

# KANSAS FARMER

804

ESTABLISHED 1863.  
VOL. XXX, No. 47.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1892.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY  
PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

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

### The Stock Interest.

#### About Feeding Sheep.

Thousands of sheep will be fed for market in Kansas this winter that have been brought in from other States. The successes and remunerations acquired by feeders last year is likely to induce many new men to engage in the business, and inexperience may cause failure and consequent discouragement to those who will for the first time embark in the business, and as the FARMER is a firm friend of the sheep industry, it is anxious to avoid failure for the new beginners, and also assist those more experienced by giving some information gleaned from men who have made marked success of the business.

Feeding sheep for market is an important industry in this country; but any one visiting our sheep markets cannot help being convinced that many of the feeders do not understand their business, and the importance of putting their stock in the best possible condition before shipping. Every week there are plenty of sheep sold in the markets for scarcely enough to pay transportation, that would bring at least double what they were sold for, if they had only been made fat and put in proper condition before shipping. Sometimes farmers ship their sheep before they have been thoroughly fattened, because the sheep are not doing well and fattening properly. It is very often the case that sheep do not fatten rapidly; but it is not usually the fault of the sheep, but rather of the feeder, his feed, and the manner of feeding. Often the animals are fed too heavily on grain at the start, and are foundered, or at least cloyed. Not a sufficient variety of food is given, but corn is often poured down for them day after day, until the sheep become so tired of it that they cannot be induced to touch it. Filling the racks full of dry hay, and the troughs full of dry, hard corn twice a day cannot be considered a judicious method of feeding. Any animal, when fed heavily, should have a variety of food, and especially is this true of the sheep. A change of rough feed is as essential as well as of grain. The feeding should commence by giving a small quantity and gradually increasing the grain rations as the season advances, until within a month or six weeks of the time they are to be marketed, as may seem best from the condition of the sheep, when they may be given about all the grain they will eat. Under no circumstances should this very heavy feeding continue more than six weeks, as there is great danger of the animals beginning to go backwards after being fed heavily for this length of time. The feed should be varied with the different kinds of grain, and by feeding the whole grain and ground feed. Whenever possible roots and ensilage should form an important part of the rations, and do not forget that heavy feeding makes the animals feverish, and that they must have plenty of fresh water if they are expected to do well. In this way the sheep will not be overfed, their thriftiness will be kept up, and they will be ready to fatten rapidly when the heavy feeding commences.

#### Good Hog House.

We visited a farmer recently who claimed to have a hog house for hogs following cattle that he regarded as the best thing yet devised. It was in connection with his hay barn, which was built on the plan so often recommended, a hay bay in the center and shedded on three sides. These sheds were perhaps sixteen feet wide and made by extending the pitch of the roof without a break and then boarding up on two sides quite high enough to meet the projection and placing a similar addition on the one end. The south and east sides were used for fattening cattle, while he had extended joists on the north side five or six feet from the ground to the outer side of the shed, and thus left a wide space the whole length of the shed and five or six feet high as a place for the hogs. This added quite considerably to the capacity of his bay and gave the hogs plenty of room to sleep. He was particularly pleased with the floor of dry dirt, the only objection being that the dust continually arising rendered the hay unfit for the use of horses. It was of course boarded up, as were all the sheds, on the outer side. We have in mind another farmer who keeps his stock and fattening hogs in pens made by first making a mound of dry earth on the highest place obtainable and over this

constructing a cheap shed with posts set on the ground, boarded down the sides and on the south side just low enough to allow his largest hog to go in and out. He ventilates in the rear and near the roof so there can be no drafts of cold air immediately over the hogs. He, too, believes that the best floor for hogs to sleep on is one of dry dirt. We have used a building of this kind for many years as a place to keep brood sows through the winter and like it better than anything else.—*Iowa Homestead.*

#### Slaughtered Beef Products.

Whatever may be said of the grasping, selfish disposition of those who control the great packing houses in Chicago, it must be said in their favor that they reduce the waste of slaughtering to the minimum. Everything that pertains to a slaughtered beef is put to a good use. There is no waste of the horns nor of the bones, nor of the entrails or their contents, or of the liver, heart, tongue, tail, stomachs, hair, blood, bladders, fat, hoofs or feet. All these go to some good use. The bladders turn up in drug stores and tobacco factories. About the only pure lard that can be had except from the farmer is found in the nice white beeves' bladders. The stomach appears as tripe on the aristocratic table, the entrails become sausage casings, the tails furnish the famous oxtail soup at the first-class hotels, the blood after being dried becomes a valuable fertilizer, the fat as oleomargarine masquerades as butter, the hoofs and feet reappear as glue and oil, and even the knuckle bones reappear as bone dust. After the other bones are boiled to extract the marrow and cleanse them, they become as clean and smooth as cotton spools, and are collected and shipped to Connecticut, Germany or England and appear as knife handles in the pockets of men, and fan handles in the hands of delicate ladies. My lady in her boudoir brushes her pearly white teeth with a brush, the handle of which plodded through last winter's mud knee deep in an Iowa yard. The handle of the brush with which she cleans her nails came from a bone that stood in the distillery and the handle of the dainty hook with which she buttons her shoes came perhaps from a Texas steer. Even the horns are put to good use. By heating them and tapping them skillfully, the shell comes off the filling which constitutes the core of the horn. The substance around this or between it and the inner surface of the horn goes for glue and the rest for bone meal with which to fertilize the flower pots which stand in the bay windows. The horn experts take the shell, soften it, cut it spirally until it resembles the curls on the head of beauty. By heavy pressure the curve is taken out and then it is worked into a thousand articles of adornment. There is sound political economy in all this, and if the men who are at the head of these institutions would cease to use the power which they have acquired by the concentration of the business and the opportunity it gives them to manipulate freights, the slaughtering business would be a blessing to the farmers.—*Iowa Homestead.*

#### The Succulent Ration.

Very soon now exclusive feeding on concentrated foods to fatten the hogs, will begin, and a little later on the "cholera" will begin to prevail and take them off. We have been urging the importance of continuing the succulent ration along with the corn. Another writer urges the matter similarly. He says farmers feeding corn to hogs on grass generally accept it as a fact that the hogs have all they need for the most rapid improvement. The hog may appear to be satisfied, they will eat, sleep and grow fat; but if other acceptable food is placed before them they will eat and digest more and grow fatter. We have yet to see the hog that will not take a good mess of slop, we care not how complete the ration of grass and corn before him. From appearance, a liberal supply of slop is consumed without diminishing the relish for corn. If hogs will consume a greater amount of food by having a slop ration twice a day, we have gained a step in hastening growth.—*Indiana Farmer.*

Do not wear impermeable and tight fitting hats that constrict the blood-vessels of the scalp. Use Hall's Hair Renewer occasionally, and you will not be bald.

#### Pertinent Paragraphs.

The unexpected always happens, and the FARMER will soon be recording sundry complaints of sudden losses of stock by reason of turning them into the stalk fields without using the proper precautions which have been published so often in detail in these columns for the benefit of our readers.

Is your shelter for stock ample, healthful and in good condition? The supply of feed needs to be plentiful to carry the stock through winter, or to fit them for market. Every provision to utilize it without waste needs to be carefully looked after as well. Every detail must receive attention. This is business, as much of the profits of the year depend upon the winter management of stock, hence the reason for urging every one who has the care of stock to be alert and vigilant.

Farmers who think of going into the sheep business should remember, says the *American Cultivator*, that the mutton is worth more than the wool upon any sheep. Also that the demand for mutton is increasing every year, and that a prime article brings a good price at any season. It is therefore better to raise mutton sheep and look upon the wool and the hide as being an extra profit, as we do upon the hide and tallow of the ox or the feathers of the fowl than to raise only wool sheep and let the carcass go as an extra for what it may sell for.

Your neighbor is perhaps more successful with stock than you have been. If so, don't get discouraged or envious, but interview him for particulars, which you will always find him willing to give. Profit by his experience, and improve upon your past endeavors. Manage your own stock, governed of course, by circumstances. Don't attempt to follow the exact example in every particular of some one else, unless your surrounding circumstances are similar. There is no royal road to successful live stock husbandry. It requires intelligent skill to make much money.

The *Western Agriculturist* says: "For the last hundred years, since so much attention has been paid to horse breeding in England, there has been an increase in the height of the horses of one inch in every twenty-five years, which means a great increase in price, for so, too, in America is the size of our horses increasing to meet the demand of the higher civilization. The small horses of one hundred years ago are of little value in this day and age. We want large and powerful draft horses to move great loads and large, stylish coaches to draw our handsome carriages."

It is a wise man, it is said, that is not deceived twice by the same thing, and yet so many of our farmers go on making the same mistake over and over again, year after year, and then complain that results are not more profitable. Last winter and the winter before you remember some mistake made in your winter management of stock and promised yourself that next time you would not let it occur again, but you and many other stock men will forget to profit by past experience. Winter is near at hand, hence it is important to make every provision for comfort and convenience with an eye to profit. Take a retrospective view of your previous experience and see wherein you can improve on and profit by the past. Skillful management of horses and cattle is necessary in these times of meagre profits in order to realize on the feed consumed and time and labor expended.

#### Wake Them Up!

That's what should be done with the kidneys when they grow sleepy. Their inaction precedes their disease. That capital diuretic, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, gives exactly the right impetus when they become sluggish. Use it and keep out of danger, for you are "in it" if your kidneys don't act. This medicine is also adapted to malarial and rheumatic ailments, want of vigor and irregularity of bowels, liver and stomach.

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 Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe pain in my stomach, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with Dyspepsia complicated with Liver and Kidney troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working."



Mr. J. B. Emerton.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a God-send to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

#### 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

GEO. T. NICHOLSON,  
G. P. & T. A., Topeka, Kas.  
W. J. BLACK, A. G. P. & T. A.

Stock long deprived of salt often eat too much when opportunity is given. Avoid this by frequent salting, or keeping salt where it is accessible at all times.

If you are not a subscriber, this KANSAS FARMER comes to you as a sample copy. No bill from us will follow, but we would like a bill from you—a dollar bill—with an order for the paper until January, 1894.

#### Farm Loans.

Lowest rates and every accommodation to borrowers on good farm loans in eastern Kansas. Special rates on large loans. Write or see us before making your renewal. T. E. BOWMAN & Co., Jones Building, 116 W. Sixth St., Topeka.

#### 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 free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUTT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

#### 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.

# Agricultural Matters.

## GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

The November crop returns, with those of October, give an indication of the yield of the year of the principal food products and point approximately to the perfected estimates which are made at the close of the year. In the case of wheat the returns of yield per acre last month indicated a product based on a thorough investigation as to present acreage which is now nearly perfected, not exceeding 500,000,000 bushels, with the possibility of shrinkage in thrashing and a certainty of light weight giving a crop in commercial bushels under that figure. The returns of the same month indicated a very short crop of oats, the preliminary estimate of yield per acre being 4 1/2 bushels below the record of last year and nearly 3 bushels short of the average for ten years. In only one year in the last seventeen has the average been lower, and the returns not only indicate a short crop, but show that quality as well is deficient on account of light weight and chaffy grain.

**Corn.**—The preliminary estimate of yield per acre of corn, according to the November returns of correspondents, consolidated by counties and averaged by States, is 22.4 bushels per acre for the whole breadth. This promises an aggregate production of a little more than 1,600,000,000 bushels. Last year the November return of yield was 26.6 bushels, which was slightly increased by the final investigation and estimate. In 1890 the yield was only 20.7 bushels, and the average for the period 1880 to 1889, inclusive, was 24.1 bushels. In only three years of the decade was the yield less than that reported for the present crop. The bulk of commercial corn is grown in seven so-called surplus States, and scarcity or abundance depends upon the yield in this district. In each State of the seven the yield by the present return is above the general average for the country, but it must be borne in mind that this district includes the best corn lands of the whole breadth.

The averages for the surplus States are: Ohio, 29 bushels; Indiana, 28; Illinois, 25.8; Iowa, 28; Missouri, 28; Kansas, 23.8, and Nebraska, 28.7; average 27.1, or 4.7 bushels more than the general average for the country. Last year the average yield in the same States was 32.2 bushels, against 26.6 for the whole country. In forecasting the crop, however, it must be borne in mind that the preliminary return of corn acreage showed that in these surplus States there was a very heavy decline in area, a decline which was made apparent only by an examination of acreage by States in detail, as there was an increase in the South and in other districts where the yield per acre is comparatively small. The July returns showed that in the seven surplus States there was only 89 per cent. of the acreage of the previous year, while for the whole country there was a falling off of less than 5 per cent. from the previous acreage. For the present crop the increase of acreage is in those districts where the yield per acre is small, and the decrease in acreage is in the districts where the yield is large.

**Potatoes.**—The returns of yield per acre of potatoes are in substantial agreement with the returns of condition throughout the growing season. The year was distinctly unfavorable almost from the time of planting, and the return of yield reflects the unfavorable conditions which have prevailed. The average yield per acre by the present return is 62 bushels, against 93.9 last year and 57.5 in 1890. The average yield for ten years ending with 1889 was not far from 80 bushels and during that period the yield was smaller than the present return in only two years, 1881 and 1887. The shortage in New England is the result of unfavorable conditions throughout the latter part of the growing season. The crop started well, but during August and September there were local conditions which reduced State averages and resulted in the present short yields.

The complaint was usually of drought with some districts in which there were alternations of drought and excessive rainfall, causing irregular growth, with an early tendency toward rot and blight. The later returns from this section showed that the serious damage of the year was caused by rot, and the present returns, made after digging, emphasize the injury from this cause. In some districts there is a variability of return, which makes it difficult to ascer-

tain the average yield. In Maine and Massachusetts some areas are reported as hardly worth digging, while other fields give abundant yield. On the whole, the crop of New England, with only local exceptions, is light, tubers comparatively small, and quality not equal to the average. In New York the yield is not only light, but the potatoes are small, and in districts which are visited by blight or where the rainfall was excessive, the quality is poor. Many counties, however, claim a small crop of good quality.

The same conditions mark the year in Pennsylvania, though the yield is shorter than in New York, and the districts in which quality is good are not so extensive. The crop in the South is of local importance, was gathered early, and gave a fairly satisfactory yield. The early-planted crops which escaped the drought gave the best results. In the Ohio and Missouri valleys and in the States of the Northwest, where the bulk of the potato crop of the country is now grown, the season has been especially unfavorable and the present returns of yield are very low. The crop generally, and especially the late-planted portion, was injured by drought, and in some districts the damage from this cause was intensified by a marked tendency toward rot. In Ohio and Michigan the yield is not only small, but the tubers are inferior. There is some damage from scab, leaving the proportion of marketable quality very small. In Illinois the average yield is reported at only 52 bushels, or 40 bushels lower than the yield of last year.

The yield in the Rocky mountain region, while generally larger than in any other portion of the country, is yet considerably below the figures of last year and less than an average for that section. Basing an estimate upon the present returns of yield and the preliminary investigation of acreage, the present crop is probably less than 150,000,000 bushels, though the investigation which precedes the final estimate may slightly modify the present indication.

**Hay.**—The average yield of hay is returned at 1.17 tons per acre, or practically the same as the November return of yield in 1891. The conditions which rendered the season unfavorable for most arable crops were especially favorable for the grasses. The early months of the year were generally marked by an abundant rainfall, and the crop was largely gathered before the droughts of the later season affected it. The estimates ranged from .9 ton per acre in New England to 2 tons in California, but it must be borne in mind that in the latter State hay is largely made up of alfalfa, the yield of which is very much larger than that of cultivated grasses which form the bulk of hay in the older States.

**Tobacco.**—The average yield per acre of tobacco of all kinds is 682 pounds, against 748 pounds last year. The average condition throughout the season was somewhat low, but the final return in October was not far from the average of a series of years, though considerably lower than the high return of 1891. Throughout the season there has been a distinct difference between the returns of the seed-leaf districts and the districts growing heavy tobaccos. In the former it has been high, and the present returns of yield per acre is very much above the average for a series of years and is equal to the crop of last year. It ranges from 1,250 pounds in Pennsylvania to 1,600 pounds in Connecticut and 1,100 in Wisconsin. In the other districts the yield is considerably smaller, ranging from 440 pounds in Maryland to 690 in Kentucky and 600 in Tennessee.

**Buckwheat.**—The average yield of buckwheat is reported at 14.1, against 15.3 bushels of last year. The season has not been wholly favorable, condition declining more than 7 points between the August and the October returns. In New York the yield is 14.7 bushels; Pennsylvania, 14.5; West Virginia, 16.3, and New Jersey, 12.5.

**Cotton.**—The November returns indicate a very light crop, with short staple, gathered generally in good condition. Local estimates range from two-fifths to four-fifths of a full crop. Many make it the worst crop since 1860. In a few favorable locations a fair crop is promised.

On the Atlantic coast the loss is attributed to alternating heavy rains and drought. A cold and wet spring was followed by long continued dry weather, producing large weed and deficient fruitage. Picking in this region is well advanced, and the crop partly marketed, while a killing frost on the 27th and 28th ultimo has reduced the top crop.

There is great unevenness of growth,

and the range of production is very wide. One correspondent in Alabama says that some fields will require 20 acres to make a bale, while some in Mississippi are estimated at a bale per acre.

In the Mississippi valley there is also a good growth of stalk and small development of bolls. The injurious factors are a cold and wet spring, defective stands, drought and boll worms. The early rains forced cotton into slender joints with poor bolls. The weather is favorable for gathering, but unfavorable for maturing.

The yield of lint is generally short in proportion to weight of seed cotton, and the staple is short, though generally clean and of good color.

### Working Together.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is more than a half century since the first attempt at business co-operation was inaugurated among laboring people, and, notwithstanding the parent society is still in prosperous existence, and for all these long years has blessed its members and patrons, not alone by contributing to their pecuniary profit, but by teaching the beneficent gospel of helping one another, still the example of its magnificent success seems to have fallen on stony ground. Only in isolated instances has the wonderful success of the Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers been initiated by co-operators. Hundreds of co-operative commercial ventures have been started upon the Rochdale plan. Nearly all have perished from off the face of the earth and "the pieces that have known them know them no more forever." Of these failures and their causes I will write in a later article, when I feel more like singing in a minor key. At present I desire to write of the Patrons Co-operative Association, of Johnson county. This association was organized something over sixteen years ago, and has been in continuous growing, prosperous condition ever since. The following report of its business for sixty-third and sixty-fourth quarters shows the volume of its business and the measure of success it has attained:

JANUARY 1, 1892, TO AUGUST 1, 1892.	
Capital at commencement of 63d quarter.....	\$83,277 11
Surplus fund at commencement of 63d quarter.....	27,922.77
Capital at close of 64th quarter.....	96,275 52
Surplus fund at close of 64th quarter.....	27,922.77
Average daily sales.	
January.....	\$639.21
February.....	656.00
March.....	638.66
April.....	773.01
May.....	645.16
June.....	788.85
July.....	982.57
Monthly sales.	
January.....	\$ 16,619.44
February.....	16,400.17
March.....	17,243.90
April.....	20,098.49
May.....	16,774.17
June.....	19,990.27
July.....	25,546.83
Total.....	\$132,673.27
PROFITS.	
Profits on sales, 63d quarter.....	\$12,017.67
Profits on sales, 64th quarter.....	9,357.62
Total.....	\$21,375.29
Interest on money invested.....	86,455.01
Clerk hire, etc., 63d quarter.....	5,968.41
Clerk hire, insurance, taxes, etc., 64th quarter.....	5,438.51
Total expenses.....	\$16,861.93
Net dividends.....	\$ 4,513.36
DIVIDENDS.	
Per cent. rebate to stockholders, 63d quarter.....	.10 6-10
Per cent. rebate to Patrons 63d quarter.....	.05 3-10
Per cent. rebate to stockholders 64th quarter.....	.06
Per cent. rebate to Patrons 64th quarter.....	.03
C. M. T. HULETT, } Auditors.	
G. L. COLLINS, } I. D. HIBNER,	
	C. PAGE,
	C. M. DICKSON, } Invoicers.

I am told that shortly after the above report was made the balance of the capital stock, as authorized by the charter of the association, \$100,000, was all taken. A little more than sixteen years since this association started with a capital of about \$700. Its present capital, acquired in so short a time, eloquently proclaims the eminent business ability of its management and the loyalty and zeal of the membership. Nor did they stop with their commercial enterprise. They organized a co-operative bank, with \$75,000 capital stock. I am told that the stock is all subscribed, and that it is a most profitable business venture and in every particular satisfactory.

Nor did they stop here. They organized the Patrons' Mutual Insurance Company, to insure the farm property of members of the order against fire and lightning. I have not at hand the report of this company, but believe they have something over \$400,000 written, and while they have met several losses, their insurance costs the members much less than in the old line companies and is in every way satisfactory.

Now what is the result of all this? Why, they have invested in their dif-

ferent business enterprises near a quarter million dollars. They have collectively acquired and added that amount to the wealth of their community. Who can doubt but they are individually and personally better off therefor? While by co-operation they have saved this large amount of money. They have personally formed business habits and received business training worth to them far more than the already acquired results. Now what is possible for the farmers of Johnson county is possible for the farmers of any other county in Kansas. All that is necessary is the same condition of mutual trust and confidence, of intelligent enterprise and public spirit.

I have traveled over nearly every part of the State, and nowhere have I found so prosperous and progressive farmers as among the Patrons of Husbandry of Johnson county. Their thrift is eloquently proclaimed by their orderly, well-kept farms, the excellent roads, no giant growth of sunflowers or overgrown hedges to hide the adjacent fields, but instead the roadside is a blue grass sward from which the weeds are clipped with mowing machine, and the hedges on nearly all farms are kept trimmed to a reasonable height, and the generally orderly condition of the farms and the excellent crops and sleek, contented stock eloquently bespeak the prosperous condition of the farmers. To show that this condition is largely due to the Grange and to show that the Grange could not exist but for its business enterprises, will be the object of a future article.

Jefferson Co. EDWIN SNYDER.

### Kansas Corn, Wheat and Stock.

Secretary Mohler, of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, reports as follows:

#### CORN.

The final estimate made of the corn crop of Kansas by the correspondents of this board places the average yield per acre and the total product for the State by sections as follows:

Eastern belt, acres, 2,917,359; product, 74,442,928 bushels; average yield per acre, 25.51 bushels. Central belt, acres, 2,329,581; product, 55,845,797 bushels; average yield per acre, 23.97 bushels. Western belt, acres, 356,658; product, 8,869,896 bushels; average yield per acre, 23.46 bushels. The total corn area for the State is 5,603,588 acres, the total product 138,658,621 bushels. The average yield per acre for the State is 24.74 bushels.

According to our correspondents' reports the north half of the State this year has made a better showing on corn than the south half.

#### ACREAGE SOWN TO WHEAT THIS FALL AND CONDITION OF PLANT.

In the eastern belt of Kansas our correspondents report in many counties an increased acreage sown to wheat over that of last year and the plant in fairly good condition. In other counties by reason of dry weather and unfavorable condition of soil the acreage is reported less. In the central and western belts the continued dry weather, during October and the first days of November, has greatly retarded wheat sowing in many counties and with the exception of a few counties there has been no increase over the acreage of last year, and in some counties, by reason of dry weather, the average is less. Wheat-sowing, however, our correspondents say, especially in the western belt, is still going on, and how the area sown to wheat this fall may compare with that of last year cannot be known until a later date.

While the dry weather which has been so general has retarded wheat-sowing and reduced the acreage in some sections, farmers in the western half of Kansas have learned by experience that they need be in no haste about sowing, as late-sown wheat has in many cases produced very satisfactory results.

In many portions of the State the wheat plant is reported in good condition, in some places very good, but in the western half of the State in many places the plant has not yet made its appearance above ground, and unless good rains come before winter sets in the chances for the wheat to have good winter quarters are not good.

#### THE CONDITION OF LIVE STOCK.

Live stock of all kinds is reported by our correspondents in good condition and remarkably free from diseases. Only a very few cases of distemper among horses. Very few cases of lumpy-jaw among cattle and only one county reports cholera among hogs.

With respect to feed for winter, our correspondents, with but few exceptions, report that while for the most part hay is short, there is sufficient amount of feed on hand to carry the stock through the winter in good shape.

## 887 4 Alliance Department.

### Important Actions of the National Farmers' Alliance.

At the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance last week at Memphis, the following officers were elected: H. D. Loucks, North Dakota, President; Marion Butler, North Carolina, Vice President; Ben Terrell, Texas, Treasurer; Editor Taylor, of the Nashville *Totter*, Secretary, and the following Executive Board: L. L. Leonard, of Missouri; Mann Page, of Virginia; I. E. Dean, of New York; H. C. Deming, of Pennsylvania.

Two important correlated organizations were formed. The first of these is styled "The Industrial Legion of the United States," and was formed by prominent leaders of the People's party, who are also prominent in the Farmers' Alliance. The object is to carry out politically the measures embodied in the declaration of principles of the Omaha platform of the People's party, together with free speech, a free ballot and a fair count.

The Industrial League consists of three classes, the first to consist of male members over 21 years of age, intended to group together as voters, and to be regarded as the senior class; the second will be the junior class, which will consist of male members under 21 and over 14 years of age, who shall be educated and trained to become voters of the People's party; the third class will be known as the Women's Aid corps, which is intended as an auxiliary to the Senior Legion. The Legion is modeled much after the Grand Army and partakes of a secret organization character, while the meetings may be secret or open, at the option of the members.

The founders of the Legion are prominent leaders of the seven great industrial organizations composing the People's party, together with the foremost People's party members. Among the charter members are A. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois, Chairman of the Executive committee of the People's party; George F. Washburn, Chairman of the Eastern division of the People's party, Boston, Mass.; Congressman Otis, of Kansas; J. F. Willetts, formerly National Organizer and Lecturer of the Farmers' Alliance; President H. L. Loucks, of South Dakota, of the Farmers' Alliance; L. T. Taylor, of Tennessee, Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance; Marion Butler, Vice President Farmers' Alliance, of North Carolina; W. F. Martin, St. Louis, Secretary Reform Press Association; S. McLellan, Topeka, Kas., President Reform Press Association and editor of the *Topeka Advocate*; Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi; Hon. L. P. Featherstone, of Arkansas; Alonzo Wardell, Superintendent Aid degree of the Farmers' Alliance; I. E. Dean, of North Carolina, State Organizer State Farmers' Alliance; Paul Vandervoort, of Nebraska, ex-Commander in chief of the G. A. R.

The organization of the Industrial League of the United States was perfected by the election of the following officers: Paul Vandervoort, Commander in chief; Hon. Frank Burkitt, of Mississippi, Vice Commander in chief; J. H. Turner, Adjutant General; J. F. Washburn, of Massachusetts, Quartermaster General; Congressman T. E. Watson, National Recruiting Officer; J. F. Willetts of Kansas, National Recruiting Officer of the Western division; W. S. Morgan National Sentinel. Executive council: Hon. H. E. Taubeneck, of Illinois; Hon. Marion Cannon, Congressman-elect of California; Hon. Marion Butler, Hon. J. H. Davis, of Texas; I. E. Dean, of New York; J. F. Willetts of Kansas. These, together with the four highest officers, will constitute the council. Of the officers of the Women's Aid corps, two were elected by this body as provisional officers to organize that department, being Mrs. Anna L. Diggs, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Marion Todd, of Michigan.

The second correlated organization formed was an elaborate cotton combine, by which it is sought to control the cotton business of the South. R. J. Sledge, of Texas, was elected President; General A. M. West, of Mississippi, Vice President, and J. R. Maxwell, of Alabama, Financial agent. It is proposed to make headquarters in Memphis, which will be in charge of General West.

President Sledge will hold forth in New York. The cotton committee, as the new organization is called proposes to borrow

money from the East as cheaply as local bankers can secure it and thus save to the producer the difference in interest. The same plan was tried in Texas some years ago. The new feature in the present plan is that cotton factors over the country are to be admitted to the combine though not the Alliance.

### Professional Speculators' Wail of Woe.

"Lambs" of the speculative market are not as plenty as a few years ago.

New Yorkers are complaining that for some years past the outside public has been gradually disappearing from Wall street. They say that transactions in stocks and other securities are centering more and more in the hands of professional traders and capitalists connected with the corporations the securities of which are dealt in, and that for this reason most of the business now centers in a few wealthy commission houses, the large majority of members of the Stock Exchange having little to do except in the handling of second-hand orders, which pay very small commission. The record shows that the \$3,812,000,000 worth of stocks and bonds sold on the Stock Exchange was but just about half the total for 1882, being with one exception the smallest total for any year since the period of depression which followed the panic of 1873. The money account of speculative transactions in grain and cotton has closely followed that in securities, and the sales of petroleum (in New York) dropped from 3,532,000,000 barrels in 1885 to only 45,000,000 last year, while the record of the latter for 1892 bids fair to show a still further decadence. Rates of commissions to brokers are also much lower, and the fact is reflected in a decline of about 40 per cent. in the selling value of seats on the Stock Exchange, though the number of those who wait for orders to buy and sell there is about as great as it was in the palmiest days of the trade.

Similar conditions are complained of by members of the Board of Trade in Chicago. They say the elevator men are buying and selling the cash grain to an extent never known before, and that outside orders to buy or sell for future delivery are often as scarce as hen's teeth to the great majority of commission men. The outside public is holding off, not having the enthusiasm for speculative investment that was common a few years ago, and it would seem that much of what is left goes to the "bucket-shops," which agree to limit the possible loss in each case, though probably with a still greater lessening of chance of gain on the venture; and this, though members of the board are willing to accept as commissions fees so small that their mention as a possibility would have been sneered at a few years since.

In both departments the decadence in activity is one of comparison with the great speculative vigor that followed the introduction of devices for enabling every one to watch for himself the principal fluctuations in prices without visiting the exchange. The ticker service was a wonderful stimulus to speculation, but experience proved to many who acted on its intelligence that it gave them no special advantage over the rest, and at the one time widespread anxiety to trade on its news has mostly died out. Then the growth of the bucket-shop system, which was fostered by the ticker service, did much to render what was called "gambling" in stock and grain disreputable in mercantile circles, and it was no unusual thing for merchants who applied for credit at wholesale houses to be interrogated on this point, being given to understand it was not deemed safe to give credit to those who risked their money in such ventures.

### The Pinkerton Private Army.

In discussing the inquiry as to the legality of the employment of the Pinkerton private army by great corporations, at times of disagreement with their laborers, the *Kansas City Star* remarks:

"The facts developed by the Senate committee appointed to investigate the Pinkerton's connection with the Carnegie affair of last July are these: First, that the Pinkerton agency does keep on hand arms and ammunition to use in case of strikes; secondly, that men and arms with ammunition are furnished to corporations at 'special rates,' and, finally, that these armed men are moved about from State to State where and when they are called for. In a word, a small standing army is maintained to kill men for pay, doing a thriving

Inter-State business and giving reduced rates to customers who are likely to have an unusually large number of men to be murdered—probably where what sportsmen call pot shots.

"Some time ago there was a great hue and cry in this country over the discovery of a secret murderous organization called the Mafia in New Orleans. So anxious were the citizens of that town to exterminate this blood-thirsty band that a number of its members were lynched, and the people of the country upheld the lynching so vehemently that international complications arose over the matter. And yet the Mafia was operating only in one State; it did not make and advertise 'special rates to corporations,' and compared with Mr. Pinkerton's Agency of Crime its motto was 'live and let live,' for it did not try to crowd struggling enterprises in assassination to the wall. While the general welfare clause of the national constitution was stretched to its limit to legalize the lynching of the members of the Mafia, the men who resisted the Pinkerton murderers are indicted for treason, and all under the same government in a little less than two years. It is true, perhaps, that while the Mafia as an organization violated the spirit of the law in secret, yet the Pinkertons violate the spirit of the law openly and keep the letter of the law while actively engaged in their gory pursuit. The difference between the two organizations is not a difference in motive; it is a difference in cunning, and the Pinkertons happen to be better acquainted with the laws of the country than the ignorant Italians were. The difference is of degree, however, and not of kind.

"And just why the law should be so written as to uphold the American murderers and permit the lynching of the foreigners, it is at first blush hard to say. It is possible, of course, that the law-making of the past quarter of a century has been gradually granting favors to corporations until it seemed but meet and proper that any other institution which gives 'special rates to corporations' should also be 'protected.' And in the meantime, as the indirect taxes pile up on the one hand for the support of the trusts and corporations in their times of peace, through the agency of this same 'protection,' and as the direct State taxes accumulate daily for the 'protection of' the corporations in their times of self-declared war, the people are beginning to wonder if it isn't time to change this 'theory of protection.' This wonder was audibly expressed at the last election. Perhaps Mr. Carnegie and Mr. Pinkerton will govern themselves accordingly, and stand from under."

The smallest "cat-boll" is large enough to show that the blood needs purifying—a warning which, if unheeded, may result, not in more boils, but in something very much worse. Avert the danger in time by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Cured others, will cure you.



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

The Leghorn is really an excellent table fowl, though lacking in size. It contains a large proportion of breast meat and is used for crossing on large breeds on some broiler farms, for producing broilers. One objection, however, is its comb. The chicks (males) develop their combs early, which injures their sale in market, buyers supposing them to be older than they really may be.

MR. C. H. GOOD, Canada, Kas. — Dear Sir: The "Fodder Loader," purchased of you last month, is one of the best labor and time-saving implements on my farm. One man handles the team and loader, loading eight to ten shocks of corn and fodder inside of half an hour. The arrangements for unloading, or scattering in the cattle yards are about perfect. The price is low compared with its usefulness, as I believe it will pay for itself in saving of hard labor every sixty days used.

Respectfully, LANE S. HART.

### Low Rates to Teachers—District Association Meetings.

The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway will sell tickets to Association Meetings at low rates on the certificate plan. Ask the depot Ticket Agent for particulars. J. N. SEBASTIAN, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ill.

### Live Stock Insurance.

The Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company, of Des Moines, Iowa, has recently been admitted and licensed to do business in the State of Kansas. This is the oldest live stock insurance company in the United States, having been in operation since 1886. Its business is conducted on the only practical basis of writing insurance, that of furnishing for a stipulated amount of money a specified amount of insurance. It has a capital stock of \$100,000 and a surplus of nearly \$40,000, all of which is held in trust by the Auditor of the State of Iowa, for the security of all policy holders. Its assets available to policy holders at this time exceeds \$200,000. This company has paid out to its policy holders since its organization \$110,000 in losses. It is doing business in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Kansas, and is about to enter the State of Kentucky. It is operating directly under the supervision of the insurance departments of each of these States, and is subject at any moment to an examination by any one of the Insurance Commissioners of the States named. Not one dollar has ever been paid by this company through the courts, as all of its just claims have been promptly settled without dispute or litigation. Horse breeders of Kansas are to be congratulated that the means is now at hand by which they can avail themselves of protection against loss by death of their live stock, resulting from disease or accident. This company has adopted the only safe means of obtaining business, that of securing its risks entirely by the employment of salaried men. It has no local agents anywhere, as the officers of the company believe that they can only obtain first-class risks through men who solicit business for them on salary instead of commission. Any one who is skeptical on the question of live stock insurance, in view of the many failures of companies of this character, can satisfy himself as to the reliability of the Northwestern by corresponding with any of the Insurance Commissioners of the above named States.

The Northwestern has paid since the 1st day of October, the following losses: McAllister & Johns, Keawick, Iowa, October 1, \$700; W. M. Carmichael, Fairfield, Iowa, October 1, \$250; T. P. Russell, Seaton, Illinois, October 10, \$600; J. P. Hensley & Son, Smithfield, Illinois, October 10, \$300; J. D. Smith & Bro., Austin, Minnesota, October 12, \$400; John Hepp, Gray, Iowa, October 13, \$500; Fred Iben, Holstein, Iowa, October 17, \$1,000; J. F. Marshall, Murray, Nebraska, October 19, \$200; W. E. Cook, Carmi, Illinois, October 19, \$700; W. Mullin, Winfield, Iowa, October 19, \$500; R. J. W. Bloom, Garner, Iowa, October 21, \$400; Beasley & Utz, Marshalltown, Iowa, October 24, \$75; A. O. Jordan, Kite River, Illinois, October 28, \$500; Thos. Madigan, Rockwell, Iowa, November 8, \$400; W. L. Wood, Ainsworth, Iowa, November 11, \$200; Homer Blattler, Cedar Bluffs, Iowa, November 12, \$400, and P. N. Robinson, Mt. Ayr, Iowa, November 16, \$500.

The representative for the Northwestern for Kansas is Mr. E. A. Austin, of Emporia. Any communications to him, or to the company direct, will receive prompt attention and any information gladly furnished.

### FARM RECORD.

We have made arrangements with that well-known book-binding establishment, the Hall & O'Donald Lithographing Co., of Topeka, to supply us with a limited number of Farm Records, a blank book nicely ruled, printed and classified with the following contents: Directions and Explanations, Introductory, Diagram of Farm, Inventory of Live Stock, Inventory of Farm Implements, Inventory of Produce on Hand, Cash Received from all Sources, Cash Paid Out, Field Account, Live Stock Account, Produce Account, Hired Help per Month, Hired Help per Day, Household expense, Accounts with Neighbors, Dairy and Fowls, Fruit Account, Notes and Obligations Owning, Notes and Obligations Due You, Interest, Taxes, Insurance, Physician and Druggist Account, Miscellaneous Accounts, Improvement and Repairs, Weather Report, Recapitulated Annual Statement, Tables of Useful Information, etc., etc. This book contains 230 large pages 6x12 1/2 inches in size and is sold regularly at \$2 and is well worth many times that price to any farmer who desires to keep run of his business. We will supply this "Farm Record" and the KANSAS FARMER one year for \$2, the book delivered by express or mail. Or if taken instead of cash commissions, we will send the Farm Record free to any one sending us a club of five yearly subscriptions and five dollars (\$5). Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Never defer a vital matter. A cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

# The Horse.

## A Successful Kansas Horse Farm.

The KANSAS FARMER proposes to leave no stone unturned in trying to create a desire among the farmers of the State to raise the standard in the future of the Kansas-bred horse, believing that it ought to and can be done by settling on a specific line and breeding for a purpose. There being but three essential things to conclude on, viz., the selection of a stallion, the keeping always of the best mares until a fairly good foundation is secured, and then feeding and care of the progeny, hence the necessity of being careful and judicious in the selection of a stallion. The demand for a cheap service fee brought its train of attending evils—the low-priced stallion and the inferior get that has been properly named “the disappointment” by the breeder and classed on the great horse markets of the United States “the chunk,” while the results as shown by the records of the leading horse markets, both East and West, positively demonstrate that the tops always bring prices commensurate with the time, money and labor expended by the more careful and judicious breeder. It is not so much of a question as to what breed to begin with as it is to definitely determine on some one and strenuously adhere thereto until success has been attained.

It is perhaps safe to state that no one firm in the State has exercised more care and judgment in the selection of their stallions suitable for the further advancement of horse breeding in Kansas than have Messrs. Hesel & Bryant, of Carbonale, in Osage county. The visitor will find on looking over their offerings animals of real merit—Coachers, Royal Belgians, Percherons and Clydesdales. In the Belgian division, Noel (3262), a four-year-old, imported by Messrs. Hesel & Bryant, September 21, 1891. He was sired by the renowned Brilliant, he by the famous prize-winner, Orange. In scaling Noel according to the standard found in the Report of American Counsels No. 142, July, 1892, page 518, and making comparisons with the typical Belgian horse, a half brother of Noel, the score stood as follows: Nineteen points over, four under and two even, and among those most noticeable over was length of hip, width of chest, length of neck and circumference of shank. Noel is a wonderful horse in all his conformation points, chestnut in color, a grand mover, and sound as a dollar. He won first at Kansas State fair, 1891, also first at Osage county fair same year. In 1892, at Topeka, won second place, though a part of the Belgian breeders thought he should have had first place. The second one shown in the paddock was the three-year-old Ingelbertus (5008), who was imported in company with Noel in 1891. He is a seal brown in color, stands 16 hands 3 inches and weighs 1,800 pounds. In scaling by the Belgian standard he scores well up near the top standard and has perhaps a little more style than has Noel, is a first-class mover and will outdraw Noel at maturity on the weigh-bridge. He has been but once in the show ring, and that was at the Osage county air, that is located in the best draft horse district in the State, where, in a very strong array of three-year-olds, all draft breeds, he won first premium.

Among the Percherons shown was the three-year-old Montagnard (27346), imported in 1891, a coal black in color, stands 16 hands 2 inches, weighs 1,700 pounds, and will, at maturity, reach 1,900. He has a very broad chest, short, compact barrel, broad flinty bone and excellent feet, in short a toppy individual among Percherons. In the show ring of 1891 and 1892 he took first or second prizes except at Topeka, 1892, in competition with a strong ring made up of prize-winners from Nebraska, Illinois and Kansas, he was placed third. He has been proven a sure foal-getter and possesses those external signs of prepotency so highly prized by the French horse breeder. Joyeux (36673), a two-year-old Percheron, sired by Marathon (1038), he by Voltaire (443), who was by Brilliant (755), and he by Brilliant (756), who was a son of the celebrated Coco (714). The sire of Joyeux was first in 1890 at the American Horse show and his dam was the first-prize winner at the Paris Exposition. Is a dapple gray, and like all his ancestry, has the best of quality and of great substance. No draft horse breeder can well suggest any improvement in all

his points of conformation, as his action, style and general exterior finish commends him to the eye of the practical draft horseman. Was out but twice this season in the show yard and took first at Osage county fair and at Kansas State fair among competitors from three States, won first place and took first money over the first premium stallion at Nebraska State fair.

The visitor will find among those in the Clyde division the five-year-old Campbell Davis (6571), bred by Angus Macdonald, Bellefield, Cambelltown, Scotland, and sired by Old Times (579); dam Bell (26331), tracing back to the celebrated Rob Roy (714). He stands barefooted seventeen hands and weighs 2,100 pounds. He won second place for three years in succession at the Kansas State fair and first at Burlingame fair, also sweepstakes. His get are generally prize-winners and has proven his worth and prepotency on common, ordinary native mares, stamping his type with great precision, thereby making him a horse sure to please any company. Another Clyde, a three-year-old bay, Flowersfancy (5680), standing 16 hands 1 inch and weighing 1,700 pounds, is worthy the scrutiny of the prospective buyer. He was sired by Prince of the Times (4650), tracing back to Thompson's Black Horse (1810), while his dam was Flower of Scotland (5338). He won first money as a weanling and in his yearling form both at Topeka and Osage. Has been tried successfully as a breeder and what may add to his breeding would be to state that his full brother was never beaten in the show ring. Time and space forbids a further mention of the stud, consequently the coachers will be left to the personal inspection of the visitor. In conclusion, will state that the visitor will find a good clean lot of horses to select from and a thoroughly reliable firm to deal with.

### Kansas City Horse Market.

The market this week proved conclusively that while the great surplus of light medium horses and mares that have been raised all over the country, are cheap and slow sale, the good ones bring good prices whenever offered. There were plenty of buyers for all classes but plugs, and sellers all went home satisfied with prices received for their stock. All good smooth streeters, Southern mares and nice chunks sold readily and fully up to quotations, while the offerings of draft and drivers were much better as to number, quality and price. If farmers and shippers will only see to have their stock fat and well-broken there is no question in regard to their selling readily, and for good prices as long as the weather will permit eastern and Southern shipments. From the present outlook the market should continue good up to Christmas week.

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.....	@100
Western range, unbroken.....	20@50
Western range, broken.....	30@50
Matched teams.....	150@300
Western ponies.....	10@20

### MULES.

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	\$55@70
14 hands, 4 to 7 yrs.....	75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	95@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	80@90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra.....	125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good.....	110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra.....	130@165

### Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, of Union stock yards, Chicago, says: “The market for week ending November 16 has shown considerable improvement over the past few weeks. The improvement is general, both in demand, prices, and its general tone. Following the drift of several weeks, draft horses sold freely and well. Coach, driving and express horses with quality found ready sale at good prices. All small, common horses remain dull and low, with no immediate prospect of a betterment of condition. Range horses are practically eliminated from the market, and should not be sent here again before spring months. The few that have been here lately have hardly paid charges incidental to them.”

I suffered for two weeks with neuralgia, and Salvation Oil gave me immediate relief. Mrs. Wm. C. Bald, Mosher St., Baltimore, Md.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

### Chicago Meetings of Horsemen.

Tuesday, November 22, 7:30 p. m.—American Clydesdale Association, Grand Pacific hotel. Charles F. Mills, Secretary.

Tuesday, November 29, 2 p. m.—National French Draft Horse Association, Sherman House. C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa, Secretary.

Tuesday, November 29, 7 p. m.—Oldenburg Coach Horse Association of America, Sherman House. C. E. Stubbs, Fairfield, Iowa, Secretary.

Wednesday, November 30, 7:30 p. m.—American Shire Horse Association, Sherman House. Charles Burgess, Wenona, Ill., Secretary.

Wednesday, November 30, 7:30 p. m.—Cleveland Bay Society of America, Sherman House. R. P. Stericker, Springfield, Ill., Secretary.

Wednesday, November 30, 7:30 p. m.—German, Hanoverian and Oldenburg Coach Horse Association, Commercial hotel. A. Oltmanns, Watseka, Ill., Secretary.

Wednesday, November 30, 8 p. m.—French Coach Horse Society of America, Sherman House. S. D. Thompson, Secretary.

Thursday, December 1, 7:30 p. m.—American Hackney Stud Book Association, Sherman House. J. G. Truman, Bushnell, Ill., Secretary.

Thursday, December 1, 7:30 p. m.—American Shetland Pony Club, Grand Pacific hotel. Mortimer Levering, Lafayette, Ind., Secretary.

Friday, December 2, 7:30 p. m.—American Suffolk Horse Association, Grand Pacific hotel. A. E. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., Secretary.

The Kansas Association of Trotting Horse Breeders met in regular annual session last night at the Copeland hotel. About two dozen members from the various sections of the State were present. Several new members were admitted to the association, and W. T. Harris, of Solomon City; W. P. Popenoe, Jr., of Berryton, and G. A. Beauchamp, of Concordia, were elected to succeed the three out-going members of the Executive committee. After the adjournment of the association, the Executive committee met and elected officers of the association as follows: M. A. Low, of Topeka, for President; J. Q. A. Sheldon, of Manhattan, for Secretary, and G. Dudley, of Topeka, as Treasurer.

A meeting of the trotting horse breeders and drivers of Kansas was held at the Copeland hotel yesterday for the purpose of completing an organization for mutual protection. An association was formed which is known as the Breeders and Drivers' Association, and an advisory committee consisting of R. I. Lee, of Topeka; W. P. Popenoe, of Berryton; C. E. McDonald, of Junction City; Joe Jarvis, of Concordia; John M. Grant, H. L. Miller and W. T. Harris was appointed. The meeting passed resolutions asking that all boards of appeal hold their meetings with open doors; that none but licensed judges and drivers be employed at race meetings, and that all stake money be placed in the hands of bankers who will make full reports as to its disposition.

### Gossip About Stock.

According to the statement of those claiming to know, since the improvement in dehorning has become so popular during recent years, there are estimated to be over 14,000,000 dehorned cattle.

The Messrs. Foster, Watkins & Co., of Belleville, Kas., write that the Republic County Jack farm is rapidly springing into notice throughout the West. Every day brings a score or more of letters and that visitors are surprised to find such a grand collection of French and Spanish jacks on a Kansas jack farm.

C. E. Stubbs, Secretary, writes: “The sixteenth annual meeting of the National French Draft Horse Association has been postponed on account of the change of date in holding the Chicago Horse show. Said meeting will accordingly be held at the Sherman House, Chicago, on Tuesday, December 6, 1892, at 2 o'clock p. m.”

Mr. C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., proprietor of the Rosedale farm, dropped in Monday, and reports his champion Holstein herd getting on finely. The herd arrived safely home from the seven weeks' campaign of 1892 in the show ring at seven State fairs with all honors as the top butter herd of the United States. The record of Empress Josephine 3d stands

unrivalled as the reports from the fair ground tests made in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Kansas and Nebraska, go to show.

Owing to the abandonment of the Fat Stock show, the meeting of the National Swine Breeders' Association, appointed to be held in the Sherman House, Chicago, Ill., November 22, 1892, is by direction of the Executive committee, postponed, and as it seems important that a meeting of the association be held at an early day, the Executive committee will give notice of time and place for such meeting as soon as possible. The proceedings of the meetings held in 1890 and 1891, now being printed, will be sent members at an early day.

Mr. O. L. Thisler, of Chapman, Kas., importer and breeder of draft and coach horses, reports the sale of Geoffrin (the five-year-old Percheron stallion that won many prizes in the show rings of the West, the last being second money at the Kansas State fair of 1892), to James Buraway, Preston, Kas., for \$2,500. The people of Pratt county now have another opportunity, if they so desire, to raise the standard of their draft stock by selecting their best mares rather than selling them off and keeping the less valuable ones, and thereby start a better foundation for the future. The sooner the average farmer concludes to breed in line for a specific purpose and stay by it, the sooner will he realize better prices, as the best always bring the top price on the market. Mr. Thisler also reports his one hundred head of horse stock doing nicely and says that his French Coachers are even better than those of last year.

# “German Syrup”

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Grippe had visited that country. “I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Grippe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Grippe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since.” PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

## CANCER

Dr. Hartman's treatment for Cancer. A book free. Address Burginal Hotel, Columbus, O. Even hopeless cases recover.

**WORLD'S FAIR COIN.** ALUMINUM, HALF DOLLAR SIZE. Perpetual Gold Calendar on back. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR, CHEAP AT \$1. One agent writes, I sell 50 a day, one at a time. Sample by mail for 25c. WORLD'S FAIR COIN MFG. CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

## AN ASTONISHING OFFER!



This beautiful miniature UPHOLSTERED PARLOR SET of three pieces (for the next 60 days) will be sent to any address on receipt of 95 cents to pay expenses, boxing, packing, advertising, etc. This is done as an advertisement and we shall expect every one getting a set to tell their friends who see it where they got it and to recommend our house to them. This beautiful set consists of one sofa and two chairs. They are made of fine lustrous metal frames, beautifully finished and decorated, and upholstered in the finest manner with beautiful plush (which we furnish in any color desired). To advertise our house, for 60 days, we propose to furnish these sets on receipt of 95 cents. Postage stamps taken. No additional charge for boxing or shipping. No attention paid to letters unless they contain 95 cents. U. S. Furniture Co., 111 Nassau St., New York.

## 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.

### A Song of Thanksgiving.

There's a purple light on the rugged hills,  
There's a song of winds, in the leaf-frown trees,  
And sweet, an sweet, through the country-side;

The wild winds croon of Thanksgiving-tide,  
Speed on, O winds, to the busy town,  
Speed on, again, to the farthest sea,  
And flow into song-waves—chanting clear,  
"The time of Thanksgiving draweth near."

There's a light of stars in the purple skies,  
There's a song of waves on the sandy shores,  
And soft and sweet where the foam-flecks ride,  
The lithe waves sing of Thanksgiving-tide.  
Shine out, kind stars, on our absent ones,  
And murmur, waves, to the listening shores,  
And flow into song-tides, chanting clear,  
"The time of Thanksgiving draweth near."

There's a spirit song in the tranquil air,  
There's an anthem's ring in the passing breeze,  
And e'en where our loved lie, side by side,  
The late flowers sing of Thanksgiving-tide.  
"They are home in their Father's house to-day,  
They are ris'n," say the flowers, "from their haunts of clay."

In that far sweet land, by the crystal sea,  
Their Thanksgiving keep they, grand and free."

So with heralds sweet, of the earth and air,  
Does the day draw near that our fathers loved;  
So with joy and song, at this autumn-tide  
Do we spread the board, with a royal pride.  
Ah, ye unknown friends, let us stretch our hands  
To each other, sooth—and with loving bands,  
Round the wretched draw, with our hearts' good cheer,  
And with mercy crown this glad feast of the year!  
—Good Housekeeping.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

### THANKSGIVING DAY.

New England people feel strongly that Thanksgiving Day, of all the holidays in the year, is the one which they wish most heartily to observe. No family, however poor, in a New England village fails to provide an extra good dinner for that day. No child, however unkempt, is allowed to go through that holiday without some reason to remember that Thanksgiving is a desirable time, and brings in its grasp more happiness than does any other day in the year.

In the West it has been sometimes hard to hold on to the traditions and to old customs. Though in many homes the fathers and mothers remember with longing in their hearts the merry-making, mingled with thankfulness for blessings received, they have felt their inability to give to their children the full measure of joyous celebration that came to their own childhood, and in too many cases have let Thanksgiving Day come and go with so little appreciation that it has lost much of its sacred joy, and instead of the church, the turkey, the nuts and the games of former days, the shooting match, the hurriedly snatched lunch and the coyote hunt have come to fill the day.

Now that Kansas farms give the happiest homes in our broad State, that Kansans have full measure of the good of life and ought to be ready to be thankful, at least once a year, for their blessings, there seems no good reason why we should not be ready to set apart that day and celebrate our thankfulness right royally.

It is true some people seem to think that the only way to celebrate thankfulness is by eating so much that indigestion for a week is the result; but every one can understand how the good house mother likes to set out the best of her store that plenty may seem to rule, and out of her abundance she may set forth the best dinner possible in token of a thankful heart. It isn't necessary that any one should overeat if the dinner is good!

No housekeeper, where there are children, can afford to let little folks go by Thanksgiving without an effort to give them an extra good dinner. The reason for it will be understood in after years and the eating of it will emphasize the reason whenever it comes.

Every home can be given a holiday air, if it be only by trimming up with bitter-sweet berries, and the table can be a little brighter and more dainty than for every day.

A turkey is not essential. Since the wild ones have become so rare the reason for using turkey is not so strong, but a stuffed chicken is very good eating. Dainty puddings are easily made where eggs and milk are abundant, and every Kansas farm should have some vegetables for the home table. Plenty for this one day shows forth joy for the blessings of the year and gives to every one within

reach a feeling of thankful content. If with this is put a bit of the history of the observance of the day the children of Kansas will grow into men and women who will hold fast to the traditions that have helped to make this country full of patriotism.

No one who has young people about him can afford to neglect the observance of this day, because of the lessons it teaches of the duty of being thankful for all mercies.

No one can afford to neglect this day for the good it may do himself. The softened heart, the quickened thought, the tender thankfulness toward the Giver of all good, a true thanksgiving will bring a growth toward better things that will pay over and over in the days to come.

Thankfulness is too rare a virtue in this day to admit of any neglect. All the fostering care we can give it, whether in the line of special words of thankfulness, of doing something to help other people to be thankful, or simply setting a bountiful table to show that we appreciate our possessions will bear abundant harvest in the increased sentiment of thankfulness which will be the result of such care.

The observance of Thanksgiving Day began in New England, but as the West claims many a New England family and holds on to many a New England custom, there are plenty of good reasons why this best of days should be fully observed and this happiest of times should be always celebrated.

N. S. KEDZIE.

### Thanksgiving.

In no form of religious sentiment do so many minds meet as are wont to join in the simple prayer or worship of Thanksgiving. The average condition of man is one of happiness. Wherever the mind reaches intelligence enough to make a fairly good use of life, and therefore to appreciate its wonderful powers and mysteries, then the heart reaches a happiness which can at times cry out: "I bless Thee, oh God!" Many times in each season, or year, the mind not dull or wicked says to itself: "Thank God." It need not define its God. It need not be a Christian or a pagan. Out of the two simple facts—an intelligent mind and the world of a Creator, comes the religion of thanksgiving. It is the simplest form of piety, and is therefore the most universal. It sweeps over the whole arena of intelligent manhood and womanhood—the atheist alone being silent.

Many religious minds have doubted whether they should ask the Maker of the universe to grant them some blessing. It has seemed to them only an outburst of egotism to ask the Deity to confer upon their mind or body or business some special favor, but no religious nature has ever hesitated to breathe forth the audible or silent prayer of gratitude. To ask for favors might be a form of egotism, but not to thank the God of life would seem to be inhuman. It has been the reasonableness of this day of piety that has made it outlive the years which saw the early fathers of our country assemble in the name of gratitude. It was soon seen that the Heavenly Father was not a special friend of any. His love and care touched alike all years, all places and all men. The fall of the first generation into its grave did not terminate the history of the Thanksgiving Day, because the Divine goodness never ends at a human tomb. It passes over graves like a morning sunbeam and follows the living race. The day once seen and once established could not but travel on, because the kind Providence which created the day traveled onward and was as active and beautiful in the eighteenth century as it had been in the seventeenth.

Once started upon its career Thanksgiving Day can end only by command of a national atheism. The mind may be slow in discovering a truth or a duty, but when it has reached such a sentiment as that which comes out in bloom each November it can never recall the noble sentiment and close up its account.

As the seasons come and go the nations grow greater in all the dimensions of merit. Behold the growth of our country! The days of Sebastian Cabot are left far behind. The people move in more millions, and in more of education, wealth, art, science and goodness. The scene has become so vast that the hearts in this land to-day should be bowing before God's altar in a love and joy greater far than the sentiments which expressed them-

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.  
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

selves so solemnly when our State was young. Our prayer of thankfulness should expand in fervor and gladness to meet the new greatness of the dominion which once was carried on the sea in a little ship. A great nation should whisper a greater prayer.—David Swing.

### The Pima Indians.

Like all the other coast Indians, except the Apaches, who are infidels, they are sun-worshippers; and while the story of their origin, as given by themselves, is altogether different from that of the Zunis or the Moquis, one will at once notice its similarity to that of the ancient Aztecs of Mexico.

Long, long ago—so long, indeed, that the wise men have almost forgotten the incidents—Montezuma was, as he is now, the great father of everything, and Chlo-whatmahka was one of his assistants, or the earth prophet. This assistant upon the instruction of Montezuma made the earth, which appeared in the beginning like a spider's web stretching thin and fragile across the blankness of space. Then the earth prophet flew over all the lands in the shape of a butterfly until he came to the place that he judged fit for his purpose and there he made man. He took a lump of clay and kneaded it with sweat from his own body, and after blowing on it it took life and became man.

This creator had a son named Szenkha, who, when the Gila valley was becoming pretty well peopled, lived here. There was also a great prophet whose name was banished from the annals of the tribe. One night a great eagle came and beat against his door and said: "Arise, thou that healest the sick and shouldst know the future, for there is a great flood upon us." But the prophet turned over and slept. The eagle came the second time even, but with no better results, and the flood came and drowned all the people except Szenkha, who escaped in a ball of resin from the mesquite tree. When the waters fell, Szenkha landed near the mouth of the Salt river, where one may still see the cave in which he lived and the tools he used at his work. He was very angry with the eagle, whom he blamed for the flood; so he made a ladder from a kind of vine and climbed up to the eagle's cave and slew him.

For the killing of the eagle the warrior had to suffer penance, which was that he must never again scratch himself with his nails, but must use a small stick, which the Pimas observe yet, renewing the stick every four days. After he had slain the eagle he looked around and found the mutilated bodies of many who had been carried away. He restored them to life again and sent them to repopulate the earth. In the eyrie of the eagle he found a woman, whom he had taken for his wife, and a child. These he also sent on their way, and from them are descended that great people called "Hohocam," or "ancients." They were led in all their wanderings by an eagle, and finally passed into Mexico and founded the great empire. One of these Hohocam, by name Sivano, built the Casa Grande, of which so much has been said and written. (This ruin of the Casa Grande will be reproduced in Arizona's exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago next year.) This is the story of the Pima origin as given by their medicine man, Hualpa.

Many people suffer for years from troublesome and repulsive sores, boils and eruptions, without ever testing the marvelous curative properties of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. The experiment is, certainly, worth trying. Be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla and no other.

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The Bismarck number of *The Illustrated World's Fair* is especially valuable because of the record for preservation which it offers to all who are interested in the history of the Exposition. All the orations and prayers, the ode and cognate matters are printed in full. The pictures faithfully and photographically show the audience in the great room, the chorus of 5,000 voices, the decorations and the parades. The civic parade and the dedication procession are both outlined carefully. Some surprising features of the horticultural display are printed with fine effect, and the gaily-decorated battleship is twice shown. Some of the architectural pictures are especially impressive. The Japanese workmen are photographed on the sight of their temple. Prince Bismarck's page is of course the feature, and His Highness speaks with great interest and good feeling of the exhibition, praising the appearance of Director General Davis, whom the Prince regards as a typical American gentleman. *The Illustrated World's Fair* is published by Jewell N. Halligan, general manager; John McGovern, editor; 25 cents a copy, \$2.50 a year, McVicker's Theater Building, Chicago. Prince Bismarck's article on the World's Columbian Exposition appears in the November issue of *The Illustrated World's Fair*.

Ho! my sisters, see the banner  
Waving in the sky,  
Are you broken-down, discouraged?  
Courage! help is nigh.

On that banner read this legend:  
"Suffering women, hail!  
Pierce's Favorite Prescription  
Ne'er was known to fail."

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The whale blows water while at play;  
Trees blow in every clime;  
The sweetest flowers blow in May,  
But wind blows all the time.

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# The Young Folks.

## Thanksgiving at the Old Home.

Out from the good old country town,  
Far o'er hills with gorgeous crown—  
The frost touched trees and verdure sere—  
Out where the magic atmosphere  
Quickens the blood and paints the cheek;  
Over the bridge of Crooked creek,  
The long, steep hill, the winding lane,  
And then, the dear old home again!

Feast for the eyes! 'Gainst autumn skies  
The quaint old rustic gables rise;  
The chimney wide—the yeoman's pride—  
Stands guard o'er the fireside  
Wherein the oak-hewn logs ablaze  
Kindle the fire of memories.  
Again the creak of the old well-sweep;  
The moss-lined bucket from out the deep.

O artist, paint, for words grow faint.  
With recollections dear acquaint.  
Tell of the home, the vine-clad well,  
The drooping flowers, the asphodel,  
The golden rod, bright vigils keep;  
That sacred acre where loved ones sleep,  
While golden leaf and golden sheaf  
Shall typify life's story brief.

'Tis a hallowed spot, this sacred nook,  
Merrily flowing the little brook  
Murmurs and gurgles a symphony:  
"This is a happy Thanksgiving Day!"  
Happy, indeed, and full of cheer;  
Father and mother and children here.  
A song and a story of home and love,  
And the Father is watching from above.  
—Good Housekeeping.

## A THANKSGIVING

### That Turned Out Better Than Was Expected.

"What's Thanksgiving without turkey and mince pies? And how's a fellow going to be thankful when he's got nothing to be thankful for?"

As Geoff Peyton offered these questions for the consideration of his sister Linda, his chubby features took on a most unbecoming scowl and he kicked viciously at an inoffensive log in the open fire-place.

Linda lifted clear, steady eyes from her sewing, and surveyed him silently. Geoff went on as if she had spoken.

"No, I haven't a thing. No skates, no new overcoat—and look at that boot!" suddenly thrusting out his foot. "Do you see that patch?"

"Yes, dear. What of it?"

"What of it, indeed! Bobby Ball called me 'Old Patchy' this morning, just 'cos I got above him in spelling class. How'd you like to be called 'Old Patchy'?"

There was a laugh in Linda's dark eyes. "Not very well, dear. I am sorry Bobby was so unkind. And I am very glad my brother is more manly than to say such things."

Geoff's face softened somewhat, but he sighed heavily. After a while Linda spoke again.

"Geoff, dear, as you're quite positive you can't have any Thanksgiving yourself, suppose you try to make one for somebody else?"

"What do you mean, Linda?"

"Look out of the window, Geoff."

The boy turned his head lazily. It was a chilly, windy afternoon, cloudy and dull. At some distance from the house a woman was picking up chips—a woman, bent and worn and old—with long gray hair blown about her face by the biting wind. Her hood was old and ragged, and the faded shawl she wore failed to cover her shrunken arms.

"It's a shame," Geoff said, indignantly.

"Some one ought to look after her! She can hardly lift the basket. It's too bad!"

"Too bad that poor old woman should be shivering out there while a healthy, warmly-dressed little boy stands here with his hands in his pockets? I think so!"

Geoff pouted, then laughed and snatched his cap from the table. "Good for you!" he said, as he ran out, banging the door behind him.

Granny Short's basket reached her poor little dwelling some time before she did, and then went on several excursions without her until the chips were all safe in the wood-box. Then her water bucket visited the well and returned, brimming, to the house, just before a rosy, boyish face showed itself at Mrs. Peyton's kitchen door.

"Mother," said the owner of the face, "may I tell Mr. Coles that I'll haul the bits of wood in his yard up to Granny Short's provided he'll give 'em to her?"

Mrs. Peyton laughed as she turned the doughnuts she was frying. "If you like, Geoff. But be sure to speak respectfully."

Geoff's request was answered by a hearty "Take 'em and welcome, my boy," and the carpenters at work in the yard smiled approvingly and pointed out the best pieces.

Geoff filled his wagon to its utmost ca-

acity and tugged away, not without a wish that Granny Short's residence had been at the foot instead of at the top of the hill. He was about half way up when a merry voice hailed him.

"Hello! Want to double teams?"

"Is that you, Bobby? Yes, I'd be glad—"

He stopped suddenly with a glance at his patched boot. But Bobby came up unabashed.

"I'm your man!" he said. "Now then! Altogether!"

The wagon spun along merrily. "Not that way," said Geoff, as Bobby essayed to push it inside Mr. Peyton's gate. "I am hauling it for Granny Short."

Bobby gave a short whistle. "That's awfully good of you, Geoff," he said. "I've nothing particular to do. I'll help you, if you like."

"Thank you, Bobby," Geoff said, and they hurried back for another load. The men were busy talking when they reached the yard, and it was about Granny Short. They said she had been neglected too long, and now winter was setting in, something must be done. Some one wondered how she lived at all, and Mr. Coles said that she had a small annuity, barely enough to keep her alive.

"But she had her chickens and garden," he added, "and managed pretty well until she had that long spell of sickness. She's never got over that. Remember, boys, there'll be more wood when that's gone."

"Thank you, sir," said Geoff. "I'll tell her to-night you said so, so she'll have a Thanksgiving."

The gentleman turned and looked at him, inquiringly. "I mean something to be thankful for, you know," added Geoff.

Mr. Coles went to the other men and spoke to them for a minute or two, and then took something out of his pocket-book and laid it on the bench. Then the other men did the same, and they all began talking again.

By this time the wagon was full and the boys hurried off. It was nearly dark when the last load was piled in Granny's "lean-to" kitchen.

"Come indoors and warm up," said Geoff, and Bobby followed him, nothing loth.

Linda smiled brightly at the boys as they entered. She was at work on a hood of some pretty, soft, gray stuff, with purple silk lining and purple bows of ribbon.

"It's for Granny," she said. "And mother's going to give her a gray shawl. You can take them over in the morning, Geoff."

Bobby looked on in surprise. He knew the Peytons were far from rich, and he wondered at their pleasure in giving of the little they possessed. When Geoff extended his patched boot to the blaze, he reddened and looked uncomfortable.

"Say, Geoff," he whispered, "I'm awfully sorry I said that—you know—"

"Oh, that's all right!" said Geoff with an easy nod, and Bobby ran off.

He returned an hour or two later, bearing a lantern and accompanied by his mother, who carried a large bundle.

"Bobby was a-sayin'," she remarked, breathlessly, as soon as she was seated, "that you was goin' to send some clothes to Granny in the mornin'. An' that reminded me's my black merino had been waiting ten years to get fixed over, and I growin' more out of it every day," laughing till her plump figure shook. "I guess it'll fit Granny without any fixin'."

And here's a pair of fleece-lined shoes Tom brought from the city last year. I squeezed my feet into 'em once to please him, but I'll never try it again. And here's a lot of merino underwear no use to me at all, and I've no girls to take to my things, you know."

She took the hood from Linda's hands and looked at it admiringly. "It's real purty," she said. "Granny'll be quite fine. An' there's another surprise ready for her. Mr. Coles bought one of my nicest young turkeys this afternoon; it's a present from him and his men. And I guess she'll not want for cranberry sauce and mince pies," nodding significantly.

Next morning Mr. Ball's comfortable carriage came and carried Granny, arrayed in her new clothes, off to church. And when it brought her home again she found the house in perfect order, the fire burning brightly, and a typical Thanksgiving dinner literally smoking on the table.

"It's like the fairies or the angels," said

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that

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the old lady, clasping her hands reverently. "Thank God for all his mercies!" When Mrs. Ball had shut the door, Polly, her hired girl, ran out of the "lean-to" with a laughing "goodbye" to Linda, who followed closely.

As the carriage drove off, Linda joined Geoff, who, in his patched boots and old overcoat waited for her at the door. Dinner was on the table, boiled beef and potatoes with doughnuts for dessert. Linda looked at Geoff's happy face and smiled.

"It's pleasant to know that Granny can have Thanksgiving, although you can't see said."

"I can," said Geoff, stoutly. "It's sort of second-hand, so to speak, but it's the jolliest one I ever had."—Celta Landel.

We think we value health; but are all the time making sacrifices, not for it, but of it. We do to-day what we must or like; we do what is good for us—when we have to.

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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 quantity of wheat in store in the various cities of the United States and in transit was greater November 12 than at any previous date, being 67,203,000 bushels against 38,828,636 bushels at the corresponding time last year.

The Board of Directors of the Kansas State Fair Association met at the Copeland hotel on Monday evening, November 21, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, C. N. Beal, of Topeka; Vice President, A. W. Smith, of McPherson; Secretary, L. H. Pounds of Topeka; Treasurer, L. G. Beal, of Topeka.

It is fair to presume that members of the Legislature, from whatever party chosen, desire that the laws enacted shall be just, and such as to conserve the best interests of the people of the State.

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

The members of the International Monetary Conference have received their instructions, and some of those from this country have been airing their views in England. The nations which will be represented in the conference are Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Sweden and Norway and Switzerland.

REPUBLICAN.

The American people from tradition and interest favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, such restrictions to be determined by contemplation of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be equal at all times.

DEMOCRATIC.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement, or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

PEOPLE'S.

We demand a national currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed 2 per cent. per annum to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

PROHIBITION.

The money of the country should be issued by the general government only and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of business and give full opportunity for the employment of labor. To this end an increase in the volume of money is demanded. No individual or corporation should be allowed to make any profit through its issue. It should be made a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private. Its volume should be fixed at a definite sum per capita and made to increase with population.

It will be seen from the above quotations that each of the three parties which chose Presidential electors declared in favor of the use of silver as a part of our metallic money. The monetary plank of the Prohibition party declares for an increase and against bank issues, but is silent as to the materials to be used.

If the commission truly represents the American ideas on this subject then there can be no doubt about its position being strongly in favor of remonetization of silver. On this point the Cincinnati Price Current of recent date says:

It is understood that the delegates of the United States, although differing widely in political opinions, are practically a unit in the belief that the solution of the silver question lies in an international bimetallic agreement, and that other nations are quite as deeply interested in this solution as we are ourselves. The urgent necessity of prompt action must be apparent to all.

The position of foreign nations is probably more friendly to our views than was at first even hoped. In commenting on these the Price Current says:

The fact that Great Britain, for the first time, has accepted an invitation to discuss this question evinces her appreciation of the necessity to do something more than she has ever done to enlarge the basis of her finances, and if her delegates should work in harmony with those of the United States there is little doubt that a satisfactory agreement may be reached by the conference. But there is room for doubt on this score, although it would seem that the great financial and commercial importance of her trade at home and in her provinces would make it imperative for her to advocate measures which would enlarge her facilities for the exchange of commodities and promote the means for payment of balances, without the great losses from which India especially has long suffered and which are undermining her commerce with the mother country.

tion of the silver question there can be little doubt that some practical way will be found or formulated to do it, and while the decision which may be reached is uncertain there is room for a well grounded hope that the best talent of the various nations represented may be equal to the task imposed upon them, and that their labors will not prove to be abortive.

It is a cause for congratulation that our political campaign is over and that the conference comes at a time when the party lash is less effective than at almost any other time. So, too, the dependence of parties upon financial sources for the munitions of political war is now at a minimum. There is therefore in the entire situation reasonable ground for the expectation that something definite will be done as to the future status of the silver question.

HOW THEY ACCOUNT FOR IT.

Ever since the 8th of November, have political writers of all parties been trying to tell why the votes were cast as the returns indicate. There are striking similarities in the reasons assigned by advocates of diametrically opposite political doctrines. Thus the New York Tribune, edited by the defeated Republican candidate for Vice President, and a most radical advocate of ultra Republican principles of government, says:

To him that looks beneath the surface there is ample evidence that defeat of the Republican party was not mainly due to "unpopularity" of its candidates nor to the love which the people are said to bear for Grover Cleveland; not to the McKinley bill, nor to any "desire on the part of the people for free trade;" not because free silver is not wanted. Not through the "superb generalship" of the Democratic national committee was a victory gained, nor was the battle lost through the "lamentable incompetency" of the Republican leaders. The chief cause of the Republican defeat and Democratic victory is the modern tendency toward socialism.

This statement by no means implies that the socialistic propaganda has taken a firm hold upon the citizens of the United States, or that its tenets have but to be sown in American soil to bear an abundant harvest. They have not the slightest desire to overturn the existing government; the ravings of the anarchists they repudiate altogether.

But since 1873, on Black Friday, political and social conditions of the United States have been those of unequity and discontent among certain classes. The Greenback party then had its origin. It is within the last decade, however, that social discontent has manifested itself more markedly in the formation of political parties, all of which, according to the leaders of them, were destined to glorious futures when the Democratic and Republican parties should be wiped out of existence.

The unsettled state of affairs showed itself in the formation of the Greenback party, the labor party, the socialist party, the Farmer's Alliance, and finally the People's party.

The New Nation, edited by Edward Bellamy, the author of the remarkable book "Looking Backward," and the recognized leader of the largest nationalistic movement ever inaugurated, says in his paper:

The chief cause of the landslide to the Democracy was the social and industrial discontent and unrest which for the four years past has been deepening and widening as never before in the United States. Within the past four years the bulk of the people of this country have for the first time realized that the federal constitution did not solve for all time the perplexities of Americans, but that here in America, as well as in Europe, there is looming up a social question and an industrial problem which it is idle to think of solving without great change in our institutions.

The nationalist propaganda, now four years old, has been the most radical expression of this social discontent and has presented the only complete and clear-cut method of remedying it; but nationalism has been but the keen and tempered edge of the wedge of social discontent, which millions wide at the base, and daily widening, has already cracked and will soon rend apart the present industrial system.

Where there is one intelligent nationalist, knowing just what is needed and just how to get it, there are a thousand who either do not understand what nationalism is, or are not quite ready for its radical solutions, to which in the end they must, however, come.

To this great mass of the socially discontented, to this new force in American politics, the Democracy has appealed, and by that appeal has succeeded.

ANTI-OPTION BILL LIKELY TO PASS.

Readers of the KANSAS FARMER have already been informed that the anti-option bill which passed the House last summer now occupies on the Senate calendar the important position of "unfinished business." It is not unlikely that Senators, who have during the recent campaign been more or less in touch with their people and not, as is sometimes the case at Washington, exclusively in contact with those who have money-making schemes to forward or protect by pro-

curing or preventing legislation, will be more ready than at the close of the last session to pass this bill which may properly be styled an act for the protection of producers from the rapacity of grain and produce gamblers.

Senator Sherman, whose contact with his people seems to have partially restored him to some of his olden-time positions on the money question, is reported to have stated in a recent interview that, in his judgment, the anti-option bill, now pending in the Senate, would be passed. The Senator thought there was no doubt about the bill passing the Senate, but it would meet with an opposition very strong coming from the option dealers. A powerful lobby will be on hand before Congress convenes devoted to the work of defeating the bill. To counteract this every farmer ought to write a brief letter to one of the Senators from his State urging prompt action upon and the immediate passage of the bill.

NO CALAMITY APPARENT.

The political clap-trap by which small fry politicians on the side of the Ins try to whip timid people into supporting their party by means of scares as to the consequences of a change, by threats, or at least predictions of calamity if their side be defeated, receives a substantial setback by the weekly review of trade published last Saturday by R. G. Dun & Co., in which that firm says:

"No important change appears in the condition of business. The distribution of products continues enormous, production by manufacturers is greater on the whole than in any previous year, and the general tone of business and industries is remarkably healthy. In speculative circles, however, some apprehension of monetary pressure at no distant day appears and some fear that the Washburn anti-option bill may be passed at the opening of the session of Congress in December is felt in the operations on boards of trade. In spite of this the trading in cotton has been the largest ever known in any week, but in other products stock dealings have been moderate."

It is satisfactory to know that speculative circles are having some "apprehensions" which are curtailing the rashness with which they seek to pocket unearned the products of other people's toil, and that they "fear" that the anti-option bill will pass.

It must by this time be apparent to every candid observer that this country is too well established and that its institutions are too firmly implanted to leave room for any well grounded fear of wide-spread disaster from sudden and extreme changes likely to be made by vote of a majority of her people. An old saying has it that "revolutions never go backward." It is probable that by many political revolutions successive improvements in our government machinery will be made and that in the aggregate they will tend to both promote and equalize the general prosperity and thus fulfill the purpose of the founders of our institutions. Neither the national nor the State political revolution need cause a moment's anxiety to any one engaged in honest industry.

MOVEMENT OF THE WHEAT CROP.

The receipts of wheat at the principal centers of the West since July 2, as compared with the corresponding weeks last year, is shown by the following table:

Table with columns for year (1892, 1891), date, and wheat receipts in bushels. Rows include dates from July 2 to November 12.

Summary table showing total wheat receipts for the week and corresponding periods for 1892, 1891, 1890, and 1889.

It is announced that the Russian government intends to create an insurance against losses through bad harvests, and will also send officials into all rural districts to teach the peasants better methods of working their fields. In all great inland towns grain exchanges will be established like those at Odessa.

## WHY IS WHEAT SO LOW?

There has been much speculation about the cause of the depression of the wheat market. The surprise at the low prices seems to have been as great on the other side as on this side of the Atlantic. Commenting on the situation, the London *Mark Lane Express* gives the English view, which with others may assist in arriving at correct conclusions. That paper says:

"Farmers, with about 15 per cent. less than usual to deliver, are actually delivering 30 per cent. less, so that present low prices are exciting an appreciable effect on market deliveries, an effect which under ordinary circumstances should be in process of healthily remedying its cause. Unfortunately the want of united action between farmers and importers is absolute, and the facts of the import market are not to be explained away by any wrath of holders or their organs in the trade. The facts which millers refuse to ignore in bidding for wheat, and which no holders can force them to ignore, are among others these: First, the quantity of breadstuffs on passage has risen to 2,576,500 quarters, which is 300,000 quarters more than last year, and 600,000 quarters more than was coming two years ago; second, the American visible supply of wheat has risen to 7,425,000 quarters, against 4,330,000 quarters, and 2,465,000 quarters in the two preceding years. As, out of even the 2,465,000 quarters, a little was shipped to Europe, we may take about 2,425,000 quarters as what the American home demand will absorb out of the visible supply, leaving a clear 5,000,000 for England, France and the Netherlands; third, the French are now buying only one ton of wheat where last year they were buying five, and the Netherlands are only buying one ton where they were buying three. This must needs throw the American surplus on the English market with a weight which was not felt last year. Finally, the growing wheat in all the Australian colonies is of far finer promise than at this time last year, and it is not unreasonable to expect that Antipodean surpluses of good milling wheat in 1893 will be double what they were in 1892.

"The present market price for English wheat is 6s 7d lower than a year ago, while *Mark Lane* quotes on the same period a decline of 10s in Odessa, Ghirka and Australian, of 9s in Indian and of 8s in Californian. On New Zealand there is a decline of 13s, but this is due in considerable measure to inferior quality and condition. Holders are entitled to the fullest degree to assert that in these prices allowance is already made for the four causes of depression above detailed, but millers and buyers can not be blind in their turn to the fact that the fall in question has not checked the shipments of Russia, America or La Plata, has not diminished the deliveries for export of American produce in the interior, and has failed most conspicuously to stimulate a continental inquiry for cargoes arrived off our coasts."

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Secretary Rusk has sought to make his fourth and last annual report as head of the Department of Agriculture, a valuable document, and has grouped together many interesting facts to show what a great agricultural people we are.

He reports that we sent abroad last year \$200,000,000 of products more than we had to import from foreign nations, and 80 per cent. of these products were agricultural. He claims some credit for that because he shows an increase of 40,000,000 pounds weight of pork sent to countries which formerly excluded American pork, and \$40,000,000 value increase in our exports of live cattle. All this comes from the increased precautions to secure healthfulness of American food products.

The regulations enforced for the prevention of Texas fever have alone saved cattle-growers more than three times the cost of running the whole department, and as to the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary grows emphatic and eloquent. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary of wicked and prejudiced London newspapers, he declares that pleuro-pneumonia does not exist in the United States. This result has been obtained at a cost less by \$100,000 than was paid out by Great Britain during seven years as indemnity for slaughtered cattle alone. He also points out that the total

loss to the cattle-growers of Great Britain by this disease in deaths alone has amounted to not less than half a billion dollars, and that this is the only country where the disease, having once gained a foothold, has been entirely eradicated.

He explains why our wheat did not realize the big hopes raised by the short crops in various European countries in 1891 by saying that those anticipations of enhanced prices failed to take into account the changed conditions now surrounding the production and marketing of the world's wheat crop.

He has undertaken experiments with imported seed to secure the production of a home-grown cotton which will meet all the requirements for which Egyptian and other cottons are now imported. He also wants the United States to raise its own raw silk instead of sending \$25,000,000 a year abroad for the raw material, and he thinks we might also save \$67,000,000 a year which we now spend on imported fibers.

Many difficulties have attended the introduction of a new food, generally regarded in Europe as not suitable for human consumption. A mixed corn and rye bread was found necessary to secure keeping qualities in a country where all bread is made and sold by the bakers, and corn grinding machinery purchased in America is now in use in several mills in that country. One result is the maintenance of the price of corn in the face of largely increased exports, conditions which have heretofore always accompanied a great depreciation in prices. The corn exports for 1890, the only year in which they have equaled those of the present year, brought the price down to a fraction under 42 cents a bushel at the port of shipment, against a fraction over 55 cents per bushel this year, a difference aggregating, on the exports of the past fiscal year, not less than \$10,000,000.

The report is the first from the cabinet to find its way to the President's desk.

Secretary Rusk throws cold water on the rain-makers. The experiments are being loyally made, as Congress directed, but the facts in his possession do not justify the anticipation formed by the believers in this method of artificial rain-making.

## Option Trading From the Board of Trade Side.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am not at all certain that the false reasoning and the misstatements contained in Mr. C. Wood Davis' article on "option trading" will have any influence on the farmers who read them. Mr. Davis is a discredited statistician who staked a really enviable reputation upon certain statements regarding last year's world's crops—and lost. The farmers know this quite as well as anybody. And I do not see why his statements on the subject of "option trading" should carry any greater weight with the farmer than his statements regarding the probable future price of wheat, and the status of supply and demand of breadstuffs. Everybody knows how completely wrong he was last year on that. And he certainly knows less about the methods of boards of trade than he knows about the crops of the world.

Mr. Davis assumes a theoretical condition in the cotton market, and proceeds to prove from this assumption that the system of trading in futures now in vogue depresses the price of wheat and corn below a nominal level. Why he did not illustrate his argument to the Kansas farmers with a plain example in the grain market, instead of going on to the cotton exchange, of which the average Westerner knows nothing, I cannot imagine, unless, indeed, he should be as ignorant of grain trading methods as most of us are of affairs in the cotton exchange.

I want to set a few plain facts against Mr. Davis' theories.

No. 2 spring wheat and No. 2 red wheat, the speculative grades in Chicago, sold to-day for 71½ cents. No. 2 hard Kansas wheat sold at 67½ cents. The latter wheat is just as good in intrinsic quality as the former. A reference to the *Liverpool Corn Trade News* of November 2, shows sales of red winter and of hard Kansas wheat at identically the same price, namely, 27 shillings 9 pence per 480 pounds. Why does the No. 2 red wheat sell at Chicago for 4 cents more than the hard Kansas wheat, when the two varieties sell for the same price in Liverpool? The red winter wheat is a speculative grade. The

hard Kansas wheat is not. That is the answer. For the former wheat speculation makes an enormous demand in addition to the regular demand from exporters and millers. The hard Kansas wheat is on a shipping basis to the seaboard. The contract grades of wheat at Chicago are not on a shipping basis. In spite of the enormous quantity of wheat pressing for sale in the West, speculation is actually holding the speculative grades at a price 2 to 4 cents higher than the point at which they can be exported at a profit. These speculative grades are worth almost as much at Chicago as wheat equally good is worth at Baltimore.

These are facts which cannot be evaded and should not be overlooked by the farmers.

Now I want to put on record a statement which I believe will be proven true within a year if pernicious legislation is not interposed to hamper trade.

A committee of the Commercial Exchange of Kansas City is now engaged formulating a plan for such a readjustment of freight rates in the Southwest as will make possible the building up of a great speculative market at Kansas City, for the excellent and peculiar hard wheat of Kansas. If the plan succeeds and Kansas hard wheat becomes a speculative grade, its price will be maintained at the high level of the Chicago speculative grades, and it will no longer have to contend with the disadvantage which now makes the best wheat in the country the cheapest wheat.

H. L. NICOLET.  
Kansas City, Mo., November 19, 1892.

## Alaskana.

By Bushrod W. James, A. M., M. D., and published by Porter & Coates, of Philadelphia, is the title of a new book on Alaska that has just come to our table, and here is our salutation to the new comer:

In a handsome volume of blue and gold,  
And filled with legends and stories old—  
As many as ever the book can hold—  
All like the tales of a lover told,  
I read those Russo-Alaskan names,  
The hunter's luck and the children's games,  
The pot-luck feast of the lords and dames,  
As told by Bushrod W. James.  
The silent city, the medicine man,  
The humming bird and the Taamish clan,  
The Chilkat legend that gives the plan  
And tells how earth and sea began;  
Clubbing the otter and taking the seal,  
Spearing the Walrus and hunting the teal,  
Totem carving, and man's appeal  
To the great unknown in his woe and weal;  
The native tribes, and the groom and bride,  
The kashka built by the river's side;  
The glacier ready to start and slide  
Into Behring's sea where the salmon hide;  
The great mirage and the sunset beams,  
The lambent sky and Aurora's gleams  
O'er sunny meadows and silver streams,  
Where the palmy and the fur tribe teems,  
The flowers, that half-length summer brings,  
The raven, bearing the earth on wings,  
The feast of death and the boiling springs—  
These, and a hundred other things,  
In this land of midnight, sun and cold,  
Of silver surges and mountains bold,  
Are written down and all quaintly told  
In this little volume of blue and gold.

H. W. R.

## Money for Sale.

Congress at its last session, voted an appropriation to the World's Fair. It directed that the appropriation should be paid in money made especially for this purpose, and should be composed of five millions of silver half dollars, to be coined at the mint, with a special design that should commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus. The World's Fair authorities are now about to receive these coins from the United States mint, which are offered for sale to the people at the uniform price of \$1 each. The advance demand has been great. Nearly one thousand banks have sent in orders for from fifty to five thousand coins each at \$1 apiece.

When this lot of Souvenir coins is issued, there will be no more made, and millions who expect to get them will be disappointed. The World's Fair authorities therefore make public announcement of these facts, and urge the people everywhere to subscribe immediately for these coins. All banks are authorized to receive subscriptions and deposits. Persons who cannot conveniently subscribe in this way may remit direct to the Treasurer of the World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, sending \$1 for each coin desired, with instructions how they shall be shipped.

All the money received from the sale of these coins is devoted to World's Columbian Exposition purposes. Subscribers to these coins will not only be helping the great World's Fair, but will also secure national heirlooms that must grow in historic and intrinsic value as the years pass by.

## THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

In Ohio Alive and Determined to Lead the World.

Extract From a Lecture at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. S. B. Hartman.

Catarrh is the continual scourge of Christendom. It hovers ominously over every city and nestles treacherously in every hamlet. It flies with vampire wings from country to country and casts a black shadow of despair over all lands. Its stealthy approach and its lingering stay makes it a dread to the physician and a pest to the patient. It changes the merry laugh of childhood to the wheezy breathing of croup, and the song of the blushing maiden to the hollow cough of consumption. In its withering grasp the rounded form of the fond wife and mother becomes gaunt and spectral, and the healthy flush of manhood turns to the sallow, haggard visage of the invalid. Cough takes the place of conversation, speech gives way to spitting, the repulsive odors of chronic catarrh poison the kiss of the fondest lovers, and thickened membranes bedim sight, impair hearing and destroy taste. Like the plague-stricken Egyptians, a cry of distress has gone out from every household, and the mildew of woe clings to every hearthstone. Catarrh in some form, catarrh in some stage, lurks as an enemy in the slightest cough or cold and finishes its fiendish work in heart disease and consumption. No tissue, function or organ of the body escapes its ravages; muscles wither, nerves shatter, and secretions dry up under its blighting presence. So stubborn and difficult of cure is this disease that to invent a remedy to cure chronic catarrh has been the ambition of the greatest minds of all ages.

Is it, therefore, any wonder that the vast multitude of people who have been cured of chronic catarrh by Pe-ru-na are so lavish in their praises of this remedy? That the discovery of Pe-ru-na has made the cure of catarrh a practical certainty is not only the testimony of the people, but many medical men declare it to be true!

As no drug store in this age of the world is complete without Pe-ru-na, it can be obtained anywhere, with directions for use. A complete guide to the prevention and cure of catarrh and all diseases of winter sent free by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, O.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, under date of November 19, write the KANSAS FARMER as to the produce market as follows: "The greatest activity in this market at present upon any one article is poultry. This week closes with a very strong demand which will no doubt increase as Thanksgiving approaches. The present indications are that all receipts of good poultry which will arrive here before Thanksgiving will be taken at good prices. The market ranges at present at 12½ to 14 cents per pound for good to choice turkeys, 10 to 12 cents for ducks, 9 to 11 cents for geese and 8 to 10 cents for chickens. The cold weather with the approach of Thanksgiving has also stimulated both the demand and price for game. Prairie chickens, dark birds, \$5.50 to \$5.75 per dozen; white birds, \$4.75 to \$5.00. Quail \$1.75 to \$2.00. Partridges, \$6.25 to \$6.50. Jack rabbits, \$4.50 to \$5.00, and small rabbits \$1.75 to \$2.00. Potatoes are still very firm in price and receipts continue light. Best well assorted stock is bringing 80 cents per bushel in carload lots on track with the prospect of higher prices shortly. The near approach of the holiday trade, has increased the demand for fruit of all kinds. The best hand-picked winter apples are selling in small way at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per barrel. Car lots range at \$2.75 to \$3.25, according to quality. Both the butter and egg markets continue firm with no over-supply on hand. Fresh eggs, wanted at 23 cents per dozen. The hay market scored a small advance during the week. No. 1 timothy sold to-day at \$13.50 per ton; No. 2, \$12 and mixed timothy \$10. Prairie, \$9 to \$11, and at present receipts are very light. Broomcorn continues in active demand at \$80 to \$100 per ton for good to choice self-working. Wheat closed at 72½ cents, corn 41½ cents and oats 31½ cents."

One dollar pays for fifty-two copies of this paper—less than 2 cents a week.

### Horticulture.

#### POMOLOGY IN THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

In a paper recently read before the American Pomological Society, Mortimer Whitehead remarked that—

"It should not be forgotten that the figures of all census crops are those of 1889, and not those of later years, with more extended areas, or of years when the yield has been greater than in the census year.

"Our viticultural industry was represented by 401,261 acres, of which 307,575 acres were in bearing, producing 572,139 tons, of which 267,271 tons were table grapes and 240,450 tons were used for producing wine, making 24,306,905 gallons; 41,166 tons for raisins, making 1,372,195 boxes of twenty pounds each, and 23,252 tons for dried grapes and purposes other than table fruit. It would require about 60,000 railroad cars to move the commercial crop of grapes of 1889. The industry represented an investment of \$155,661,150, and furnished employment to 200,780 persons. The vines are now growing that will produce 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 boxes of raisins within three years, being more than the present entire consumption of the country, which is about 7,500,000 boxes.

"Floriculture. This branch of horticulture was found to have in the census year 4,659 establishments, of which 312 were owned and managed as a business by women. These 4,659 establishments used 38,823,247 square feet of glass, covering a space of some 891 acres of ground. The establishments, including fixtures and heating apparatus, were valued at \$38,355,722.22; tools and implements, \$1,587,693.93, and gave employment to 16,847 men and 1,958 women, who earned in the year \$8,483,657. Fuel for heating cost \$1,160,152.66. The products of the year were 49,056,253 rose bushes, 38,380,872 hardy plants and shrubs, while all other plants amounted to 152,835,292, reaching a total value of \$12,036,477.76 for plants. Cut flowers brought an additional \$14,175,328.01.

"The figures of the truck-farming industry are equally large and interesting, showing an investment of upward of \$100,000,000, with annual products reaching a value of \$76,517,155 on the farms, after paying freight and commissions, using 534,440 acres of land, employing 216,765 men, 9,254 women and 14,874 children, aided by 75,866 horses and mules, and \$8,971,206.70 worth of implements.

"Our seed farm investigation included only such farms as were devoted to seed growing as a business, and did not consider the large amount of field and garden seeds grown as side crops on thousands of farms, which would greatly swell the aggregate yield of seeds, but would not fairly estimate seed growing as an industry. Our figures show that there were in the United States in the census year 596 farms, with a total of 169,857 acres devoted specially to seed growing. Of these 12,905 acres were devoted to beans; 1,268 to cabbages; 919 to beets; 10,219 to cucumbers; 71 to celery; 15,004 to sweet corn; 16,322 to field corn; 4,663 to squash; 7,971 to peas; 5,149 to muskmelons; 662 to radish, and 4,356 to tomatoes. The 596 seed farms reported, represent a total value of farm implements and buildings of \$18,325,935.86, and employed in the census year 13,500 men and 1,541 women. Some of these seed farms are of large extent; the average acreage per farm in Iowa and Nebraska is 695 acres, several being of nearly 3,000 acres in extent.

"I have before alluded to our peach crop as having become national. Our regular census inquiries and our investigations have located the extensive orchards of Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Arkansas, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas and California. Our figures are not yet completed, but a few that are of interest can be given. Total acreage in the United States, 507,736; value of produce, \$76,160,400; hands employed, 226,000; value of tools and machinery, \$5,077,360; cost of packages, \$3,800,000; cost of labor and teams, \$1,300,000. Upwards of \$90,000,000 were found invested in peach growing in the census year.

"Nurseries. From the tabulation of our regular schedules, and those of the special investigation, it appears that there were in the United States in the census year 4,510 nurseries, valued at \$41,978,835.80,

and occupying 173,206 acres of land, with an invested capital of \$52,425,699.51, and giving employment to 45,657 men, 2,279 women and 14,200 animals, using in the propagation and cultivation of trees and plants \$990,606.04 worth of implements. Of the acreage in nurseries, 95,025.42 acres were found to be used in growing trees, plants, shrubs and vines of all ages; and the figures, based upon the best estimate of the nursery men, make the grand total of plants and trees 3,386,855,778, of which 518,016,612 are fruit trees, 685,603,396 grape vines and small fruits, and the balance nut, deciduous and evergreen trees, hardy shrubs and roses. The largest acreage is devoted to the production of apple trees, viz.: 20,232.75 acres, numbering 240,570,696 young trees, giving an average of 11,890 per acre, while the plum, pear and peach have, respectively, 7,826.5, 6,854.25 and 3,357 acres, producing 88,494,367, 77,223,402, and 49,887,894 young trees, or an average of 11,307, 11,266 and 14,861 trees to the acre.

"Far from being the least in importance in the grand feast that Pomona now annually spreads over our great national domain, are the oranges, lemons, figs pine-apples and nuts. Great strides have within a few years been made in the production of tropic and semi-tropic fruits and nuts in our country, and our special census investigation in this new field has proven to be one of intense interest. Its surprises have been many, but its facts and figures are not yet fully in shape. A few are given as an evidence of the grand array we hope to present in the final report, and in the census volume devoted to horticulture. Of the almond, California shows 658,566 bearing trees, and 791,658 young trees not bearing; coconuts, Florida, 123,227 bearing trees and 1,199,549 young trees not bearing; fig, California, 109,525 bearing, and 203,421 young trees not bearing. Lemon, Florida, 85,052 bearing, and 301,584 young trees not bearing; California, 82,611 bearing, and 196,760 young trees not bearing. Olive, California, 278,380 bearing, and 328,997 trees not bearing. Orange, Florida, 2,725,272 bearing, and 7,408,543 trees not bearing; California, 1553,801 bearing and 2,223,710 trees not bearing. Pineapple, Florida, 21,605,000 plants. In Arizona, Louisiana and the Gulf coast, there are also some 500,000 to 600,000 orange trees, besides more or less of the other products named. Large new plantations are being made, so that even these figures cannot be called the figures of to-day. For each acre of citrus fruits already planted, our reports show thirteen acres of land adapted to their culture. In Arizona, our figures show a new planting of the orange alone of at least 200,000 trees, while California in this, as in every other branch of pomology, fairly surprises us by her bold and extensive enterprises.

"I cannot as yet give you the acreage and trees of our orchards of apple, pear, plum, apricot and cherry, nor yet the figures of our great strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, cranberry and other small fruit fields, but we have them in the rough and hope ere long to have them arranged and published in the first volume that horticulture has ever had in a United States census, feeling as we do an honest pride in having it worthy of a place beside the volumes of statistics of the other industries of our country."

#### Producing the Best in the Market.

Thomas D. Baird, of Muhlenberg county, Kentucky, writing of his success in producing the finest strawberries in the market, says:

"I received compliments almost daily during the berry season as a successful strawberry grower, not only complimented in word but in deed, for my berries were sought at 3 to 5 cents more per quart than any others in market.

"While I have been able to give the market berries of such size that twenty would fill a quart measure, it must be understood that it cost a good deal to produce such berries, and if one does not gain some advantage in the market he is doing poor business, and had better seek some other employment. There were lots of berries sold in my market at a great deal under cost of production. Some sold at cents a quart that cost 1 cent per quart for the picking, let alone growing and marketing. Such berries did not pay the purchaser, neither did it pay the picker, much less the grower.

"I began with the past crop by having six tons of tobacco stems spread on the

ground the fall previous to setting. In the spring I had the ground broken deep, at least ten inches (which by the way is pretty deep when measured by a rule), and made mellow and marked off three feet and a half between the rows, and plants set two feet apart in the row. My bed contained just one quarter of an acre. I set one to two rows each of Haverland, Parry, Champion, Pearl, Cumberland, Crawford, Jessie and Warfield. I had the Bubach No. 5 and Gandy before. I cultivated these plants early and in a thorough manner, and often, up to August. I had six tons of well-rotted manure broadcasted on them.

"In preparing these berries for market the berries were picked and brought into a room, and my market man would pour them quart at a time on a table and sort them into two classes, and then he knew what sort of berries was in each box to the bottom. It will not do to trust the sorting of the berries to the pickers. They do not have their eye on the market, but on getting their quart.

"I find three feet and a half between the rows is too close for most varieties. My berries were too thick. Four feet would be much better. My manure came from a livery stable, and was full of grass and clover seed, which caused me to have it worked twice this spring, and then they grew up enough to injure my berries some."

The present is a good month in which to plant trees. Fall planted trees have the advantage of an opportunity to "heal over" the cut roots during the winter, and are ready to send out the small rootlets as soon as spring opens, whereas those removed in the spring must use at least a little time and energy in repairing damages before active growth can be commenced.

Parties trying to introduce new cough remedies, should know that the people will have Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

#### Consumption Cured.

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

#### For Old and Young.

Tutt's Liver Pills act as kindly on the child, the delicate female or infirm old age, as upon the vigorous man.

## Tutt's Pills

give tone to the weak stomach, bowels, kidneys and bladder. To these organs their strengthening qualities are wonderful, causing them to perform their functions as in youth.

#### Sold Everywhere.

Office, 140 to 144 Washington St., N. Y.

#### ON 30 DAYS' TRIAL.

EGGLESTON'S ELASTIC TRUSS. This new truss has a pad different from all others, is cup shape, with self-adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the ball in the cup presses back the intestines just as a person does with the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free. EGGLESTON TRUSS CO., Chicago, Ill.

## GALVANIZED GEARED AERMOTOR

Re-designed and much improved, furnishes power to PUMP, GRIND, CUT FEED, and SAW WOOD. 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. AERMOTOR CO., 12th & Rockwell Sts., Chicago, Ill. 29 Beale St., San Francisco.

## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

## Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

## Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Cures others, will cure you

## ELY'S CATARRH

### CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores,

Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.



### TRY THE OURE. HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

## Asthma

The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. Cure Guaranteed or No Pay. Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, FREE by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 132 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

## EYE

A free book on all diseases of the Eye, by Dr. Hartman. Address Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O.

MAN Wanted. Salary and expenses. Permanent place. Apply now. Only growers of nursery stock on both American and Canadian soils. Hardy varieties our specialty. BROWN BROS. CO., Nurserymen, Chicago.

## Smith's Small Fruits.

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

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The Largest and Best EARLY FREE-STONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY.

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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Beats cleaning a Muddy Tail All Polished Metal. Sample, 25c. DES MOINES NOVELTY CO., 129 W. 4th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

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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.

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You will more than save it in buying a Victor Standard Scale

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We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

QUESTION.—Which is best for cattle in the feed yard, rock salt, or the common barrel salt?

ANSWER.—The barrel salt is best by all odds. Much of the rock salt is a mixture of impurities and does not contain enough of the chloride of sodium.

HORSES DYING.—I have occasion to ask you another question: My horse worked all right except he would pull ahead of his mate...

ANSWER.—Your horse may have died from enteritis—inflammation of the bowels—but, as you say, two of your neighbors lost theirs in the same way...

No flowery rhetoric can tell the merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla as well as the Cures accomplished by this excellent medicine.

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SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, November 21, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,121 cattle; 171 calves.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for NATIVE COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for NATIVE CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for SHEEP—Receipts, 1,027, mostly below killers.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for St. Louis, November 21, 1892.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Chicago, November 21, 1892.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Chicago, November 21, 1892.

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Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for Chicago, November 21, 1892.

61 pounds at 64c. 5 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 64c. No. 3 hard, 5 cars 58 to 59 pounds at 63c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 26,000 bushels. There was fair life in the market for this grain and new was steady and firm.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 26,000 bushels. More coming in and market weaker under the influence of increased supply.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 6,000 bushels. Market steady. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 2 cars at 47c.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady and in good demand. We quote in car lots \$1.45 per bushel, small lots 10c per bushel less.

MILK—Market quiet. German, 35c per bushel and common 30c per bushel. FLAXSEED—Slow and lower. We quote at 95c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 440 tons, shipments 70 tons. Market was steady and demand fair. We quote new prairie fancy, per ton, \$7.50.

BUTTER—Market hardly so active. All good to choice table goods selling fairly, but low and medium dull. We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 28c per pound.

EGGS—Active and firm. Fresh candled 20c per dozen. POULTRY—Hens and springs in good supply and movement a trifle slow.

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Campbell Commission Co. LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS.

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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.

### The Family Doctor.

Conducted by HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., consulting and operating surgeon, Topeka, Kas., to whom all correspondence relating to this department should be addressed. This department is intended to help its readers acquire a better knowledge of how to live long and well. Correspondents wishing answers and prescriptions by mail will please enclose one dollar when they write.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Will you please inform us as to the treatment of croup? Longford, Kas. MRS. J. W. ROSE.

There are two kinds of croup—spasmodic and membranous. The latter is one of the most dangerous and fatal of diseases. The former is seldom fatal, and that very fact has led a great many parents into a fatal delay in calling a physician.

Spasmodic croup generally begins with a severe hoarseness, such as supervenes upon a bad cold. Then, usually in the night, after the first sleep, the child wakes and springs up suddenly in a severe fit of coughing and choking and struggling for breath. This struggle may last an hour or two, when the child breathes easier and goes off to sleep again. The paroxysm may occur once or more during the night, and usually the next day the child is nearly as bright as usual, but somewhat hoarse and inclined to cough moderately.

Often a dose or two of aconite in half-drop doses, will quell the paroxysms and relax the glottis so the child soon recovers.

Not so with membranous croup. It creeps on insidiously and gradually from what seems a slight cold and hoarseness to a constantly increasing hoarse cough and tightness of the chest, and unremitting wheezing and choking cough, accompanied by quick pulse and increasing fever, with great prostration. There is no remission of symptoms, but all grow steadily worse through two, three, four or more days and nights, until the child almost goes crazy for breath. Great drops of cold, clammy sweat roll off the child's face as it struggles and fights for air, and looks so appealingly to every one about it as if saying: "For God's sake, give me air! I am choking to death! Give me air!"

All this time there is being formed in the windpipe a white, thick, tough membrane that looks a little like thin rolled pie crust, which, as it grows thicker and thicker, fills up the trachea until very little air can pass into the lungs, and the child is thus gradually choked to death, as if in the slowly tightening coils of an anaconda. Only a small proportion of these cases recover, no matter what may be done for them. Aconite freely given at the start with the bichromate of potash or iodine will sometimes cut off the inflammatory process and arrest the formation of the false membrane in the trachea. But no father or mother should depend on their own resources above two or three hours at most in case of croup. If it is spasmodic it will be better by that time. If it is membranous, it will be a little worse, and the very best skill in the land will be required to save the child, and even that may not save it. A few patients have been saved by good surgery, inserting a tube in the windpipe below the false membrane and letting the child breathe through that until the membrane can be dissolved or detached from the throat. They must have air or die, and the tube gives air to the lungs and keeps them alive long enough to gain the victory in a fair proportion of cases if resorted to early, before the vitality is too much exhausted to make the necessary fight.

#### 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.

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Have 5,000,000 Souvenir Half Dollar Coins in their treasury, the gift of the American people by Act of Congress. The patriotic and historic features of these Coins and their limited number, compared with the millions who want them—our population is 66,000,000—have combined to create so great a demand for these World's Fair Souvenir Coins that they are already quoted at large premiums. Liberal offers from speculators, who wish to absorb them and reap enormous profits, have been rejected for the reason that

### This is the People's Fair--

### We Are the People's Servants--

*and a divided sense of duty confronts us--*

We need \$5,000,000 to fully carry out our announced plans, and

We have decided to deal direct with the people---

To whom we are directly responsible---among whom an equitable distribution of these National heirlooms should be made.

### The World's Fair Offer to the American People:

That none of our plans for the people's profit be curtailed we must realize from the sale of 5,000,000 Souvenir World's Fair Fifty-cent Silver Coins the sum of \$5,000,000. This means \$1.00 for each Coin, a much smaller sum than the people would have to pay for them if purchased through an indirect medium. Every patriotic man, woman and child should endeavor to own and cherish one of these Coins, as they will be valuable in future years—a cherished object of family pride.

Remember that only 5,000,000 Coins must be divided among 66,000,000 people. These Coins could be sold at a high premium to Syndicates, but we have enough confidence in the people to keep the price at a Dollar for each Coin, as this will make us realize \$5,000,000—the sum needed to open the Fair's gates on the people's broad plan.

## World's Fair Souvenir Coin for a Dollar.

**How to Get The Coins** Go to your nearest Bank and subscribe for as many coins as you need for your family and friends. These Sub-Agents of the World's Columbian Exposition will give you their receipt for your money, as delivery of these coins will not begin before December. There is no expense to you attending the distribution of the Souvenir Coins, as we send them to your local bank. If for any reason it is inconvenient for you to subscribe send Postoffice or Express Money Order or Registered Letter for as many coins as you wish with instructions how to send them to you, to

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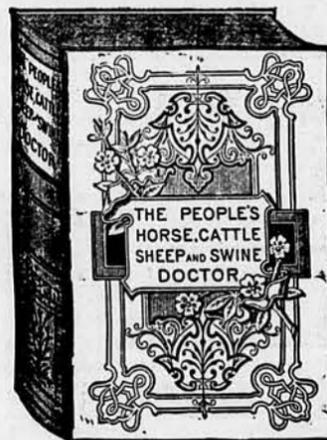
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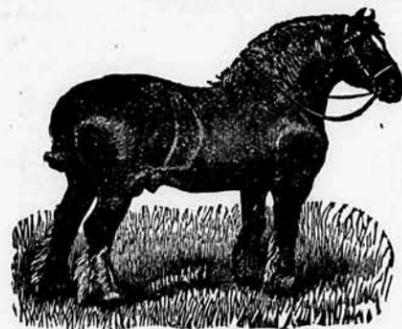
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
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Sold to Shippers.....	365,626	536,339	45,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,568,654	269,844		

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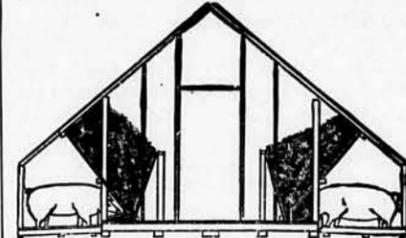
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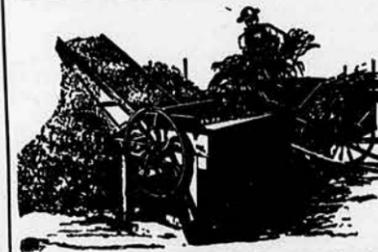
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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 9, 1892.

Neosho county—T. W. Reynolds, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. W. Cosner, in Grant tp., one dark bay mare, black mane and tail, left hind foot white, branded with figures 5 and 6 on left hip, 14½ hands high, collar and saddle marks, about 7 years old.

PONY—By same, one black mare pony, white star in forehead, branded Q on left shoulder, about 6 years old, 14½ hands high.

MARE—By same, one bay mare, 3 years old, white streak in face, hind feet white, about 14½ hands high; all valued at \$30.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by G. W. Lays, in Shawnee tp., one-fourth mile north of stone school house in district 81, one bay horse, 7 years old, left hind foot white, white spot in forehead, shod all round, halter on when taken up, no marks or brands.

Hamilton county—Ben. A. Wood, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Justice Tate, P. O. Coolidge, September 30, 1892, one bay mare, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 16, 1892.

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

FILLY—Taken up by P. M. Lee, in Cherokee tp., P. O. Coffeyville, October 4, 1892, one light bay filly, 2 years old, weight about 600 pounds, both hind feet white and small star in forehead; valued at \$20.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by A. J. Cunningham, in Ross tp., October 24, 1892, one bay horse pony, about 5 years old, fifteen hands high, branded F and K on left hip, harness marks on back, had on leather halter; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1892.

Wabaunsee county—C. O. Kinne, clerk.

STEER—Taken up by Henry Grimm, in Washington tp., P. O. Volland, one two-year-old red and white spotted steer.

COW—By same, one white cow with sucking calf, cow has some black specks, 10 or 11 years old.

Stanton county—Wallace Gibbs, clerk.

MULE—Taken up by W. D. Grisom, two and a half miles east of Johnson City, October 24, 1892, one bay mare mule, about fifteen hands high, some white on nose, harness marks, sway-backed, no brands; valued at \$10.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.

COW—Taken up by Anton Hauser, in Mission tp., October 31, 1892, one red cow with white face, 5 or 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one red cow, 4 or 5 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

STEER—By same, one blue and white steer, 3 years old, dehorned; valued at \$12.

COW—Taken up by Samuel Milligan, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Merritt, October 18, 1892, one red and white spotted cow, 5 or 6 years old, dehorned; valued at \$15.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. R. Dupuy, in Crawford tp., P. O. Girard, one iron-gray mare, 4 years old, lame in left hind leg.

2 MULES—By same, two mouse-colored mare mules, 1 year old; the three animals valued at \$30.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. L. Town, in Eureka tp., October 22, 1892, one four-year-old black mare with white spot in forehead, split in right ear, some white hairs on back; valued at \$25.

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