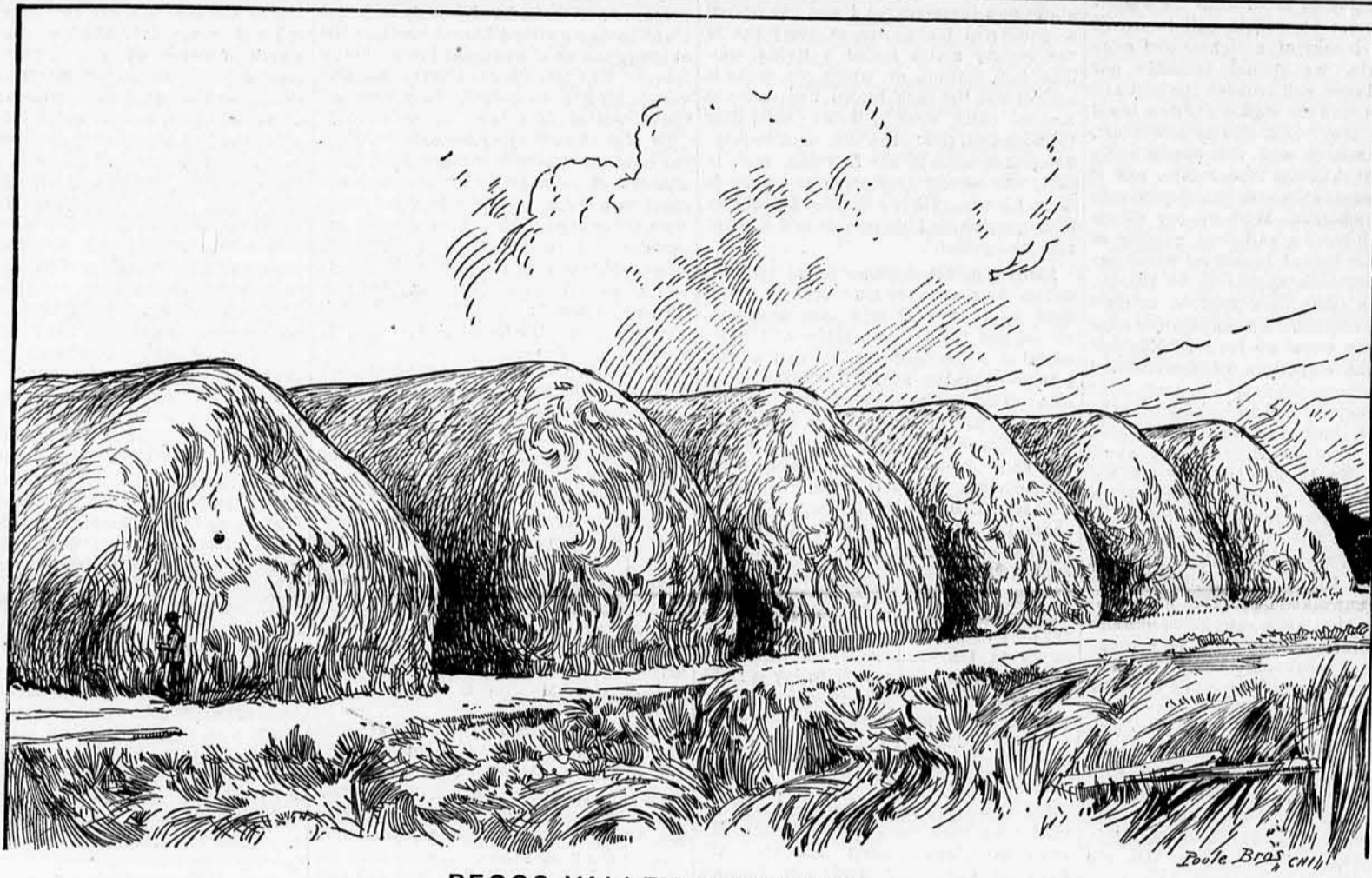


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PECOS VALLEY PRODUCTS.

200 TONS OF ALFALFA. ONE CUTTING FROM 90 ACRES. POE FARM, NEAR ROSWELL, N. M.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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PIGS

BERKSHIRES.—N. H. GENTRY, Sedalia, Mo. THE WORLD'S WINNERS. Send for catalogue.

TWENTY MERINO RAMS FOR SALE NOW.

(Continued on page 16.)

The Stock Interest.

A GRAND COLLECTION OF DRAFT HORSES.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

The time is nearing when the farmer and draft horse breeder of the West will look about with a view of purchasing a stallion for the coming season, and the FARMER takes pleasure in making a report of the day's visit, last week, at Blue Valley stock farm, located near Crete, Neb. Mr. William Burgess, the gentlemanly proprietor, is a native of England, and grew up to manhood right among the prize-winners of Northamptonshire, and has a life-long experience as a breeder of draft horses. He called our attention to the following paragraph found in the prefatory letter to Vol. 12, 1891, of the English Shire Stud Book, by Mr. Saunders Spencer, who wrote: "I would also venture to suggest that instead of our attempting to breed what the American buyers are pleased to call improved Shires, or horses of a lighter and more flashy style, we should redouble our efforts to flatten and broaden the bone and sinews, improve the walking action, breed out those few round ankles and short, upright pasterns and the coarse curly hair, and at the same time retain, and if possible increase the weight and substance of our Shire horses. With all our efforts we will still breed a sufficient number of those lighter-limbed horses for which our foreign customers appear to be partial, and at the same time produce animals which will command a remunerative price for draught work as long as England remains the emporium of the civilized world."

The visitor will find on looking over the individuals, both stallions and mares, quartered at the Blue Valley stock farm, that Mr. Burgess is in line with the views of Mr. Spencer, who is perhaps the highest authority on English Shires at this time. In the array of stallions he will find the four-year-old Breodon Royal (8877), sired by the great prize-winner whose get has taken more first money at the London shows than any horse in Shire history. Breodon Royal is a very toppy individual of great substance, with a flat, flinty bone, and his get found on the farm and elsewhere demonstrates his great prepotency as a breeder. He won second place at the Kansas State fair of 1892, in a ring composed of the top Shires west of the Mississippi. Thenford Tichborn (12525) was next shown us. He is a six-year-old roan, sired by Tichborn (2934), and now weighs 2,000 pounds. On the side of his dam he traces back to Clark's Plumper, that in his time was considered the best horse in all England, and to this day a pedigree with a cross from him is regarded of great value. In the stall adjoining the toppy four-year-old, Breodon Emperor (8873), is quartered, sired by Market Day (3211), dam Whitefoot Vol. 12. This is an excellent colt, with remarkable heavy bone and a splendid top—in short, a show horse all over, having grand action and the best of disposition. Brown Spark (11050) was next shown in the paddock. He is an October colt of 1888, bred by Thomas Curtis, Winslow, Bucks, England, and sired by Gay Spark (3095), the noted prize-winner both in England and on the continent. He took first prize at Aylesbury, 1881, first special and champion at Essex, 1883, of \$300; same at Winchester; special at Hamburg, \$250; and was placed second at the London show, 1884. On making a comparison of the son Brown Spark with a photograph of his sire, a most remarkable similarity appears—in fact the son is an exact counterpart of the father. His dam was Stud (bay), by Waggoner II (4774), and traces back a long line. He is underpinned remarkably well, fine, flat bone, and good feet, and is one of the best to be seen anywhere throughout the States. His breeding and exterior finish commends him to the prospective breeder. The bay four-year-old, Bay Berry (10916), bred by J. R. Simons, Berry Field, Aylesbury, England, was sired by Long Looked For (3821). This horse is of the same breeding as Caractacus, the celebrated prize-winner exhibited by Galbraith, at the American Horse show, Chicago. On the side of his dam, Brown George (3505), he traces back ten generations to Honest Tom (1060), foaled in 1800. As an individual he is an all-round American horse, with the best

of legs and feet, and full of quality and substance. At this stage of the looking over, Mr. Burgess ordered out the two-year-old Blue Valley Champion, bred by himself and sired by Cleveland and out of the prize-winning brood mare Brown Beauty, that took first money at Nebraska State fair, 1892, also sweepstakes and Shire medal and second at Kansas State fair. He is a very promising young fellow and at maturity will, if no mishap overtake him, stand well up in the Shire circles of the future. Pury Prince (12128), a four-year-old, tracing back ten lines to Honest Tom, and out of Beauty by Tichborn (2934), is a large, toppy fellow, good feet, heavy bone and will make a slasher when at maturity. Fencott Pride (11435), bred by Thomas Collet, Fencott, Oxfordshire, England, sire Draco (2563), that was sold at a long price for exportation; dam Drayman (873), tracing eight lines back to Fisher's Black, a noted animal in Shire lore. He stands sixteen hands, a mottled bay in color, low, blocky, heavy bone and the best of feet. Was used only to twenty mares as a three-year-old and has proved a wonderful foal-getter, as every one of the twenty mares foaled a living colt. The last stallion of which we made a note of was the dark brown five-year-old Radical (8069), sired by Noble (3899); dam by Nonparell (1652), the winner of twenty-five prizes, open to all England, and, in fact, the second greatest prize-winner in Shire history. He is a broad, wide, blocky fellow, weighing 1,950 pounds, and a tested sure foal-getter.

Among the brood mares found running out on the grass were four aged imported ones with colts at side that won first, second and third sweepstakes and Shire medal at Nebraska State fair and a first and sweepstakes at Kansas State fair, 1892. The five-year-old Brown Beauty Vol 10, by Royal Albert (1885), has raised three colts and never has been beaten in the show ring, either in class or for sweepstakes. Rosa Dutchess Vol. 10, by Pompeii (1759), the sire of Caractacus, the champion at Chicago over all breeds. She has always won when shown and is due to foal in March. Space forbids a further description of these four mares, but the visitor looking for top brood mares has only to see them and colts. All are safely in foal and are just what any determined breeder wants to lay a right foundation with. The weanlings and yearlings are toppy individuals and most certainly reflect favorably on the credit of Mr. Burgess as a successful breeder of English Shire horses.

Mr. Burgess has been doing a little something with the coacher breed. He owns the dark brown six-year-old Paganini, whose coat shows not a single white hair, that was sired by Mulatto, the Thorougbred stallion, winner of the Royal Northern Society's first prize in 1879, 1880 and 1881, and has on his award string twenty-five other prizes taken over England. He put on his Sunday's best and bid the ladies of the harem adieu in 1890 and won the Queen's prize, the highest honor in all England. His pedigree shows his breeding to be among the king of tops, and his get seen on the farm and the surrounding country sustains all that may be said of him. Mr. Burgess said, among other things, "that he desired to extend a cordial invitation to all readers of the FARMER in quest of a horse to pay Crete a visit and look over his offerings." W. P. B.

An Eye to Business.

Every farmer should in fall, as well as in spring, take account of his live stock. If he does this systematically every year, he will be less likely to winter over what next spring's returns will show has not paid the cost of keeping. There is altogether too much conservatism about farmers in the matter of stock getting and keeping. They get what is the easiest and keep merely because they have it, neither being good reasons. The merchant is careful to stock up only with what he can sell at a profit. If he makes a mistake, he gets rid of the unprofitable wares even at a loss, knowing that if his storeroom is filled with unsalable goods he loses the profit not only on them, but what he might sell in their place. On the farm there is only feed and barn room for a certain amount of stock. The question for each farmer should be: "Is this stock I now have the kind that I best understand and can make the most money from? If it is not, away with it

and let me get better!" To be a breeder of the very best should be the farmer's ambition. Then, though he sell all his present herds and begin with a single animal, he will have the certainty of a progressive increase in value of his live stock, from which, in a great majority of cases, most of the gains of the farmer are obtained.—Texas Live Stock Journal.

Rape as a Sheep Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I wish to bring to the notice of your readers a crop that may prove of great service to all sheepmen, and may help the cattle and swine breeder as well. It is only quite recently that it has been introduced into this country, although it has long been a valued crop in Canada and England.

This plant is one of the important *Brassica* family, which includes the turnip, cabbage, kohlrabi and rape, all of them greatly relished by sheep, and fed to them largely and with excellent results in England. The rape plant resembles in many respects both turnip and cabbage in appearance and taste, but forms no bulb, the plant having a strong fibrous root like the cabbage and an abundance of large, fleshy leaves. The foot stalks of leaves are also very thick and succulent, sheep consuming the entire plant down to the ground.

Dr. Voelcker, the English analyst, gives the following analysis of turnips and rape, also one of cabbage, from which you will see it is a more valuable feed for stock than either turnips or cabbage, being especially rich in flesh-forming elements: Rape.—Nitrogen, 3; fat-formers, 8; ash, 1; water, 88. Turnip.—Nitrogen, 1; fat-formers, 6; ash, 1; water, 92. Cabbage.—Nitrogen, 2; fat-formers, 4; ash, 1; water, 93.

I sowed six acres in rape about first week in August, chiefly on my oat land, broadcasting about four pounds to the acre. We have had a most unfavorable season for the experiment, having only had one shower in five weeks; still, where the land was rich and clean (both necessary if we broadcast the seed), it has made a luxuriant growth, completely covering the ground. I have fed it to both hogs and sheep and they eat it greedily. If sown broadcast, would recommend about five pounds seed to the acre on land that would grow good cabbage or turnips. If drilled and cultivated, three pounds would be sufficient. My crop is now ready for turning on.

Great care is necessary when first commencing to feed, as owing to the richness and succulence of the plant, inflammatory attacks of the intestines sometimes ensue. Would recommend feeding dry feed liberally before turning on rape, and then only leaving the flock a short time at once for a day or two, also providing hay and salt for flock to run to at any time. The chief object is to prevent the animal gorging itself on an empty stomach, or when the rape is wet. In either case losses are sure to happen.

I see from the agricultural journals some poor seed has been sent out, evidently a different class of plant altogether, as the crop in many places is reported in flower and without any feeding value. The true fodder rape is a biennial, flowering like the turnip the second season. I obtained my seed from Messrs. Currie Bros., Milwaukee, Wis., and as far as I can see, have got the genuine article, not a plant having shown any tendency to flower. Two species are grown for fodder in England—*Brassica campestris*, or smooth-leaved summer rape or Colza, and *Brassica napus*, or rough-leaved winter rape or Coleseed. I understand there is a variety of the Colza grown in Germany for its seed, which flowers and produces its seed as an ordinary annual. It may be that some of our friends have got hold of this plant instead of the genuine fodder rape. I am strongly inclined to think this is the case and the cause of the trouble. Would strongly recommend your readers to give this plant a fair trial and report for our general benefit.

The great advantage of this crop is that our seasons in Kansas are amply long enough for it to mature as a second crop, and that it produces an abundance of rich, succulent feed just when our pastures are playing out. Sheep feeders would also find a great saving in their corn bill by combining the two feeds.

JOHN WHITWORTH.

Lyon Co., Kas.

Chronic coughers are stupid bores and should be forced to use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, the specific for colds.

Profitable Swine Feeding.

A prominent Canadian swine breeder, Mr. Levi Pike, gives briefly his opinion as to the most profitable time in a pig's life to feed it for market, as follows:

"I would say from six to nine months is the most profitable age. It is about time that farmers should see that greater profits are realized from feeding young animals than old ones. There are a few points that should be remembered. These are, that no single food is as good as a combination of foods, that good breeding will tell, and that common sense is just as necessary in swine-breeding and feeding as in any other business. In a well-bred hog that is growing and feeding right there is no time when it will make more pork for the food consumed than from ten weeks to six months of age, but this rule will vary somewhat in different animals.

"Now comes the subject of feeding. Good breeding and good feeding are so closely related that they must go together; one is useless without the other. By neglect we can run down a herd of pigs as fast as the best breeder can breed them up; and on the other hand, we can feed up a herd of swine, as fast as they can be bred down. In other words, a good feeder but bad breeder can bring up a herd as fast as a good breeder but bad feeder.

"When pigs are three or four weeks old, partition off a corner of the pen and place a small trough therein and teach the little pigs to eat. By the time they are eight weeks old take the sow out of the pen, and they will be weaned and won't know it. Following this course you will have no runts from weaning.

"Do not make their slops too rich, nor make violent changes in the quantity or kinds of food; do not give them more than they will eat up clean at one time, and do not feed at irregular hours. These are very important things in swine feeding. Some men claim it does not injure pigs to have food before them all the time, but I claim that it does. Let your pigs have a good appetite, and when the time comes for feeding they will speak for their food.

"We have now improved breeds that have been under high pressure for years, the principal aim being to bring them to maturity at nine months when nature intended it should take eighteen. To accomplish this we have put them on heated concentrated food, crowded them to their utmost capacity to make them weigh from 225 to 300 pounds at from six to nine months of age, instead of at eighteen months. By this over-feeding with heated concentrated food for many years we have gradually forced their early maturity, which gives us an immature but profitable pig instead of nature's race-horse breed (scrub).

"When a farmer feeds a pig beyond nine months he is needlessly throwing away his profits. Many are slow to learn this, notwithstanding it has so often been demonstrated.

"In conclusion, let me say to those who are just starting in the business, that your very best efforts are not too good; and that the price of success is eternal watchfulness. It will be necessary for you to give the business your personal attention, and do not be afraid of soiling your clothes, if need be, to wait on your pigs."

With but little care and no trouble, the beard and mustache can be kept a uniform brown or black color by using Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Elsewhere in this issue of the FARMER may be found the advertisement giving details of the live stock sale to be held at York, Neb., November 12, 1892. York is so situated that northern Kansans can reach it via Rock Island, Missouri Pacific, A., T. & S. F. and B. & M. roads very easily. Kansans should go and get a little Nebraska live stock inspiration.

A Philosopher's Opinion.

Voltaire said to a beautiful young lady with whom he was dining, "Your rivals are the perfection of art; you are the perfection of nature." This could not have been said if the young lady was suffering from disease, and pain had left its signs on the features. Women who want to keep beautiful and be the "perfection of nature," should use "Favorite Prescription" to assist nature when needed, to correct irregularities, aid circulation and digestion, and thereby clear up the skin, rendering it soft and beautiful. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the only medicine for women's peculiar ills, sold through druggists, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every case, or money refunded.

Agricultural Matters.

Lessening the Cost.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—With all crops, as well as in feeding all classes of stock, one of the means of increasing the profit is by lessening the cost. With the crops, one of the best ways of doing this is by increasing the yield. Preparing the soil in a good tilth is one important item in lessening the cost; using good seed and planting in good season is another, and thorough cultivation is another, and the failure to give either will affect the growth and yield of the crops to a more or less extent, and all are necessary if the very best results are realized.

It will often occur that one more harrowing given in preparing the soil for the seed, using a better quality of seed, securing a better stand and more vigorous plants, or one more cultivation before laying the crops by would materially increase the growth and yield of the crop, and in nearly all cases the greater the yield per acre the less the cost per bushel.

It is possible to pay too high a price for seed and to spend too much work in the preparation or cultivation of the crop, but on the average farm, at least, this is rarely done. The error is too often made the other way. Many times the acreage planted is too large to work properly in order to secure the best results, and, as a consequence, twenty acres do not yield any more than it would have been possible to realize from ten with better culture, while the cost is greatly increased, lessening, of course, the profits. In many cases there is no question but that the farm profits could be considerably increased by decreasing the acreage and giving more thorough preparation and cultivation. Not only is it possible to increase the profits in this way, but the risks of failure are greatly lessened, as by securing an early and a vigorous start to grow the plants become better established, are more vigorous and are in better condition to withstand any unfavorable conditions of growth much better than with less thrifty plants. It is not only necessary that sufficient cultivation should be given, but it is important that it be given in good season, and often a week's difference in the working of the soil will make a considerable difference in the results secured. The nearer everything connected with the season's work can be done at the proper time the better the results.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Miller Co., Mo.

Hold the Water When it Falls.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—For the last ten or twelve years the subject of damming the draws has been talked of occasionally, and some have built dams, and others would if they knew how to prevent them from being washed away.

Now, I have a plan that I think would be of great benefit to the State if it was generally adopted. It is this: Let every farmer who has a draw running through his farm, work in concert with every other farmer whose land is drained by the same draw, and let them commence at the head of every ravine that empties into the draw, and build a sufficient number of dams to prevent any water from running off. This would require that the dams be pretty close together, especially near the head of the ravines. I should say there should be one every 100 yards, and they should be four feet high, and if I were going to build a dam I should take a long-handled, round-pointed shovel (no scraper, no team). I would commence on the upper side of the dam and cast up the dirt until it was high enough. I would not use any stone or any other material except the soil from the bottom and banks of the draw. And if I

were superintending the whole job, when I came to a bridge I would take it out and sell it to the highest bidder for cash, and apply the proceeds to building a dam in its place.

In case the draw ran through a cultivated field, I would simply make the dams by plowing a few furrows across the draw, every rod, and the same on the side-hill, and try to hold the water as near where it fell as possible. I would not make the ridges high enough to interfere with cultivation.

Having studied this question for some time, I am fully convinced that all the water that falls in the State could be held where it falls.

If this plan could be carried out, in ten years' time we would need no bridges except on the rivers.

I would like to hear from those who are better posted and more used to putting their ideas on paper than I am.

Ottawa Co. E. T. C.

Some Road Notes.

By Supt. J. S. C. Thompson, in *Industrialist*.

The agitation of the road question is continued with unabated vigor, and will no doubt lead to radical changes in the road laws of many States. There ought to be further discussion of this subject. It is one in which everybody is interested. The improvement of our highways might profitably be made a leading topic of every gathering in the State looking to the advancement of the people. Every country school district should have its champions of road reform to see that the merits of the question are duly presented before the literary society. As for the newspapers, they have for a year past done much toward arousing a healthy public sentiment for road improvement, and will do more as opportunity offers.

While methods of construction are important, and at all times worthy of discussion, the paramount question at present is, "How can we secure better roads?" Shall an effort be made to have the government or State make appropriations for this purpose, or authorize the issuance of bonds by township or county? The New York Legislature passed a law in 1890, entitled "An act to provide for public roads in certain counties, as county roads." It authorizes the County Commissioners to assume control of local roads for the purpose of maintaining and improving them, and to borrow money under certain conditions (not mentioned) to prosecute the work. We do know that the present crude and wasteful system, or lack of system, may be greatly improved by almost any change, and will heartily welcome any plan looking towards its accomplishment.

Under existing conditions, we are confronted with the spectacle of a farmer paying far more for hauling his grain to the railroad station, one to five miles or more distant, than the railroad company would charge him for hauling the same quantity. The following figures from the *Farm and Fireside* may be taken as an illustration: "It costs the railroad about a half cent to carry a ton of wheat a mile. A farmer living five miles from a railroad station can haul per day two loads of one ton each over the average country road. Of course he could easily haul twice as much over a first-class road, but we are speaking now of the average common road, with which the majority of farmers are cursed. Estimating the pay for one man and team at \$3 per day, would give the cost of hauling one ton five miles \$1.50, or 30 cents per mile, just sixty times as much as by rail."

The wisest course in politics is to vote for the best man, and you cannot be mistaken. So, in the use of blood-purifiers, you cannot be mistaken if you take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, because all parties agree that it is the best—the superior medicine. Try it this month.

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

Convention of Agricultural Colleges.

The following is the programme for the agricultural section of the sixth annual convention of the association of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to be held at New Orleans, beginning November 15, 1892. The occasion promises to be one of the greatest interest and value to all persons interested in experimental agriculture. We print the programme in full:

1. Number of animals in a feeding experiment. C. S. Phelps.
2. Individual variation in cows. G. W. Curtis.
3. What is the live weight of an animal? H. J. Patterson.
4. Stock breeding at experiment stations. W. H. Brewer.
5. Breed tests. W. W. Cook, E. B. Voorhees.
6. Mistakes to avoid in dairy experiments. H. H. Wing, W. H. Jordan.
7. The establishment of official methods of experimentation. W. A. Henry, F. A. Gully.
8. Co-operative field experiments. H. B. Battle, F. D. Gardner.
9. Grass gardens—methods and purposes. H. P. Armsby, W. M. Hays.
10. Forage plant tests—their scope and plan. C. C. Georgeson.
11. The botany of the cow pea. S. M. Tracy.
12. Methods of soil investigation. F. H. King, Milton Whitney.
13. The control of soil moisture. Dice McLaren.
14. Methods of irrigation. L. G. Carpenter.
15. What should the professor of agriculture teach? G. E. Morrow, P. M. Harwood.
16. Laboratory instruction in agriculture. J. S. Newman.
17. The relation of the experiment station to the agricultural college. Luther Foster.
18. The field of bulletins—present and prospective. C. L. Ingersoll.
19. The press bulletin. C. E. Thorne.
20. Methods of testing farm implements. J. W. Sanborn.
21. Fiber production. Geo. Vasey, Clinton D. Smith.
22. The production of beet sugar. E. W. Hilgard, James Wilson.
23. Protective inoculation against swine plague. H. J. Detmers.
24. Trichina spiralis in the horse. G. C. Mawer.

The "Good Roads" Movement.

The people of Iowa and Missouri are entitled to the credit of having taken the initiative in formally organizing for the purpose of systematically improving their roads. The conventions held at Des Moines and Chillicothe show that a pretty general interest is taken in the subject, and it is well understood the proposed reform cannot be carried out otherwise than by a considerable pecuniary outlay, but that the work will be well worth all its costs. The speakers at the Iowa convention have emphasized the necessity of a radical change. One of them asserted that bad roads damaged the creamery and cheese interest of his State this year so much as to reduce the profit of the farmer 20 per cent., and defined a good road as one that enables the farmer to market his produce when prices are most favorable. Another showed how freedom of social intercourse over good roads improves the individual and the community, helps to enliven social life, and thereby "arrests the regrettable tendency of many people to rush to the cities." And he said that if life was made bright on the farm there would be fewer inmates of insane asylums, which doubtless is true. The plan for Iowa is that six roads be constructed to run north and south and six to run east and west in each county, the estimated average cost of which is to be \$1,500 per mile. This will bring every farmer within moderate distance

Blood Poisoning

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. Her husband spent hundreds of dollars without any benefit. She weighed but 78 pounds, and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says, "I became perfectly cured by



Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 125 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.

of a road, and will admit of intermediate thoroughfares being subsequently constructed if required.

Experiment With Clover.

The superiority of clover as a fertilizer is shown in an experiment made by that well-known cloverer, T. B. Terry, of Ohio. He tells a reporter of the *Rural New Yorker* "that three years ago a measured half acre, the end of a field recently seeded to clover, was seeded with twenty loads of good manure, and, in the spring, plowed and set to strawberry plants. It was carefully tilled that season, but a late frost the following season destroyed pretty much all the berries, consequently very little plant food was taken from the half acre. In July (1891) this half acre was plowed and harrowed often until time to seed to wheat. During these two years the rest of the field, not having been manured at all, had grown a crop of clover for hay, the second crop being cut for seed, and in 1891 an unusually large crop of potatoes. Both portions were prepared for wheat last fall and seeded the same day—the half acre that had been manured at the rate of forty loads to the acre and had practically grown no crop, and the portion that had grown two heavy crops with only a clover sod and roots for plant food. The result: The wheat on the half acre was no better, hardly as good, so says Mr. Terry, and so says a number of visitors. The wheat had been removed before my visit, but no difference in the new seeding of clover could be noticed."

This Year's Rye Crop.

Following is an estimate of the world's production of rye by Beerbohm, the quantities being expressed in quarters of eight bushels each:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
European Russia	75,000,000	59,800,000	76,050,000
Poland	6,000,000	4,500,000	5,500,000
Germany	31,000,000	28,900,000	27,000,000
Austria	9,500,000	8,475,000	9,800,000
Hungary	6,000,000	5,000,000	6,300,000
France	8,500,000	7,875,000	9,200,000
Spain	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,180,000
Belgium	2,500,000	1,000,000	2,100,000
Holland	1,400,000	1,000,000	1,500,000
Roumania and Bulgaria	2,000,000	1,725,000	2,000,000
Denmark	2,750,000	2,300,000	2,040,000
Sweden	2,500,000	2,750,000	2,625,000
America	3,400,000	3,750,000	3,500,000
Canada (Ontario)	250,000	250,000	195,000
Total quarters	152,300,000	129,325,000	150,590,000
Total bushels	1,218,400,000	1,034,600,000	1,204,720,000

A Ten-Dollar Gold Piece for a Cent.

Some time ago, a gentleman bet that if he stood at the corner of Broadway and Fourteenth street, New York, and offered gold eagles to the passers-by for a cent each, he would find no purchasers. The experiment was tried, and it turned out just as he said. No one would believe that the coins were genuine. It seemed too good to be true. An equally remarkable offer is that made by the proprietors of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the sovereign cure for consumption. Think of it! restoration to life and health for a mere song. There is not a case of lung-scurfula—in other words, consumption—that will not yield to it, if it is taken in time. It is the greatest blood-purifier ever known, and is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases of the throat and lungs, or money refunded. Only extraordinary curative properties could warrant or sustain its makers in selling it thus, on trial!

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 4th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

Alliance Department.

THE KANSAS HOMESTEAD.

By Judge Wm. Chenault and delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Fort Scott, Kas., September 28, 1892.

The enlightened public policy and beneficent legislation which strives to establish a homestead where the family may be sheltered and live beyond the reach of financial distress and the demands of the creditors, has been adopted as a part both of the organic and statutory law of Kansas. This feature of our law has always been regarded with peculiar favor by our courts, and as it becomes a sheet-anchor of safety to insolvent debtors in times of trouble, the peculiar doctrines, principles and rights connected with the homestead exemption have become a matter of absorbing interest to our business men. These doctrines touch the merchant behind his counter; the farmer at his plow; the banker with his notes, mortgages and collaterals; the mechanic with his preferred claim for improvements upon the new homes, whose foundations have just been laid in our growing young State. The modes of its conveyance, the methods of dedicating it, the debts which are privileged against it, the manner of waiving the right, its priority over liens by mortgage attachment and judgment, are matters of daily inquiry from clients in the lawyer's office, as well as from wide-awake creditors on the corners of our streets and in our marts of trade. Any infringement upon its privileges always provokes earnest investigation as to the rights of the creditor, wife, husband and family in the homestead estate, together with a careful examination of the restraints woven around the estate by the protecting hand of friendly legislation.

The general law pertaining to the homestead is to be found in our State constitution and statutory laws, which have also been explained and considered by many leading decisions of our court of last resort. The amount of exemption is 160 acres of farming land or one acre in an incorporated city or town, with all improvements upon the same. The restraint in favor of the husband, wife and family and the mode of mortgaging or selling the homestead are all pointed out in the general statutes of the State. The language of the State constitution is that the homestead "be exempt from sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the consent of husband and wife where that relation exists."

A slight examination of the law, develops the fact that the Kansas homestead is granted for the benefit of the family of debtors, and its purpose is to guard the family from dependence, on account of the loss of a home. The first important question which is brought to the surface by this fact is, what is meant by a family under the Kansas laws, and who constitutes this association of people so favored and sheltered by our constitution and statutes?

This word family is a very comprehensive term and has acquired a broad significance within the meaning of our Kansas homestead law. A case settled in 1886 by the Supreme court of the State, defined a family to be a collective body of persons living together in one house. In some of our sister Southern States a much narrower definition is placed upon the word family. In a portion of the Southern States referred to, a mere collection of individuals is not sufficient to make a family. The test of a family in such States is a legal duty on the part of the head of the family to support the others or some of them. This test, says a learned writer upon homestead law, "denies a homestead to an unmarried man supporting indigent sisters or brothers or helpless parents."

The more humane rule as given by Judge Thompson, in his work upon "Homesteads," is, that a moral obligation on the part of the head of the family to support the others is sufficient to make the collective body a family. The latter rule, is probably the more correct test of a family under the Kansas homestead exemption law. The family may consist of a husband, wife and children, but it need not necessarily do so. The owner of a homestead and the head of a family are not necessarily married persons and may never have been married, in order to be clothed with the benefits of the exemption laws of this State. Even an unmarried

man, owning a farm and supporting a dependent sister or daughter, living in the same house, may constitute the owner of a homestead with a family, within the contemplation of the framers of our constitution in putting the homestead provision into our organic law. The essential element of a family, in the Kansas law, is an association of persons living together in one house. Any one, whether married or single, man or woman, may be a homesteader, if there is a dependent family living with such person at the residence owned and occupied by such person.

If this be the correct view of what it takes to make a family in Kansas, then the owner of such homestead may hold the property exempt from his debts, though he be an unmarried man with no other family than a dependent mother, brother or sister living with him in the same house.

The high regard of the Kansas homestead law for the interests of the family of the homesteader resident upon it, especially for the rights of the wife and children, equally with those of the husband, the spirit in which the homestead was consecrated by our pioneer fathers, some of the reasons which led to the origin of the law in Kansas, with the peculiar restraints put upon the husband and the peculiar rights vested in the wife, can perhaps better be shown by selections from the debates in the constitutional convention and by quotations from the judicial utterances, than in any other way.

"A reckless or drunken husband should not have the power to alienate the home of his family.".... "The protection of the family and not the head of the family merely.".... "The woman, the wife, and mother shall have control of the home.".... "Neither the hand of the law, nor all the uncertainties of life can eject the family from the possession of it.".... "The homestead is not intended for the play or sport of capricious husband, merely, nor can it be made liable for his weakness or misfortunes. It was not established for the husband alone, but for the benefit of the family and society.".... "We know the spirit which animates the people of Kansas, the makers of our constitution and laws on the homestead question. We know the care with which they have sought to preserve a homestead inviolable to the family. We have no disposition to weaken or whittle away any beneficent constitutional or statutory provisions on this subject.".... "The restriction that the law imposes upon the alienation of the homestead by the husband, is a most valuable right to the wife, and is founded on wise considerations of public policy.".... "The strong arm and relieving hand of equity are both powerless to take from the wife the hearthstone and the shade trees of the homestead except by her full and voluntary consent, as prescribed in the fundamental law of the State of Kansas."

Though these citations present in broad outlines a few of the general principles of the Kansas law, of the main rights of the different members of the homesteader's family, a closer scrutiny into their respective rights in the homestead, in its various relations, will be necessary, in order to furnish us a clearer understanding of many of the distinguishing features of our Kansas homestead law. Let us scan the matter a little more closely, then, and ascertain the respective interests of the husband and wife, the widow, widower and the children, in the homestead.

First.—What is the interest of the husband in the homestead owned by the wife and occupied by them both prior to the death of the wife? This interest of the husband has been before the courts in several cases. The ruling in one of these cases was made in 1874 and the other in 1889. The case of 1874 denies that the interest of the husband even amounts to the dignity of an estate. It admits the husband has some interest in the land owned by the wife which they occupied as a homestead. The case goes to the extent of deciding that no other person has any such interest as the husband, but the case decides that the interest of the husband under such circumstances is merely a right of occupancy in the husband with a restriction upon the wife's power to sell the property. The later case of 1889 advances a step further and holds that the interest of the husband in the homestead owned by the wife while the family occupies it, makes the husband a freeholder during their marriage and occupancy of the premises. This interest of the husband,

is ruled in the later case of 1889, to be a life estate in the husband, conditioned upon his occupying the premises during his life and not executing a conveyance thereof. The last ruling is accepted as giving the proper relations of the husband to the homestead owned by the wife. It makes the husband the owner of a conditional life estate in the wife's homestead, and, of course, he has the privileges given by law to the owner of such estate in land. To these rights of the husband, may be added the conditional right of restraint by the husband on the wife's power of alienating the homestead as given by the law of Kansas. The still more important rights which the law gives the husband as widower in her homestead upon the death of the wife with his privilege of occupancy and exemption from distribution and liability for indebtedness of the wife, will not be discussed here, as they are the same as those hereafter mentioned as being possessed by the wife, as widow, in her husband's homestead, and can be easily gained from that portion of our talk upon the rights of the wife as widow in the homestead of her husband.

Second.—The next question for consideration, is what is the interest of the wife in real estate owned by the husband while jointly occupied by them both as a homestead? This interest of the wife was considered by Chief Justice Kingman in 1873. The Judge concluded that the wife's interest under such circumstances was an estate, but found it difficult to name the class to which the estate belonged. A later opinion by Judge Valentine in 1874 denies that the wife's interest is an estate. Judge Valentine says: "We suppose it may also be said that the wife has in one sense an estate in the homestead occupied by herself and husband, although the title to the same may be in her husband; but still, if it is an estate, it is such an estate as has never been defined by law, an estate unknown to the common law, technically no estate at all. The whole estate in such a case is in fact wholly in the husband, with merely a restriction for the benefit of his family upon his power to alienate the same. It is true the wife has an interest in the homestead, a present and existing interest, an interest that will be protected by the courts; but it is simply an interest growing out of the marriage relation, and has no other or different foundation than the marriage relation and occupancy. It requires no instrument in writing to create such an interest, nor does it require an instrument in writing to destroy it. A merely going upon the premises, and occupying the same as a homestead will create the interest. The abandonment of the premises as a homestead will destroy the interest. And if the wife should die while occupying the premises as a homestead she would have nothing that would descend to her heirs, or go to her executors or administrators, and nothing that she could devise or bequeath. The whole estate would continue to belong to her husband, and after her death he could sell and convey the same by a deed executed by himself alone." But the recent decision in 1889, setting out the interest of the husband in the homestead of the wife, as referred to in a previous part of this talk, has thrown some additional light also upon the rights of the wife in the real estate owned by the husband and jointly occupied by the two as a homestead. Under the statutes of this State the rights of the husband and wife in the property of each other are substantially the same. As it has already been shown by the ruling in the case of 1889, that the husband's interest in the homestead of the wife was that of a freeholder, and his estate that of a life owner, conditioned upon occupancy and not conveying the same, it follows that the interest of the wife in the homestead of the husband is a conditional life estate, with the privileges and incidents attaching to such an ownership, together with a right of restriction upon the husband's power to sell, except in the mode provided by law.

Third.—The next interest to be investigated is the homestead right of the widow in the homestead property of her deceased husband, when the homestead is occupied by the widow and no children have been left. This right of the widow may be disposed of in a very few words. She holds the property as her homestead for life, free from all debts of her deceased husband, except a certain class of privileged debts to be hereafter discussed. This homestead right of the widow for life is

conditioned, however, upon her occupying the premises and not selling the same.

Fourth.—The next interest to be considered is the homestead right of the children in the real estate of the deceased parents, where both parents are dead, and the owner of the homestead died without making a will. A brief statement of this interest is, that the children who reside upon the homestead of the deceased parent, at the time of the death of such parent, so long as they continue to occupy the homestead and one or more of the children remain minors, may hold the property as their homestead free from all debts of the deceased parent, except such privileged debts as are hereafter discussed. It is proper, also, to add that the property may be abandoned as a homestead, either by the widow or children, in which event it becomes subject to the debts of the intestate parent as well as their own, provided, there had been no previous change of the title. It may further be stated, that subject to the homestead rights vested in the widow and such of the children as occupy the homestead at the time of the death of the intestate parent, the widow is entitled by descent and distribution to the homestead of such intestate where no children are left, and if the intestate left children and no widow, such children will be entitled to the same by descent and distribution. It is noteworthy, also, that both the widow and children remaining upon the homestead at the death of the debtor have the right to hold the homestead free from partition until the widow marries or the youngest child becomes of age.

(To be continued.)

Annual Meeting Kansas F. A. & I. U.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas F. A. & I. U. will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Whitley opera house, Emporia, Kas., November 10.

The A., T. & S. F., B. & M. in Nebraska, C., R. I. & P., K. C., St. J. & C. B., Missouri Pacific, St. J. & G. I., St. L. & S. F. and Union Pacific railroads grant a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. Each person attending the meeting will pay full fare going and take a receipt from the ticket agent at the station where he procures his ticket. This certificate, when signed by the Secretary of the State Alliance and stamped by J. E. Martin, agent A., T. & S. F. railway at Emporia, and joint agent for the association railways, will entitle the holder to return home at one-third the regular fare.

J. B. FRENCH, Secretary.

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

"That Glorious Climate."

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

Fine Playing Cards.

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

California Excursions.

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

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

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

The Horse.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market.

W. S. Tough reports the Kansas City horse market for the week ending October 29, to have been quite active during the past week, receipts liberal and demand for good draft and streeters good. Tall, thin and leggy stock hard to sell at any price.

HORSES.

Draft, extra, 1,500 lbs.	\$125@175
Draft, good, 1,300 lbs.	85@115
Drivers, extra.	120@210
Drivers, good.	75@95
Saddlers, good to extra.	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.	35@75
Cavalry.	2@10
Western range, unbroken.	20@50
Western range, broken.	30@80
Matched teams.	150@300
Western ponies.	10@20

MULES.

There was a little more life in big mules, and all sales were fully up to quotations.

14 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$55@70
14 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	80@90
15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.	125@135
15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.	110@120
16 to 16 1/2 hands, good to extra.	130@165

The Election and Inauguration.

The all-absorbing topic just now is the election, another great item of popular interest will be the inauguration; but no one can at present foretell how many items of great interest to horsemen or how important items will be published in the *Kentucky Stock Farm* during the next fourteen months. This much can be relied upon, that they will all be published and as soon as they take place; yet the *Kentucky Stock Farm* offers to send its paper from date to January, 1894—a period of fourteen months—for \$2, the regular price of a year's subscription. This is an exceptionally rare offer and one of which horsemen should avail themselves. The *Stock Farm* is published at Lexington, Ky., "the hub of the horse universe." The earliest and most complete news from "the hub" is its specialty, and all news from other quarters its aim. A special Christmas number will be issued this year which, as a book of reference, will be worth the price of subscription. Orders for the paper will be received at this office.

Watson's Sweepstake Shire Stallions.

To those of our readers that contemplate purchasing a draft stallion in the near future, we would call attention to the sweepstake herd of English Shires imported and owned by the Messrs. Joseph Watson & Company, at Beatrice, Neb. If years of experience, both in this country and England, and the unprecedented success in the show rings of this country counts for anything, then Watson's horses are certainly worthy of more than ordinary notice. They won grand sweepstakes at the Kansas State fair in 1890, 1891 and 1892, the only times shown there, and sweepstakes at the Nebraska State fair 1890 and 1892, also the Shire Society medal for best Shire in Nebraska. Mr. Watson states that they have won more first prizes during the past five years than all their competitors combined. This may sound to some a little strong, but on the examination of the records the inquiry reveals the truthfulness of the statement. Two importations for 1892 have already arrived at Beatrice, and if you want a pure-blood and the top of the draft breeds, you will find them in Watson's stud. Their sales during the past seven years have been very satisfactory to all concerned, and that their usefulness to the breeders of the West may grow they spared neither time nor money in their selections this year. Two individuals were in the second short leet from a ring of twenty-five at the Kansas State fair of 1892, and the three-year-old, Otho, won first money in the grand sweepstakes ring. They cordially invite the inspection of the public.

Horse Notes.

Nancy Hanks' great performance at Terre Haute, Ind., in trotting a regulation track in 2:04, places her far in advance of all other trotters. It is granted that the superb track, the improved sulky, and the aid of a talented driver all contributed to the performance, but the fact remains that under the same circumstances no other trotter lives that can approach the performance of the daughter of Happy Medium. Nancy Hanks' royal trotting inheritance is in keeping with her unparalleled performances, and make her the ideal queen of trotters to those who believe

that uniform and extreme trotting speed is the result of inheritance rather than chance.—*Horse World*.

"Hold that Horse," is the taking title of the advertisement of Mr. Wm. Van Arsdale, of Racine, Wis., manufacturer of the "Success" driving bit. The fact is that the "Success" bit is famous among drivers as both humane and safe. We advise every one of our readers who owns a horse, and that must mean all of them, to investigate and try the "Success" for himself.

The performance of Nelson, the outlaw stallion king of regulation and half-mile tracks, on the half-mile course at Trenton, N. J., recently, when he negotiated a full mile in 2:11 1/2, is fully the equal of any mark made this season by a trotter. In the hands of an expert, to the improved appliances attached, no horse can show a better mile. Nelson never liked the distance any too well, and the weight off, with a bike, he would fly. There is not a grander equine individual on earth. Nelson was born a trotter.—*Kentucky Stock Farm*.

Ten trotters and ten pacers now have records of 2:10 or better. Eleven of this number—four trotters and seven pacers—obtained their records this year. The following is the list:

TROTTERS.

1892. Nancy Hanks, b m (6), against time.	2:04
1892. Martha Wilkes, b m (9), against time.	2:08
1891. Sunol, b m (5), against time (kite).	2:08 1/2
1885. Maud S., ch m (11), against time.	2:08 3/4
1891. Palo Alto, b s (9), against time (kite).	2:08 3/4
1892. Belle Vara, blk m (5), in a race.	2:08 3/4
1891. Allerton, b s (5), against time (kite).	2:09 1/4
1892. Moquette, b s (4), against time.	2:10
1891. Nelson, b s (9), against time.	2:10
1884. Jay-Eye-See, blk g (6), against time.	2:10

PACERS.

1892. Mascot, b g (7), in a race.	2:04
1892. Hal Pointer, b g (8), against time.	2:05 1/4
1892. Flying Jib, b g (7), in a race.	2:05 3/4
1891. Direct, blk s (6), against time (kite).	2:06
1884. Johnston, b g (7), against time.	2:06 1/4
1892. Jay-Eye-See, blk g (14), against time (kite).	2:06 1/4
1892. Guy, gr s (8) in a race.	2:06 3/4
1892. Roy Wilkes (9), against time (kite).	2:07 3/4
1892. Robert J., b g (4), in a race.	2:09 3/4
1890. Cricket, b m (5), against time (kite).	2:10

Eastern horsemen, particularly Mr. Bonner, are vigorously protesting that Maud S. has never been beaten despite the fact that on the kite-shaped track with the sulky with the ball bearings, and pneumatic tires, Maud S.'s famous record of 2:08 3/4 has been lowered over four seconds. These Easterners say that the improvements which have been recently made in sulkies are worth from four to six seconds to a trotter. In a recent letter to a New York paper Mr. Bonner declares that these improvements have been worth a minute in the half mile record of the bicyclist, and argues by inference that they are worth several seconds to the trotter. Mr. Bonner's offer of \$5,000 made a year ago to the owner of a horse that would lower the record to 2:05 on any of the grand circuit tracks (from Hartford to Cleveland) with the old regulation sulky, has not been taken up. It has a year to run yet. Nancy Hanks may find herself obtaining a record under false pretenses if she doesn't watch out.—*K. C. Star*.

The mare may be worked moderately without weaning her colt, but it will not be good for the colt to allow her to heat her blood too much. And preparatory to early weaning, the colt should be taught to take cow's milk, and it may be skim milk, with a little flaxseed jelly, made by boiling flaxseed in six times its bulk of water for twenty minutes, and then stirring in about three times as much fine bran as there is of flaxseed. The oil of the flaxseed will prevent the skim milk from being constipating, and the bran is also slightly laxative and will assist in growing the frame of the colt. To two quarts of skim milk add one gill of this flaxseed jelly and bran, mixing it well with the milk. The colt will soon learn to take this. If the owner is obliged to work the mare heavily, he may gradually wean the colt and give it this food. Let the colt be fed, when weaned, three times a day upon two quarts of skim milk with flaxseed jelly and bran; and if the colt is of good size he may increase the warm skim milk to three quarts per feed, but the skim milk should be sweet. When the colt is four months old he may give it half a pint of oats once a day, gradually increasing to one pint.—*Country Gentleman*.



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

Gossip About Stock.

Any one desiring finely-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle will do well to correspond with B. McKay & Sons, of Geneseo, Iowa. Attention is hereby called to their card in Breeders' Directory.

Posey Creek farm recently shipped two cockerels and young gobbler to Missouri, three pullets and cockerel to New Mexico, five pullets and five hens to Colorado, one old gobbler to Newton, Kas., from their famous flock of Plymouth Rocks and Bronze Turkeys.

W. J. Veale, proprietor of Swissvale stock farm, Topeka, reports the sale last week of ten yearling colts at \$100 each, also four weanlings at \$75 apiece. They were half-breed coachers, got by Kaiser, the four-year-old coach horse that won three blue ribbons at the late Kansas State fair. The dams were common native mares that run out on the farm, having had only ordinary farm care. The result speaks well for the prize-winning stallion and is an illustration of what may be done even with a tippy horse. There's nothing like starting right and staying by it for a good foundation.

Col. F. M. Woods, the successful and all-round live stock auctioneer of Lincoln, Neb., reports late annual swine sales, as follows: Barton, Parrot & Klever, Greenwood, Neb., Poland-Chinas, 107 head; general average \$48.50, highest \$210. Fred Mulertz, Ashland, Neb., seventy head; average \$36.50. John O'Connell, Malcolm, Neb., sixty head, average \$30. Coltham & Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb., 100 head, average \$20. Ninety per cent. of the individual offerings were April to July pigs. Why should Nebraska lead Kansas in this important industry? There are perhaps two principal reasons, viz., a State fair backed by the State and a wide-awake swine breeder organization.

Summers, Morrison & Co., commission merchants of Chicago, write the *KANSAS FARMER* under date October 29: "There has been no important change in the produce market this week except in potatoes; they have advanced very materially. A great many outside orders for car lots have been received and the supply has not been sufficient to meet this demand. In consequence the market for this week closed firm at the advance. Choice Burbanks, 75 to 78 cents per bushel, in car lots on track. Other well assorted varieties, 72 to 73 cents. Good mixed stock, 63 to 65 cents. The butter market is holding up well and choice quick flavored makes, both creamery and dairy, are scarce. Extra choice creamery, 27 to 28 cents; fair to good, 25 to 26 cents. Choice dairy, 24 to 25 cents; fair to good, 20 to 21 cents. Strictly fresh eggs continue in light supply at 21 to 22 cents per dozen. The poultry market is steady at previous quotations. There is a good call for full-feathered geese, and such are bringing \$7.50 to \$8 per dozen. Beans are in sharp demand at \$1.90 to \$2 per bushel for hand-picked, \$1.65 to \$1.80 for machine-cleaned. Veal, well fattened and of good weight, is wanted at 8 to 8 1/2 cents per pound. Good varieties of winter apples meet with ready sale both on local and shipping demand at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel. Broomcorn continues in very light receipt and prices have advanced some, with a good demand. Self working of good color and growth \$80 to \$90 per ton. The grain market has declined some during the week, most noticeably on wheat, and this is now lower than it has been for some years. Hay has advanced some under light receipts. No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50 per ton; No. 2, \$11 to \$11.50; mixed timothy, \$10; choice prairie, \$9 to \$10."

HINTS ON DAIRYING.

"Hints on Dairying," by T. D. Curtis, the veteran authority on dairy matters; regular price 50 cents. The book contains over 110 pages and is nicely bound. It treats fully of the history of dairying, necessary conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. We have on hand a limited number of these valuable books which we will close out at half price—25 cents, or we will send the book free for one new yearly subscriber and \$1. Order early if you wish to secure this rare bargain. Address *KANSAS FARMER CO.*, Topeka, Kas.

Look out for cheap substitutes! Beware of new remedies. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the test for nearly fifty years.

Please mention *KANSAS FARMER* when writing any of our advertisers.

Special Club List!

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

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

THE KANSAS METHODIST

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KANSAS FARMER,
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FIFTY CENTS.

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

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"LEADERS OF THE GREAT WEST AND STAR OF THE EAST."

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Live stock and agricultural advertising always pays when properly done. I write, design, make up for and place advertising in my papers only. My services will cost you nothing. We have greatly benefited others, perhaps we can you. Write us about it.

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No matter how "hard-bitted" the animal with the "Success" bit it is under absolute control of the driver. A humane bit having but one single steel bar. Instantly changed to plain straight bar bit by adjusting reins. Guaranteed. X C or Japan, \$1.00. Nickel Plate, \$1.50. Postage paid. **Wm. Van Arsdale, Racine, Wis.**

THE HIGH SPEED FAMILY KNITTER

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

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.

Nearing the End.

I'm growing old; the hopes and fears
That waged an ever-varying strife
No more awaken smiles and tears,
Disturbing my serene life.

The ardent love, the jealous throe,
Which burned and raged without surcease,
Have left me; and a gentler glow
Of sweet contentment brings me peace.

Strong passion owns my reason's sway;
Calm pleasure comes where love's bestowed;
And quiet friendship soothes my way
Along life's peaceful autumn road.

No unknown future threatens ill;
No fierce ambition drives me on;
I gaze from life's sublimest hill
On dangers past and victories won.

What though my natural powers decay—
My lessening time makes less demand;
The labor done, at close of day
The farmer resting views his land,

And sees the harvest waving fair,
The ridgy rows with plenty filled;
Sees fruitful fields rest barren bare,
The barrens bare his hands have tilled

So looks life's landscape to my eyes;
My earthly work is nearly done,
A calm comes to me from the skies,
As slowly sinks life's setting sun.

—Selected.

The Death of Caroline Scott Harrison.

Now utter calm and rest,
Hands folded o'er the breast,
In peace the placidest,
All trials past,
All fever soothed, all pain
Annulled in heart and brain,
Never to vex again,
She sleeps at last.

She sleeps; but O, most dear
And best beloved of her,
Ye sleep not—nay, nor stir
Save but to bow
The closer each to each,
With sobs and broken speech
That all in vain beseech
Her answer now.

And lo, we weep with you,
One grief the wide world through
Yet, with the faith she knew,
We see her still
Even as here she stood,
All that was pure and good
And sweet in womanhood;
God's will her will.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

THE FARM.

Many Farmers Blessed With Delightful Surroundings.

There are so many blessings enjoyed by farmers, and they come so naturally, that with a great many they hardly realize they have enjoyed them. There is no occupation wherein the realism of nature's solace can be so completely enjoyed as that of farming. The farmer's daily occupations are constant reminders of the God of nature. Do the majority of farmers appreciate and enjoy as they might their favorable surroundings? Do they recognize the fact that, even while they enjoy the sound, sweet slumber that honest toil and a clear conscience brings, their crops are growing and increasing? The farm homestead should be a veritable enchanted spot; around it should cluster fond remembrances that will ever be as bright oases in memory's halls. Farm life is aloof from the thousand and one dangers and immoral influences that surround existence in cities and towns. Discontented farmers are, however, often to be found, who complain without reason, having apparently become blind to facts surrounding them. A Maine correspondent of *Farm and Home* gives some terse reasons why farmers should be contented:

"There are farmers who sniff a frost in every cool breeze and see a flood in every passing cloud or a drought in the moon if they happen to notice it when the horns are turned upward. But this class is largely in the minority and are either lazy or dyspeptic, and the one I believe to be the result of the other. My earliest recollections are of the time when my father began farming in a small clearing in the backwoods of Maine in the most primitive style. In fancy I again see the groups of merry, laughing children, who made the woods ring with their joyous shouts. The father and mother were both too busy to grumble, but that they were happy and contented I have no reason to doubt, and this was not an isolated case. If they were contented in those days, how much more reason have farmers of the present to be happy.

"First on the list of blessings may be counted good health. This can hardly

be otherwise, as the farmer's occupation, almost entirely in the open air, is conducive to the most perfect health, and sound health is the very foundation upon which happiness is built. Again, a drunkard among farmers is an almost unheard-of thing, and drunkenness causes more misery than any one thing. Freedom from this vice is reason No. 2. Then, with the help of modern machinery and a better knowledge of farming, we have more leisure for recreation. The Grange also opens its doors and furnishes instruction, as well as diversion, and mingling together in friendly intercourse all are benefited, and a stranger looking on would not fail to be impressed with the happiness and contentment depicted in the glowing cheeks and sparkling eyes of these sons and daughters of toil.

"Then again, these people are aware that if their houses are not elegantly furnished they are at least furnished as well as their neighbors'. So there is no cause for discontent here. Regarding intellectual life, what are our advantages? Instead of Poor Richard's Almanac and the spelling book, many homes contain choice, if small libraries, and the organ has taken the place of the old-fashioned loom, and almost every farmer's home contains one. 'Music hath charms to soothe,' 'tis said. The sewing machine and modern creamery have lessened the mother's toil, and the sons and daughters are free to compete with all classes in the contest for learning's prize. Our schools and agricultural colleges offer every facility for the acquisition of knowledge. And as a result we have many excellent scholars among the farmers to-day, the majority of our country schools being taught by them, and the schools themselves are models of happiness and contentment. Those ambitious of political fame should remember that some of our most successful farmers have been Governors of the State, showing that the time has gone by when the epithet of clodhopper can truthfully be applied to the farmer. When the matter is carefully considered one cannot but see that the farmers should be and are as contented as any class, and that the grumblers are in the minority."—*Baltimore Sun*.

Chicago.

The Dedicatory Edition of *The Illustrated World's Fair* is furnished with a beautiful cover, which carries accurate portraits of all the Chiefs of Departments and the great officers. There are a hundred pages in the issue, and the leading article is written by Carter Harrison. The articles illustrated by the portraits of the authors number fifteen, including Joachim, while the water scenes and panoramic views leave nothing to be desired in the way of illustration. All the main buildings and numerous State buildings, are photographed as they now appear. About twenty pages are filled with the short and sprightly articles that have given the magazine a high place in periodical literature. Sampson, Low, Marston & Co., of London, have assumed the publication of the magazine for Great Britain and her colonies, and this connection also assures a wider distribution in Europe. Prince Bismarck has written an article for *The Illustrated World's Fair* about the Exposition, and articles by Henry Watterson, Sara Bernhardt, and Alphonse Daudet, are in prospect. The present issue of this journal demonstrates that Chicago can produce the highest form of periodical. The price is one dollar a copy, and the issue forms a proper souvenir of the dedication. Part second contains reprints of the articles and portraits of Patti, Col. Ingersoll, President Hayes, Max O'Rell, Lyman J. Gage, Director General Davis, Chief Handy, David Swing, Col. Norton, Dr. Meloy, and a dozen other famous people. Jewell N. Halligan, McVicker's Theater, Chicago. The regular (25-cent) issue contains thirty-two large pages of original articles and pictures. Every page of this journal is illustrated.

Are You Yellow?

If so, of course you are bilious, which also implies that you have a dull pain and tenderness in the right side, nausea, sick headache, furred tongue, sour breath and indigestion. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is what you want. Prompt relief follows its use in liver complaint, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, rheumatism, kidney trouble and nervousness. Physicians unqualifiedly recommend it.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Naming the Baby.

Many curious customs prevail in some countries in regard to selecting a name for the baby. A Hindoo baby is named when it is twelve days old and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father desires another name than that selected by the mother; in that case two lamps are placed over the two names and the name over which the lamp burns the brightest is the one given to the child.

In an Egyptian family the parents choose a name for the baby by lighting three wax candles; to each of these is given a name, one of the three always belonging to some deified personage. The candle that burns the longest bestows the name upon the baby.

The Mohammedans sometimes write desirable names on five slips of paper and these they place in the Koran. The name upon the first slip drawn out is given to the child.

The children of the Ainos, a people living in northern Japan, do not receive their names until they are five years old. It is the father that then chooses the name by which the child is afterwards called.

The Chinese give their boy babies a name in addition to their surnames, and they must call themselves by these names until they are twenty years old. At that age the father gives his son a new name. The Chinese care so little for their girl babies that they do not give them a baby name, but just call them Number One, Number Two, Number Three, according to their birth.

Boys are thought so much more of in China than girls are that if you ask a Chinese father who has both a boy and a girl how many children he has, he will always reply, "Only one child."

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is ill; and the Japanese are said to change the name of a child four times.—*Wide Awake*.

The Age of Paper.

The world has seen its iron age and its brazen age, but the *Paper Record* says this is the age of paper. We are making so many things of paper that it will soon be true that without paper there is nothing made. We live in paper houses, wear paper clothing, and sit on paper cushions in paper cars rolling on paper wheels. If we lived in Bergen, Norway, we could go on Sunday to a paper church.

We do a paper business over paper counters, buying paper goods, paying for them with paper money and deal in paper stocks on paper margins. We row races in paper boats for paper prizes. We go to paper theaters where paper actors play to paper audiences. As the age develops, the coming man will become more deeply enmeshed in the paper net. He will awake in the morning and creep from under the paper clothing of his paper bed, and put on his paper dressing-gown and his paper slippers.

He will walk over paper carpets, down paper stairs and, seating himself in a paper chair, will read the paper news in the morning paper. A paper bell will call him to his breakfast, cooked in a paper oven, served in paper dishes laid on a paper cloth on a paper table. He will wipe his lips with a paper napkin, and having put on his paper shoes, paper hat and paper coat, and then taking his paper stick (he has the choice of two descriptions already), he will walk on a paper pavement or ride in a paper carriage to his paper office. He will organize paper enterprises and make paper profits.

He will sail the ocean on paper steamships and navigate the air in paper balloons. He will smoke a paper cigar or

paper tobacco in a paper pipe lighted with a paper match. He will write with a paper pencil, whittle paper sticks with a paper knife, go fishing with a paper fishing rod, a paper line, a paper hook, and put his catch in a paper basket. He will go shooting with a paper gun, loaded with paper cartridges, and will defend his country in paper forts with paper cannon and paper bombs. Having lived his paper life and achieved a paper fame and paper wealth, he will retire to paper leisure and die in paper peace.

A Legend About Cholera.

Here is an eastern legend that is timely. One day the Angel of Death visited a country in Asia. The King of the country asked him what plague he brought under his sable wings.

"The cholera," answered the messenger. "And how many victims will the plague claim?"

"Six thousand." Cholera raged throughout the King's domains. Twenty-five thousand people died.

Some time after the King saw the Angel of Death again.

"You did not keep your word," he said; "you promised me the cholera would take but six thousand of my subjects. I have lost twenty-five thousand."

"I did keep my word," answered the sombre enemy. "Cholera killed but six thousand in your kingdom."

"And the other nineteen thousand, of what did they die?"

"Of fear."—*New York World*.

How Little We Know:

By our neighbor's lace curtains, of the ills that they hide from our eyes.

By the equipage gay, of the sad hearts of the owners.

By the smiles that we see, of the tears they control.

When the moon shines so brightly, of the desolate places in shadow.

When we wear the sweet flowers, of the love and the care they've received.

When the snow falls so softly, what homes it may make desolate.

The Old Man Would Have His Joke.

Two boys who owned a cattle farm out West, christened it "Focus," at their sire's request; The old man thought it quite a good conceit, For there the sun's rays meet—(the son's raise meat).

The lads prospered, and they and their families enjoyed the very best of health. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets were always found in their medicine-chest—the only positive cure for bilious and sick headache, dizziness, constipation, indigestion, and all disorders of the bowels and stomach. Strictly vegetable, small, sugar-coated; only one required for a dose, and their action is gentle and thorough. The best liver pill on earth.

Every Lady

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

Important to Fleshly People.

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

CATARRH CURED.

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

The Young Folks.

How to Be Happy.

Are you almost disgusted with life, little man? I will tell you a wonderful trick That will bring you contentment, if anything can—

Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick.

Are you awfully tired with play, little girl? Weary, discouraged, and slok? I'll tell you the lovellest game in the world—

Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick.

Though it rains like the rain of the flood, little man, And the clouds are forbidding and thlok, You can make the sun shine in your soul, little man—

Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick.

Though the skies are like brass overhead, little girl, And the walk like a well-heated brick, And all earthly affairs in a terrible whirl, Do something for somebody, quick; Do something for somebody, quick.

—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

THE TALKIN'EST MAN.

"I had gone up one fork of the mountain road and it led me into a little inclosure with a log meeting house in the center and a dozen bridle paths leading out of it; then I went back to the main road and up another fork, and this time I went into a stable lot, with the proprietor of the place sitting on the fence.

"Good morning," I said, "can you tell me the way to Pinchem?"

"Course I kin," he responded. "Do yer want'er go thar?"

"Well, yes, I thought I would if I could," I admitted.

"Easy ez fallin' off a log," he said, getting down from the fence.

"All right; tell me, and I'll go."

"Did you notice about whar you left the main road a feller plowin' over on the hillside?"

"I saw a plow with a mule hitched to it, but no man."

"Course not; he's the laziest, onerliest feller in the country. He's sleepin' in the shade this very minute. That's his way. He's been a plowin' at that ar' field for six weeks. Man comes along with a jug of liquor an' axes him to go fishin', an' he draps the plow an' goes. 'Nother one wants him to go huntin', and off he goes. Then ef ther ain't nobody axes him to go no place he goes to sleep anywhar in the furrer that the fit takes him. Can't git apast a shade to save his durn skin. He—"

"How about the road?" I said, breaking in on him.

"Ez I wuz goin' on to say, jst acrost from whar you seen the plow, the road goes off to the right. You take that an' about a quarter uv a mild down thar, you come to two men buildin' a post an' rail fence. Man owns half that field is a wuthless fellow. I've been arter him fer two yer to go harves with me in buildin' a fence, but he won't tetch it. Says a post an' rail fence is too forrerd fer these parts, an' 'll skeer the horses. Won't build no fence at all, that's what's the matter with him, so I've got to do it in self-defense. Neighbors like that ain't no good to a man, and I wisht to thunder the cholery er somethin' er other would carry him off. But, it won't. Decent man like me never has no luck in this durn country nohow."

"You say the road—" I began when he stopped.

"Yas, the road forks ag'in down thar an' you bear to the left fer about a half a mild, tell you see a hewed log house on a raise. Woman lives thar that is the purtiest thing in this yere county. I'm a widder, but she ain't pertickeler on that p'int, an' ef you come 'long this way about next spring lookin' fer the road, you'll be mighty likely to find me on that raise. Got a wife uv your own? he inquired, breaking in on himself suddenly.

"Yes, and she's down to Pinchem," I said rather sharply. "That's what I'm going there for."

"No, you don't say?" he exclaimed with much interest. "I calkerlate ez how a man ez rides ez likely a critter ez that un yer on 'ud hev a powerful good lookin' wife. Ain't she?"

"Yes, she's pretty fair to look at," I replied, blushing at the untruth, for I didn't have any wife, and she wouldn't have been at Pinchem if I had had one.

"Thought so," he said; "but I'll bet a hoss she ain't finer'n that 'un I'm squintin' at."

By this time it occurred to me that I had

struck the "talkin'est man on the crick," of whom I had heard, and I began to hedge.

"Well," I said, "I'm coming back this way with her and we'll compare. Good morning," and I'm shot if I didn't ride off and the man utterly forgot to give me another word of instruction as to how to get to Pinchem. I found that out by waking up the man asleep by his plow.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Latin Words.

"I just wish you would give me the paper, S'manth. You've been reading it all morning, and haven't given the rest of us a chance to see a word in it."

"Oh, well, Sissy, don't be so much in a hurry. I've been so much interested in reading this long description of the death of Mrs. Harrison. Isn't it so very sad! Here is a telegram from Queen Victoria to the President. Let me read it to you."

BALMORAL, October 25.—To General Harrison, President of the United States, Washington: I have heard with the deepest regret of your sad loss and sincerely sympathize with you in your grief. VICTORIA, R. I.

"Isn't that a loving expression of sympathy from the Queen; but what do the initials after her name mean?"

"Oh, there is Will; he can tell us all about it. Can't you, Will?"

"Of course, I can. Don't you see it costs lots of money to send a cablegram from London to New York, and every word means at least a dollar, so that if the Queen signed her whole name, which is so long, it would take a good many dollars to pay for it, and as she wanted the President to know who sent it, and thinking Americans were not able to understand anything but 'baby talk,' she wrote it 'Victoria, R. I.,' which means 'I are Victoria.'"

"Now, smarty, you know it is no such a thing. There is father, I'll ask him. Father, what do the initials after the Queen's name mean?"

"My daughter, Victoria is Queen of England and Empress of India. 'R' stands for Regina and 'I' for Imperatrix—the first means Queen and the latter means Empress. They are Latin words and mean Queen and Empress."

"Well, that is all very nice, but if she is English, why does she not use English words instead of Latin?"

"Oh, that is a foolish notion which has prevailed for ages. I hope the time will come when plain English will be considered as grand as Latin. But we can be glad that the foolish notion is confined to the rich and proud, who wish to appear better than any one else, and they will gradually learn to know better."

"But, father, that gold pin you wear on the lapel of your vest says, *Labor est Rex*. Are you not just a little afflicted with the foolish notion you speak about?"

"Perhaps I am, William. I had forgotten all about that. However, we will change the subject. 'School is out' and we will proceed with our work of shucking corn."

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If you have a neighbor who does not believe in the efficacy of the institute, turn missionary this winter and persuade him to attend a session. If you can get him there you will do somewhat toward making him a better farmer.

The aim of the agricultural fair should be to educate and stimulate the farmer toward a higher standard. As it now is, too much time and money is wasted upon trivialities. Can we not have a reform in this matter? The managers of our fairs have it in their own hands, and influence must be used to turn them in the right direction.

Some of the farmers of Mission township, Shawnee county, are now engaged in threshing their clover for seed. The quality of the seed is excellent and yield very satisfactory. Among those who have a surplus of the seed are M. L. Holloway, Geo. Shaw, A. H. Buckman, Bradford Miller, H. W. Brobst, F. A. Keine, Matthew Brobst and H. H. Wallace.

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

The only business in which ignorance is considered really desirable is betting and gambling. And as election approaches there is an unusual amount of bantering on the part of pot-house politicians, which forces many enthusiastic partisans to bet who can ill afford to lose the amount of a wager. The KANSAS FARMER especially urges its readers, whether they be Prohibitionists, Republicans, Democrats or Populists, not to bet. The results are always bad, and cause besides much bitterness and unkindness.

When an exhibitor at the fairs takes the trouble to show such a variety and such quantities of products as to carry off a large share of the premiums, the farming public very properly feels an interest in the man and his enterprise. Recognition in the case here mentioned comes a little tardy but is none the less deserved. Mr. Adam Rankin, of Olathe, Kansas, claims to have been the largest exhibitor, and to have won more first premiums than any one in the West. He won the \$500 prize at St. Joseph, Mo., in 1889; the \$150 Studebaker wagon in 1890, and the \$35 Hester last year at Kansas City. This year he won at Kansas City, first on display of corn on the stalk, first on display of corn in the half-bushel, first on grain in glasses and first on display of products by one farmer.

SUGAR BEETS IN KANSAS.

At the recent meeting of the Kansas Academy of Science, a resolution was adopted favoring an appropriation by the State Legislature for the purpose of conducting extensive experiments in the cultivation of sugar beets. Whether any discussion of the subject was had or any statement of what has already been done in the line of such experiments, has not been stated to the public. While Kansas is very broad-gauged and liberal in all matters of public enterprise, yet it is well, before determining in favor of appropriating the people's money, for any purpose, to ascertain what has previously been done, what is now in progress, and what has been provided, for the continuance of the work proposed. The experiments with sugar beets have not been so meager as may be supposed. A brief statement of it is here made:

In 1888, the Douglass Sugar Co., of Douglass, Butler county, Kansas, through its Superintendent, Mr. Fred Hinze, imported from Germany a quantity of sugar beet seed of the most improved varieties. A portion of these were planted, under the capable supervision of Mr. Hinze, and grew very well until most of them were destroyed by insects. Samples of those that survived the attacks of the insects were analyzed by United States Government Chemist Hubert A. Edson, and found to contain, at their best, a fair percentage of sugar, considering the vicissitude through which they had passed.

In 1889, the remaining portion of the seed imported at Douglass were planted at Medicine Lodge, under the supervision of Mr. Henry Hinze, Superintendent of the Medicine Lodge sugar works. These made a fine growth and contained good percentages of sugar, as shown by the analyses of the chemists of the Department of Agriculture. Most of these beets were manufactured into sugar. So pleased was the sugar company at the result that it was determined to plant a considerable acreage the following season. Three tons of seed were imported from the best growers in Germany, and the farmers who had grown beets in 1889 were asked to contract for considerable crops in 1890. To the surprise of those most interested, those farmers who had seen most of the practical work of cultivating beets in 1889 were very loth to contract in 1890. Consequently a considerable proportion of the seed was "spared" to persons who desired to experiment with sugar beets at other places. Some of the seed went to Nebraska, some to Iowa, some to Missouri and some to other parts of Kansas. But a considerable crop was produced at Medicine Lodge under the careful oversight of Superintendent Hinze. These were worked at the factory at the close of the season of working sorghum cane.

They were analyzed, as before, by Department of Agricultural chemists, and found to be very rich in sugar. Concerning them General Manager Hinman, of the sugar works, wrote: "We have demonstrated that we can grow the finest and best sugar beets in the world." Dr. Wiley, Chief Chemist of the Department of Agriculture, was so skeptical as to the sugar content that only after personally witnessing the analyses would he accept the results as correct, and then declared that he would have to revise his map of the sugar beet section of the United States so as to include at least a portion of southern Kansas.

The official report of the Hon. Geo. F. Kellogg, State Sugar Inspector, for 1890, states that the average per cent. of sugar in the entire crop worked at Medicine Lodge was 15.25. Such beets are entirely suitable for the manufacture of sugar.

The sugar company immediately began to consider plans for the addition of such machinery as would make of their works a complete modern beet sugar factory. But, on mentioning to the farmers the matter of growing a sufficient supply of beets for a full season's run, it was found that those who had grown beets in 1890 would not contract again, stating that there was no profit in growing beets at the factory prices, the entire proceeds and more being required to pay for the labor of producing and delivering them.

In 1890, the State Agricultural college took up the work of experimenting with sugar beets under the able management of the chemical department. The beets produced at Manhattan, in 1890, notwithstanding the seed was of the best varieties, imported directly from the most reliable

seedsmen, and, notwithstanding the excellent culture given them, were not generally suitable for the manufacture of sugar. Only two samples contained as much as 10 per cent. of sugar.

Some fairly successful attempts were made in 1890 to produce sugar beets in Harvey county, and a carload of workable beets from the vicinity of Newton were manufactured into sugar at Medicine Lodge.

Experiments were also made at the United States Government Station, at Sterling, under the direction of the expert, Mr. A. A. Denton. Workable beets were produced; and yet Mr. Denton did not become satisfied that they could be made a profitable crop.

In 1891, the experiments in beet culture were repeated at Medicine Lodge on a much smaller scale than in 1890. The experimental plats planted did well and the analyses continued to show satisfactory percentages of sugar.

The experiments by the Agricultural college were this year very much extended. In their report Professors Fallyer and Willard say:

It was thought that more might be learned regarding the capabilities of our soils and climate by growing the beets in many portions of the State than by confining our trials to one or a few localities, even though the plats in this more extensive trial were quite small in size. Further, it was considered that the test would be more conclusive if the preparation of the soil and the methods of culture found most successful in the sugar beet growing countries of Europe were adopted.

To make the test, as above indicated, it was necessary to secure the co-operation of many farmers of the State, in growing the beets. Two distinct lines were pursued in securing this co-operation in such a way as to give satisfactory geographical distribution. Twenty-six localities were selected by us because of the character and extent of the tillable soil as well as the geographical position. These sections were visited by a representative of the chemical department of the station, and the plan explained personally to the farmers whose assistance was sought. Further than this, an offer was made to furnish seed to all who applied for it, and to analyze the beets sent in to the station. The seed furnished was the best kinds of German and French sugar beets. In pursuance of the above plans, this seed was distributed to about 300 farmers and gardeners—about 250 of them in the selected localities. It will thus be seen that the farmers cheerfully responded, the number assisting in the several selected localities varying from six to twenty-five. The farmers to whom the not inconsiderable number of packages of seed were sent on request were more or less isolated. There were fifty-six counties of the State reached in one or the other of these ways, twenty-six counties being represented by at least a half dozen plats.

Those who planted beet seed under the auspices of the college were furnished carefully prepared printed instructions.

In addition to these experimental plats grown by the farmers of the State, the chemical department of the college grew larger plats on thoroughly subsoiled ground, after the same methods given in the printed instructions to the farmers. It was not thought that the results of one season would be at all conclusive, but the plan involved the continuation of the trial through several years, in order to eliminate the effects of variable seasons.

From the experimental plats planted by farmers, 140 specimens were analyzed. These came from thirty-seven counties. Nineteen of these specimens, coming from nine counties, contained over 12 per cent. of sugar and were suitable for use in the sugar factory. Some of the specimens were very rich in sugar, containing over 18 per cent. There were many specimens which fell only slightly below the 12 per cent. mark and would not have been rejected at a sugar factory. No doubt further experience in beet culture would materially improve the general average content of sugar and enable Kansas farmers in many, perhaps most parts of the State, to grow beets suitable for the factory.

The chemical department of the Agricultural College and Experiment Station is now engaged in the analyses of the beets grown in 1892. The results have not yet been announced and indeed cannot be until the close of the work for the season. All Kansans may, however, rest assured that the work is being most thoroughly done and the question of the production of sugar beets in Kansas will be more nearly answered at the end of the present season.

In considering the question of what ought to be provided for by appropriation, it will be well to glance not only at what has been accomplished and what is now in progress, but also at the provision already made for further work. It is doubtful if most people in Kansas understand how well the munificence of the State has been utilized in the equipment for experimental work under the Agricultural college. To the judicious husbanding of the generous land grant with

which the college was originally endowed under act of Congress has been added the careful investment of all sums appropriated by the State. The later generous appropriations by Congress for the experiment station, amounting to \$15,000 per year, when applied under the experienced and careful management of the college, makes possible an immense amount of experimental work. It does not appear that there is any necessity for further appropriations by the State for experimental work of this kind unless indeed it be for such permanent improvement of the general facilities as the laws of Congress do not permit to be made from the government fund.

It is probable that the resolution of the Academy of Science was passed without due consideration; for surely the work is being well done with the means otherwise provided, and by experimenters whose capabilities and industry are unsurpassed.

WHY HOLD A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION?

First, there are within our borders many "statesmen out of a job," and it may be, out at the elbows, too. These gentlemen could find both employment and entertainment, indeed could have a jolly time and expenses paid by getting themselves elected as delegates to the proposed constitutional convention. These "statesmen" have also been pining for an opportunity to "distinguish themselves," and lay foundations for future greatness and wealth. Shall the great State of Kansas be penurious and deny this great opportunity to these aspiring statesmen simply on the ground that it will cost a few hundred thousand dollars before she is done with it?

Second, there are people in Kansas, as well as a number of them in Missouri, who never have been satisfied with a certain fanatical provision of our present constitution, which was adopted as an amendment several years ago, and which has reference to the manufacture and sale in this State, of certain articles of drink. Were it not for this cranky provision every town in the State might furnish a good living for from one to many families, which would be "honestly" and "respectably" earned by the head of the family, in dealing out said articles of drink especially to farmers and laborers, and at the expense of other legitimate business interests. Now shall we not have a constitutional convention and thereby get another chance at the fanatical prohibitory provision of our present constitution?

Third, the old constitution of Kansas has been in use so long that the people and the courts have got a pretty clear understanding of its provisions. The Legislature passes not very many acts which need to go before the Supreme court on their constitutionality. The higher grade of work for lawyers is therefore rather scarce. Indeed a constitutional lawyer has hardly any excuse for being, in Kansas. So, too, the laws passed under the present constitution have been fully interpreted by the courts, and there is little left even in this direction for members of the bar. This would all be changed could we have a new constitution.

Fourth, the people of the State, and indeed, of several other States, are rapidly becoming tinctured with ideas which are by some called nationalistic, by others socialistic, and, by the most conservative, called anarchistic. It is possible that in the near future the people will have their minds settled upon some radical fundamental changes which they will desire to make in their organic law. In the present unsettled state of the public mind on these questions, especially as to corporation, there is no doubt but that these radical changes can be kept out of a new constitution by the use of well-known methods. If a new constitution be made now another will not probably be made in a good many years.

If the above reasons in favor of calling a constitutional convention are not sufficient to determine the electors to cast their votes for a constitutional convention there are many others equally pertinent which may be adduced, and yet which fully realizing all this, the KANSAS FARMER is opposed to a constitutional convention.

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SHAWNEE COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The regular October meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society was held at the residence of W. L. Bates, Auburndale, on Thursday, October 27. The basket dinner disposed of, the first subject considered was the making of lists of apples, with relation to their liability in this locality to be affected by scab. Three lists were made: First, those whose market value is seriously impaired or entirely destroyed by the scab; second, those whose market value is considerably though not seriously affected by the scab; third, those not affected by the scab. After an interesting discussion of the lists proposed, the subject was continued for further consideration at the November meeting.

The subject, "When are our fruits ripe," was next presented in an extemporaneous address by Thomas White. Mr. White stated that two periods of ripeness should be considered: first, when the fruit is fit for picking; second, when it is ready for using. The speaker had no doubt that if our grapes here were picked at the proper time they might be kept all winter. We don't pick apples early enough for keeping. Pears should never be left on the tree until ripe. They will rot at the heart and be otherwise inferior. Kieffer pears, if picked at proper time and laid away, become excellent, but if allowed to ripen on the tree they are comparatively useless. Would pick Jonathan and Rhode Island Greening apples as soon as they begin to drop. Growers don't usually pick Winesaps early enough.

In the discussion which followed Mr. White's address, A. E. Ensminger stated that the Illinois Horticultural Society had decided that most apples should be picked when the seeds begin to brown. Pears should be picked when ripe enough so that the stem breaks on raising the fruit. Phillip Lux thought each should use his own judgment as to time of picking each variety of fruit. Jannettings should be picked as soon as colored enough to sell on the market. Ben Davis and others should hang as long as possible. Mr. Ensminger thought that apples picked as soon as ripe and stored in a cool place keep better than under any other circumstances.

W. H. Coultis stated that he leaves apples, after barreling, in the orchard as long as they will be safe from freezing. Those put in store earlier never keep as well as those put in late.

Bradford Miller stated that if the weather is warm and dry apples must be picked earlier than if the fall is cool and wet. Stores his barreled apples in orchard under north side of the trees until very late with success. Some apples he never picks; lets them fall and they keep well. Thinks date of picking makes little difference in quality of fruit when it is ready for use.

J. F. Cecil had no doubt fruits will keep better if picked early, but the quality is better if they are allowed to ripen before picking. This is particularly true of grapes. Hale is an authority on the peach and has a great reputation for fine fruit, but picks only when fully ripe.

Mr. Van Arsdell agreed with Mr. Cecil that fruit is better if ripened before picking.

Mrs. W. L. Bates thought that at least strawberries are better if picked only when ripe. People in Topeka came out to Auburndale to get fresh-picked strawberries when they could get ordinary store strawberries just as cheap and with less trouble.

This discussion was followed by a paper on "Pear Culture," by W. H. Coultis. This paper with the principal points of the discussion will appear in next week's KANSAS FARMER.

An elegant paper was read by Mrs. D. C. Burson on "Woman's Relation to Horticulture." This will also appear in a later number of the KANSAS FARMER.

The next meeting will be held at the residence of Mrs. Bradford Miller, on Thanksgiving day, when the members will eat their turkey together.

WHEAT IN QUEENSLAND.

The Department of Agriculture of Queensland, Australia, has recently issued a valuable bulletin on "Wheat-Growing in Queensland." This bulletin increases in importance in the estimation of progressive farmers in Kansas, when it is stated that it was prepared by Prof. E. M.

Shelton, formerly Professor of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural college, now instructor in agriculture for the province of Queensland. That notable progress is in progress in that country is abundantly shown by the tables presented. Surprising progress has been made in the methods of agriculture, and correspondingly the yield of wheat has increased within the last few years. As yet Queensland can scarcely be reckoned as an important element in the wheat production of the world, the total production last year being only 392 309 bushels, but the average yield of all wheat reaped was nearly twenty-one (20 94) bushels per acre, while the average for the years 1879-1891 inclusive was 17 20 bushels. Prof. Shelton indicates on a map immense areas as suitable for wheat, and it must be expected that land producing such crops will soon be made to do their best to feed the world, so that at no distant day we shall expect to see Queensland's wheat crop figured at many millions instead of many thousands of bushels.

Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders.

The second annual meeting of the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders Association was held at the Centropolis hotel, Kansas City, Mo., on Wednesday, October 26, 1892. M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., the President, was in the chair. The Secretary's report showed that the association had a membership of about one hundred breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle, from fourteen different States and Territories. The Western breeders feel that the American Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, with its office at Boston, Mass., ignores the Western breeders' interests, as all of the meetings of the association must be held in the East. The membership fee to every person who joins the association is \$100. The fees for recording stock in the Holstein-Friesian herd book run from \$3 to \$12 per head. The fees for recording stock and transfers amounted last year to more than \$17,000, of which amount Western non-members paid \$13,000, and in many ways the West is ignored and discriminated against, and a large amount of money wrung from them, so that large dividends are declared on the capital stock held by these Eastern stockholders. For these and other good and just reasons the Western breeders have decided to withdraw their patronage from the American Association and establish a herd book in the West for recording their stock. This important matter was fully and freely discussed, and while several conservative breeders thought it best to wait another year and see if the American Association would not make some concessions in the way of fees, etc., they finally gave in to the wishes of the majority, and the following committee was appointed to arrange for the publication of a herd book, and to prepare a set of rules and regulations to govern the same: W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo.; H. M. Kirkpatrick, Kansas City, Mo.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas., and J. H. Cooleridge, Galesburg, Ill. To obtain a charter: H. W. Cheney, Topeka, Kas.; I. W. Chappell, College View, Neb., and E. F. Irwin, Richfield, Minn. In order to get an expression from the breeders present the herd book committee called for a discussion on fees for recording stock, whether members should be allowed to subscribe for more than one share of stock in the herd books, or should a membership fee be fixed and no stock issued. While this matter is in the hands of the committees and directors, it seems to be the wish of the majority that the fees for recording females be \$1 to members and \$1 50 to non-members; for males \$2 for members and \$3 for non-members, and that a membership fee of \$10 be charged all reputable breeders of Holstein-Friesian cattle who wish to join the association.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, M. E. Moore, of Cameron; Vice-President, E. F. Irwin, of Richfield; Secretary, W. H. Whitney, of Marshall; Treasurer, J. P. Cooper, of Savannah, Mo. The following committees were appointed to arrange for the publication of a herd book: Board of Directors—For one year, J. H. Cooleridge, Galesburg, Ill., and J. B. Zinn, Topeka, Kas.; for two years, W. H. Logan, Seaton, Ill.; W. H. McCall, College View, Neb., and C. F. Hunt, Denver, Col.

A resolution was passed authorizing the committee of five appointed to prepare rules and regulations to govern the herd

book, and also the committee appointed on charter, to report to the board of directors, and that said board be authorized to receive, amend and adopt said report.

For the benefit of fair managers desiring to employ expert judges to judge Holstein-Friesian cattle at fairs in the West, the association recommends the following gentlemen: J. B. Zinn, Topeka, Kas.; M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; C. F. Hunt, Denver, Col.; W. F. Whitney, Marshall, Mo.; E. F. Irwin, Richfield, Minn., and J. P. Cooper, Savannah, Mo.

The next annual meeting of the association will be held the third Wednesday in October, 1893, at Topeka, Kas.

Among the prominent breeders present at the meeting in addition to those already named as officers and directors and committeemen, are the following: H. N. Holderman, of Carthage; William McWilliams, of Reeds; Peter Billing, of Pawnee City, Neb.; C. D. Peck, of Killmer, Kas.; E. N. Corner, of Worcester, Mo.; R. Forsythe, of Carbondale, Kas., and H. V. Toepffer, of Stockton, Kas.

After the conclusion of the business of the association the evening was spent in a social manner, with the interchange of views and the discussion of matters of mutual interest and profit. The meeting was the most successful of those yet held by the association, and the work of the third year is inaugurated under the most favorable auspices.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

TO OUR READERS.—We cannot too strongly urge upon our readers the necessity of subscribing for a family weekly newspaper of the first class—such for instance, as *The Independent*, of New York. It is a newspaper, magazine and review all in one. It is a religious, a literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, an insurance and a political paper combined. It has thirty-two folio pages, often increased by four to twelve, and twenty departments. No matter what a person's religion, politics or profession may be, no matter what the age, sex, employment or condition may be, *The Independent* will prove a help, an instructor, an educator. Our readers can do no less than to send a postal for a free specimen copy, or for 25 cents the paper will be sent a month, enabling one to judge of its merits more critically. Its yearly subscription is \$3, or at that rate for any part of the year. Address, THE INDEPENDENT, postoffice box 2787, New York City.

A GREAT MAGAZINE.—*The Arena* may be termed the Free Lance among the world's great reviews. It has never curried the favor of the rich or catered to public opinion, and yet it has behind it a record of unparalleled progress in public favor. In the November issue Rev. Thomas P. Hughes, D. D., discusses "Lord Salisbury's Afghan Policy." Prof. J. R. Buchanan writes ably on "The Practical Application of the New Education." Hamlin Garland contributes a paper of marked interest and value on "The West in Literature." Rev. M. J. Savage discusses in a critical manner "Psychical Research: Its Present Status and Theories." The famous Shakespearean controversy is continued by Edwin Reed opening the brief for Shakespeare. Mr. Reed will be followed by Dr. Nicholson, J. F. Furnivall and W. J. Rolfe, three of the ablest Shakespearean scholars of our times, who will defend the Bard of Avon. "Asiatic Cholera, with Practical Suggestions," is an admirable and timely paper by Dr. Henry Sheffield. Dr. Henry A. Hartt writes at length to prove that Bible wine was alcoholic. The poetry of this number is by Joaquin Miller, the poet of the Sierras, and Gerald Massey, England's popular poet of the people, while the fiction is by Will N. Harben and Will Allen Dromgoole, the former contributing a strangely interesting and suggestive vision of the future, entitled "In the Year Ten Thousand," while Miss Dromgoole's story, "A Scrap of College Lore," is exceptionally striking. Mr. Flower notices at length some of the silent forces of civilization which are seldom taken into account by writers on social problems. The department of "Books of the Day" contains many reviews of leading works of special interest. *The Arena* is a review which should find its way to the table of all persons who are in touch with the new thought of our times or who sympathize with reformatory and progressive ideas.

A PLAIN TALK

On a Plain Subject in Plain Language.

A winter is just before us with all of its biting winds, cold, drizzling rains, sloppy, muddy streets, and sudden changes of temperature. This will cause at least one-half of the people to have catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonia, or consumption. Thousands of people will lose their lives and tens of thousands will acquire some chronic ailment from which they will never recover. Unless you take the necessary precautions the chances are that you (who read this) will be one of the unfortunate ones. Little or no risk need be run if Pe-ru-na is kept in the house and at the first appearance of any symptom take it as directed on the label. No one who values his welfare should be without a copy of *The Family Physician* No. 2, a complete guide to the treatment and prevention of all climatic diseases of winter. Sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio.

Low Rates to National Grange Via B. & O. Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, "The Picturesque Route," announces the sale of tickets at the low rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to those attending the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, to meet at Concord, N. H., November 16 to 25. Those purchasing tickets should accept from ticket agent a certificate showing route traveled and amount paid. This certificate, after being properly endorsed at Concord, will be accepted by ticket agent for a return ticket at one-third the usual fare.

The Baltimore & Ohio is the only direct line to the East via Washington, and should be largely patronized by those desiring to pass through that city. It is also the most picturesque line, crossing the Alleghany mountains and traversing the famous and historic Potomac valley.

For more detailed information as to rates, time of trains and sleeping car accommodations, apply to L. S. Allen, Assistant General Passenger Agent, The Rookery, Chicago, Ill., or to O. P. McCarty, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Grand Central station, Cincinnati.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

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

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

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

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

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Our Canadian neighbors are using their best efforts to promote an interest in good dairying. Dairy schools and the establishment of creameries is encouraged.

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In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

Horticulture.

Top-Grafting Non-Bearing Fruit Trees.

Many farmers have in their orchards or about their yards fruit trees, and especially apple trees, that do not bear fruit enough to pay for the use of the land they stand on. Some of these are trees that were bought upon the representation of some agent, and found not to be true to name, shy bearers or undesirable sorts. One who has taken the trouble to raise trees like these are sometimes at a loss to know what to do with them, for it takes years to grow a new set of trees, and often they stand where their shade is desirable. We have some of these sorts on our place that were put out by our predecessor and we have been studying what to do with them, says a writer in the *Farmer's Voice*. A few days ago an acquaintance solved the problem for us, and we feel now that we are going to have some good fruit from these trees in a very few years, and not be compelled to wait till a new lot can come into bearing. We were visiting a friend who lives quite a distance from our home and mentioned the trees that were doing us no good, and he told us he had had the same trouble when he first bought his farm, and that he got out of it by top-grafting his old orchard. Then we went out to the orchard and he showed me trees, now eighteen inches in diameter, that were originally natural fruit but had been top-grafted until they were bearers of the best sorts of apples. One tree especially he showed us that when it was grafted had over 100 Baldwin clones set in and now it is as pretty as one might wish to see, and a good bearer. A tree of this kind should be grafted in such a manner that when the clones are grown they will make the top symmetrical and evenly balanced. Any limb that is not more than two inches in diameter may be grafted and two clones should be set in. As the new grafts increase in size the old parts of the trees may be pruned away until only limbs of the improved variety are left. This will not make the best shaped tree, but it is better than to cut one that has made several years growth, and begin over. The trees we want to improve are in a place where their shade is very welcome on a hot day, and we are going to keep the shade and in a few years have good fruit from them also.

Hogs in the Orchard.

The writer of the following may be a "little cranky," but he undoubtedly makes several suggestions which commend themselves as worthy of attention. He begins by asking:

"Of what use are hogs in the orchard? Well, hogs are to root up the sod, cultivate the soil about the trees, gather the worms that infest the ground, eat the little, gnarly, wormy, immature fruit that falls, in order to destroy the insect that caused this fruit to be worthless; then the rubbing of the muddy hog against a fruit tree is thought to impart some particular advantage to the health of the tree. Many other reasons are urged why the orchard is the best hog pasture, both for the hog and the orchard. Has any close observer discovered that the orchard cultivated by the hog produces better and surer crops of fruit than the one cultivated by the plow? Does the rooting of the hog have any advantage over the digging about the trunk of the tree and the spreading of suitable fertilizers? The neat, clean appearance of orchards where a crop of clover or timothy is grown, and necessary cultivation about the trunk of the tree, has impressed us as the most systematic plan of orcharding, leaving out of the account any pecuniary advantage to the hog. The yields of fruit are equal to any hog-plowed orchard, and the cleanliness and advantage to fruit gathering only needs a comparison to convince any farmer which is the best plan.

"Hogs may be turned into the orchard at certain times, if they have rings in their noses, and be of no disadvantage to the orchard. During the fruiting season they may be used in gathering up the refuse fruit, seemingly to advantage, but the cheaper plan is to gather up and haul out the culls to the hog lot at stated times.

"As a pasture the orchard may occasionally be turned over to the hogs without much liability of serious injury, but in general we do not favor making a hog lot of the orchard, and cannot see anything to be gained by such a course, but, on the contrary, a damage."

Silk Culture in Kansas.

Eastern people seem to know more about some things in Kansas than is known at home. The following from the *American Farmer* illustrates a case in point. That journal says:

"It may seem strange, but Kansas is now the only silk-producing State in America. Other States grow cocoons, but only Kansas now unwinds the delicate fibre with which the worm cloisters itself from the world.

"The reason is that the two government stations, one at Philadelphia and one at Washington, received no appropriation from the last Congress, and the experiments at these points must stop for the present; for silk-raising in America is commercially yet in the experimental stage.

"All the stations, called filatures, where the silk is reeled, and there are only three of them, have required federal or State support.

"The third filature is in the little town of Peabody, 184 miles west of Kansas City on the Santa Fe road. It is known as the Kansas silk station, and last year received from the State Legislature, dominated as it was by the farmer element, an appropriation of \$7,200.

"Dr. L. A. Buck, superintendent of the station, had asked for \$10,000, but he says he received more than he expected, for every appropriation was very closely scanned.

"The Legislature may well have been liberal with the Kansas silk station, for it is the forerunner of an industry which promises to bring the State great wealth and fame.

"Superintendent Buck, in his last report to Governor Humphrey, says that cocoon-raising is extending to every quarter in the State.

"The applications for eggs come from forty-six counties."

The Chinese Cling and Some of its Seedlings.

So far as flavor is concerned the Chinese cling is one of the finest peaches, but the habit of the tree is not good and it is very uncertain in bearing. At the South it has long been popular, notwithstanding its drawbacks, and its seeds have frequently been planted to produce new varieties, in hope that some of them would reproduce its excellencies without any of its defects. This hope has been largely fulfilled. Not to mention the clings, five or six of which are said to be very fine, there are three freestones that occupy a high rank if not the very highest, viz.: Thurber, Family Favorite and Elberta. Thurber is large, whitish with a brilliant red cheek and of fine quality. The tree is a profuse bearer. It was produced by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, of Augusta, Ga., and named for the late Dr. George Thurber, of New York. Leaves with globose glands; "flowers small," Mr. Downing states, but we would class them as medium.

Family Favorite is from Fannin county, Texas. Tree exceedingly vigorous and very productive. Leaves very large with reniform glands; flowers small. Fruit large, inclining to oblong; cream color with a blush on the sunny side. Flesh firm, juicy, high aromatic flavor.

Elberta is very large, yellow with red cheek; tree very prolific and a sure bearer. Wherever tried in the North it has won high praise. These three are perfect freestones, ripening at different times, about mid-season. Though all are seedlings of a white-fleshed cling, Elberta is yellow, indicating that pollen from some yellow variety had been introduced at blossoming. — *National Stockman and Farmer*.

Black Wild Cherry.

In an address before the Iowa Horticultural Society Prof. Budd said of this tree: "Our native black wild cherry (*Prunus Serotina*) should have the special attention of propagators and planters. The seedlings start from the pit with the vigor of the honey locust and make strong, stocky plants, from eighteen inches to two feet the first year. It is also specially easy to transplant, and when twenty years of age will furnish as much timber as the soft maples of the same age. The maples will measure more at the base of the stem, but the cherries will be taller, and I need not say the wood will be far more valuable. The opinion of experts now is that within the next twenty years the cherry lumber

will command a better price than the black walnut for use in furniture making, physical apparatus, etc. Its possible value as a fruit tree should also be considered. Here and there over the State we find a tree bearing fair-sized fruit of excellent quality. As it can be grafted and budded on common wild cherry seedlings as readily as the apple, these select varieties should be more widely known. By selection the possibilities of improving the wild cherry are greater than is usually suspected."

The orange crop of Florida this year will be a light one in consequence of the frost of March 15 and the unusually dry weather. It is estimated at 2,500,000 boxes by the Florida Fruit Exchange, against 3,500,000 last year. Good prices are expected.

The precautions necessary in planting raspberries, blackberries, etc., in the fall are now pretty well known, and consist simply in cutting off the canes, after planting, to within six inches of the ground, and then, on the approach of freezing weather, covering them over with a mound of earth. An application of about a shovelful of stable manure around each plant should have previously been made.

Floriculture.

This department is devoted to the culture of plants grown for their foliage and flowers, both for the house and garden. It is intended to be a medium for the exchange of ideas by our readers, on caring for plants grown by them for that purpose, and to that end we invite your co-operation and assistance, giving your successes and failures, that your experience may be of benefit to others. Address all such communications to W. L. BATES, Editor, Topeka, Kas.

PLANTS FOR WINDOW CULTURE.

Our request of last month, under this heading, brought us several replies, some of which appear in this issue, while others are held over for next week. It will be seen that while the writers recommend certain plants in common, yet each one has added some entirely different from those of the others, so that one making a collection has a wide range from which to make a selection. But, as we said before, it is not so much the varieties you grow as it is a love for (which insures their care) and an understanding of their different natures and requirements that brings success.

WINDOW PLANTS FOR WINTER.

After years of experience in the cultivation of plants for the house in winter, I find the coleus, if judiciously pinched back, from plants started in August, will give entire satisfaction to the lover of bright colors all through the dark days of winter. Although, to have them at their best, they must have a warm, sunny window. I have also been successful with one of the sweetest of all flowers, the carnation. Keep the soil rich and not too wet, the foliage clean, and the pure, fragrant blossoms will gladden your heart and home through the earlier winter days. Heliotrope, if well grown and cared for, will well repay all the trouble bestowed upon it, and the beautiful Ferd Dorner pelargonium, with its every branch laden with pansy-like blossoms, and almost ever-blooming habit, is a plant that charms all beholders. MRS. PETERMAN.

Shawnee Co.

As to what plants I would grow this winter, I have only one room—having a large bay window facing east and a north window—which I can utilize for that purpose, so the number I can have of course is limited.

First, chrysanthemums, of which I would have a goodly number. I have six white, two each of pink, yellow and red; then a few choice geraniums, a heliotrope, a Otahelie orange, a white vinca, two bonvardias, double white and scarlet, abutilons (always). I have three, double, white and rose. Primula obconica, double sweet alyssum, a couple of fine coleus, three or four carnations, a pot of freesias and white and yellow oxalis, with a few good begonias, a couple of primula sinensis, and a couple of fern for the north window. I must always have.

I have also fuchsias speciosa and procumbens, two ivy geraniums, tradescantia, hyacinths, narcissus, Chinese lily and arnithogalum, that have done splendidly.

Have this fall, canna star of '91 and the water hyacinth, but cannot judge of their merits, for me, as yet. With this list I have quantities of bloom all winter and can at any time cut a bouquet.

Cloud Co.

Mrs. W. D.

Questions and Answers.

I wish to inquire why my tuberose did not bloom? I separated some of the clumps and left the others together and none of them threw up flower stalks. Also how to care for the water hyacinth, both winter and summer; also water lilies? Linn Co. Mrs. M. K. N.

Answer.—The reason your tuberose did not bloom was because the old bulbs flower but once, and the young bulbs were not old enough. It takes three years for the sets to grow to a blooming size. Separate those that are in clumps and plant them again next year. We presume you have had your water hyacinth and lilies growing in tubs outside. Take the tubs to a warm, well-lighted cellar, keeping water in them, so that the roots are covered, and do not let them dry out. In the spring throw out the water and old soil, wash out the tub, put in fresh soil (some three or four inches) and fill up with water. Put back the plants, and as soon as warm enough put outside, keeping the tubs filled up with water as it evaporates.

For answers to other questions, see these columns as they appear.

Timely Hints.

This last month has been a busy one with the cultivator of flowers. The two or three hard frosts that we had warned us that if we wanted to save any plants for the house that they must be lifted and housed, and in consequence our flower beds present a denuded appearance. Our practice is, after we have taken up what plants we want to save, to clean out the bed, put on a good covering of manure and spade it under, leaving the ground rough on top to catch the winter snows and rains. The next spring finds the ground in the best possible condition for plant growth.

Bulb-planting outside may yet be done, but with such late planting we advise a good covering of straw manure on the beds.

Cactuses should be kept in a state of rest by keeping rather dry for the next two or three months.

Fuchsias can be stored in a well-lighted cellar, as only one or two varieties ever bloom during the winter, and they require special treatment to do so.

Forcing Bulbs.—Bring out those that are showing through and put in a sunny window. Encourage growth, to get into bloom for Christmas if possible.

Keep close watch of the late potted plants, and do not let them suffer from any lack of attention on your part.

When watering your plants, do it thoroughly, then wait until the soil shows dryness on top before applying any more.

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Are compounded with the view to general usefulness and adaptability. They are composed of the purest vegetable aperients. Their delicate sugar-coating, which readily dissolves in the stomach, preserves their full medicinal value and makes them easy to take, either by old or young. For constipation, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, and the common derangements of the *Stomach, Liver, and Bowels*; also, to check colds and fevers, Ayer's Pills

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In the Dairy.

The Farmer's Cow.

The "battle of the breeds" has not passed "old bossy" without a share of attention. Dairy cows of several imported breeds have been duly presented and their excellencies dwelt upon for the edification of purchasers and possibly for the profit of the breeders. A practical writer thus describes what he calls the "granger's cow":

"This animal is the one from which butter is obtained, and which, when her usefulness at the pail is at an end, will furnish 1,200 to 1,300 pounds of live weight of beef for the butcher. She might further be defined as the cow that will, in addition to her pail performance, produce calves that will, when two and a half years old and well fattened weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds and will sell as prime beef on the market. Our dairy friends reply, 'What is the use of feeding this large frame for five or six years for the purpose of having a few hundred extra pounds of second-rate beef at the end, when the same amount of butter can be obtained from a cow weighing 500 pounds less and less costly to feed?' We answer that if this were a fair statement of the case there would be none. We freely admit that on thin lands, where beef is no object, the granger's cow has no place. There is no use in sustaining, with the food of support, that extra 500 pounds for a term of five years for the mere satisfaction of having a larger beef carcass at the end of a useful career at the pail. Neither do we advocate the use of the granger's cow where cattle are kept exclusively for beef purposes. She would be of no more use on the ranch than she would be on thin dairy soils. Neither would she be of any use on rich land where cows are kept exclusively for beef purposes. Her extra supply of milk would be a source of constant annoyance and extra care. There are, however, large sections of country where cattle must be kept both for beef and milk, where the cow must pay her way if she pays at all from her milk, and where the calf must furnish a profit. The place for the granger's cow is in those parts of the West where the farmer, while not a special-purpose dairyman, must nevertheless be a dairyman to a certain extent. He is a dairyman but he is also a hay-grower, a hog-grower and a beef-grower, perhaps a wool-grower, and, being all, must have a cow that fits the place; a cow that will pay for dairy purposes and that will furnish the calves that will be profitable beef producers as well. The granger's cow is as distinctively a special-purpose cow as is the Jersey or the Holstein for the dairy sections, the ranch cow for the ranch, or the special-purpose beef for the producer of baby beef. How can this cow be produced? How is she produced? There are here and there in all parts of the far West cows, plenty of them, that fill the description given above; cows that, with no special effort to develop their milking qualities, will furnish enough milk to take two calves along for five months at the rate of two pounds each per day. All that is needed to develop a cow specially adapted to the wants of the farmer from such material as this is proper mating, milking and feed. Never was there raw material for a distinct type of cow more abundant, cheaper, or more convenient than just now."

Sample Rations.

At a meeting of the Southboro, Mass., Grange last season some of the members compared notes as to the grain feed given their milch cows. One whose herd milk tested 6.10 per cent. butter fats from cows averaging 1 1/2 cans of milk per day per cow reported feeding twice a day: One quart corn meal, one quart gluten meal, one quart shorts, two quarts linseed meal. Another herd whose milk tested 4.30 is composed of grades combining Jersey and Holstein blood. Each cow was given daily in two feeds: Four quarts cob meal, four quarts shorts, two quarts gluten meal. The owner of this herd said that his cows average a gross income for milk sold of \$75 each. A Holstein cow giving over 20 quarts per day whose milk tested 2.20 butter fats, had twice a day in addition to good pasture: One quart corn meal, one quart cottonseed, one quart shorts. Another Holstein of a butter strain whose milk tested 3.40 butter fats, has a butter

record of 12 pounds of butter in a week and has daily: Two quarts corn meal, six quarts rye middlings.

Some of our exchanges write down as an "old fraud," the use of black pepsin to increase the yield of butter, as was advocated in an Australian dairy convention, the proceedings of which were recently published in these columns.

For the cure of headache, constipation, stomach and liver troubles, and all derangements of the digestive and assimilative organs, Ayer's Pills are invaluable. Being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take, always reliable, and retain their virtues in any climate.

The Poultry Yard.

Beginning With Early Broilers.

Although the market for early broilers will not begin before the opening of the new year, the chicks must be hatched out in time to grow. It requires three weeks to hatch out the chicks, and about ten weeks more for them to reach a marketable size, the whole period from the beginning of the hatch to the period of selling, being about three months.

To reach the market in January the chicks should come out of the shells not later than the first of November. As the prices gradually increase after January, reaching the highest limit in May, there is a wide field open for early broilers. The first lots that reach the market sell best when they weigh but a little over a pound each, but as the prices go up the weights also increase, until sizes of one and three-quarters weight are desired.

The difficulty in securing early chicks is the fact that a hen will not sit until she is so inclined, and even if she hatches a brood in the winter season it is difficult for her to raise them. During the spring and summer, however, the hen will be useful in hatching and brooding chicks, owing to the conditions in her favor being better. We have earnestly aimed to encourage an interest in artificial incubation, on the part of our readers, as we believe it affords some of them an opportunity to find employment in winter.

In April and May, prices sometimes reach as high as 60 cents a pound for broilers in the large cities. The cost of the food to produce one pound of chick does not exceed 6 cents. It must not be overlooked, however, that the cost of incubation, the labor, the buildings and other expenses are sometimes great, and losses by death may be very heavy. All are not successful, but many difficulties can be overcome after a year's experience. It is best to begin with a small incubator and learn, and not venture too far the first season. If anything is to be done, however, this is the time to begin, not only for profit but also to experiment.—*Farm and Fireside.*

"August Flower"

"I have been afflicted with biliousness, constipation, stomach pains, and constipation for fifteen years; first one and then another preparation was suggested to me and tried but to no purpose. At last a friend recommended August Flower. I took it according to directions and its effects were wonderful, relieving me of those disagreeable stomach pains which I had been troubled with so long. Words cannot describe the admiration in which I hold your August Flower—it has given me a new lease of life, which before was a burden. Such a medicine is a benefaction to humanity, and its good qualities and wonderful merits should be made known to everyone suffering with dyspepsia or biliousness."—*Jesse Barker, Printer, Humboldt, Kansas.*

G. G. GREEN, Sole Man'fr, Woodbury, N.J.

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

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Weight: 1 to 1 1/2 lbs. each. Can be preserved whole. Good Shipper & Keeper. You will want them. Write to headquarters for full description and prices.
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The Veterinarian.

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

ACTINOMYCOSIS.—I have a cow that swells under the jaw from the throat to the mouth; it began last winter and then got better when grass came, but now is much worse again.

Answer.—The probability is that you have a case of lump-jaw (actinomycosis) in a very advanced and, very likely, incurable stage. Try to have her examined by a veterinarian, as that is the only way in which a correct diagnosis can be made.

NON-BREEDERS.—I have two young Gallo-way cows that fail to breed. One has had one calf but has not been known to be in season for about a year.

Answer.—We would be glad to give you a sure cure for sterility if we could do so, but the causes are numerous and sometimes very obscure. Some cows are naturally barren, and no manner of treatment will cause them to conceive.

All our city fathers say: Use Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain, for rheumatism and neuralgia. 25 cents.

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38 total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 31, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 7,944 cattle; 1,074 calves. Receipts since January 1, 1,174,472 cattle; 79,187 calves.

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING. No. 1.....1,289 4 35 48.....1,186 4 05 50.....1,222 4 00 21.....1,412 3 10 80.....1,344 3 75 50.....1,197 3 50

C-F. COLORADO STEERS. 148.....1,274 3 90 40.....1,231 3 70

TEXAS STEERS. 100.....925 2 75 103.....998 3 00 150.....1,000 2 60 21.....931 2 40 287 stk.....691 1 50 73.....924 2 70 23.....892 2 20 59.....1,019 2 90 79.....929 2 70 22.....921 2 55 60.....1,036 2 90 1.....1,020 2 60

TEXAS COWS. 20.....830 2 15 68.....667 1 55 30.....811 2 05 48.....535 1 25 99.....629 1 65 28.....815 1 95 246.....676 1 70 187.....642 1 25

NATIVE COWS. 2.....1,070 1 00 18.....632 1 30 15.....834 1 40 46.....792 2 00 19.....712 1 75 1.....1,120 1 90 37.....885 1 80 18.....596 2 10 22.....1,010 2 15 24.....962 2 20 20.....999 2 39 37.....846 2 22 16.....964 2 35 27.....882 2 40 19.....890 2 55 19.....1,069 2 50 13.....1,267 2 60 12.....1,085 2 70

HEIFERS. 2.....490 1 10 3.....853 2 00

NATIVE CALVES. 3.....7 00 4.....10 00 7.....6 50 2.....8 00 2.....3 00 7.....8 50

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. 23.....749 2 30 34.....891 2 50 45.....1,224 3 30 31.....891 2 50 23.....997 3 10 21.....735 2 40 18.....815 2 40 3.....753 3 00 26.....1,068 2 75 26.....1,089 2 75

HOGS—Receipts, 3,714. Receipts light and trade quiet.

PIGS AND LIGHTS. No. 4.....178 5 15 80.....177 5 20

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. 4.....375 5 10 87.....194 5 20 98.....263 5 25 71.....183 5 25 66.....217 5 27 104.....219 5 30 54.....276 5 35 64.....239 5 40 50.....207 5 22 52.....267 5 37 1/2

SHEEP—The receipts were mostly feeders and only about 1,000 head altogether. Trade was quiet. A little country demand took some of the thin state sheep and the killers wanted what fat stuff was on sale. Prices were unchanged.

225.....96 4 15 4.....97 4 00 1.....120 3 60 13.....119 4 30 28 lambs.....68 5 35 5 lambs.....76 5 50 76 stk.....72 2 75 600 fda.....81 3 75

St. Louis. October 31, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 5,300. No good natives. Texans \$10c lower. Native steers, common to best, \$3 00@4 50; Texans, \$2 10@3 00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,400. Sales were at \$5 00@5 65.

SHEEP—Receipts 200. No good grades. Natives, \$3 50@4 25.

Chicago. October 31, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000. Market active and strong. Beef steers, \$3 00@5 70; stockers and feeders, \$2 10@3 35; bulls, \$1 50@2 35; cows, \$1 00@2 70; Texas steers, \$2 10@3 10.

HOGS—Receipts, 29,000. Market opened a shade lower and closed a shade higher. Mixed, \$5 00@5 65; heavy, \$4 90@5 70; light weights, \$4 55@5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,000. Market strong. Natives \$2 75@4 75; lambs, per owt., \$4 00@5 65.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. St. Louis. October 31, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 235,000 bushels; shipments, 40,000 bushels. Market opened firm, closing 1/4% below top, but higher than Saturday's prices.

CORN—Receipts, 44,000 bushels; shipments, 51,000 bushels. Market advanced, closing 1/4% higher than Saturday's prices.

OATS—Receipts, 52,000 bushels; shipments, 25,000. Market closed 1/4% higher. No. 2 cash, 38c; November, 38 1/2c; December, 37 1/2c; year, 37 1/2c; May, 41 1/2c.

WOOL—Receipts 331,000 pounds; shipments, 153,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20@22 1/2c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c.

BROOMCORN—Offerings very light; market firm and demand good from manufacturers and speculators. We quote common at 2 1/4@2 1/2c, fair at 3@3 1/4c, prime to choice straight green at 4@4 1/4c, and selected or graded even more; damaged less; crooked half price.

Chicago. October 31, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 411,000 bushels; shipments, 395,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 70 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 58@61c; No. 2 red, 70 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 379,000 bushels; shipments, 244,000 bushels. No. 2, 41 1/2c; No. 3, 40 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 194,000 bushels; shipments, 200,000 bushels. No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 2, white, 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 31@32 1/2c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue unchanged, selling freely with a good demand existing for the fine and fine medium grades.

The prices quoted are the same as before, ranging from 14 1/2 for the fine (heavy), 16 1/2 for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

October 31, 1892. In store—Wheat, 1,937,164 bushels; corn, 174,799 bushels; oats, 189,774 bushels, and rye, 75,154 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 214,000 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 4 cars at 62 1/2c, 23 cars 60 to 62 1/2c pounds at 62 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 10,000 bushels. Trade light and market unsettled. Very little coming in. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river, local: No. 2 mixed, 4 cars at 34c, 1 car at 34 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 33@33 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 2 cars new at 32@33c; No. 2 white, 37@37 1/2c; No. 3 white, 36@36 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 7,000 bushels. Demand light and mainly confined to the local trade. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 25 1/2@26c; No. 3 mixed, 24 1/2@25c; No. 4 mixed, 23 1/2@24c; No. 2 white, 27@28 1/2c; No. 3 white, 26@26 1/2c; No. 4 white, 25@25 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 11,500 bushels. Dull and weak. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 2 cars at 45 1/2c; No. 3, 42@43c.

CASTOR BEANS—Selling well at old prices. We quote in car lots \$1.45 per bushel, small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and weaker. We quote at 98c per bushel on the basis of pure.

MILLET—Dull. German, 35@40c, and common 30@35c per bushel.

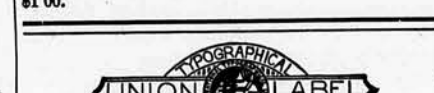
HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 540 tons, shipments 60 tons. Market was steady. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 00; good to choice, \$7 00@7 50; prime, \$5 50@6 50; common, \$4 50@5 25; timothy, fancy, \$9 50@10 00, and choice, \$8 00@9 00.

BUTTER—Light receipts and a firm market continues for all good table goods, and even low grades selling readily and bringing steady prices. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c per pound; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 18@19c; fair good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18@19c; fair good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 17@18c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Not many coming in and market firm. Fresh candled 18c per dozen.

POLTRY—Offerings all that buyers need. Springs steady; hens weak, especially heavy; turkeys in good request and firm; ducks quiet and geese dull. Chickens, spring, 5 1/2c per pound; chickens, light, 5 1/4c; heavy, 5 1/2c; roosters, 15c each; turkey hens, small, 8 1/2c; large, 8c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 5@6c; spring, 7c; geese, full feathered, 5@6c; pigeons, per dozen, 75@81 00.

W. M. A. ROGERS. ROBT. COX. FRANK MITCHENER.



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Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

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

HORSES. AUCTION.

Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot. W. S. TOUGH, Manager. Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday and Wednesday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain.

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Successors to Hale & Painter, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City. Telephone 1564.

Consignments solicited. Market reports free. References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

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Grain, Mill Products, Etc. ROOM 228 EXCHANGE BUILDING, Telephone 2628. KANSAS CITY, MO. Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

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

BROOMCORN

FUNSTEN & MOORE, Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo. Market Reports sent free upon application.

REFERENCES: Woodson National Bank, Yates Center, Kas. Exchange National Bank, El Dorado, Kas. St. Louis National Bank, St. Louis, Mo.

Kansas City Stock Yards Notes.

The cattle receipts for the last week at the Kansas City stock yards were 44,946, against 43,588 the week previous, and 42,121 the corresponding week of last year.

The Kansas City Times this week interviewed a number of representative live stock firms regarding the outlook for stock feeders: We quote the following:

"W.A. Rogers, of Rogers & Rogers, said: 'We look for a shade better prices the coming season over laston all fed cattle. This will be especially the case on good dressed beef and shipping grades, as the demand for good beef is on the increase and the number fed will be less owing to the unsatisfactory results of the past year or two, and as the feeder has laid in his supply of cattle at low prices he ought to realize a small profit where he lost money last year.'

"Frank Cooper, of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper, said: 'Our opinion is that we shall have a strong market during the coming winter and spring on all desirable offerings of beef cattle and on hogs. We believe, from diligent inquiry, that there is only a fraction of either on feed this year that there was last. On the other hand, the demand was never stronger than now. It is a matter of astonishment the facility with which the enormous daily offerings are disposed of and at strong prices. The supply will be light, because the beef producers of the country have been discouraged at the continued heavy losses of late years and will try their luck this year at selling their corn and roughing through their steers. Among our customers we sometimes hear the remark, 'I would not winter feed cattle this year if some one would make me a present of them?' They generally mean it, too, and all to a man are determined that they will either buy their feeders dirt cheap or not at all, and who will blame them. Yet this may be just the year to feed. The signs are that way.'

"George R. Barse, President of the George R. Barse Live Stock Commission Company, said: 'Feeders generally lost money for three years past, which was largely due to the over-supply of cattle, and my impression is that there will not be as many full-fed cattle this season as were last. Quite a lot of cattle are being short fed for sixty and ninety days, but the majority will be roughed and half-fed through the winter. My impression is that the men who have the nerve to full-feed this season will be repaid. All in all, for men who understand their business

and will ripen their cattle, I think the outlook for stockmen is better than it was a year ago. The trouble has been that the overproduction of common grades has lowered prices on every grade. Fat cattle are bringing a good price, so are hogs and sheep, because the supply is not in excess of the demand. I think we will have less of the common, trashy cattle and a better demand for fleshy cattle and a better improvement in the live stock trade.'

"Ed M. Smith, of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, said: 'Good feeding steers are scarce, still, prices are reasonable. Buyers are slow and cautious in beginning their feeding operations, owing to their small profits from last season's work. In fact, I consider the present prices for feeding steers low, and I advise feeders to buy them now—the tendency is toward higher prices. The corn crop is generally good, although smaller than that of last year. The scarcity of good feeding steers and the diminished corn crop indicate to me that next year there will be fewer ripe corn-fed steers. At the same time the home demand for beef will be very great, largely due to the influx of visitors to the World's Fair. Again, I have reason to expect a better foreign demand. Business of all kinds has a better tone and confidence seems to be restored. The people of all classes have almost ceased their complaining, and, with renewed hopes, are planning new enterprises and energetically carrying them into execution. A new era of development and progress is before us, and the people of the West should now get ready for it. I am confident the cattle business will soon be good, and I do not hesitate to advise the customers and friends of my firm to have some cattle on hand all the time. They can lose nothing, and when improvement in prices comes (and it will surely come), I desire to see them in a position to gain handsome profits from their investments. The live stock men of Kansas City are conscious of their power and are determined to create here the largest market in the world. They have the confidence and the means and are not afraid of their competitors in other cities. There will be a good demand for sheep and hogs also. Both will be scarce for some time to come.'

OPIUM.

Most of the opium smuggled into this country comes from the region around Puget Sound. The wild country in this neighborhood possesses great natural advantages for smuggling, and from this country comes some of the smoothest smugglers in the world. There is a very high duty on opium for the purpose of lessening the use of this dangerous stimulant. Many of the popular cough remedies of the day contain opium in such quantities that they are very dangerous, especially to children. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure, on the contrary, contains no opiates and no poison and it can be given in any quantity to the weakest child without the slightest fear of danger. In case of croup, where the remedy must be applied at once, it can be given without any fear, even if the contents of a whole bottle be required to break the membrane and relieve the little sufferer. No other remedy on the market can be given in this way without danger. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure can be purchased from any dealer. Small bottles 25 cents, large size 50 cents.

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Dry Goods AND Carpet Store

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

They will send you sample of anything you may want in their line and deliver goods free of charge to any point in Kansas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk. BULL—Taken up by Fred Marz, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, September 14, 1892, one red bull, nose torn out; valued at \$10. Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyon, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Harry McBride, in Olathe tp., P. O. Olathe, September 17, 1892, one black horse, about 6 years old, star in forehead, scar on right side of neck supposed to be made by wire out, scar on inside of right elbow; valued at \$20. 2 COWS—Taken up by A. S. Broadhurst, in Lexington tp., P. O. Prairie Center, September 22, 1892, two red cows and two calves, one calf is a black heifer and the other a red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12. Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk. MARE—Taken up by W. H. Woodward, in Soldier tp., September 30, 1892, one bay mare, 16 1/2 hands high, 12 years old, white strip in forehead; valued at \$20. HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, 15 1/2 hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$15. MULE—By same, one dark bay mule colt; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1892.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by James Harper, in Sherman tp., P. O. Stockdale, October 15, 1892, one red and white spotted steer, crop off right ear and under-bit off of left ear; valued at \$12. STEER—By same, one roan steer, crop off right ear and under-bit off of left ear; valued at \$12. Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by D. G. Jennings, in Gordon tp., October 2, 1892, one sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, four white feet, left hind foot white high up, saddle marks; valued at \$30. HORSE—By same, one dun horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, branded h. r. on left shoulder, dark mane and tail; valued at \$40. Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk. MARE—Taken up by A. S. Newport, in Washington tp., October 8, 1892, one black mare, star in forehead, 8 years old, brand on left hip, wire out on left leg; valued at \$15. COLT—Taken up by J. H. Bevins, August 1, 1892, one brown colt, eleven hands high, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 2, 1892.

Franklin county—O. M. Wilber, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by W. S. Bailey, five miles west of Ottawa, in Centropolis tp., October 10, 1892, one brown horse, 5 years old, left front knee enlarged, slit in right ear, no other marks or brands. Douglas county—F. D. Brooks, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. N. Crawford, two miles north of Norwood, in Willow Springs tp., October 12, 1892, one red and white steer, about 3 years old, smooth horns, crop off of each ear, branded U on right shoulder and J on left hip, star in forehead; valued at \$20.

A DISH-WASHER

For \$3 that will wash and dry your dishes in one-fifth the usual time, and without putting your hands in the water. For particulars address

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The above well-known farm, situated in one of the most desirable locations in southwest Texas, is offered for sale. Good stone cottage, outhouses, barn, gardener's cottage, etc. Running water in house, garden and barn. Within one mile of town. Good schools and churches, an intelligent and cultured neighborhood. Excellent climate—no snow or ice. Minimum summer temperature 95, and mid-winter temperature 70. Delightfully warm in winter and cool in summer. Cattle graze the entire year, and many years two crops can be made. Truly said of it, 'the garden spot of the world and the huntsman's paradise.' Malaria, scarlet fever or diphtheria never known here. An abundance of fruit, grapes, figs, peaches, etc. on the place. Farm will be sold cheap and on easy terms. Good reasons for selling. For full particulars, address P. O. BOX 153, CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS.

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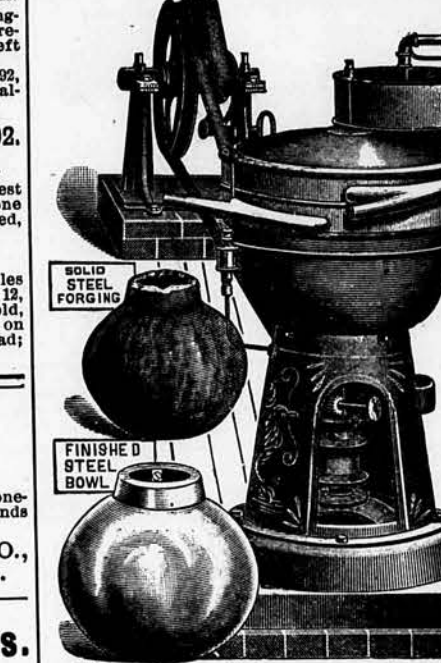
Price Cut to \$75 For 12-ft. Steel Geared Aermotor. Does the work of 4 horses at half the cost of one, and is always harnessed and never gets tired. With our Steel Stub Tower it is easy to put on barn. Send for elaborate designs for putting power in barn.

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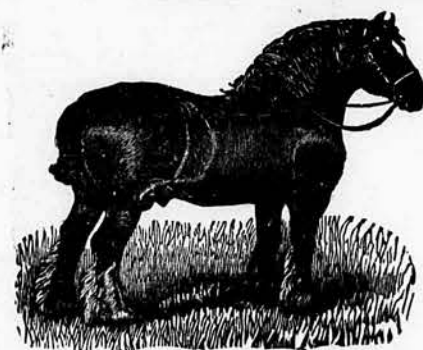
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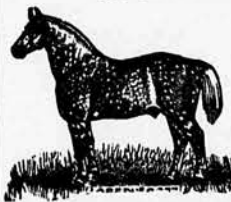
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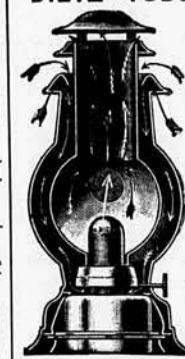
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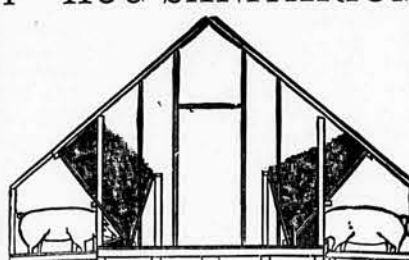
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