seems to be no question as to the supply of water in the earth, the all-important question is how to get it to the surface, and to the best advantage. I see some advocate artificial

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

COVERED WITH A TASTELESS AND SOLUBLE COATING.

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE FOR

Indigestion, Want of Appetite, Fullness after Meals, Vomiting, Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Lowness of Spirits, and All Nervous Affections.

To cure these complaints we must remove the cause. The principal cause is generally to be found in the stomach and liver; but these two organs right and all will be well. From two to four Pills twice a day for a short time will remove the evil, and restore the sufferer to sound and lasting health.

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

DON'T Waste money.
Vacuum Leather Oil saves leather; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

ponds, damming streams, digging wells, and raising it by steam and wind power, then, with ditches, lead the water over the ground to be irrigated—a system that has proven a success where water is plentiful.

Now, my object in writing to you is to lay before you a system that I have never seen advocated, and what I would call a system of sub-irrigation, and that is, by using tiling, on the same principle as for draining land, only to have it buried in the ground, and connect the rows at different distances and at different depths, as experience would show to give the best results. Keep supplied with water from a well, either by wind or steam.

Now, if tiling will drain land, why will it not keep it moist, if supplied with water? If it would, you will readily see that it would not require the amount of water that surface irrigation would require, as there would be no evaporation by wind and sun, and no waste land with ponds. I am aware that one objection will be offered, and that is, the fibrous roots will penetrate the joints of tiling and eventually fill it up. Now, to overcome that, why not have the tiling made of some porous material that roots cannot penetrate and in long pieces and cement the joints. I would like to ask if such a system has ever been tried? If not, has it ever been discussed at your meetings? If not, why not give it a share of your thoughts?

It may seem expensive at first, but if it should prove a success, and taking into consideration its durability, it will be cheap in the end, as all know that tiling is permanent, besides that system would answer the same purpose of draining the land if there should come too much rain.

Now, if this plan has not been tried, and if too expensive for some individual to make the experiment, why not urge the general government to an appropriation to make the experiment at different places here in the West. If this was found impossible, some State appropriation could not provide money to a better cause to make an experiment which, if successful, would be a blessing to its citizens, as well as all mankind, and make the arid region the most beautiful, the wealthiest and most populous region on the globe.

Pollard, Kas. S. B.

California and Return \$65.50.

The Union Pacific offers to the California tourist for the winter of 1893-4 a rate of \$65.50 for the round trip from its Missouri river terminals. Quickest time and best service. The only line running Pullman Palace sleepers and diners through from Chicago to San Francisco. For any additional information, call on or address A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka, or E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

On direct legislation through the Initiative and the Referendum. State being organized. Write for plan, date, etc.

W. P. BRUSH, Topeka, Kas.

The Farmer's Forum.

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

A DUTY OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

By Col. H. W. Lewis, of Wichita, read before the Kansas Irrigation Association, November 23, 1893.

Those of us who can remember back for forty years may recall the words of a popular American song of that day, in which the refrain ran something like this:

"Come along, come along, make no delay;
Come from every nation, come from every way.
Our lands are all broad enough, so don't you feel
alarm,
For Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Few persons then living expected to see a day when the "old gentleman's" domain would be so cut up, divided and curtailed that the opening up to settlement of a few thousand acres of mediocre public land would be attended by a scramble and a rush unparalleled in modern civilization. And yet, within this short span, under the mighty on-sweep of our increasing population, all the millions of acres then constituting our arable public domain, besides millions upon millions more in Texas, Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota, not then deemed productive, have been carved out into homesteads and put under the plow.

The demand for more land is already pressing upon us. Our population for the last 110 years—from 1780 to 1890—has increased at a nearly uniform ratio of about 30 per cent. with every decade. This more than doubles our population every thirty years. At this continued ratio of increase, the child is now living who will see a population in the United States of 500,000,000 souls. Put that against the fact that with 65,000,000 of people to-day we are occupying all the available area of arable land in our country and what is the necessary conclusion? That we must prepare to bring out of every foot of our soil the best possible agricultural results, or perish as a nation.

When the European conditions of a population, largely congested in great cities, shall confront us; when our numbers shall average as in Germany over 200, or as in England over 400 to the square mile, as against twenty at the present date, then will come the supreme test of our American institutions. Then shall be known whether or not the prediction of Macauley shall be verified. Said he, in 1857: "Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied lands, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world. I wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war, and I cannot help foreboding the worst."

Only thirty-six years have passed since these prophetic words were penned, and is there not already cause for us to shudder at the signs of their fulfillment? Have we not too vivid examples in some of our overcrowded cities of the growth of that foreign-born plant—the deadly nightshade of discontent, of defiance of law, of hatred of our free institutions, disloyalty and anarchy?

When the population of these cities is doubled, and doubled again—when other cities by the score spring up and grow to the present dimensions of New York and Chicago—when the ceaseless tide of European immigration shall have poured into them its millions of un-Americanized recruits, joining hands with the debased and vicious of our own production, what shall be the power that shall hold in check this mighty tide of evil and stand as a bulwark around our country's flag, and uphold our free institutions for the coming generations of mankind? Plainly we must look to the non-urban population; to the hard-working yeomanry; to the homestead owners; to the contented, prosperous, intelligent, agricultural millions of the nation.

Anything that tends to multiply this class of our population should be encouraged and promoted. Anything that brings to a higher state of cultivation, and thus enables us to sub-divide our

broad acres into smaller farms and multiply homes, it is our duty as patriots to foster.

In working out the great problem of our continued existence as a nation there is no element, aside from Christianity and our public schools, so important or that gives promise of so much as the long-delayed, little-understood, but now rapidly rising subject of irrigation.

While all our arable lands are now apparently taken up and utilized, we are actually standing upon the borders of a domain practically boundless in extent, an empire ready to spring into life and verdure and to bring forth food for all the mighty hosts of the oncoming millions, when touched with the magic wand of irrigation. Stretching away on the plains of Kansas and Colorado, in the valleys of Wyoming and Idaho, down to the sun-kissed deserts of New Mexico and Arizona, the broad bosom of earth waits and yearns for the vivifying life-blood of irrigating canals to quicken it into a golden harvest of grains and fruits more precious than the riches of her gold-lined mountains. These lands, once brought under irrigation, are as fertile and inexhaustible as that famous land upon which for forty centuries the pyramids have looked down upon—the wondrous valley of the Nile. The possibilities of production can hardly be estimated.

It seems as if the Almighty, having especial regard for the fact that this western world must ultimately become the home of the teeming and untold millions of the Anglo-Saxon race—the theater of the last and greatest display of human enlightenment and power until the millennium shall dawn—made special provision for the maintenance of its dense population by the conformity of the surface, the distribution of its waters, and the ingredients of its soil.

All that is wanted is an intelligent co-operation on the part of man with the divine purpose to prepare this country for its assured destiny. The waters must be conserved and utilized. To do this effectively, requires large and consolidated effort, entirely within the functions and ability of the federal government, but too colossal in many instances for private persons or corporations to undertake. It is the undoubted duty of the government to take immediate steps toward the erection of immense storage reservoirs in all the mountain States of the arid regions, such as will store securely, above the line of rapid evaporation, the enormous quantities of the life-giving liquid that is now wasted in the floods and freshets of springtime. It is, no less, its duty to make such investigation and practical tests as will demonstrate the feasibility of raising to the surface the vast subterranean supplies that seem to underlie western Kansas and Colorado.

If it has been wise for the government, which I don't deny, to spend millions of dollars in the matter of transportation and commerce—in the building or subsidizing of railroads, and the improvement of waterways and harbors, is it not now time to consider the interests of agriculture?

If it has been wise, and I do not deny it, to spend millions and millions upon our navy and our coast defenses to protect ourselves from external foes, is it not equally the part of wisdom now to guard against the growth within our borders of a more deadly and insidious foe to our permanence and stability—the dangerous overcrowding of our urban populations—the breeding of a spirit of idleness and discontent—by fostering, with liberal and unstinted hand, this great work of reclaiming the desert, increasing our wealth and productiveness, multiplying homes and giving an opportunity for the millions of unemployed to become householders and producers—transforming them from the ranks of mischief breeders to the great army of America's defenders?

With a loyal and intelligent citizenship the United States can muster, almost in a day, an army sufficient to drive from our land any foreign invader that might come against us. Without such a citizenship, with our population permeated with starving and unemployed people, controlling our republican form of government with

* 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.

their votes, no amount of money lavished upon standing armies or coast defenses would protect us from utter disintegration in case of foreign war, or from successful revolution if once started within our borders.

Let the general government build these large mountain reservoirs in every available location. State governments, districts or private corporations will build the canals and distributing ditches. Immense bodies of land will be added to our productive areas. The government will realize from its desert wastes, not now marketable, enough income to pay a large portion of the expense—in many cases much more than enough. The possible productions of the country west of the Mississippi river, including the arid regions to be reclaimed, can, I believe, by a careful and economical use of the available water supply, be ultimately multiplied fully five-fold. This will feed 500,000,000 of people and feed them well.

Let every friend of republican government, every patriot, every father who wishes his children to be happy and prosperous in their native land, every lover of humanity, every Christian worker who would join hands with the Almighty Father in working out the high destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race, join in this movement to promote, by every possible means, the great cause of Western irrigation. Let us educate the people up to the importance of this question. Let us, with voice and with votes, call upon Congress and the administration to do their duty in this matter, and, relying upon God for wisdom and guidance, the American republic shall sweep on to its manifest and glorious destiny, while the clock of the universe ticks off the time-beats to the music of the spheres.

The Grange After Secretary Morton.

The following preamble and resolutions, adopted by Capital Grange, have been handed in for publication. Similar action is being taken by Granges all over the country:

WHEREAS, The order of Patrons of Husbandry, the first Grange of which was organized at the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C., (twenty-seven years ago), grew out of the needs of farmers and was organized as a means for the betterment of their condition; and that the principles by which the Grange has ever sought to accomplish the object may be fully known, we quote from the declaration of purposes, as set forth in digest of 1881, the special objects for which the Grange was organized and for which it is to this day maintained, namely: "To develop a better and higher manhood and womanhood among ourselves. To enhance the comforts and attractions of our homes, and strengthen our attachment to our pursuits." And, furthermore, that the relation of the Grange to politics may be fully understood, we publish the following, which is found in the Grange digest above mentioned, and has ever been and is now the principle of action governing the Grange with respect to politics, namely: "We emphatically and sincerely assert the oft-repeated truth taught in our organic law, that the Grange—National, State and subordinate—is not a political or party organization. No Grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, nor call political conventions, nor nominate candidates, nor even discuss their merits in its meetings." "Yet the principles we teach underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country. For we seek the greatest good to the greatest number." And,

WHEREAS, The Grange has been, since its organization, the protector and promoter of the rights and interests of American farmers in accordance with the principles laid down in its organic law; and,

WHEREAS, In the judgment of all intelligent, unprejudiced persons the Grange has been instrumental in a large degree in securing legislation acknowledged to be of great value to farmers, and at the same time promotive of the entire interests of the United States, among which we mention the honored distinction which agriculture has attained in the elevation of the Commissioner of Agriculture to the rank of a Cabinet officer, who is thereby placed on an equality with the heads of other Depart-

ments of State and becomes one of the constitutional advisers of the President; and,

WHEREAS, In the administration of this office by the Hon. J. M. Rusk, who was the first appointee under the new law, the wisdom of such action on the part of the Grange has been demonstrated in the greatly extended usefulness of the Department of Agriculture; and,

WHEREAS, The present Secretary of Agriculture, the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, in an address recently delivered before the International Agricultural Congress, at Chicago, Ill., expressed sentiments wholly unworthy of the dignity and character of the office with which he is honored, in making statements, not only untruthful, but which are a gross insult to intelligent and honorable farmers in America, who have been laboring faithfully and unselfishly for the upbuilding of agriculture and for the betterment of the condition of farmers through organization, in which work they have heretofore been encouraged but now condemned by their representative in Washington.

That no injustice may be done the honorable Secretary, we herewith publish brief extracts from his printed address, which leaves no one in doubt as to his opinion of the Grange. It is as follows: "The American farmer has foes to contend with. * * * The most insidious and destructive foe to the farmer is the 'professional' farmer who as a 'promoter' of Granges and Alliances, for political purposes, farms the farmer."

"It is true that American farm life is isolated and that in the newer sections of the Union there is too little of social pleasure and festivity. * * * But my hope for the future of the farmer is not based upon gregariousness. He will not succeed better by forming Granges and Alliances, which too often seek to attend to other business than farming, and frequently propose to run railroads and banks, and even to establish new systems of coinage for the government, than he will by individual investigation of economic questions."

"We all understand that, so far, Grange and Alliance organizations have been organized to attend to something else rather than farming; that they have been worked, to use the parlance of the day, by journey-men farmers for political purposes."

WHEREAS, In view of the facts above set forth, we, Capital Grange No. 16, Topeka, Kas., deem it expedient and wise to make known our sentiments with respect to the action and course pursued by the representative of the farmers' interests at Washington, D. C.

Therefore, be it resolved, That it is the sense of this Grange that the Hon. J. Sterling Morton, Secretary of Agriculture, in his address at Chicago, October 16, either willfully or ignorantly misrepresented the order of the Patrons of Husbandry, and has thereby done gross injustice to the intelligent and honorable men and women who, from disinterested motives, have been active in Grange work.

Resolved, That the Secretary of Agriculture in condemning the organization of farmers on a non-partisan basis denies to them the same right which is generally conceded (and no doubt by the Secretary) to other classes of American citizens, who organize for mutual protection, and thereby places himself on record as an enemy to the farming interests of America.

Resolved, That a man who believes the organization of manufacturers, bankers, railroads and laborers of America for mutual protection to be right, and yet condemns the exercise of the same right by farmers, is unfit to hold the high office to which he has been appointed, and that his early retirement and the occupancy of his office by one who is in sympathy with American farmers and in harmony with the spirit of agricultural progress, and who has that breadth of mind necessary to comprehend the vastness of the agricultural interests of America, is a consummation for which the farmers of our country will ever devoutly pray.

Poor

horse with sore back
or foot or diseased
skin! Apply Phénol
Sodique. It will do
wonders.

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

OLD COINS Wanted. Highest prices paid for over 1100 varieties dated before 1873. Send stamp for our 16-page book, and by keeping your eyes open you may get wealthy. National Coin Co., 835 E. Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The Thanksgiving Gobbler.

At midnight on his lofty perch,
(Just as some deacons do in church),
The turkey gobbler, in a dream,
Led forth at dawn his bronzed harem.
In bits of green and shady wood,
Or by the river's brink, he stood,
And lifted up his voice and sent
His challenge through the continent,
And waited proudly there to see
If any turkey-cock might be
Sequestered in the shadows dim
That dared to come and joust with him.
And then he stratted proudly hence
Through field and meadow, hedge and fence,
And gleaned among the gathered grain,
With his seraglio in his train;
And as the day declined he turned
His footsteps where the sunset burned
Among the meadow grasses till
The sun went down behind the hill,
Still mindful of his one intent
To forage, homeward, as he went
Where stings and crickets much abound,
And moths and locusts might be found.

Alas, that any dream so sweet
Should preface ruin so complete!
The night wore on, and ere the dawn
Taught gobbler and his dream were gone!
The proud inhabitants that long
Had filled the barn-yard with their song
Were all about him when he woke
Some hours before the morning broke.
'Twas not the voice of chattering
Loud ringing in his startled ear,
At 4 o'clock, as every morn,
He poured his gladness through his horn,
To wake the dreaming sons of men
That they might sleep and dream again.
He heard the self-same voices there
That he had sometimes heard in prayer;
He heard the little ducklings quack
And every mother duck, and drake,
And goose and gander, cock and hen,
Commingle with the sons of men,
Break with loud voices in affright
The seal of silence and the night.
He woke to die—to perch again
Before the hungry crowd of men.
And on some quaint ancestral plate,
With smoking spare-ribs lie in state,
Trussed up and girt about with sage,
And garnished as in former age
With summer-savory and thyme,
And spices from some far-off clime,
With onions, marjoram and cress,
And fruits and jellies to excess,
And as he struggled in the night,
Encumbered over-much for flight,
Beleaguered, pinioned and beset,
Beyond his wildest dreams as yet,
He heard young Peter Parkins cry:

"Strike! till the last gray goose expires;
Strike! for your kitchen spits and fires;
Strike! for your brave old Yankee sires,
For turkey and for pumpkin pie!"

That night men struggled brave and well;
They conquered, and that gobbler fell,
And where they heaped his fellows slain
He poured his life through every vein.
His few surviving comrades saw
His gory head and gaping jaw
Cast out to wither in the sun,
Next day, where that red field was won.
His gleaming eyes had closed in death,
Just where he lost his latest breath,
With mingled levity and wit
They trussed him for the kitchen spit,
And shouted as his juices ran
In streamlets to the dripping pan.

Proud sultan of the bronzed harem,
Thine eyes henceforth shall never gleam
In proud defiance or in rage
Where bloody partisans engage.
Proud leader of the flock at morn,
No braver monarch e'er was borne,
Or nurtured up to Christmas prime
On wheat and corn Thanksgiving time.
We don no funeral weeds for thee
Nor sprig of green acacia tree;
We wear no dark and somber plume
Or sorrow's emblem at thy tomb;
But we remember thee as one
Fed out of hand till he could run,
And we remember with a sigh
The corn that made thee fit to die—
The many measures of good wheat
That helped to make thee fit to eat.
No weeping lids enclose our eyes;
Thy fate provokes no groans or sighs,
We knew last spring, when thou wert hatched,
Thou wouldst to-day be overmated,
And thy fat wish-bone would afford
Much sport at our Thanksgiving board.

HENRY W. ROBY.

A DOCTOR'S PHILANTHROPY.

Thousands Afflicted by Chronic Catarrh Under Free Treatment.

The 1st day of November, 1893, Dr. Hartman gave his consent to take charge of the treatment of 10,000 cases of chronic catarrh free of charge. This announcement was at once published in all the leading papers, when the applications came pouring in from nearly every State in the Union until something over 7,000 names are already on his books as regular patients. There is still room for 3,000 more. Those intending to apply should do so without delay, as the number will soon be made up. With a large number of clerks and stenographers to assist him, the doctor actually directs the treatment of each case by correspondence, which costs the patients nothing, except the necessary medicines, which are obtained at the nearest drug store. To become a patient it is only necessary to send name and address, describe symptoms, and minute directions as to diet, sanitary regulations and other advice will be sent promptly. Patients are allowed to report progress as often as they please, but are

expected to do so at least in one month from beginning treatment. This arrangement brings to the homes of people afflicted with chronic catarrh whom circumstances prevent from employing a catarrh specialist, the services of one of the best known medical experts on the subject of catarrh in this country.

Wherever Dr. Hartman is known the name of Pe-ru-na has become a household word. It is safe to say that no medicine in existence is used by so many families as Pe-ru-na. This is especially true of this time of the year, when the people are liable to catarrhal affections, coughs, colds, la grippe, etc. Pe-ru-na has cured more cases of chronic catarrh than all other medicines combined. The great majority of those who use it buy the remedy themselves, use it according to directions, not even reporting their case to Dr. Hartman until after they are entirely cured. But now that a limited number of cases can secure the personal attentions of Dr. Hartman free of charge, it is not to be wondered at that many prefer to do so. Pe-ru-na never fails to cure catarrh when properly used.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company is sending free to any address a book on chronic catarrh which gives the latest treatment for catarrh, coughs, colds, la grippe, bronchitis and all other affections of head, throat and lungs.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

FORTUNES FOR COINS, STAMPS, ETC.—Enormous prices are paid for many varieties of United States and foreign coins dated before 1883. There are also good-sized premiums on Confederate and fractional currency, also old stamps. There are dealers who buy the above. One of the most reliable concerns is the National Coin Co., 832-834 Exchange building, Boston, Mass. By sending a stamp you can get a sixteen-page pamphlet, full of interesting and valuable information which, if taken advantage of, may make you many dollars wealthier.

The New York Ledger for Thanksgiving presents a feast for the eye as well as for the mind. The illustrations for this number are especially attractive. A charming woodland scene, presenting a group of children carrying autumn flowers and trophies, illuminates the cover page. In this issue begins a serial of unique interest, describing the experiences of a German reformer in this country. Werner, the popular German favorite, is the author, and the title is "A Lover from Across the Sea." A naval Thanksgiving is the subject of a rattling story, entitled "A Well-Earned Dinner," by E. A. Robinson, and Elizabeth Olms contributes "A Thanksgiving Story." "Back to the Old Homestead" is a fine poem in dialect, by Jennie C. Holmes. W. Clark Russell, Mrs. Southworth and Paul H. Gerrard contribute installments of serials, and Mrs. M. A. Kidder and John G. Saxe are among the other contributors.

WHOLE PAGES OF INFORMATION AND ENTERTAINMENT.—Sunday, November 26, the Kansas City Times began the publication of a series of articles which it has prepared with great care, of which it is justly proud and each of which will be of inestimable value to its readers. For the past six weeks a staff correspondent of the Times has been in Washington collecting data for a thorough review of all the government departments. The first of these articles—on the Postoffice department—appeared Sunday, the 26th inst., as announced. It made about one and one-half pages. In preparing these stories special care was taken to make them instructive and entertaining. Facts are brightened by anecdote, figures by gossip. Into the work and methods of the departments the correspondent has entered in detail. He so tells the story that any man of intelligence can comprehend it. He describes the personal appearances and characteristics of the head of each portfolio, and of each of his principal assistants. He tells the cost of running the departments, where money is saved and where, in his opinion, it is needlessly expended. He draws comparisons and attempts to show, by its work, that in the selection of his cabinet Mr. Cleveland exercised good business sense. In the first article he described an hour with Mr. Bissell while receiving visitors—applicants for office, men with complaints, men with patents and men with wheels in their heads. Mysteries of the dead letter office were cleared away; methods of preventing swindles explained; duties of each division set forth; anecdotes related illustrating the trials of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, who is called the "headsman." These articles will be of great value to visitors to Washington, and especially to gentlemen who go there seeking office. They will be published in the Sunday and Weekly Times and each will be worth more money than it will cost the subscriber.

Farmers' Attention!

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

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date November 23:

"Our receipts this week 45,838 cattle, 34,156 hogs and 10,635 sheep, against 38,945 cattle, 33,548 hogs and 11,436 sheep the previous week. Cattle receipts liberal in Chicago, and about 7,000 more here this week than last. Prices have run 10 to 15 cents lower on fat steers; even good, fat 1,400-pound steers and over have sold lower. There are too many short-fed cattle coming in that have been on corn six to eight weeks and not fat enough to get out of the way of best grass Texas, which sell much lower and in many cases fill the place of medium fat cattle. Good fat cows and heifers have held up better than steers and have sold about steady. Bulls unchanged. Calves a little better than last week. The best Texas have sold steady. But little change in good style feeders and stockers, both natives and good range cattle. Common plain stockers dull.

"Hog receipts about the same as previous week, but heavy receipts at Chicago and lower prices at all the markets. While hogs are 10 to 15 cents better to-day, they are 25 to 35 cents lower than a week ago.

"Best fat mutton and fat lambs 15 to 25 cents higher this week. Other grades no better; in fact, as low as any time this year."

Inquiries About Kaffir Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some one please answer, through the KANSAS FARMER, the following: How large a grain crop per acre will red Kaffir corn usually produce on sod? How best plant it? Would it be sufficient to go on sod and plant with a corn planter without first working up with a disk? Tell me anything else about it of importance. If it will pay I intend putting out a large acreage in Kansas next year on sod.

A. J. MYERS.

Williamsburg, Ill., November 21, '93.



JACKS and JENNETS FOR SALE.

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

World's Fair Highest Awards
Medal and Diploma on our INCUBATOR and BROODER Combined.
"Old Reliable" Leads them all.
If you are interested in Poultry, it will pay you to send 4 cents in stamps for our 12 page catalogue, giving valuable points on Poultry Culture. Address: Reliable Incubator and Brooder Co., Quincy, Ill.



\$25 to \$50 per week, to Agents, Gentlemen, using or selling "Old Reliable Plater." Only practical way to replace rusty and worn knives, forks, spoons, etc., quickly done by dipping in molten metal. No experience, polishing or machinery. Thick plate at one operation; lasts 5 to 10 years; fine finish when taken from the plater. Every family has plating to do. Plater sells readily. Profit large. W. F. Harrison & Co., Columbus, O.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

WEAKNESS OF MEN

Quickly, Thoroughly, Forever Cured

by a new perfected scientific method that cannot fail unless the case is beyond human aid. You feel improved the first day, feel a benefit every day; soon know yourself a king among men in body, mind and heart. Drains and losses ended. Every obstacle to happy married life removed. Nerve force, will, energy, brain power, when falling or lost, are restored by this treatment. All small and weak portions of the body enlarged and strengthened. Victims of abuses and excesses, reclaim your manhood! Sufferers from folly, overwork, early errors, ill health, regain your vigor! Don't despair, even if in the last stages. Don't be disappointed if quacks have robbed you. Let us show you that medical science and business honor still exist; here go hand in hand. Write for our book with explanations and proofs. Sent sealed free. Over 2,000 references.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

"The possibility of the phenomenal success that has crowned the efforts of this medical association would have been deemed a chimerical dream a dozen years ago."—From Chicago Globe's account of the World's Fair office of the Erie Medical Co.

Mothers,

when nursing babies, need a nourishment that will give them strength and make their milk rich.

Scott's Emulsion

the Cream of Cod-liver Oil, nourishes mothers and makes babies fat and healthy. Gives strength to growing children. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Don't be deceived by Substitutes!

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All Druggists.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

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

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.
\$10.50 Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealers' and agents' profit. Write to-day for our LARGE FREE CATALOGUE. Oxford Mfg. Co., 342 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1894.

Harper's Bazar.

ILLUSTRATED.

Harper's Bazar is a journal for the home. It gives the fullest and latest information about Fashions; and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs, and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensable allies to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its art's attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies, and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1894 will be written by WILLIAM BLACK and WALTER BESANT. Short stories will be written by MARY E. WILKINS, MARIA LOUISE POOL, RUTH MCENERY STUART, MARION HARRIAND, and others. Out-door Sports and In-door Games, Social Entertainment, Embroidery, and other interesting topics will receive constant attention. A new series is promised of "Coffee and Repartee."

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

Per Year:

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

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

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

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

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of \$1 each.

Remittances should be made by Postoffice Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

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

Address, HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

Free + O WEAK MAN + Free
Do not despair! but accept of our FREE treatment and be cured. Read—If you will give full description of your trouble we will send, sealed, a Free treatment for the cure of either Lost Manhood from Self-abuse, Emissions, Sexual weakness, Varicocele, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, and for the development of small weak organs and the cure of Nervous Debility in both sexes. Strictly Confidential.
This is no mere prescription, but a treatment of genuine remedies, absolutely free to any sufferer; perfectly harmless but working like magic. Address UNION REMEDY CO., WINSTED, CONN.

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.

Thanksgiving Day.

What if the gold of the corn lands
Is faded to somber gray?
And what if the down of the thistle
Is ripened and scattered away?
There's gold in the gathered harvest;
There's homely and heartsome cheer;
And so we will be full joyous—
The day of thanksgiving is here.

A sigh for the vanished splendor
Of the autumn's purple and red—
For the golden rod that is withered,
For the gentian bloom that is dead;
Then turn to the hearthstone cheery;
Behold, 'tis the time of year
To count our blessings and mercies—
The day of thanksgiving is here.

Bare and brown in the shadows,
The meadowland meets the gaze,
Where the bold blithe bee went seeking
Its sweets in the summer days,
The honey is stored in plenty,
So what if the winter is near?
The time is not one for repining—
The day of thanksgiving is here.

The fruit has matured in its season,
The sunshine has ripened the seed,
Then sing to the Lord of the harvest
A song of thanksgiving indeed.
The morn and the noon have passed by us;
'Tis the sweet afternoon of the year;
So let not your tribute be lacking—
The day of thanksgiving is here.

—Good Housekeeping.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

In nearly every newspaper throughout the country have been given so many descriptions of the origin and purpose of this day, that very little remains to be said or written on the subject.

No doubt every reader of "Home Circle" has become perfectly familiar with all the facts that could be mentioned about this holiday by reading the many Thanksgiving articles during the past two or three years, when it has been the more common custom for newspapers and magazines to commemorate the various holidays of the year by inserting articles appropriate for the occasion. Still, as we find the day again at hand, we should talk about it, read about it, enjoy it, and be thankful the whole day. It would be amusing to observe the various ways different individuals will celebrate the day. Some will get drunk, some will go fishing (in the South, of course), some will go to church, as they ought; while some will simply rest, and others will take no observation of the day. We all have read of, and many have enjoyed, the old-fashioned and happy Thanksgiving day in New England, and no doubt many here in the West will remember longingly the roast turkey, pumpkin pies and doughnuts of other days, incidentally recalling the sermons then heard.

But it is not the New England nor New York Thanksgiving day of olden times which is principally on the mind of the writer hereof, but of the thanksgiving day as celebrated two thousand five hundred or more years ago, in the city of Jerusalem. It might also be well to state, right here, that the facts cannot be given from personal observation.

The Israelites were told by divine authority, as related in Exodus xxxiv, 21-23, that they should keep certain feasts and appear before the Lord; and the principal one was "the feast of in-gathering at the end of the year," which, with them, was the end of the harvest. After they had been in captivity in Babylon (where they hung their harps on the willows—not the jewsharp of modern times) and had again peopled the hills and valleys of Judea, they were much more religiously inclined than in the days of greater prosperity, when the nation was a "stiff-necked and rebellious people." They kept the appointed feasts with great regularity, and offered their thanksgiving every year "at the in-gathering of the harvest." Twenty-five hundred years ago this present harvest, on the proper day for the observation of the feast of thanksgiving, there might have been seen many thousands of "Israel's chosen race" ascending the holy Mount Zion, at Jerusalem, to offer up their praise and thanksgiving to the Merciful Father, who had graciously blessed them with an abundant harvest. The priests and Levites had prepared all things for the proper sacrifices and ceremonies. At the top of the mount, on the flat plain in front of the temple, and even on the temple steps, the vast crowd had gathered, but they could go no further than the steps. They saw the many priests and Levites clothed in shining apparel for the services. Beautiful banners were floating in the breeze and the Levites were discoursing sweet music on the horns and harps and cymbals which constituted their band instrument in those days. We read in Ezra iii, 10: "And when the builders laid the foundations of the temples of the Lord, they set the priests in their apparel sons of

Asaph, with cymbals to praise the Lord." All are anxious for the appearance of the high priest. Soon the stately form of this exalted official is seen moving toward the inner part of the temple—the "holy of holies," where none but himself dare enter. All eyes are now turned upward and gaze toward the top of the temple. Soon a smoke is seen to ascend from the center of the grand building, which indicates that the Lord has descended into his "most holy dwelling place," and was then in communication with the high priest. At this point the priests and Levites chanted: "The Lord is in his holy temple, let all the earth keep silent before him." Profound silence now rests upon the vast multitude until the smoke ceases to rise. Then the priests chanted: "Oh, give thanks unto the Lord, for he is good." And the people responded: "And his mercy endureth forever." Then the great multitude, in unison with the priests and Levites, sang: "Praise the Lord, oh, my soul, and all that is within me, praise his holy name."

These people were truly thankful to God for the great blessings he had bestowed upon them, such as steam railway cars for quick and comfortable travel, for telegraph to bring rapid communication, for newspapers as plentiful as leaves on the trees and cheap enough to be within the reach of all, for beautiful pictures to be seen on every hand, for fine houses, comfortable apparel, plentiful variety of food and peace and quietness in which to enjoy the many blessings so bountifully bestowed—no, not these! They did not have such blessings. Only the very few favored ones had plenty to eat. The great mass of these thankful worshippers had scanty clothing, and few were the days in the year when they had a plenty to eat of the barley, the leeks, the milk, and possibly an occasional bit of meat, which constituted their scanty bill of fare.

Suffering and want are not now unknown, yet the great mass of mankind are far more highly blessed than then. Will we be as thankful this year as those were so long ago?

The Bright Side.

In the moments of despondency that come to every life—when cherished plans seem likely to fail, when disappointment instead of success caps our best endeavors, when "everything goes wrong" and all the world looks blue to us—how exasperating the advice, "Look on the bright side; all will yet be well." This advice we must take, however. It is the people who cultivate the good habit of looking on the bright side that ultimately are successful. For, to mope over misfortune is to be conquered by misfortune; to grumble at our fate is to invite a repetition of fate's frown; to live in the shadow of adversity is to droop and dwindle and die. Our only hope lies in a struggle toward the sunshine.

To every mistress of a household is a bright outlook upon life especially valuable. Not only does it cheer herself, but is also a source of inspiration to all within her influence. If "the hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," surely it is desirable that that hand should pulse with the energy of a courageous, not faltering, heart. "Forward" is the watchword of youth, but when youth is tempted to fall back, then is the mother's opportunity; she points her children to the bright side, she urges them to persevere in well-doing, she keeps them true to their aspirations. So with the good man of the house. Worn, discouraged, disgusted often, with the burdens, defeats and trickeries of business life, he is half-minded to give up the struggle. He has been honorable, and honor doesn't seem to count; he has been honest, and honesty "don't pay." Well for him if in this crisis his wife can be his good angel, holding him back from despair, healing his wounded spirit with the balm of hopeful words, and restoring his faith in the right, so that he is enabled to "try again."

That there is a bright side to the darkest of our affairs, let us never doubt. The very failures that seem most appalling bring to us, if we will have it so, the stepping-stones to success. Only let us not yield to despondency, and from every trial we shall gather strength, from every denial, patience, and from every defeat, experience. Strength, patience, experience! These three are invincible helpers to life's best guerons, and they come gladly to the aid of those stout-hearted folk who persist in walking on the sunny side of the daily path.

—Good Housekeeping.

Navies of the World.

A return issued by the British admiralty gives the number of "sea-going war ships in commission, in reserve and building and the naval expenditure, revenue, tonnage of mercantile marine and value of sea-borne commerce of various countries for the year 1892."

It shows the English war ships in commission to be 24 battle ships, 3 coast defense ships, 60 cruisers and 74 other ships not torpedo boats, together 161; we have also in reserve 10 battle ships, 14 coast defense ships, 46 cruisers and 44 other ships not torpedo boats; and in addition we have



"Why is it that people do not learn that Ivory Soap prevents chapped hands? After washing the hands with Ivory the skin is soft and pleasant to the touch, while with almost every other soap, it is harsh and uncomfortable."

"Exactly. But fashion is for imported articles. So you buy imported soap. Of course it costs more. This is regarded as proof of its superior quality. Instead of comparing results people judge by cost. But it is not the imported soap which costs; it is the 3000 miles of distance and the import duties."

COPYRIGHT 1890, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

building and completing for sea 9 battle ships, 19 cruisers and 22 other ships. Total, 325.

France is represented as having in commission 19 battle ships, 5 coast defense ships, 23 cruisers and 50 other ships not torpedo boats; while she has in reserve 5 battle ships, 3 coast defense ships, 20 cruisers and 62 other ships; and building and completing for sea 8 battle ships, 2 coast defense ships, 19 cruisers and 5 other ships. Total, 221.

Germany, which is the next naval power, has in commission 11 battle ships, 14 cruisers and 19 other ships; in reserve, 3 battle ships, 6 coast defense ships, 17 cruisers and 5 other ships; besides 7 battle ships, 3 cruisers and 1 other ship building and completing for sea. Total, 86.

It appears from this classification in point of numbers England possesses 325 war ships, as compared with 307 belonging to France and Germany combined; and the English colonies have also 20 war ships of their own. England has 50 war ships building, while France and Germany together have only 45. Russia has altogether 120 war ships, mostly small ones, and Italy has 93.

The aggregate naval expenditure of England is given as £18,480,916, while that of France is put at £10,694,850; of Germany, £4,795,570; of Russia, £5,040,139, and of Italy, £4,215,636, so that the present naval expenditure of England is nearly equal to that of France, Germany and Russia combined.

Edibles.

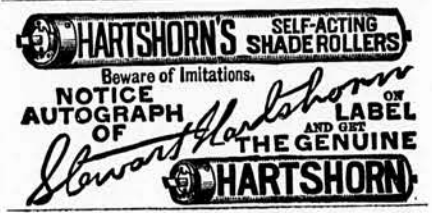
Soups.—That eminent authority on cooking, Miss Parloa, gives the following directions for making soups, which will be of interest to every housekeeper. There are a number of methods of making soup stocks, and no two will give exactly the same results. One of the simplest and most satisfactory is that of clear stock, or bouillon. By this the best flavor of the meat is obtained, for none passes off in steam, as when the meat is boiled rapidly. The second mode is in boiling the stock a great deal, to reduce it. This gives a very rich soup with a marked difference in the flavor from that made with clear meat kept in water at the boiling point. The third way leaves a mixed stock which will not be clear unless whites of eggs be used. In following the first method we buy clear beef especially for the stock, and know from the beginning just how much stock there will be when the work is completed. By the second method we are not sure, because more or less than we estimate may boil away. The third stock, being made from bones and pieces of meat left from roasts and from the trimmings of raw meats, will always be changeable in color, quantity and quality. This is, however, a very important stock, and it should always be kept on

hand. No household, even where only a moderate amount of meat is used, should be without a stock-pot. It can be kept on the back of the range or stove while cooking is going on. Two or three times a week it should be put on with the trimmings and bones left from cooked and uncooked meats. This practice will give a supply of stock at all times, which will be of the greatest value in making sauces, side dishes and soups. Meat, if only slightly tainted, will spoil a stock; therefore great care must be taken that every particle is perfectly sweet. Vegetables make a stock sour very quickly, so if you wish to keep a stock do not use them. Many rules advise putting vegetables in the stock-pot with the meat and water and cooking from the beginning. When this is done, they absorb the fine flavor of the meat and give the soup a rank taste. They should cook no more than an hour—the last hour—in the stock. A white stock is made with veal or poultry. The water in which a leg of mutton or fowl has been boiled makes a good stock for soups and gravies. A soup stock must be cooled quickly or it will not keep well. In winter any kind of stock ought to keep good a week. That boiled down to a jelly will last the longest. In warm months three days will be the average time stock will keep.

French Rolls.—Take one quart of new milk, one teacup of yeast, one quart and one pint of flour. When this sponge is light work in a well-beaten egg and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, with one teaspoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in hot water, one tablespoonful of white sugar, and enough white flour to make a soft dough. Let this dough stand four hours; then roll out into round cakes and fold over or shape into balls. Set these closely together in the baking-pan; let them rise one hour and just before putting them into the oven cut deeply across each ball with a sharp knife. This will make the cleft roll—so familiar to us in French restaurants. Bake half an hour.

Helen Kellar,

the extraordinary young Southern girl, blind and deaf, but possessed of such rare genius, is to tell her life story in the *Youth's Companion*. This article is the only one this lovely and gifted young girl has ever written for publication, and she wrote it upon the typewriter with her own hands.



In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Young Folks.

The Reason Why.

What makes that man so "blithe and gay?"
What makes him busy all the day,
His barns well filled, his sheep so fine,
His horses sleek, and fat his kine?
Why, he takes the FARMER.

What makes his wife so brisk and neat,
Her house so tidy, clean and sweet,
Her pantry filled with dainty fare,
Good cheer and comfort everywhere?
Why, she reads the FARMER.

What makes their children scamper home
As fast as ever they can come,
From school where they have been all day?
What makes them leave their romp and play?
They want to read the FARMER.

What makes the baby kick and cry,
And dig its fist into its eye?
Poor little thing, its lot is hard,
Its wish denied; the door is barred.
It wants to tear the FARMER.

BELLE.

Giving Thanks.

A quaint, brown house, just out of town,—
We young folks know the way;
'Tis there, each year, with Grandma Dow,
We keep Thanksgiving day.
A host of uncles, cousins, aunts,
Gathered from far and near,
The wanderer from home returns
To greet his kindred dear.

So great the crowd, so small the house,
'Tis full to bursting, quite;
But grandma says, "There's room for all
Who may with us unite."
And 'round the cheerful hearth where we,
As children, loved to play,
With many a merry song and jest
We keep Thanksgiving day.

Then "ting-a-ling," the dinner bell
Summons us, one and all;
To hasten to the laden board,
Nor wait the second call.
The turkey, roasted to a turn,
The place of honor takes;
Here, too, such dainties, puddings, pies,
As only grandma makes.

And seated thus, each one recounts
The blessings of the year:
The dangers passed, the hearts made glad,—
We give attentive ear.
Then 'n the youngest papa calls:
"Come, Ned, 'tis your turn now."
'Tis Ned, "I'm thankful as can be
That we've got Grandma Dow!"
—Good Housekeeping.

GUILLOTINED AT DAWN.

Dr. Guillotine was a benevolent man, a member of the French National Assembly. He invented the instrument that bears his name, proposing to provide means for the execution of criminals without torture. He was moved by the sentiments of the philanthropists who have provided sentimental capital punishment in the electrical chair in New York. He was not executed with his own invention, as popularly asserted, but died in his bed, an old man.

The date of the execution I witnessed was September 7, 1878. The condemned were murderers who had killed an old market gardener and milk woman for her money. It is the French fashion to execute those thus doomed in the public street, in front of the prison, without making known the exact time. It is the custom to use the knife-axe at daybreak, and the prisoners are not notified until wanted. The people understand that very soon after the prayer for mercy of those under capital sentence is refused the guillotine will be used, and those seeking to enjoy the spectacle are watchful accordingly.

Hearing that the execution would take place at 5:30 o'clock in the morning, I started for the spot about 1, having a rendezvous with some journalists at a cafe where black coffee was the beverage of the hour, though brandy was in competition as a refreshment.

About 3:10 two huge black vans came up, and were recognized as containing the machinery of the executioner. With them appeared Roch, the famous headman, a stout, hearty, resolute-looking man, with a very decent face. He wore a new silk hat, appearing to think something in the way of distinction necessary; was quite at ease, and his orders were swiftly obeyed by aids, who seemed familiar with their duties.

Privileged persons increased in numbers and pressed upon the guard in a manner not dignified. In the distance we could hear the hoarse cries and murmurs of the throng, kept back by soldiers. Officers with decorations, wearing tri-colored sashes, moved to and fro. The police were irritated by the pressure of the crowd, and at last manifested impatience by driving back the whole mass without much hypocrisy of politeness. I had gained a front position on a curbstone, and sustained the pressure from the police for some time; but they were not grateful, and two of them, with the aid of a soldier, used me effectually against those in the rear. Their duty of demonstration done, the guardians of the peace relapsed into expectant attitudes and were quiet for nearly an hour, when they again flung themselves upon the privileged classes with energy.

The guillotine was by this time displayed by the two candles of the lanterns of the

workmen. There was the basket half filled with sawdust to receive the heads, and a heavy box for the trunks, and the cradle about two feet above the stones, with the place for the necks of the criminals.

The Abbe Crozes, a venerable man, with long white hair and sad, benevolent countenance, attended by officers, passed into the prison through a narrow door in the gate. This incident caused a movement of emotion, as the French reporters say. It meant that the waiting would not last much longer.

At last the clouds in the east began to whiten, and we who were waiting and watching and weary saw, with a shudder, that it was dawn. Whether the chill was in the air or the nerves I do not remember. Then we discovered that there were classes among the "privileged"—circles within circles. The favorite reporters and the select important persons were passed through the lines of the police. I was not of them, but held my own in the front rank of those behind the police. The light increased, and the crowd was strangely quiet.

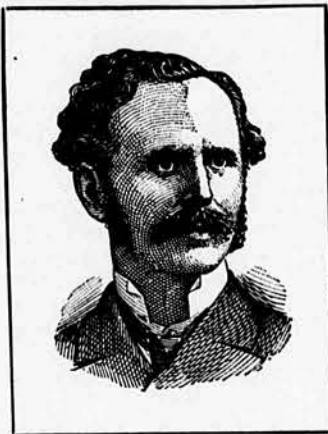
At 5:30 daylight was clear, and the iron gates slowly turned. A group appeared advancing; the central figure was a short man, clean shaven, with hair cut short, his chest naked, his arms pinioned, his shoulders covered by a tunic. This was Barre.

The most miserable horror was never more strongly depicted in a man's face than in his at this moment. The removal of his beard had given his cheeks a chalky whiteness. His mouth was hanging open, and his cheeks were blue. His eyes were rolling and red. He seemed almost incapable of walking. His attendants supported him and urged him forward. Within a few paces of the guillotine the Abbe Crozes, who preceded him, paused, and turning, presented a crucifix to Barre, who kissed it convulsively and was hurried on.

I had expected an instant's delay before the fall of the knife, but while I turned to see if the second of the condemned was in view, and saw that he was not, Barre disappeared in the group of attendants at the spot of execution (distant from my standpoint perhaps twelve yards), and in the twinkling of an eye I heard the crunching hiss of the knife as it clove through the thick neck of the murderer. I have not forgotten that noise. Barre shrank from the deadly knife, but was, of course, helpless. Still, he gave his executioner some trouble with a muscular squirm and flutter, like that of a decapitated chicken—peculiarly horrible in a man. His body did not roll into the box prepared for it, according to calculation, and two jets of blood of surprising size and force spread a brilliant red over the dull color of the frame, and deluged the assistant standing on the further side of the knife, to steady the head by holding the ears.

The sight of the red fountain caused an exclamation of horror—a sort of hoarse sob—and, turning my glance again to the prison, I saw Liebzig advancing. He was in a little better form than his predecessor, but did not seem heroic. The French papers dwelt upon his firmness, and contrasted it with the collapse of his partner, but my observation was that he was only a little less abject than the other. It is said that some one cried "Bravo!" and that he answered "Adieu," but I did not hear either word, and I do not think anybody did. I only witnessed with amazement the celerity with which he vanished under the knife, and heard the click of the spring catch

The "Boys' Brigade" and its Boys.



Prof. Henry Drummond.

The Programme next year is brighter than ever. "SWEET CHARITY," a beautiful picture of Colonial times, in colors, 14 1/2 x 21 inches in size, presented to all New (or Renewing) Subscribers. All New Subscribers sending \$1.75 now, get THE COMPANION FREE to Jan. 1, and a full year from that date. Sample copies free. Boston, Mass.

We all listen now when Professor Henry Drummond talks. This alert scientist has a warm heart for boys. One of his favorite themes is the "Boys' Brigade," on which he writes an admirable article for next year in

The Youth's Companion.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER DEAFNESS HEADACHE

when applied into the nostrils, will be absorbed, effectually cleansing the head of catarrhal virus, causing healthy secretions. It allays inflammation, protects the membrane from additional colds, completely heals the sores and restores sense of taste and smell.

TRY THE CURE. HAY-FEVER

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.

AGENTS WANTED ON SALARY OR COMMISSION. To handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pen-cil. Agents making \$50 per week. MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., X 430, LaCrosse, Wis.

KANSAS CITY Business University

S. W. Cor. 10th & Main Sts., K. C., Mo. Business, Shorthand, Telegraphy, English. Positions secured graduates. WE PAY K. R. FARE. Catalogue and fine specimen of penmanship free.

NOT FAIL to send for specimens of penmanship and illustrated circulars of the WINFIELD BUSINESS COLLEGE. Only college in the West that has ever been awarded medals at any of the World's great Expositions. Expense less than at any other school. Address, C. S. PERRY, Winfield, - - Kansas.

MRS. LUTZ'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

IS NOW OPEN AT 521 West Twelfth St., Topeka.

Pupils received at any time. Special classes in needle work, cooking, physical culture and English literature. For terms etc., apply to MRS. KATHRYN LUTZ, Principal.

CAR FARE PAID From your home to Lincoln, Neb. at the rate of 100 miles for each term a new student attends until your railroad fare is paid. Come at any time. No entrance examination. 1,728 different students last year. \$250.00 in buildings, etc. Healthful location in charming suburb, electric lights, steam heat, electric street cars. Nine-tenth of our students from the farm. Classes suitable to all. Beautiful catalogue mailed free. Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb.

EMPORIA Business College

And School of Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Penmanship.

A superior school. Broad courses and thorough work. Best place to master penmanship and business branches. Reasonable tuition. Board \$1.75 and upward per week. Rooms 30 to 50 cents. Come, and you will not regret it. Elegant illustrated catalogue of particulars free, by mentioning KANSAS FARMER. PARKER & GOLD, Emporia, Kansas.

Every Man whose watch has been rung out of the bow (ring), by a pickpocket, Every Man whose watch has been damaged by dropping out of the bow, and Every Man of sense who merely compares the old pull-out bow and the new

Non-pull-out

will exclaim: "Ought to have been made long ago!" It can't be twisted off the case. Can only be had with Jas. Boss Filled and other cases stamped with this trade mark—



Ask your jeweler for pamphlet.

Keystone Watch Case Co., Philadelphia.

Topeka Business College

Best Business Shorthand Penmanship Course.

BOARD AND ROOM, \$2.50 PER WEEK. STUDENTS constantly securing good positions.

For catalogue and specimens of penmanship address L. H. STRICKLER, Topeka, Kas.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO.,**
Topeka, Kansas.

A MEMBER OF THE
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS
ASSOCIATION.

EASTERN OFFICE: Frank B. White, Manager,
661 The Rookery, Chicago.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.

Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.

Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.

To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.

All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.

Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.

Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

December issues of the *FARMER* will be sent free to those who subscribe now. Invest wisely, act promptly by sending us your dollar at once.

The unusually valuable communication in last week's *KANSAS FARMER* on the "Outlook in Farming," was from the pen of Prof. C. C. Georgeson, whose name should have been printed with the article.

Every farmer in Kansas and the immediate adjoining States who wishes to make money and entertain his family for a year to come will find it necessary to subscribe for the *FARMER* without delay.

John Bull is not yet tumbling over himself in a frenzied effort to invest in American stocks and bonds. Henry Clews' latest circular reports London's disposition as that of a seller rather than a buyer on the New York stock exchange.

The revenue bill soon to be reported to the House by the Ways and Means committee is likely to propose a gradual reduction of the sugar bounty. One proposition is that 1 per cent. of it be taken off each year. It seems unlikely that a tariff will again be put on this commodity.

Hon. J. M. Rusk, who, as Secretary of Agriculture during the last administration, placed the department on a basis of great usefulness, died on Wednesday, November 22. The country lost a patriot, a statesman, a large-hearted citizen whose part in public affairs has been alike conspicuous and creditable.

Don't miss a number of the *KANSAS FARMER*. If your time expires January 1, be sure to renew during December. A dollar bill inclosed in a letter never gets lost between the subscriber's postoffice and this office. If you send a neighbor's subscription with your own a favor will be conferred on him and on the "Old Reliable." Now, while you think of it, is a good time to send at least your own.

The legislative doctors are puzzled to know whether to favor a tax on incomes or to increase the tax on whisky. Something must be done to raise more revenue if government expenses are to be kept up to the present figure. It would be no hardship if every person whose annual income exceeds \$4,000 should be required to contribute a portion of it to the support of the government. The practical difficulty is that so many will lie out of the tax liability. As to the whisky business, it is probably true that if the government is to be a partner in it and needs \$1 instead of 90 cents per gallon from the profits of sending men to perdition it may as well have the dollar as the 90 cents.

THE IRRIGATION CONVENTION AT WICHITA.

One of the most important meetings ever held in this State was that of the Kansas Irrigation Association, at Wichita, November 22 and 23. It was remarked by a close observer who was not a member that there were more brains at this meeting than ever before assembled at one place in Kansas. The papers read were devoted to the various branches of the subject of making profitably productive the arid and the semi-arid lands of the State. The three sessions per day for two days were all crowded, both as to program and attendance. Men eminent in science were there to learn as well as to speak. Practical men were there to tell what their experience had taught as well as to enlarge their information on the subject. It was recognized that one of the greatest industrial problems ever presented to this country is now pressing for solution and that millions of the acres of land which now cannot be cultivated with sufficient certainty of products to be profitable, may be made available for homes and the seat of the highest type of civilization and prosperity. The investigations so far had and the experiences of those who have irrigated portions of the lands in question were reviewed.

The results of the convention may be summarized as follows:

1. It was believed that all necessary surveys and other investigations necessary to the full development of all needful information on the subject should be prosecuted to a speedy termination by the general government.

2. It was believed that the State of Kansas should assist in this work by providing an irrigation engineer, who, by co-operation with the government corps and otherwise, will promote the development of such information as will be of special importance to this State, and by his supervision secure such a rational development of our irrigation system as will best conserve the irrigation interests of the people of Kansas and secure the best possible use of the bounties of nature in this regard.

3. It was thought the actual establishment of irrigation works must be done by private enterprise and at private charge.

4. It was shown that some portions of the State needing irrigation have an easily available supply of water ample to irrigate the entire area, while in many other portions water is available for the irrigation of only a percentage of the land.

5. It was shown that the most satisfactory results thus far attained have followed the use of the pump and reservoir system, whereby each irrigator provides and controls his own means of supply and is independent of all outside supervision as to its application.

6. It was shown by Major Powell, Director of the United Geological Survey, and by others who have made extensive studies of the subject, that western Kansas, when irrigated to the extent to which its resources of water will permit, will be more productive, township for township, than eastern Kansas without irrigation. It was further held by Major Powell that no finer opportunities for irrigation exist anywhere than in eastern Kansas, and it was by him predicted that this section will eventually present an agriculture by irrigation corresponding with its opportunities.

MORTON'S REPORT.

The Secretary of Agriculture who constitutes a part of the present administration, is a man of strong peculiarities, and seems to possess a complacent conviction that his views are vastly superior to those of any other man who ever wrote or spoke as to the relations of the government to the chief industry of the people of the United States. In his report just submitted to the President, he discloses, as he has disclosed on other occasions, his Jeffersonian ideas as to the functions of the government. Secretary Morton's views are essentially those of what is called the Bourbon Democracy. The synopsis of his report shows many good points, while others will be severely criticised by persons who are less scared about "paternalism" than is the Secre-

tary. The report expresses regrets at the vague character of the department organization, which it says "offers opulent opportunities for the exercise of the most pronounced paternalism," but he adds that there are many proper ways in which the federal government may legitimately serve the cause of agriculture. He devotes considerable space to a review of what he regards as an anomalous partnership between the government of the United States and the governments of the respective States for the conduct and encouragement of State agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Referring to the sum appropriated for the use of State experiment stations, he says: "This appropriation is unlike any other public moneys legislated out of the Treasury of the United States because there is no officer of the United States authorized to direct, limit, control or audit its itemized expenditures."

He suggests that the stations should be entirely divorced from the department, and the sum appropriated charged directly to them, or that the Secretary should have some power to direct and restrain their disbursements so as to insure legitimate expenditure of the same. He adds that in view of the rumors that have obtained credence in some of the States and Territories to the effect that moneys appropriated to the stations have been diverted from their legitimate purposes, a thorough investigation should be made to demonstrate either the truth or falsity of such reports.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR.

In reference to expenditures, the Secretary states that his strenuous endeavor, in view of the depleted public Treasury and of the imperative demands of tax-payers for economy in the administration of the government, has been to "rationally reduce expenditures by the elimination from the payrolls of all persons not needed for an efficient conduct of the affairs of the department."

He gives the number of employees when he took charge as 2,479, and states that there are now on the payrolls only 1,994, a reduction of 503; and of the 1,994 he says that eleven are on duty in the office of the civil service commission, to which they were assigned by request of the commission.

He has, during the first quarter of the fiscal year, reduced expenditures in comparison with the corresponding quarter of last year by over \$56,000.

The classified service is defective, largely owing to the inadequate compensation with reference to the service rendered. These inequalities he attributes largely to the appropriation acts making statutory provisions for the clerical force. He argues the appropriations should be made in gross for the clerical force, and that full discretion should be given to the head of the department in the matter of remuneration, affirming that "there can be no good reason urged against the government of the United States securing efficient services in the same manner that they are secured by the successful business interests of the country."

The distribution of seeds at the public expense is reviewed at length, and its growth traced from the year 1839, when Commissioner of Patents Ellsworth obtained an appropriation of \$1,000 for the purpose of collecting and distributing rare varieties of seed and for other purposes. He shows a considerable saving to have been effected in the purchase and the distribution of seed this year.

BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY.

The work of the Bureau of Animal Industry is reviewed in detail. The result of the Texas fever regulations is pronounced to be highly satisfactory, but, to increase their efficiency it is suggested that a penalty should attach for violation of the department regulations by railroad companies transporting infected cattle. A further reduction has been effected by vessel inspection in the percentage of cattle lost at sea, the ratio being for the last year less than one-half of 1 per cent. The law at present does not provide for the inspection of horses imported into the country, and an amendment in this re-

spect is suggested. As regards meat inspection the microscopical inspection has been greatly reduced, the intention being to confine it rigidly to products intended for direct export to countries exacting the same.

Promiscuous free distribution of publications is condemned, and the suggestion made that after supplying copies free to libraries and educational institutions, a moderate price should be charged for the remaining copies.

THE WEATHER BUREAU.

Of the Weather Bureau it is stated that the work has been carried on with improved efficiency and economy, a reduction in cost of maintenance of nearly 10 per cent. being effected, and estimates for the fiscal year being correspondingly reduced. A reorganization of the bureau has been partially effected, designed to modify expenses and magnify the value of the service to agriculture, commerce and the people at large.

A system of exchange with this department at the central meteorological department of Mexico is announced on terms similar to those in operation with Canada, while the desirability of full telegraphic reports from the Bahamas is emphasized.

Concluding his report, Secretary Morton says: "That there are in the United States more than 6,000,000 farms, on which dwell more than 30,000,000 people, furnishing more than 74 per cent. of the value of exports of this country. The department is, therefore, he argues, intended to be charged with responsibility and duties touching interests intimately affecting the life, property and happiness of the whole people."

Promises of improved service by the department in the future and recommendations of innovations relating to the work indicated, withheld in view of the indefinite character of the duties, forces and possibilities of the department, are made.

"A year from this time," says the report, "it is hoped, after consultation with the Congressional committees and other representative forces which are endeavoring to educationally develop and define duties for this department, that useful progress in the right paths may be truthfully reported."

OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED TARIFF BILL.

The Democrats of the Ways and Means committee have completed a tariff bill to be reported at the December session of Congress, and which is likely, with perhaps some modification, to take the place of the McKinley law. The changes introduced are sweeping and are quite as radical as anybody expected. The test of the new bill, which will probably be called the Wilson bill—because Congressman Wilson, of the Ways and Means committee, will report and defend it—is entirely too voluminous for publication in the *KANSAS FARMER*, but the author of the bill has made a statement of its principal provisions and incorporated with it brief arguments for the salient features of the proposed law. Below we give some of his statements:

"Its main features are two: First, the adoption, wherever it seemed practical, of *ad valorem* instead of specific duties; secondly, the freeing from taxes of those great materials of industry that lie at the base of production.

"The boldest innovation of the bill is its large free list of the raw materials. Taxes upon production are double wrongs. They gather and accumulate on the consumers of the finished products. They hurt labor by narrowing the market for what it produces. Coal and iron are the foundations of modern industry. Material progress is measured by the amount of their consumption. No other country can supply them as abundantly or cheaply as we can. No possible competition can interfere with our own producers, a few miles in the interior of the country. Remoteness from the sources of supply is in itself enough disadvantage to any section of the country, without further burdens in tariff taxes.

"Untaxed ores, coal, lumber, wool and other things must immensely stimulate production in certain parts of our country. The thin wedge of American

manufactures has entered every country. With release from taxes on their materials there is no limit to the growth of our foreign trade. This will more than compensate the home producers of raw materials, who, tariff or no tariff, control all the interior of the country from any apprehended loss of markets anywhere along the seaboard. Its incalculable advantage to labor is apparent. In every great line of manufactures we can produce in from six to nine months enough for our own market. We can get rid of our surplus only by foreign trade. As long as we have taxes on the materials of industry we cannot build up that trade, hence the other alternative, trusts to keep down production to the home market.

"The workingman can see whether his interest is with a system that represses production and robs him of employment, or with a system that gives natural and healthy place to production and emancipates him from trusts and like combinations of capital.

"As to details of the bill, I will briefly recapitulate the salient changes of the several schedules. In the chemistry schedule we have transferred to the free list quite a number of articles used in manufacturing, the most important of which is sulphuric acid, one of the commodities of all chemical industry. The duty on castor oil is reduced from 85 to 35 cents per gallon, and the duty on linseed oil, which was revised to 35 cents by the Conference committee of the McKinley bill, after each house had openly voted a lower duty, we put at 15 cents a gallon. Pig lead being reduced from 2 to 1 cent a pound, lead paints are conspicuously reduced.

"The duty proposed on opium is believed to be collectable and will put the traffic under government control and supervision. In the pottery schedule reductions are made. Plain white ware is decreased from the high schedule in which it mysteriously crowded itself. Decorated ware is reduced from 60 to 45. In common window glass, where close combinations have kept up the prices to consumers under the scale of duties averaging a hundred per cent., a reduction of more than one-half has been made in all the larger sizes. There is no doubt that these rates will permit a very healthy growth of the industry here. In plate glass reductions are made, the largest size from 50 cents to 30 cents per square foot; on silvered from 60 to 35 cents.

"In the iron and steel schedule we begin with free ore. The discovery of the immense deposits of Bessemer ores in the lake regions and of foundry ores in Alabama has rapidly swept us to the leadership of the world in the production of iron and steel, and brought near at hand an undisputed supremacy in the great field of manufacture. The use of steam reduces the cost of mining to a point where the wages paid 'natural labor' are irrelevant. Pig iron we reduce from \$6.72 per ton, which is from 50 to 90 per cent., to a uniform duty of 22½ per cent.—a rate somewhat higher in proportion than the rest of the schedule because of cheap freight rates on foreign pig, it being a favorite freight on Western voyages. Steel rails were reduced from \$13.44 per ton—now 75 per cent.—to 25 per cent. As the pool which has kept up prices so many years in this country seems now disorganized, the other producers will soon need protection, more against Mr. Carnegie, at Pittsburgh, and Mr. Stirling, at Chicago, than against foreign producers. The residue of the schedule varies from 25 to 30 per cent. Beams and girders are 35 per cent.

"Tin plates are reduced to 40 per cent., a little more than one-half of the McKinley rate. This is a revenue duty, and at the same time enough to permit any existing mills to live and flourish. Cheaper grades of pocket cutlery are 35 per cent., higher grades 45. Table cutlery is put at 35 per cent. There are very substantial reductions from present rates, which, being specific, reach in some grades of pocket cutlery as high as 90 per cent.

"Both copper ores and pig copper are made free, we being large exporters of the latter and the duty serving only to enable the producer to sell higher to our people than to foreigners. Nickel is free. Lead ore has a

small duty of 15 per cent., pig lead 1 cent a pound. Silver lead ores are restored to the free list.

"Unmanufactured lumber is free. Manufactured is put at 25 per cent., with the proviso that in any export duties or charges on foreign lumber it shall be admitted only at the rates now existing.

"Sugar has been a difficult subject to deal with; raw sugar was transferred to the free list by the McKinley bill, because nearly all the taxes paid on it went to the public treasury. A strong desire among members of the committee was to put an *ad valorem* duty of 20 or 25 per cent. on it and to abolish the bounty at once. After much consideration it was decided to reduce to one-half the duty on refined sugars and to repeal the bounty one-eighth each year, leaving raw sugar untaxed at present.

"In the tobacco schedule those rates were sought which would bring most revenue.

"Live animals are put at 20 per cent.

"Barley is reduced from 30 cents per bushel to 20 per cent., which is about 12 cents. Breadstuffs, of which we are immense exporters, are made free except when imported from countries putting duties on our like products, in which case it is 20 per cent. Fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and like food products are untaxed for the benefit of our own consumers, largely the working people of the cities.

"Salt in bulk is free; in packages the salt is free, but the covering is dutiable at rates prescribed for like articles.

"The tariff on spirits is put at double the internal revenue rates on like spirits, and some slight reduction is made on still wines, malt liquors, ginger ale and like beverages, in the interest of increased revenue. The duty on sparkling wines is likewise slightly reduced for the same reason that on champagne being put at \$7 per dozen quarts as against \$8 in the McKinley bill and \$6 in the law of 1883.

"In cotton manufactures substantial reductions are made, especially on cheap cloths and prints. Hemp and flax are made free; dressed line of hemp and flax 1 cent and 1½ cents respectively. Burlaps and cotton and grain bagging are put at 15 per cent., but when imported for covering of articles to be exported are duty free.

"Wool is made free. This takes the stilt from under woolen manufactures and begets the hope that they may recover from the languishing condition in which they have been for a quarter of a century, and that we may get woolen goods at reasonable rates instead of at duties that on the common grades frequently reach 100 per cent. and in cases two or three times that merciless figure. Cloths and dry goods are put at 40 per cent.; clothing at 45 per cent.—rates higher than the committee desired, but deemed temporarily necessary because our manufacturers have so long been excluded from two-thirds of the wool of the world, that they will have to learn the art of manufacturing free wool. A sliding scale is, therefore, added by which the rates in the wool schedule are to come down five points with the lapse of five years. Carpets, an industry in which we will soon be independent of competition, are put at 35 per cent. for Axminsters, moquette and Wiltons, and 30 per cent. for Brussels, while common grades are cut from 50 down to 20 per cent. The bill provides that the duty shall be removed from wool on March 1 and reduced on woolen goods July 1.

"In the silk schedule the reduction of rates is smaller than in cotton or woolen fabrics. Sole leather is reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. Leather gloves are classified according to material and length and are uniformly rated at specific duties which average not over 25 per cent. on the common varieties and nearly 40 per cent. on the fine lamb and kid gloves. In the schedule of sundries many articles, like hatters' plush, are put on the free list. The duty on cut diamonds, pearls and other precious stones is increased.

"Works of art are, I am delighted to say, put back on the free list.

"It is estimated that it [the proposed bill] will reduce the revenue on the basis of the importations of 1892 about

\$50,000,000, something more on the basis of 1893, with an immensely large decrease of tax burdens to the American people."

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The season for institutes is at hand. Are you prepared to make the most of it? The popular name, "farmers' institute," denotes an organization holding meetings for the mutual enlightenment of the members in the business of farming. Is there such an organization in your neighborhood? If not, why not? There is no other subject of so much general interest to the people in any neighborhood. There is no other subject in the discussion of which all can join with so much unanimity of feeling, and in which all can take part and contribute from their experience to the general fund of information; there is no other interest which, if the proper feeling exists, can draw the families together in so large numbers, for mutual enjoyment and edification; and, if rightly conducted, nothing else, not excepting the farm paper, will be so effective in promoting good farming and good neighborly feelings. An institution with such possibilities ought not to languish. If for any reason no institute has as yet been organized in your neighborhood, you will receive the thanks and appreciative help of your neighbors and friends if you take the initiative in starting one. Interview half a dozen of the leading men on the subject, and get them interested in the matter, then issue a call for a meeting of all those who may be interested in the subject, and at this meeting form an organization and fix upon date and place for the holding of an institute in the near future. The organization made at this preliminary meeting can be of a temporary nature; the main thing is to get to work. Appoint a committee of not less than three nor more than five to arrange a program for the coming meeting, and who should also engage speakers from outside, when it is possible to obtain them, as well as from among the home talent, and who should see to the advertising of the meeting. It is important to get good men to take hold of this matter, for the success of the institute will depend upon their work. They must in a certain way be enthusiasts in order that they can inspire enthusiasm in others, and themselves be willing to give some time and trouble to perfect the arrangements. If the meeting is a success the people will take steps to perpetuate the organization and the institute may then be said to be well launched on its career of usefulness. We have many such organizations in Kansas, some of whose meetings it has been my privilege and pleasure to attend, and it is the beneficial results that I have seen flow from these meetings, which prompt me to advocate the organization of an institute in every farming community in the West.

As to the work of the institute itself, the first essential element of success consists in having a good presiding officer. He ought to be a man of good judgment and kindly instincts, and it will be all the better if he is versed in parliamentary usage. He should be able to keep the work in hand running smoothly. One who can courteously and yet effectively hold those in check who are too fond of hearing themselves talk, and who, on the other hand, can bring out for the benefit of the meeting the experience and valuable information which he may know some of his bashful neighbors to be in possession of. The program should all be arranged beforehand and promulgated in the local papers, and copies should likewise be struck off for distribution by mail and at the meeting. The arrangement of the program has much to do with the success of the institute. The committee having that matter in charge should decide upon the number of sessions that are to be held, and this again will depend upon the number of speakers that have been secured and the interest the people take in the matter. It is rarely that the institute is of more than two days' duration, though in some localities the meetings cover three days. It is best to have three sessions daily, one each in the

forenoon, afternoon and evening. The subjects should be so arranged that the addresses which are supposed to be of the greatest interest should be delivered to the largest audience. The ladies should be encouraged to appear on the program and they can usually best attend in the afternoon and evening. It is best not to have the program so crowded with papers that it does not allow sufficient time for discussion. The discussions are usually the most instructive feature of the institute. It brings out the experience of the members, promulgates new ideas and makes it possible to look at the question from every point of view. Again, the subjects ought to be so arranged that papers dealing with the same general interest should follow each other, in order to make the discussion fuller. Thus, one or two sessions might be given up to stock-raising; other sessions to grain-growing, etc. It will add interest if a little music, or perhaps a recitation or two, is sandwiched in between the more solid food. Especially will these features be appreciated at the evening sessions, when the townspeople are apt to attend in force. But bear in mind that diversions of this nature are to be used only as conditions which may enable the audience to relish the viands better. Don't carry the recitation business so far that it becomes the leading feature and the discussion of agricultural questions a mere side-show. A tendency to do this may sometimes be absurd. If time permits, it is a good feature to devote an hour each day to social intercourse, on which occasion lunches may be partaken of by those who think this diversion proper. At large meetings, where the discussions become general, it may be necessary to limit each speaker to, say, five minutes, in order that all who have something to say on the subject may be heard. If sufficient interest has been manifested, take steps for a permanent organization before adjournment and possibly arrange for another meeting at such time as may be thought proper. At any rate, a presiding officer and an executive committee should be elected whose duty it should be to see that the interest does not flag, and with whom the responsibility for future work may rest.

C. C. GEORGESON.

Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kas.

Secretary Morton's Chicago Speech.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have been laid up with pneumonia, or I would have previously written on the subject of Secretary Morton's insolent address. I am surprised that a representative paper, such as yours, did not "call him over the coals" for his unparalleled presumption. This "jack in office," who is supposed to be placed in an official position to look after and protect farmers' interests, utterly oblivious of his duties, of decency and good manners, publicly states that "farmers are only capable of attending to their private business and are incapable of judging politics," or words to that effect, and he went on to imply that such great asses as himself, *et aliae*, were the only people capable of carrying on the government. Well! Well! A pretty holy show said capables have made of it in the last twenty years. And this language was indulged in by an official in a republic—a government of the people by the people! What a farce! There are countries in this world where the utterance of such impertinencies by any minister would have entailed a banquet of rotten eggs on his next public appearance, if not an official decapitation. There is one advantage in a born aristocrat as distinguished from the "would be" and *nouveau riche* of the Morton type. The former knows how and behaves himself as a gentleman. The latter neither behaves so nor knows how to behave.

I. B. OLDREIVE.

[The KANSAS FARMER has delayed commenting on Secretary Morton's address until an authentic copy of it could be received. The address has been printed by Mr. Morton's department and an authorized copy is now in this office and will be reviewed next week. As the KANSAS FARMER views it, society does not need aristocrats, either hereditary or "codfish," and has been able to detect small difference in their undesirableness.—EDITOR.]

Horticulture.

Protecting Fruit Trees—Three Birds With One Stone.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"Protecting Young Fruit Trees Against Rabbits," heads an article in last week's FARMER, by Prof. C. C. Georgeson, which is good, so far as protection against rabbits is concerned. The Professor, after naming several remedies, finally recommends using gray wrapping paper, because it is cheap and lasts as long as wanted—that is, until the following spring—and says: "When spring arrives, the bandages should be removed, as they will otherwise harbor insects destructive to the trees." Now, I would suggest a remedy that will not have to be removed in the spring, for it will not harbor insects, but instead will thoroughly protect the trees against an enemy that is nearly, if not quite, as destructive as rabbits (I mean the borer)—in fact, I kill two, if not three, birds with one stone. I use common wire netting, such as is used for window screens. The cost is small, but if first cost is a little greater, it will pay in saving of labor and trouble, for it will last as long as the trees need protection. Get wire about two feet six inches wide, or the height you want to protect your trees; cut in strips six or eight inches, or wide enough to fairly reach around the tree; roll the strip of wire tightly around an old broom-handle or other smooth stick, to get the wire in shape; remove the stick and slip the wire around the tree, and the job is done. Now, the rabbits cannot touch it. That is bird No. 1. The fly cannot deposit her egg, so you will not need to get down on your knees next summer to hunt the borer; he will not be there. That is bird No. 2. The wire partially shades the trunk of the tree and prevents sun-scald. That is bird No. 3. The wire should be put on when the trees are planted, because the busy farmer is liable to forget to attend to his trees until irreparable damage is done. PETER HANSON, Cloud Co., Kas.

Red Oak.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The leaves on red oak trees grown in Kansas turn a reddish-maroon after the first hard frost, and remain until last of November. There is something very beautiful about a red oak tree in the fall of the year. When most all deciduous trees have lost their summer green, the red oak changes from a light green to a reddish-maroon. The foliage on young thrifty trees looks much better to the eye than older or less thrifty ones. Acorns, about one inch long, set in a very shallow cup, with fine scales. Generally the acorn is removed from the cup by the fall from the tree. A large, common tree, with reddish coarse-grained wood; is used for hewn timber, staves, etc. Grows everywhere in the United States east of the center of Kansas. In some localities it grows farther west. It is the most graceful of all the oaks except the pin-oak or swamp oak, which do not grow so well in Kansas. The red oak is a lovely tree in its younger days, and there is no good reason why more of them should not be growing around Kansas homes. They can be had for nothing if only given time enough to get started, and a very short time will do that.

In the spring of 1888, I planted a few pockets of acorns, gathered from a tree adjoining the city of Topeka. Put them in one corner of the garden, making four rows about six feet long. In April they came up thick and fast. I hoed them during the summer, just enough to keep the weeds down. When frost came the leaves all turned a beautiful reddish color, making a bed of red in the garden. I gave the little trees the same treatment the second year, with the same result in the fall, only the effect was better. The next spring I removed all of them. They ranged in size from eight to eighteen inches in height, and many of them were larger in the ground than out. I planted most of them, giving the balance to neighbors. I now have a nice lot of small trees from two and one-half

feet to five feet high. Many of them are quite shapely and are admired by all who see them, especially in the fall of the year. These trees have not cost me one cent in money—only a little time and the love of trees is all they need cost any reader of the KANSAS FARMER, or any one else. One thing, however: Plant them in full sunshine—where all trees ought to be planted—not under the shade of a large cottonwood, as I have seen many people do, then wonder what is the matter with the shrub or plant, when, in reality, they ought to stop and wonder what is the matter with them, for ever expecting anything to grow under such circumstances. GEO. W. TINCHER, Topeka, Kas.

Program of Kansas Horticultural Society.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Note.—All reports and essays will be subject to discussion unless otherwise ordered by the meeting.

- Opens at 10 o'clock, a. m.
1. Opening remarks by the President.
 2. Prayer.
 3. Appointment of special committees—On Credentials, Membership, Resolutions, Obituary, Special Program (this committee will provide for special exercises not mentioned in printed program). Suggestions for the Benefit of the Society, Constitution, Addresses and Reports, Exhibited Articles, Auditing Accounts.
 4. Report of Treasurer.
 5. Report of Secretary.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

6. Orchard Culture—Report of standing committee.
7. Reports of delegates on crops, present condition of orchards, vineyards and small fruit plantations in 1893, and prospects for 1894.

EVENING SESSION.

8. Music.
9. Address of welcome.
10. Address in response.
11. Music.
12. President's annual address.
13. Music.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.

MORNING SESSION.

14. Unfinished business.
15. Nomenclature and New Fruits—Report of standing committee.
16. Horticulture in 1903.
17. Small Fruits—Report of standing committee.
18. Results of spraying raspberry plants and recommendation to check rust.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

19. Unfinished business.
20. Election of Trustee for Central district.
21. Entomology—Report of standing committee.
22. Botany and Vegetable Physiology—Report of standing committee.
23. Geology and Soils—Report of standing committee.
24. Meteorology—Report of standing committee.
25. Ornithology—Report of standing committee.

EVENING SESSION.

26. Music.
27. Landscape Gardening—Report of standing committee.
28. Music.
29. Horticulture as a Business—Address by Hon. Edwin Taylor, Edwardsville.
30. Music.
31. Essay—Geo. Y. Johnson, Lawrence. (Subject not given.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.

MORNING SESSION.

32. Unfinished business.
33. World's Exposition: The Kansas Exhibit—By Hon. F. Wellhouse, Manager.
34. Vegetable Gardening—Report of standing committee.
35. Horticulture Connected With Farming—Report of standing committee.
36. Experimental Horticulture—Report of standing committee.
37. Insecticides and Fungicides—Report of standing committee.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

38. Forestry—Report of standing committee.
39. Handling Fruits—Report of standing committee.
40. Vineyards—Report of standing committee.
41. Nursery Stock—Committee recommendations.
42. Novelties in Nursery Trade—Report of standing committee.
43. Miscellaneous business.

EVENING SESSION.

44. Music.
45. Home Adornment—An essay by Mrs. Ella Brown, Holton.
46. Essay—Jackson County Superintendent. (Subject not given.)
47. Final resolutions.
48. Closing remarks by the President.

Note.—All persons who will attend the meeting are requested to notify Mr. W. B. Talbot, Holton, at once, on receipt of this program, that he may arrange for entertaining them.

REDUCED RAILROAD FARE.

There are some doubts of being able to secure reduced rates for the attendants at the meeting.

It will be advisable for each person to obtain a convention certificate of the office at the station when he buys a ticket to the meeting, which will show that full fare was

paid in going, for if rates are secured a reduced rate ticket will be sold only to such persons as can show said certificates.

G. C. BRACKETT, Secretary, Lawrence, Kas.

Entomology.

OUTLINES OF ENTOMOLOGY—I.

BY E. A. POPENOE, STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

It is the purpose of the series of papers, of which this is the first, to present for FARMER readers the elements of entomological science, with the special objects of making clear methods now in use in economic entomology, and of giving a clue, through the essentials of the classification of insects, to the ready detection of friends and foes.

The writer may say at the outset that he has no respect for the argument that insists that in order to write intelligibly to the general reader the language must be rigorously divested of all technicality and couched in the most primitive style. Such argument is not complimentary to the FARMER audience, nor is its assertion consistent with fundamental practice. All special lines of work or study have to some extent their own vocabulary, not because of the pedantry of their students, but because of the necessity for concise and trenchant expression in every line of communication where language must be free from ambiguity. However, we may, in this as in other cases, find greater safety in the middle path, avoiding, on the one hand, the exclusive use of words of one syllable, and, on the other, of the formidable verbal compounds which, to some, are the indispensable vehicles of scientific thought. It will be the effort, then, not to avoid the use of all strictly entomological terms, but rather to aid understanding by their proper employment.

WHAT IS AN INSECT?

The general characters of insects are so well known that the class scarcely needs a definition. Yet, as every-day language includes with them some forms of animal life which do not properly so belong, it is better to give the limits of our subject in the beginning. As fundamental statements, then, to which we may refer again with more detail when necessary, the following facts are presented:

Insects are animals with jointed bodies, the horny crust serving as the skeleton, and supporting as well as surrounding the muscles and other soft parts; growth being accommodated by the periodical moulting or shedding of the skin; these moults marking more or less distinct stages, or changes of form, which constitute, as a whole, the metamorphosis of the insect. Their bodies are made up of at most fourteen visible rings or segments, grouped in three regions, the anterior segment being the head, the next three constituting the thorax, and the remaining ten the abdomen, this region, however, rarely showing the entire primitive number.

In forms which, according to the evolutionary idea, are the primitive types of insect structure, each of the segments is provided with a pair of jointed appendages arising from the lower side. These are the legs or their equivalents. In the insects with which we are at present concerned, however, there remain but three segments, the thoracic, in which these appendages are found without change. They are for this reason sometimes called the hexapod (six-footed) insects to distinguish them from the spiders, with eight, and the myriapods, with many feet.

As an interesting fact, and a very important one from the structural standpoint, it may be stated that the head, though apparently but one segment, contains the elements of at least four. This number is actually visible in the first form of the insect in the egg, the condensation of these four into the head, and the change of their "feet" to antennae and mouth parts occurring in the earlier part of embryonic life.

THE MODE OF RESPIRATION.

As a class, insects breathe air, not

by means of lungs, gills, or similar restricted organs in which the blood gives up its load of the gas of tissue-waste, and reloads with oxygen, but by means of a series of tracheae, or air tubes, a pair of which belong theoretically to each segment, opening outwardly on the sides of the body through spiracles, or breathing holes, and extending inwardly along many branchings of the main tracheary tube until the last branchlets reach and lie along upon each part where waste occurs. By this arrangement the air is carried throughout the body, and the blood, which is not carried, as in higher animals, through a closed system of veins and arteries, bathes the air tubes everywhere, and is everywhere parting with its carbon dioxide and receiving oxygen.

The spiracles are minute oval openings in the skin, often hidden by the overlapping of the body rings, but sometimes visible without the displacement of the parts or the use of the magnifier, as in the grasshopper and large caterpillars. So sensitive are most insects to the clogging up of these spiracles and the consequent cutting off of the supply of air that we may often destroy them most readily by the application of this fact, as in the use of the oils, *e. g.*, kerosene emulsion, in their destruction.

But some insects live a large part of their time in the water. How do they breathe? This question has little importance from an economic standpoint, because we are not greatly concerned with the water insects. Yet it is proper to say that the adults of water insects, commonly so known, breathe air by the arrangement of tracheae described above. They must arise to the surface at certain intervals to replenish their supply of air or die of suffocation. Consequently they may be drowned by continued immersion. The young of such insects, and others passing their early stages in water, are commonly provided with gill-like respiratory apparatus, in some cases much like tracheary tubes turned inside out, by means of which they extract the air from the water, as is done by fishes.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

LOOK FOR



ON HORSE BLANKETS

It is a guarantee of quality.

250 STYLES.

ALL PRICES.

Use **ST. JACOBS OIL** FOR **PAINS** **RHEUMATIC, NEURALGIC, SCIATIC,** And all the World Knows the CURE is SURE.

In the Dairy.

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

Looking for a Change.

The farmers of Kansas are looking for a change in the way of farming; and that is nothing more than what other States have looked for. New York, Ohio, Illinois, and Iowa, and many other Eastern States have been impoverished by constant grain-raising until their fields would raise nothing but weeds and burs. Mortgages and debts were staring them in the face and had absorbed many of them. They made a change into dairy farming, which was a wise one. Covered their lands with beautiful pastures and cattle raised therefrom lifted the mortgages, built barns and costly mansions, placed the farmer in a position to condense his raw material, such as grass, hay, cane and all coarse feed into the most valuable article, which is among the most stable of all table food. The dairy farmer of Kansas, with his cheap land, in direct opposition with Eastern high land, has many advantages in his favor.

If Eastern farmers find from past experience that dairy farming is more profitable than grain farming, with the consideration of high land and sure crops, the farmer of Kansas with none of these considerations should make the change without delay.

Dairy farming adds wealth to the farmer in the following and many other ways: It raises the price of cows and that enhances the price of land and the land enriches the farmer, for the prosperity of the farmers depend on the facility of marketing what they produce. Therefore produce whatever is the most sure, which is grass. Coarse feed is the unfailant in Kansas, therefore as long as grass and water can be procured milk can be produced and butter and cheese can be made. As every reader will plainly see that a fertilizer will be produced to build up the worn-out farms, and the product of the whole farm condensed into butter and cheese and have the markets of the world to ship to, gives the farmer ready money to deal where he chooses, and all are aware that money is what the merchant wants and less credit.

One Lesson From Chicago.

The three dairy herds that entered the contest at the World's Fair were composed of selected cows, and this fact must be kept in mind when judging results, but one lesson we should learn is that if cows are of the right kind and properly fed they can stand an enormous amount of feed for months in succession and will not be injured in the least. Those who fed the Chicago herds were very skillful feeders and watched the cows closely, otherwise there would have been many sick cows and some dead ones; not only that, but there would not have been such good yields of rich milk as the figures show to have been made. There are not many large dairy herds that are fed up to their full limit, and one reason is that it takes so much time to feed each cow just as much as she is able to assimilate, and prove it by the milk-tester, but in small herds more attention should be paid to this point. Without making many tests of the milk it will soon be known how much each cow can be fed when the feeding is begun, and then each one can be trained by watchful attention to take a full ration. An occasional test of the milk will show whether the feed is being put to the right use, and when an increase in the amount of feed shows no increase in the yield, the cow's limit may be said to have been reached. It is a question of how much feed each cow can profitably use in making milk, but it is an important question that should always be asked and upon the answer depends the business standing of the cow.—*National Stockman and Farmer.*

Dairy Meeting.

Don't fail to attend the dairy meeting at Representative hall, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of December. These meetings are for the benefit of the farmer

and dairyman, and much good can be gathered from the large variety of subjects that will be offered at this session. It is hoped that ladies, if not participants, will form a good share of the audience on this occasion.

Dairy Notes.

Under no circumstances should cows be obliged to drink ice water from the pond or the frozen trough.

Cream at this season of the year should be churned at 64°. If too cold, the butter will be a long time coming; if too warm, it comes too soft, injuring the grain and the keeping qualities.

Cows need large amounts of water while feeding upon winter rations, and results depend as much upon water being regularly furnished—pure, fresh and of the proper temperature—as on the food itself.

Heavy feeding pays, says bulletin 33 of the Wisconsin station. A cow producing a full flow of milk should receive over 70 per cent. more food than is required for the maintenance of her body. It is the excess beyond maintenance that brings profit to the feeder.

Two cows with the same amount of feed may give the same amount of dairy product, when, if the feed is increased, one cow will respond by an increased flow of milk, while the other will not. In the latter case, the animal has reached her limit and this proves that the dairyman may be continually wasting feed on the cow of small natural capacity.

"The 'nervous theory' concerning the Jersey cow has been banished to the moldy heads of inconsistency, and now comes Mr. Cooper, with his pair of aged Jerseys, to knock out the theory that a cow passes her prime at from eight to ten years of age. Pedro is sixteen years old, hale and hearty, the winner of everything in sight; Marjoram 2d is nearly seventeen years old, and recently dropped a heifer calf and was never a better cow than she is today," says the *Jersey Bulletin*.

"If a farmer can grow cheap feed and turn it into high-priced butter, he should not have to struggle very hard to make a comfortable living," says the *Prairie Farmer*. This can be done by devoting most of his energies through the summer to the production of food, and manufacture the butter in the winter, when prices are at the best and there is not much other work at which he can profitably employ himself. To be sure, we do not want every one to go to winter dairying, but there is yet lots of room for wide-awake men in that business.

Bran is one of the most valuable feeds in the dairy. From its loose, husky nature and cooling effect on the system, it can be given in almost any quantity with little danger of overfeeding. It is the safest food in the dairy barn, and should always be in store to mix with corn meal or other ground grains, cottonseed meal or oil meal. We know that wheat depletes the soil of its fertility, and the chemist has found that the larger part of the fertility that goes into the wheat is stored near the outside of the grain in what becomes the bran on grinding. A few farmers still hold that bran is little better than sawdust. Such notions belong to the past generation. Exporters are studying how to compress bran in order to ship it abroad. This movement should be stopped by a lively home demand.

The sanitary conditions of the stables, arrangements for perfect comfort of the stock, entire cleanliness and gentle methods of handling are all important factors in the winter care of dairy stock. An abundance of light is necessary and a large window for every three or four cows is none too much. Probably the best floor for the stall is found in two-inch plank, slanting toward the gutter in the rear, two inches in four and one-half feet. The gutter should be fourteen to sixteen inches wide and eight inches deep, kept half filled with sawdust or similar absorbent, renewed every day and sprinkled with land plaster to lock and retain odors, add value to the manure and to purify the air. The mangers next to the cow should not be more than a foot high, then the cow standing upon a floor the right length, the droppings will be deposited in the gutter, and when she lies down will go forward, her head and neck occupying the manger space, the low manger offering no obstruction. This arrangement affords the sole key to keeping the cows clean. The use of the brush and daily grooming should constitute an important feature not to be neglected in the winter care of the cows.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

The Most Profitable Breed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Profit from fowls comes from three sources—the eggs, the fowls themselves, and chicks as broilers, and perhaps the greatest profit comes from an intelligent combination of all.

But there are some breeds that are not adapted to all of these requirements. They may be good egg-producers, but from the small size of the body, are almost valueless for marketing as dressed fowls, for the reason that their bodies are very small and the flesh dry and hard. This is the case with the Leghorns. While they are recognized as good layers, they are too small to be profitable for food purposes, and for a similar reason the chicks are of no account to be used as broilers.

Then there are other breeds, such, for instance, as the Brahmas, that are but indifferent layers, but are of such large size that when dressed they are sought for in the markets; but they are not as well adapted for broilers, for the reason that it takes them too long to come to maturity, and while the chicks attain a size suitable for broilers, they are only commencing to take on feathers, and so are objectionable to place upon the market.

Again, there are breeds like the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, that, with such attention as fowls ought to receive, are acknowledged to be prolific layers, and if used for setting purposes are recognized as excellent mothers. They come to maturity very early, the young birds being fully feathered and in excellent condition for market at the end of comparatively few weeks, weighing from two to three pounds. They are also of more than average size, and therefore desirable as dressed fowls, having a rich yellow skin. Another point of great importance—they seem to have decidedly domestic habits. They are quiet, and when at large are much less given to wandering away and doing mischief than many of the more active breeds.

These may be considered as important matters to be thought of by every one who keeps a few fowls and is desirous of securing the greatest amount of benefit from the same; but, of course, feed and attention enter into the question and form an important factor.

WM. H. YEOMANS.

Columbia, Conn.

The Heroic Hen.

A friend has lately told me the following story: In the western part of Massachusetts a man had a fine stock farm; that is, a farm for raising cows and horses. But a few weeks ago a fire broke out in the barn, and burned not only the building and the hay, but most of the animals also. After the fire, the owner walked over the ruins. It was a sad sight to see the charred bodies of his fine Jersey cows and his high-spirited horses, to say nothing of the money lost with them. But at the end of the barn he saw a sight which touched him more than all the rest. There sat an old black hen. He wondered that she did not move her head to look at him as he came near her, but he thought she must be asleep. He poked her with his cane, and to his surprise the wing which he touched fell into ashes. Then he knew that she had been burned to death. Then out from under her wing came a faint little peep, and pushing her aside with his cane the man found—what do you think? Ten little live yellow chickens! The poor hen had sacrificed her own life to save them, and had held her place in the fire, as Casabianca held his on the burning deck. That sight touched the man more than everything else, and he has to own that his eyes grew a little more moist than usual.—*Churchman.*

Queries and Answers.

L. J., Chase, Kas.—Put in a warm dry place and feed cooked food, well salted and peppered. Give coppers water to drink every other day. Notice eyes and nostrils. If affected, wash with warm water and vinegar. Rub feet and legs with turpentine, if they are cold. Dip a feather in turpentine, run it down the throat, turning it sideways and drawing it through the cut in the roof of the mouth. Use turpentine on outside of throat, if affected.

INCUBATORS

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

BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes. 200 chick, \$20; 75, \$15. COMBINATION COOK TABLE—A useful piece of furniture. The cook's delight. Price \$10, freight prepaid.

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

JACOB YOST.

Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.

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

WHY SELL YOUR PRODUCE

AT HOME, IF YOU CAN STRIKE A BETTER MARKET?

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

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

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

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

Commission Merchants, 174 SO. WATER ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Creamery Package Mn'g Company,

BOX 40 A, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of

Engines and Boilers,

from 2 to 75 horse-power.

Feed Cookers,

of any desired capacity.

Creamery Supplies, Etc.

of every description.

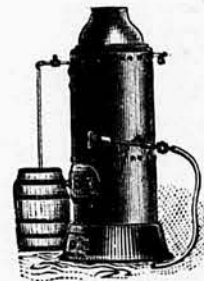
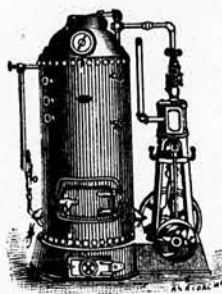
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

and Special quotations Free of charge

upon application.

Upright Engine & Boiler.

When Writing to this Advertiser, Please say you saw their Advt. in this Paper.



"Eureka" Feed Cooker.

Gossip About Stock.

The State report of Missouri estimates the number of hogs now being fed in the State at 20 per cent. less than at the same period of last year, with most of them young and small. The report estimates the cattle on feed at 84 per cent. of last year's supply.

Mr. John Bellamy, a distant relative of the noted Edward Bellamy of "Looking Backward" fame, was at the yards last Monday. Mr. Bellamy lives at Hutchinson, Kas., and is said to be the biggest cattle feeder in Reno county. He came in to buy feeders.—*Kansas City Packer.*

Last week on page 5 the FARMER had an extended notice of a very important public sale of 100 top Poland-Chinas, to be held at Lincoln, Neb., by J. F. Bishop & Sons, on December 6. The offering consists of seventy sows and thirty boars, all in breeding condition. Get your catalogue at once, and if you cannot attend the sale send your bids to the auctioneer.

Every breeder in Kansas needs in his business the KANSAS FARMER and the *Breeder's Gazette*, the regular price of which is \$3, but in order to do a little missionary work for a little season, we will furnish both papers one year for only \$2. Act wisely and promptly and send \$2 to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, and you will thank us every week for a year to come.

Breeders seeking foundation stock to start with should not fail to notice the great sale of thoroughbred Poland-China swine advertised in this week's issue. Mr. Ziller is a breeder of ten years experience, in which time he has always sought the best for breeders, and to-day is regarded as among the foremost of Western hog breeders, as his fifth annual sale goes to show. He is in the business as a stayer. Don't fail to attend this sale. This will be the last call.

T. A. Hubbard, breeder of Poland-Chinas and Berkshires at Rome, Kas., writes: "While most of our breeders have sold out everything, I have a good supply of males and sows and want to sell, as I am short of feed. I have about a dozen males weighing from 200 to 250 pounds each, and plenty smaller. Also as fine a bunch of sows as can be found that I am breeding for the fall trade. Sows of both breeds from 8 to 18 months old. They will make any man money. Pigs in pairs or trios. I have some extremely fancy show pigs. Send in your orders and be made happy."

Mr. Geo. E. Breck, of The Willows Shropshire farm, Paw Paw, Mich., writes our Chicago manager as follows: "My sales this year have been satisfactory, having sold seventy-two imported yearling rams, sixty home-bred yearling rams and 180 imported yearling ewes. My largest sale was to W. W. West, of Skappoose, Ore., who takes twenty-five imported yearling ewes and a ram. I have also sold my sheep, Royal Winner, bred by Richard Brown, Shropshire, England, to Mr. John Goundry, of Naples, N. Y., who is the same breeder that purchased of me The Willows 11 after I had used him one year, and he proved a most excellent sire. Royal Winner has gone into good hands and is already a tested sire of great value."

Fifth Annual Sale of Poland-Chinas, on Wednesday, December 6.

Fifty-five head of richly bred thoroughbreds, the entire spring farrow, and four fine yearling sows, bred, two fine yearling sows with top litter by their side. The great breeding hog, Gold Coin 7412, will go in this sale; sire, Tecumseh Chip 2169 S. Four litters sired by Racket, Vol. 15 O. This is a great hog. Two litters sired by East Grove Exchange 9340; he by Lon Osgood by Osgood. One litter sired by Berry 1043 S., he by the great hog, Square Business. One by Duke of Ashland, Vol. 7 S. Two litters by Gold Coin 7412, he by Tecumseh Chip 2169. Those wanting something good should see this lot of hogs, as I believe I can please the most particular breeders. Twenty fine, large males and four or five that will do to use in January, and a lot of fine gilts. Some will be already bred.

Two No. 1 Holstein-Friesian bulls, large and finely marked; one from imported dam. Any farmer wanting seed corn should attend this sale, as I can show the best lot of seed corn ever raised.

Sale to commence at 12 sharp. Parties coming from a distance, notify me and they will be met at the train and cared for free of charge. Pedigree of each animal will be ready for sale day. Terms:—\$15 and under, cash; over \$15, one year's time, with approved security, 6 per cent. interest from date; 2 per cent. discount for cash. One mile east of Hiawatha. Col. E. Zimmerman, auctioneer. Lewis Kesler, clerk.

JOHN D. ZILLER.

Another Good Swine Sale.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—R. I. Young's sale, on the 21st inst., at St. Joseph, Mo., was well attended, breeders from Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Nebraska, Kansas and

Texas being present. The sale was very creditably conducted by the silver-tongued auctioneer, J. M. Hosmer, of Maryville, Mo., which was a grand success.

There were fifty-seven head sold for \$2,032, an average of \$35.65, ranging from pigs just weaned to six-year-old animals. The following is a list of the animals one year old and upward, except three that were at the World's Fair:

The Colonel 8236, to W. H. Dockhorn, Verden, Neb.	\$105.00
Flunkie, a May pig, Chenoweth Bros., Lathrop, Mo.	115 00
Little Joker 9996, Thos. Jones, Elmo, Mo.	65.00
Jack 9993, Chas. Elzech.	32.50
Bijon, a farmer.	42.50
Bertha Joker (23206), a farmer.	42.50
Commonwealth 1570, H. C. Snyder, Corcoran, Mo.	50.00
Jingle Bob 10140, W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas.	92.50
Empire 9222, T. A. Cool, Lilley, Mo.	42.50
Tamarack 9901, a German, Linwood, Kas.	30.00
Chow Chow 9903, Gostin Bros., Darlington, Mo.	52.50
Commander 3005, Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo.	60.00
Cora D. 6908, Mr. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.	42.50
Moorish Maid (23156), Mr. Themanson, Wathena, Kas.	37.50
Agatha (23534), Gostin Bros., Darlington, Mo.	50.00
U. S. Peace 3d (23249), W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas.	92.50
Saddle Dorsey, Scott Fisher, Holden, Mo.	35.00
Little Gem 2d, J. L. Coberly, Sturgis, Mo.	77.50
Little Gem 3d (23359), D. Nelly, Ford City, Mo.	50.00
Lucy Wanamaker, H. A. Naber.	37.50
Eva (18873), Gostin Bros., Darlington, Mo.	45.00
Ed. Dorsey, Perry, Ill.	45.00
Amy Jane (21540), Elias Davis, St. Joe.	60.00
Jason Jane (23135)	35.00
Alice Joker (23205), C. C. Henderson, Arkansas City.	35.00
Belle Dandy (23150), Fred Parker, Maryville, Mo.	57.50
Lilly Maid (23431), Fred Parker, Maryville, Mo.	52.50
Nancy Hanks (19732), E. E. Carver, Gilford, Mo.	62.50
Total, twenty-eight head, for.....	\$1,515.50
An average of.....	54.12½

Florida.

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

ROUND POND, ME., October 26, 1893.

Geo. Ertel & Co., Quincy, Ill.:

DEAR SIR:—We have just finished our third hatch, and are indeed pleased with our success, having hatched 95 per cent. of the fertile eggs. Our first hatch was something like 85 per cent., the second a little better, and the third a complete success. The chickens are all doing well.

Several parties have spoken of getting your incubator in the spring. They say it is the best they have ever seen.

We trust every machine you sell will give the satisfaction this one does.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. M. ELLIOTT & Co.

Memphis Route! Half-Rate Holiday Excursions.

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

J. E. Lockwood,

General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Kansas City.

The Kansas State Grange.

The twenty-second annual meeting of Kansas State Grange will be held at Overbrook, Osage county, commencing December 12. Subordinate Granges which are square on the State Grange books to June 30, 1893, will be entitled to elect delegates or to take part in the election of delegates, although it is recommended that the dues be paid for the quarter ending September 30. Delegates should be elected in accordance with section 2 of article 2 of the constitution, and any Master or Secretary of Grange who is without a copy of the constitution can obtain such copy in the proceedings of the State Grange by applying to the Secretary, George Black, Olathe, Kas.

A LONDON MIRACLE.

AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.

Mr. E. J. Powell Relates His Remarkable Experience to an Advertiser Representative—Tortured by Malignant Rheumatism from Boyhood—He at Last Escapes from Agony. A Story Full of Hope for Other Sufferers.

(From the London, Ont., Advertiser.)

At 33 Alma street, South London, lives Mr. E. J. Powell, a gentleman who has resided in London and vicinity for about six years. He has been a sufferer since his youth with rheumatism in its worst form, but now the haggard face and almost crippled form of a year ago have given away to an appearance of health and vigor.

Hearing this a reporter called on Mr. Powell and asked him to relate his experience.

"The first time I really felt any rheumatic trouble," said Mr. Powell, "was in 1872. A twinge of pain caught me, but passed away in an instant. I did not know what it was. After that I was attacked at various periods, and in 1876 I began to grow alarmed. In 1878 I suffered from sciatica in the left leg.

"For a number of years afterward I continued to grow worse and worse. In the summer of 1884 I experienced the pain constantly. It was all day and at all times. I took the electric treatment steadily for several weeks, but it did me not the slightest good.

"A year ago last winter I was seized with a pain and for fourteen weeks I never left the house. The only way in which I could be moved was by being wheeled around in an easy chair. What I suffered during that period no one but myself can ever realize. Mr. Marshall, of whose case you have heard, is an acquaintance of mine, and said he could not say whether Pink Pills would cure rheumatism or not, but they were good for the blood, anyway, and at least it would do me no harm to try a half a dozen boxes.

"So I did; bought six boxes, took four and received no benefit that I could recognize, but while taking the fifth I noticed that for a period of three or four days I felt no pain. I supposed it was a temporary relaxation due to natural causes. However, it gave me some hope to finish the sixth box. Then I knew I was getting better—much better. The pain which had been constant became intermittent and less severe. My friends and family told me that I was beginning to look like another man. My face, which had begun to wear a drawn expression, common with people who are suffering, commenced to show a better color. My system was being toned up. Inspired with increased hope I purchased six more boxes from Dr. Mitchell, the druggist, and continued to take them, and with each box I realized more and more that it was a cure. I used up thirteen boxes in all, and when the thirteen was finished I had not a symptom of pain for three months.

"Now, concluded Mr. Powell, "you have my experience. I know what I was; I know what I am. I know that from boyhood I have been a victim of malignant rheumatism, which has been a torture the last few years. I know that I have tried every remedy and been treated by the best medical skill, but in vain; and I know that Pink Pills have succeeded where everything else has failed and that they have brought me back health and happiness. Therefore I ought to be thankful, and I am thankful." And Mr. Powell's intense earnestness of manner could admit of no doubt as to his gratitude and sincerity. "You may ask Rev. Mr. McIntyre, of the Askin Street Methodist church, or Rev. G. A. Andrews, B. A., pastor of the Lambeth circuit, whether I was a sick man or not," were his parting words.

The reporter dropped in on Rev. C. E. McIntyre at the parsonage, 82 Askin street. "I know Mr. Powell well," said the reverend gentleman, when questioned. "He is an esteemed parishioner of mine and is attending the Askin Street church again."

"Do you remember Mr. Powell's illness a year ago last winter?" "Yes; he had a very bad attack of rheumatism, which laid

TOBACCO HABIT EASILY CURED

HILL'S DOUBLE CHLORIDE OF GOLD TABLETS

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

IMPORTANT.

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

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

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

BEWARE OF FAUD.

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

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

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

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

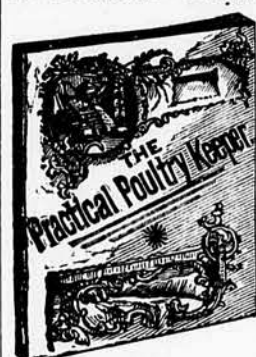
Address THE OHIO CHEMICAL CO.,
#1, 53 & 55 Opera Block, LIMA, OHIO.

him up for a long time. He had to be wheeled around the house in a chair. Now he appears to be a well man. I heard he had been cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Mr. Powell is, in my opinion, a most conscientious person, and any statement he would make would be perfectly reliable."

Mr. B. A. Mitchell, the well-known druggist, upon whom the reporter next called, said: "I know of Mr. Powell's cure and it is every word true. I have sold thousands of boxes of Pink Pills, and knowing that they always give satisfaction have no hesitation in recommending them as a perfect blood-builder and nerve-restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, over-work or excesses of whatever nature."

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y., and Brockville, Ont., and are sold only in boxes bearing their trade-mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you, and should be avoided.

Practical Poultry Keeper.



Very few farmers are aware of the large profits that are to be made from the keeping of poultry, provided the right methods are pursued, and are therefore daily neglecting a branch of their business which will bring more profit in proportion to the amount of capital invested and the time and labor required, than any other branch of farm work. This is an entirely new book on poultry keeping, just published, and contains all the latest ideas on the subject. It involves the experience of successful poultry keepers, and will teach the farmer how to make his poultry yard the most profitable feature of his farm. With this book as a guide you will waste no money in experimenting, but be able to pursue the right course in every case. The book is finely illustrated, and is a complete treatise, covering the whole subject as fully as books published at ten times its cost. It describes and illustrates all the various breeds of poultry, both old and new; contains designs and directions for building approved poultry houses, coops and yards; gives minute instructions in feeding, rearing, care and arrangement; tells how to succeed and how to fail; how to produce eggs when they are scarce and high; how to grow chickens for the early market; how to treat all diseases of poultry; how to make an incubator and how to raise artificially-hatched chickens; how to preserve eggs; how to pack eggs and poultry for market; how to raise turkeys, geese and ducks, etc., etc.—in fact every branch of this important subject is treated in the most thorough and exhaustive manner. No farmer can afford to be without this valuable work. It is a book of 64 large double-column pages, bound in attractive paper covers, and will be sent by mail post-paid upon receipt of only Ten Cents.

OUR COUNTRY HOME, 122 Nassau Street, New York.

H. P. DILLON, President.

THE

ORGANIZED 1882.

CAPITAL \$100,000.00.

J. W. GOING, Secretary.

Shawnee Fire Insurance Company

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

WORK THIS WINTER

For us. Cash pay weekly; business men, professional men, mechanics, farmers—their sons, daughters and others, work for us the year round—because nothing else brings them so much quick cash. Beginners taught; our men sell where others fail—our prices half others, our Whole Root Trees live (one customer planted 36,000 and every tree living), hardy sorts for the North—let Choice sorts for every State in U. S., guaranty with every order, we pay freights, insure satisfaction, build up trade, hold it; you work direct, no middle men; 900 new outfits just ready, the finest ever used. Write quick (giving age, references, etc.) to STARK BROS. NURSERIES & ORCHARDS CO., Salesmen's Dept., LOUISIANA, MO., or ROCKPORT, ILL. Founded 1855. 1,000 acres Nurseries; 25,000 acres Orchards. Send two stamps for Orchard Book, photographs of Fruits, Nurseries, Orchards, etc., full of exact information about trees and fruits.

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 AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.—I have about twenty cows that I bought from the neighboring farmers, at different times, because of their good milking qualities. Some of them have a strong mixture of Jersey blood; some are grade Short-horns and some are just "natives," not showing any breeding in particular, but all are good milkers. They all came in fresh during the spring and early summer months. As long as the weather was cold last spring they were stabled at night and ran out during the day; during the summer they were in the pasture during the day but were turned into a yard late in the evening to be milked and turned out again early in the morning after the milking was done. I fed them a good ration of bran and corn chop twice a day last spring till the grass got good and then gave them the same ration when the pasture grew old and dry. Now, although we were as careful as possible to do the milking well, a number of these cows had caked udders at different times and several are permanently damaged. One has half of her udder very hard, and it gives no milk. Another had a bad swelling which broke and ran matter for awhile then healed and left a small hole through which the milk discharges, and another has one quarter of her udder that seems to be rotten. Can you give me any light as to the cause and how to cure these cases?

Clay Center, Kas. N. H. H.

Answer.—The trouble with which your cows were afflicted is garget or mammitis, or, more plainly speaking, inflammation of the udder or milk glands. The hardened condition, the fistulous opening through which milk passes and the sloughing or rotting of one of the quarters are all the results of insufficient or improper treatment. As the causes of garget are numerous, it is difficult to say just what was the prime cause in each individual case among your cows. Some cows seem to be predisposed to the disease and have an acute attack upon the slightest provocation; and, for this reason, when about to purchase a cow, it is always well to examine the udder carefully to see that there is no induration in any of the quarters; also to examine the milk to see that it flows freely from the teat and that it is clear and uncurdled. High feeding upon very rich, milk-producing foodstuff is a very fruitful cause. Cows also sometimes catch cold from lying down upon the damp ground after a cold rain. External injuries, such as bruises from the horns of other cows, small stones thrown by the herder, scratches in the skin of the udder or the teats, from being driven rapidly through coarse brush or over a fence or bars not sufficiently lowered, or anything else that causes sufficient inflammation in the glands to obstruct the flow of milk, may bring on an attack of garget. Sometimes the attack is very mild, producing only a slight curdling of the milk for a milking or

WE GUARANTEE

That one tablespoonful of

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

two, and then passes away and nothing more is thought of it. But even such mild attacks, if allowed to go untreated, frequently leave the milk glands weakened and more liable to a second attack. When the inflammation and swelling are allowed to remain unabated for a great length of time it generally results in induration—hardening—of that part of the udder; or in the formation of an abscess, and in very severe cases of gangrene or mortification of the part involved. At the outset of the disease, a mild attack may often be effectually overcome by giving twenty to thirty drops of tincture of aconite in a little water two or three times a day for a couple of days and, at the same time, drawing the milk away several times a day and each time bathing the udder with cold water. But, in severe cases, in addition to the aconite, open the bowels by giving a pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water. A tablespoonful of saltpetre should then be given twice a day for a week. If there is much swelling in the udder, hot water should be used for bathing, instead of the cold, and each time the skin should be wiped dry and a little of the following rubbed on: Sweet oil, 12 ounces; fluid extract of lobelia, 4 ounces; gum camphor, 4 ounces; rub the camphor up fine and mix all together. If the swelling continues until induration becomes permanent nothing can be done for it; the affected part will be worthless for milk. But, if an abscess forms it should be opened and syringed out twice a day with a little of the following: Sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms; carbolic acid, 1 drachm; water, 1 pint. If it heals and leaves an opening through which the milk discharges, it must be left until the cow is dry, when it should be cauterized and the edges drawn together with a stitch. If gangrene takes place the diseased part should be dissected out and the wound thoroughly cleaned twice a day with warm water and each time a little of the following applied: Chloride of zinc, 4 drachms; water, 4 ounces. As soon as the entire surface of the wound takes on a healthy appearance the above should be discontinued and the following should be applied instead: Sugar of lead, 1 ounce; sulphate of zinc, 6 drachms; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; water, 1 quart; mix. All heating food and also that of a milk-producing nature should be withheld. Cows that are inclined to be gargety should not be fed much corn soon after calving. Early and late milking during the long days of summer is another evil that should be guarded against. Divide the time evenly by milking at the same hour morning and evening.

State Forestry Notice.

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

To California via Denver and Salt Lake City.

Patrons of the great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific can have their tickets read via Denver and Salt Lake City without additional expense. Send for folder giving details and advantages offered. F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago. E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,234 cattle; 255 calves. Market dull and top prices away below those of last week. A decline is to be noted all along the line. Following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,382	4 40	53.....	1,331	3 80
18.....	1,390	4 25	40.....	1,179	3 55
10.....	1,267	3 65	4.....	1,035	3 50
8.....	1,160	3 40	44 s w.....	961	3 00
47 s w.....	819	2 50			

TEXAS STEERS.

98.....	986	3 32½	129 P. H.....	984	3 10
323.....	835	2 65	49.....	955	2 85
11.....	821	2 35	13.....	896	2 80
35.....	817	2 40	28.....	964	2 50
15.....	890	2 35			

TEXAS COWS.

2.....	745	1 50	44 mxd.....	850	2 30
19.....	652	1 90	134.....	815	2 30
22.....	727	2 10	47.....	778	2 30
35.....	663	1 90	63.....	789	2 20
70.....	676	1 80	31.....	694	2 15
18.....	829	2 40	49.....	767	2 25
600.....	823	2 45	401.....	711	1 80
181.....	719	2 05			

COWS.

5.....	840	1 35	5.....	866	1 40
15.....	1,032	1 65	5.....	902	2 00
26.....	893	2 05	6.....	708	2 10
6.....	1,006	2 15	30.....	1,048	2 20
10.....	844	2 25	23.....	835	2 30
21.....	1,007	2 35	22.....	973	2 40
24.....	920	2 50	22.....	899	2 55
67.....	1,026	2 70	13.....	1,040	2 80
21.....	908	2 85	17.....	1,125	3 60
11.....	980	1 70	10.....	835	1 75
4.....	1,060	1 85	4.....	1,122	2 00

CALVES.

1.....	600	1.....	600	7 50
6.....	9 16	4.....	600	7 35
1.....	9 00	1.....	600	5 00
6.....	8 00	1.....	600	5 50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

The recent decline on corn cattle had a weakening effect on stockers and feeders to-day. Native steers were scarce and rangers in moderate supply. Trade was quiet and prices ranged from steady to 10¢ to 15¢ lower.

11.....	602	2 60	4.....	777	2 85
2.....	715	3 00	14.....	592	2 55
23.....	840	3 30	8.....	470	2 40
34.....	712	2 80	15.....	670	2 65
90.....	1,036	3 00	17.....	753	2 60
24.....	698	2 45	15.....	851	2 75
25.....	698	2 80	19.....	992	3 40

HOGS—Receipts, 2,081. Prices were about 25 cents lower than last week. Following sales show the range of the market:

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Dock.	Av.	Pr.
2...	170...	5 00	75....	280....	177....	5 07½
74....	80....	158....	5 15	110....	80....	162....	5 25

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

2.....	330..	4 75	57....	80..	261....	5 10	
66....	200..	278..	5 10	56....	280..	293....	5 12½
81....	80..	254..	5 15	61....	240..	279....	5 15
41....	80..	244..	5 15	68....	160..	217....	5 17½
77....	80..	219..	5 20	90....	80..	213....	5 30

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,004. Market very dull. The following sales were reported:

109.....	111	8 35	114 Tex.....	76	2 25
244 Ariz.....	107	2 75			

Chicago.

November 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000. Choice steady, others uncertainly lower. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 8; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 50; bulls, \$1 75@2 50; cows, \$1 50@3 30; Texas cows, \$2 00@2 60; Texas steers, \$2 35@2 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 33,000. Market lower. Mixed, \$5 25@5 60; heavy, \$5 05@5 60; light weights, \$5 20@5 60.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,000. Market flat. Natives, \$1 50@3 50; lambs, per cwt., \$2 75@4 50.

St. Louis.

November 27, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,100. Market steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 50; ch. loc. \$4 75@5 00; Texans and Indians, \$2 75@3 50; cows and heifers, \$1 60@2 75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,200. Market lower. Top, \$5 45; bulk, \$5 20@5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500. Market offerings poor and movement slow. Native sheep, \$2 25@3 00. Real good sheep would bring \$3 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 27, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 454,514 bushels; corn, 9,980 bushels; oats, 37,273 bushels, and rye, 11,172 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 52,800 bushels. There was a sharp advance in the market and a good demand for all offerings. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river local 6¢ per bushel less: No. 2 hard early, 2 cars 59 pounds at 58½¢; 5 cars choice 59½ to 61 pounds at 59½¢; 1 car fancy 61 pounds at 59½¢; No. 3 hard, 2 cars early at 57½¢; 7 cars 56 to 58½ pounds at 58¢; later, 2 cars 58 pounds at 58½¢; 2 cars 57 pounds at 58½¢; 1 car fancy 58½ pounds at 59¢; No. 4 hard, 50¢@57¢; No. 2 red, 1 car poor billing at 60½¢; 2 cars poor quality at 60½¢; later, 1 car 59 pounds at 61¢; 2 cars fancy 60 pounds at 61½¢; No. 3 red, 3 cars early 56 pounds at 5-c, and later, 1 car choice 57½ pounds at 60½¢; No. 4 red, 4 cars at 56¢; 2 cars at 56½¢; and later 1 car 57½¢.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 78,000 bushels. Market weaker under the influence of increased offerings, but demand good at the prices, the South and East both buying. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 30¢@30½¢; No. 3 mixed, 29½¢@30¢; No. 2 white, 30¢@30½¢; No. 3 white, 29½¢@30¢. Sales: No. 2 mixed, 15 cars local at 30¢; 18 cars local at 30½¢; 5 cars local at 30½¢; 1 car Memphis at 30½¢; No. 3 mixed, 2 cars local at 30¢; No. 2 white, 3 cars local at 30½¢.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 21,000 bushels. More coming in but demand good and prices steady and firm. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 20½¢@22¢; No. 3 mixed, 25¢@26¢; No. 4 mixed, 24¢@24½¢; No. 2 white, 25¢@26¢; No. 3 white, 27¢@27½¢; No. 4 white, 26¢@26½¢.

BARLEY—Selling fairly at old prices. We quote at 60¢ per cwt.

FLAXSEED—Higher and in good demand. We quote at \$1 13 per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 290 tons. Steady and in fair demand. Fancy barn, prairie, \$8 00@8 50; choice, \$5 00@5 50; low grades, \$3 50

@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$8 50@9 00; choice, \$7 00@7 50.

BUTTER—Choice table goods sell very well and prices are steady, but the low grades are quiet and weak. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 22¢@23¢ per pound; finest grade cream, 21¢; fine fresh, good flavor, 19¢; fair to good, 18¢. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18¢@19¢; fair to good lines, 14¢. Country store-packed—Fancy, 17¢@18¢; fresh and sweet packing, 14¢. Roll—Fancy, 18¢; choice, 17¢; fair to good, 13¢.

EGGS—Receipts light and demand fair at steady prices. Fresh candled, 20¢ per dozen.

CHEESE—Market firm and demand good. Herkimer county, N. Y., cheddars, 12¢ per pound; Crawford county, Pa., cheddars, 12¢; Sheboygan, Wis., twins, 12¢; Young America, 12¢; Missouri, and Kansas full cream, 9¢.

POULTRY—The demand is pretty good and the market is firm for both hens and springs. Receipts only fair and coops coming much mixed. Roosters predominate. Turkeys are in good demand and firm, with offerings fair. Ducks are steady. We quote: Hens, per pound, 5½¢; roosters, old and young, 15¢ each; springs, large, per pound, 5½¢; small, 5½¢; turkeys, hens, small, 7¢; gobblers, 7¢; ducks, old, 5¢; spring, 6¢; geese, full-feathered, 5¢; goslings, 6¢; pigeons, 60¢@65¢ per dozen; veal, choice 80¢@100 pounds, 4½¢@5¢.

DRESSED POULTRY—The offerings and demand good for nice young stuff, but the old and rough are draggy and hard to sell. Nice smooth turkeys sell quickly, but heavy rough scalded stock is slow. Hens, per pound, 5½¢; roosters, 4¢; turkeys, 3¢; ducks, 6½¢.

GAME—The market is firm on everything and receipts not very heavy. Ducks sell readily at strong prices and venison is meeting with splendid favor. Turkeys are firm and prairie chickens and quail are strong and active. We quote: Ducks, mixed, per dozen, \$1 25; teal, \$1 75; mallard, \$2 50. Plover, per dozen, 30¢@40¢. Prairie chickens, per dozen, \$2 25@3 50. Quail, per dozen, \$1 25@1 50. Snipe, per dozen, 50¢@60¢. Rabbits, cottontails, per dozen, \$1 10. Squirrels, per dozen, \$1 00. Turkeys, per pound, 10¢. Venison, carcasses, 7½¢; saddles, 11¢@12¢.

POTATOES—The demand for choice Northern and Colorado stock is good and values hold even all around. Colorado red, per bushel, 75¢@85¢; Colorado white, 75¢@8¢; Northern, choice, 75¢@80¢; Northern, fair, 70¢; Idaho, 75¢@8¢; native, choice, 60¢@65¢; native, good, 50¢@60¢; native, common, 40¢@45¢; fair to good, 50¢@60¢.

VEGETABLES—Beans, navy, California, per bushel, \$1 75@2 00; country, \$1 60@1 75; beets, per bushel, 50¢@60¢; cabbage, per 100 pounds, \$1 50; celery, per bunch, 50¢@60¢; cranberries per barrel, \$6; onions, per bushel, Northern, 40¢.

FRUITS—Apples, fancy stand, per barrel, \$4 75@5 00; choice \$3 50@3 75; common, \$2 50@3 00. **BROOMCORN**—Hurdled, green, 3½¢@4¢ per pound; green, self-working, 2½¢@3¢; red-tipped, do., 2½¢@3¢; common, do., 1½¢@2¢; crooked, half price. Dwarf, 2½¢@3¢.

WOOL—Steady and in fair demand. We quote: Missouri, unwashed, per pound, heavy fine, 9¢@10¢; light fine, 10¢@13¢; combing, 13¢@15¢; low and carpet, 12¢@14¢. Tub-washed, per pound, choice, 25¢@27¢; medium, 23¢@25¢; dingy and low, 19¢@22¢.

Chicago.

November 27, 1893.

The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities. This speculative market is an index of all prices and market tendencies:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closed Nov. 20.	Closed Nov. 27.
WHEAT—Nov.....	62	62	59½	62
Dec.....	63	61½	61½	62½
May.....	69½	68½	68½	69½
CORN—Nov.....	35½	35½	35½	35½
Dec.....	35½	35½	35½	35½
May.....	40½	39½	39½	39½
OATS—Nov.....	27½	27	27½	27½
Dec.....	28	27	27½	28
May.....	31	30	30½	30½
PORK—Nov.....	13 25½	12 80	12 62½	13 00
Jan.....	12 92	12 22½	12 45	12 87½
May.....	12 95	12 55	12 60	13 00
LARD—Nov.....	8 50	8 00	8 40	8 50
Jan.....	7 95	7 57½	7 82½	7 92½
May.....	7 80	7 65	7 65	7 77½
S. RIBS—Nov.....	7 25	7 10	7 25	7 25
Jan.....	6 80	6 40	6 80	6 77½
May.....	6 80	6 50	6 72½	6 82½

St. Louis.

November 27, 1893.

WHEAT—Receipts, 26,000 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels. Declined ¼¢ early, but the report on the visible sent it up ¼¢@½¢ later it dropped back and the close had sellers ¼¢ above Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, 59¢; December, 59½¢; January, 60½¢; May, 66½¢.

CORN—Receipts, 158,000 bushels; shipments, 51,000 bushels. The market went up ¼¢@½¢ early for May, but fell off again and the close was only ¼¢ above Saturday. No. 2 mixed, 33½¢@33½¢; December, 33¢; January, 32½¢; May, 35½¢@35½¢.

OATS—Receipts, 35,000 bushels; shipments, 5,000 bushels. Stronger. No. 2 cash, and December, 28¢; May, 31¢@31½¢.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, standard mess, \$14 50. Lard, \$8 25. Dry salt meats, f. o. b., on cash orders, loose shoulders, \$8 37½; longs and ribs, \$7 25; shorts, \$7 50; boxed, 15 cents more. Bacon, packed shoulders, \$7 25; longs and ribs, \$8 50; shorts, \$8 75.

WOOL—The demand fair at steady prices. Missouri and Illinois, medium, 16¢@17¢; low and braid, 13¢@15¢; fine, 11¢@13¢; Western and Northern medium, 13¢@14¢; fine, 11¢@12¢; Texas medium, 13¢@15¢; coarse and low, 10¢@12¢; light fine, 10¢@13¢; heavy fine, 10¢@12¢.

Liverpool, Eng.

November 27, 1893.

WHEAT—Steady; demand poor; holders offer moderately. California No. 1, 55¢@56½¢ per cental (\$30.804 to \$30.816 per bushel); No. 2 red western spring, 55¢@56½¢ per cental (\$30.792 to \$30.804 per bushel); No. 2, 55¢@56½¢ per cental (\$30.782 to \$30.794 per bush

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

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

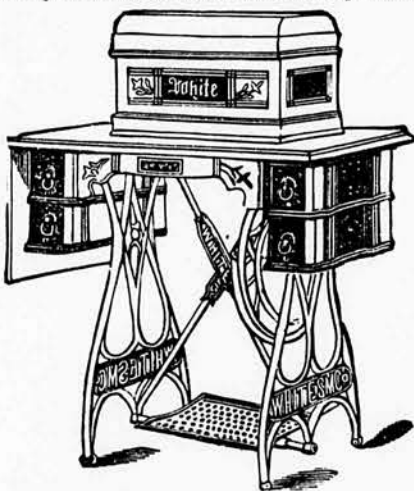
It is an acknowledged fact that the White Sewing Machine, after twenty years trial, is a leader as one of the very best family machines in the world. In close competition it was awarded, in 1888, Premium Centennial Exposition, Cincinnati, Ohio, above all competitors; 1889, gold medal, Exposition Universal, 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, \$23.

No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.

No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP

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

10% ABOVE FACTORY COST
\$8.57 buys a \$95.00 Singer Style Machine
\$18.98 buys Highest Grade modern style machine in the world. 25 different styles at intermediate prices. Warranted 10 years. We are the only manufacturers selling machines direct. Send for catalogue No. 20. Terms for securing a sewing machine FREE.
CHICAGO SEWING MACHINE CO. Chicago, Ill.

FREE TRIAL
For ten days in your own home.
\$60 Kenwood Machine for - \$24.50
\$50 Arlington Machine for - \$20.50
Standard Singers, \$9.50, \$15.50,
\$17.50, and 27 other styles. We ship first-class machines anywhere to anyone in any quantity at wholesale prices. All attachments FREE. Latest improvements. Send for free catalogue and save money. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. NO MONEY REQUIRED IN ADVANCE.
Address (in full) CASH BUYERS' UNION,
158-164 W. Van Buren St., Dept. 105, Chicago, Ill.

W. J. WROUGHTON

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Shire, Clyde, Percheron, Belgian,
German Coach, French Coach,
Yorkshire Coach, Cleveland Bay
Stallions.



We have a fine selection of all breeds on hand. Long time to responsible parties. Farmers' companies a specialty. Write for full particulars. Visitors always welcome. Address

W. J. Wroughton, Cambridge, Neb., or Hastings, Neb.

It Pays to Feed Ground Oil Cake

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

Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

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" 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.

Address GEORGE Q. DOW, North Epping, N. H.

CHICKENS.

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, General Manager, Chicago.
GEO. W. CAMPBELL, President, Kansas City.
L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City.

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

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

The well-known firm PETERS BROTHERS, have consolidated with us

And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited.

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

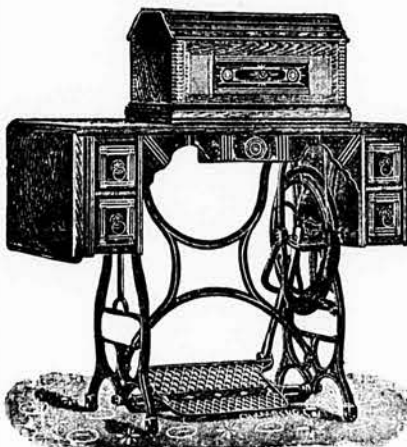
The Kansas City Stock Yards

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.....	727,981	1,805,114	218,969		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,200	29,078		
Sold to shippers.....	445,501	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.

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU If You are Thinking of Buying A SEWING MACHINE.



The wood cut herewith represents The Kansas Farmer Sewing Machine, made under a special contract with the publishers of this paper. It is an elegant high-arm machine, beautifully finished in antique oak, with the name "KANSAS FARMER" artistically lettered on the cover and on the arm.

Economy is a virtue in itself, and, when judiciously applied, it becomes financial wisdom. Of course the family must have a sewing machine, but it is poor economy to pay \$40 to \$60 for what you can have for less than half the money.

READ:—We will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "Kansas Farmer" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with full attachments, and warranted

by the manufacturers for five years, for only \$20, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

OR, if a less expensive machine is wanted, we will deliver, express charges prepaid, at any express office in Kansas, the "NEW SINGER" high-arm sewing machine, all complete, with attachments, and manufacturers' warranty, for only \$15, including a year's subscription to the "Old Reliable" KANSAS FARMER.

These prices are, of course, for strictly cash with the order.

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.



BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately.

Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it. Six ½ pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints."

E. S. BURNHAM CO., 120 Gansevoort St., N.Y.



FREE WORLD'S FAIR SOUVENIR ALBUM to any person sending 15 cents in stamps for a package of our fragrant and lasting SACHET POWDER.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$6.00. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES \$1.00. BICYCLES \$15.00. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 168 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

TRUSSES on 30 Days Trial. Easy, durable and cheap. A radical cure effected. Send or sealed catalogue. Eggleston Truss Co., 69 Dearborn St., Chicago.

YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE!

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

WHITSEL SADDLE GAIT CO.,

919 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

FREE A fine 14k gold plated watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address, and we will send you one of these elegant richly jeweled, gold finished watches by express for examination, and if you think it is equal in appearance to any \$25.00 gold watch, pay our sample price, \$5.00, and it is yours. We send with the watch our guarantee that you can return it at any time within one year if not satisfactory, and if you sell or cause the sale of six we will give you one Free. Write at once as we shall send out samples for 60 days only. THE NATIONAL MFG. & IMPORTING CO., 334 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER. The Best Waterproof Coat in the World! The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. Don't buy a coat if the "Fish Brand" is not on it. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE LINE OF

PRINTING, BINDING, STATIONERY, BLANKS,

Township, School District or City Supplies, KANSAS LAW BOOKS, ETC.,

WRITE TO

CRANE & Co.

812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Send for Catalogue if interested.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHINERY Works.
All kinds of tools. Fortune for the driller by using our Adamantine process; can take a core. Perfected Economical Artesian Pumping Rig to work by Steam, Air, etc. Let us help you. **THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS,** Aurora, Ill.; Chicago, Ill.; Dallas, Tex.

20-INVICIBLE HATCHER. MAKE your poultry pay more than your wheat. Incubator does not hatch as well as any one made. Send 4c. stamp for No. 65 catalog. **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.,** SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

NEVER MIND THE FREIGHT
You will more than save it in buying a **VICTOR STANDARD SCALE.**

The best in the market. For accuracy, prices and fair play. address, **MOLINES SCALE CO.** 20 Third Avenue, Moline, Ill. When You Write Us Mention This Paper.

WELL MACHINERY
Illustrated catalogue showing **WELL AUGERS, ROCK DRILLS, HYDRAULIC AND JETTING MACHINERY,** etc. SENT FREE. Have been tested and all warranted.
THE PECH MFG. CO. Sioux City, Iowa
9 S. Canal St., Chicago.

ALL STEEL. LIGHTNING FULL CIRCLE
K.C. HAY PRESS CO. KANSAS CITY, MO.

BELLE CITY FEED AND ENSILAGE CUTTER.
Made in all sizes, for both power and hand use. A full line of Tread and Sweep Powers, Root Cutters, etc. Send for Illus. Catalogue and Price Lists. Silo and Ensilage Treatise—FREE to all who mention this paper.
BELLE CITY MFG. CO., Racine, Wis.

SEPARATOR and POWERS
for 1, 2, & 3 horses, with governor, either level or regular tread.
Get our prices and Catalogue of Sweep Powers, hand and power Corn Shellers, Feed Cutters, Feed Mills, Steel Land Rollers, Chilled Plows, Mowers, Wood Saws. Engines—3 to 15 Horse Power, mounted on base plate.
S. S. MESSINGER & SON, TATAM, PA.

STAR FEED GRINDER. Greatly Improved. SOLD ON TRIAL 12 to 25 Bushels per hour of Ear Corn, dry or damp, and all small grain, fine or coarse.
STAR MFG. CO., New Lexington, Ohio.

HATCH CHICKENS BY STEAM WITH THE IMPROVED EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR.
Thousands in Successful Operation. SIMPLE, PERFECT and SELF-REGULATING. Guaranteed to hatch a larger percentage of fertile eggs, at less cost, than any other incubator. Send 6c. for Illus. Catalog. Circulars Free.
GEO. H. STAHL, Pat. & Sole Mfr., Quincy, Ill.

At 1/4 Price
Gold and Silver Watches, Bicycles, Tricycles, Guns and Pistols, Cars, Buggies, Wagons, Carriages, Sleighs, Harness, Cart Tops, Skids,
Sewing Machines, Accordions, Organs, Pianos, Cider Mills, Cash Drawers, Feed Mills, Stores, Kettles, Bone Mills, Jack Screws, Trucks, Axes, Hay Cutters, Press Books, Copy Books, Vises, Drills, Road Plows, Lawn Mowers, Coffee Mills, Lathes, Benders, Dump Carts, Corn Shellers, Hand Carts, Forges, Scrapers, Wire Fences, Pumping Mills, Wringers, Engines, Saws, Steel Sinks, Grain Dumps, Crow Bars, Bolters, Tools, Bit Braces, Hay, Stock, Elevator, Railroad, Platform and Counter SCALES. Send for free Catalogue and see how to save money.
151 So. Jefferson St., CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS
Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for cats, etc. We warrant the **PEERLESS** to be the **BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH!**
Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the
JOLIET STROWBRIDGE Co., Joliet, Ill.
(General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)



BARKLEY \$10.00 ROAD CARTS and upwards. For Style and Finish they can not be surpassed.



BARKLEY \$70. PHAETON

HARNESS

FROM \$5.00 UPWARDS. This cut shows our \$5.50 Harness which we make a specialty of and DEFY COMPETITION

We also manufacture a complete line of **GOAT and DOG HARNESS** from \$1.50 to \$12.50 per set. **GOAT or DOG CARTS** from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Write for **GOAT CATALOGUE.**

For 22 consecutive years we have manufactured and sold to dealers, BUT NOW we are selling direct to consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices. **GARDEN CITY BLOCK, CHICAGO, ILL.**
FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.



BARKLEY \$55.00 BUGGIES a Specialty. We guarantee satisfaction.



BARKLEY \$152. CABRIOLET

CRIB YOUR CORN

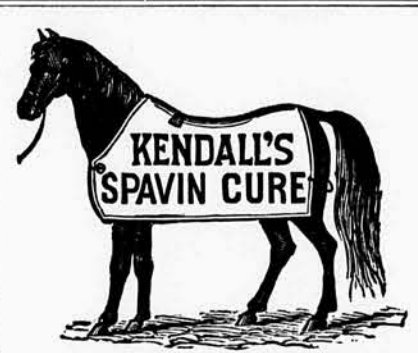
IN ADAM'S PORTABLE CORN CRIB. Shipped rolled up in a bundle. — Easily and quickly adjusted. **CHEAP, DURABLE, CONVENIENT.** FULL PARTICULARS IN CATALOGUE SENT FREE.
W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILLINOIS.

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY
If your local dealer does not keep **Paddock's Angler's Outfits** send stamp for catalogue to **PADDOCK & Co., 195-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.**

THE IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATOR
Hatches Chickens by Steam. Absolutely self-regulating. The simplest, most reliable, and cheapest first-class Hatcher in the market. Circulars free.
GEO. ERTEL & CO., Quincy, Ill.

NOXALL INCUBATOR
Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America. Circulars free. Address **GEO. W. MURPHY & CO. QUINCY, ILL.**
Send 2c. for Illustrated Catalogue. We manufacture either single or double tray. The lowest price first-class hatcher made.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER GREASE.
THIS IS JUST WHAT I SHALL DO AFTER THIS. MY FRIEND! YOU SHOULD USE FRAZER GREASE. **TRADE MARK.** **AXE NO OTHER.** **USE THE BEST.** **SOLD EVERYWHERE WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER. TRY IT!**



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

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

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.,
Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE KEYSTONE DEHORNING CLIPPER
Circular sent FREE. The most humane, rapid and durable knife made. Fully warranted.
A. C. BROSIUS, COCHRANVILLE, Pennsylvania.

GET A GOLD WATCH.

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

OUR OFFER is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10. The Watch alone, \$9.50. Express charges to any part of the United States, 25 cents, to be paid on receipt of watch.

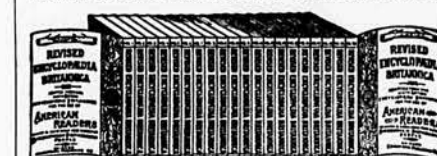
We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business. We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different post-offices. Remember, it is a **Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case**, with any of the above named movements, in **EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.**

Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

A College Education FOR TEN CENTS A DAY!



By special arrangement with the publishers of that greatest of all reference libraries, the **NEW REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA**, we are able to place that great work within easy reach of our readers. The edition we offer is not a reprint but a new edition. It is published in 20 large Octavo Volumes of over 7,000 pages, 14,000 columns, and 8,000,000 words. It contains 96 maps printed in colors, showing every country of the world, and separate maps of every State in the Union. It contains every topic in the original Edinburgh Edition, and biographies of over 4,000 noted people, living and dead, not contained in any other edition.



Without parallel in the history of educational enterprises stands our offer to our thousands of friends and readers. Such an offer should have your careful consideration. Every reader, therefore, is earnestly solicited to give the attention to this offer that its importance and liberality deserves, as it is open for a limited period only. It means that the best and most expensive Encyclopedia is within easy reach of even the boys and girls. Parents, encourage your children in habits of economy for that noblest of all purposes—economy for the sake of an education. Just think of it: A saving of 10 CENTS A DAY for the short period of 90 days, will secure to you the **REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** in 20 large octavo volumes, which covers every department of knowledge known to mankind. No man needs any other library—no man can have a better one.

Read our proposition: On receipt of only **ONE DOLLAR** we will forward to you, charges prepaid, the entire set of 20 volumes, the remaining \$9.00 to be paid at the rate of 10 CENTS A DAY (to be remitted monthly). A beautiful dime savings bank will be sent with the books, in which the dime will be deposited each day. This edition is printed from new, large type on a fine quality of paper, and is strongly bound in heavy manilla paper covers, which will protect the books for years. Bear in mind that the entire 20 volumes are delivered to your address, with all charges paid to any part of the United States.

Copy or cut this out and send to the **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas:**

KANSAS FARMER CO.:
Please deliver to me the entire set of 20 volumes of **Revised Encyclopedia Britannica**, as above described, together with your Dime Savings Bank, for which I enclose One Dollar, and further agree to remit 10 cents a day (remitting the same monthly) until the remaining \$9.00 is fully paid.

Name.....
Postoffice.....
County.....
State.....

THE GREAT South West SYSTEM.

Connecting the Commercial Centres and rich farms of **MISSOURI,** The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of **KANSAS,** The Fertile River Valleys and Trade Centres of **NEBRASKA,** The Grand, Picturesque and Enchanting Scenery, and the Famous Mining Districts of **COLORADO,** The Agricultural, Fruit, Mineral and Timber Lands, and Famous Hot Springs of **ARKANSAS,** The Beautiful Rolling Prairies and Wood lands of the **INDIAN TERRITORY,** The Sugar Plantations of **LOUISIANA,** The Cotton and Grain Fields, the Cattle Ranges and Winter Resorts of **TEXAS,** Historical and Scenic **OLD AND NEW MEXICO,** And forms with its Connections the Popular Winter Route to **ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA,** For full descriptive and illustrated pamphlet of any of the above States, or Hot Springs, Ark., San Antonio, Texas, and Mexico, address Company's Agents, or
H. C. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Passenger & Ticket Agent. **ST. LOUIS, MO.**

THE "WESTERN SETTLER" IS A NEW PAPER.
TELLS ALL ABOUT THE WEST.
Will be sent free to you and your friends. Address **JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket and Passenger Agent.**
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

SEEDS

J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE.
MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsive Clovers,
Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red
Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

FOR TRADE—Improved Gove county farm. Unimproved. M. P. Dotzour, Goodwater, Kas.

JOHN G. HOWARD & CO., dealers in farms, ranches and city property. Live stock a specialty. Florida and Texas land for sale cheap. For trades see us or write. 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

LIGHT BRAHMAN—Young stock for sale now. Correspondence solicited. Mrs. W. D. Gard, Thayer, Kas.

RED POLLED CATTLE FOR SALE—Fifty head to select from. Peter Piper 2 at head of herd. D. F. VanBuskirk, Blue Mound, Kas.

15 COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE—\$10 per head. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

PURE JERSEY RED PIGS FOR SALE—Premium stock. Send for catalogue. Arthur J. Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Young toms, \$3 each; hens, \$2 each; pair \$5; trio \$7. No better turkey in the West. Have a flock to select from. Can mate pairs or trice not akin. No inferior birds shipped on mail orders. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

CHRISTMAS TREES AND BOUQUET GREEN.—Red cedar and pine trees, three feet, 25 cents each; four to six feet 40 cents each; seven to eight feet, \$1 each; ten to fifteen feet, \$2 each. Larger sizes, prices on application. Also prices of spruce. Red cedar trimming, \$1 per bushel. Bouquet green, 6 cents per yard. Wreaths with berries or everlasting flowers, 20 cents each. Bonner Springs Nurseries, Bonner Springs, Kas.

WHITE-FACED BLACK SPANISH PULLETS and cockrels for sale. \$1 each. Only good ones sent. John Black Barnard Kas.

WANTED—To exchange a two-seated carriage for a good milch cow. Address Thompson, Kansas Farmer office, Topeka.

FOR SALE—A few choice Bronze toms. Weighed eighteen pounds at five months. Wm B. Parker, Lakin, Kas.

WANTED—Purchasers for pure-bred Berkshire boars at \$5 and gilts at \$12—ready to breed. Riverside Stock Farm, Topeka.

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS—Handiest, hardiest and heaviest on earth. Also Yorkshire hogs, bees, honey, and alfalfa seed. James Burton, Jamestown, Kas.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, S.S. Hamburgs. J. A. McCreary, Emporia, Kas.

THE COLUMBIAN RESTAURANT AND LUNCH Counter. Regular meals 20 cents. Lunch at all hours. First building north of Union Pacific depot, North Topeka.

ALFALFA SEED.

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

WANTED—To handle your real estate. Farms to trade and sell. Furnish farmers help free. P. A. McPherson & Co., 419 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

OLD RELIABLE RESTAURANT—No. 400 1/2 Kansas avenue, Topeka, (opposite court house). Good meals 15 cents. N. E. Holaday, Proprietor.

GO TO THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL—No. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka, for meals, lunch and lodging.

EXCHANGE—All kinds of merchandise and live stock for clear lands. Craver & Co., 509 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

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

Consumers and Manufacturers

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

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

HAPGOOD PLOW CO.,
ALTON, ILL.

THE AMERICAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

Have for Sale—Two thousand good well-improved FARMS in eastern and central Kansas that will be sold on easy terms and low prices. Also have a few choice Farms for Rent for cash with option of buying, and rents will be credited as payment on the land. This is the best offer ever made in Kansas. Catalogue and information free. J. H. Brady, Gen'l Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 15, 1893.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by A. J. Grice, in Richland tp., P. O. Gage, October 23, 1893, one brown mule, fourteen hands high, hobble marks, and harness marks on back.

Lane county—F. W. King, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. C. Wolking, Dighton P. O., November 6, 1893, one bay mare, 2 years old, white star in forehead with white strip running down nose and terminating in white spot on upper lip. Right hind foot white half way to hock joint, deep scar on right side of neck, weight about 750 pounds, no other marks or brands; valued at \$15.

Scott county—L. L. Bingaman, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by J. A. Hollister, in Keystone tp., September 28, 1893, one brown pony mare, 8 years old, three white feet, blaze face, mark on left shoulder; valued at \$10.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Robert Jarvis, in South Haven tp., October 31, 1893, one dark bay mare, 8 years old, four white feet, white on face, wire cut on neck and arm, short rope on neck.

MARE—By same, one gray mare, 8 years old, short rope on neck.

PONY—Taken up by A. D. Hadley, in Walton tp., P. O. Gauda Springs, November 1, 1893, one bay horse pony, 14 years old, branded J. T. S. on left hip; valued at \$10.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 22, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by I. L. Burdick, in South Haven tp., P. O. South Haven, November 15, 1893, one dun horse colt, about 2 years old, and one iron-gray horse colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

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

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

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

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

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

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

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

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

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

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 29, 1893.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk.

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

Chase county—M. K. Harman, clerk.

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

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

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

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

THE ST. JOE HIVE

LATEST!

CHEAPEST! BEST!

We keep all kinds of bee supplies. Send for free circular. Satisfaction guaranteed. ST. JOSEPH APRIARY CO., St. Joe, Mo. L. Box 146.
E. T. ABBOTT, Manager.

BEES! If you keep BEES subscribe for the Progressive Bee Keeper, a journal devoted to Bees and Honey. 50 cents per year. Sample copy free. Also illustrated Catalogue of Bee Keepers' Supplies. Address LEAHY & CO., Higginville, Mo. Mention FARMER.

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

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

J. F. BISHOP & SONS' SALE. 100 Top Poland-Chinas 100

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

For the above date we have catalogued for sale at our farm seventy sows and thirty boars, all in breeding condition. These are the tops of four hundred. The great breeding boar, TECUMSEH B 7173 (S), is in the sale for the reason that we cannot use him longer. This is one of the best breeding boars we know of. Send for catalogue, attend sale and be convinced. This is our twenty-fourth crop of pigs from the farm where the sale will be held. (We are not exactly kids in the pig biz.) Report at Lindell hotel, corner M and Thirteenth streets, and be conveyed to and from place of sale. **TERMS**:—One year's time at 10 per cent. interest on approved notes on all sums of \$20 and over; under \$20, cash; 5 per cent. off for cash on sums over \$20. Bring reference.

COL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. J. F. BISHOP & SONS, Lincoln, Neb.

VERY SMALL AMOUNTS!

Carefully invested in SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, choice Real Estate will bring you LARGE PROFIT.

Spokane's population 1890, 19,000; is now 36,000 and growing. Eight railroads and the finest Agricultural, Horticultural and Mineral country surrounding for four hundred miles. Finest health, climate and good schools in the world. Is growing rapidly; will be as large as Denver by 1900.

My Avondale Addition (250 Lots)

overlooks the beautiful Spokane River, and is within fifteen minutes ride of Postoffice by Electric cars, running every twenty minutes.

Satisfactory Terms on Sales and will Exchange a few lots for clear farms in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. For further information address the owner

WILBUR E. CAMPE,
Kansas City, Mo.

Some choice farms and ranches for sale in the fertile Big Bend and Palouse Valleys, tributary to railroad.

REFERENCES:—This paper; Traders' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

THE SOUTHWICK BALING PRESS.

A 12-Tons-a-Day Machine at a 10-Tons-a-Day Price. Our Warranty Goes with Each Machine.

The Southwick Baling Press is a 2-horse, full-circle machine. It has the largest feed opening of any Continuous-Baling, Double-Stroke Press in the World.

Bales tight; draft light. Capacity; Construction; Durability—all the BEST.

SANDWICH MFG. CO., 126 MAIN ST., SANDWICH, ILL.

POWER FROM GASOLINE

DIRECT FROM THE TANK
CHEAPER THAN STEAM.

No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.
BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.

OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

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

OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,
33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CHICAGO, 245 Lake St. OMAHA, 107 S. Fourteenth St.

Watches!

AN ELEGANT

Gold-Filled Dueber Hunting Case Watch

beautifully engraved, handsome design and guaranteed to give satisfaction. The finest thing ever offered for the money. We will supply you with Elgin, Waltham, Columbus or Hampden movement. Stem wind and Set. All the latest improvements for \$10.00. We can furnish either gentlemen's or lady's watch on this same offer. How do we do it? Why, we are the Farmers and Manufacturers Commercial League and have recently closed a contract with the manufacturers for the above line of watches and give them to the farmers and their families at less than wholesale cost. We are also offering other special sales of Sewing Machines, Organs, Dress Goods, Etc., Etc. Send 6 cts. for illustrated catalogue and ask for the Constitution and By-Laws of League. Charges prepaid.

Farmers & Manufacturers Com'l League,
Cor. 5th Ave. & Randolph St., CHICAGO, ILL.

PLEASE MENTION "KANSAS FARMER" WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.