

KANSAS FARMER

ESTABLISHED 1863. VOL. XXXI, No. 47.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1893.

SIXTEEN TO TWENTY PAGES—\$1.00 A YEAR.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—The Outlook in Farming. A Pennsylvanian on Kansas. Farmers' National Congress. American Beet Sugar Industry. Save the Fertilizers.

PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS (continued).—Squirrel, Gopher and Mole Extermination... THE STOCK INTEREST.—Profitable Feeding and Farming. The Form of a Good Pig. Make the Stock Comfortable.

PAGE 4—FARMER'S FORUM.—The Unemployed. The Kansas State Grange. Prospective Currency Legislation... Texas Fever.

PAGE 5—THE HORSE.—A Fast Kansas Filly. Horse Markets Reviewed... Publishers' Paragraphs. Coffee. Pig and Pork Pointers.

PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—The Deathless City (poem). New Proverbs. Recipe for Soup—And Ghosts.

PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—The Way and the Light (poem). A Petrified Female Form Which Fooled Thousands. Something Dreadful.

PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—The Government November Crop Report. Cheaper Wool, Cheaper Work. Condition of Kansas Banks. Somebody Advises Farmers to Hold Wheat.

PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Some Farm Mortgage Figures. Shawnee Horticulturists... A State Irrigation Commission. International Irrigation Congress. Our Corn and Wheat.

PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Grapes for Home Supply. Fruit and Flower Show. He Tried the Seeds... To Detect Oleomargarine.

PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Kansas State Dairy Association. World's Fair Dairy Notes... THE POULTRY YARD.—Geese and Ducks in Winter. Poultry Notes.

PAGE 12—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Living for Health and Comfort. The Buccinator Muscle. Bare Feet and Health. Natural Sanitary Agents... Got What He Wanted.

PAGE 13—THE VETERINARIAN... Chicago Produce Market Review. Kansas City Live Stock Review. Market Reports.

SWINE.

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

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

DIETRICH & GENTRY, Ottawa, Kas. — Choice POLAND-CHINA PIGS. Fancy pedigrees. Silver-Laced and White Wyandotte chickens.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHBRED POLAND-CHINA HOGS, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4993 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vassell, Muscatine, Atchison Co., Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

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

J. T. McFEE, LENOX, IOWA,

Breeder and importer of Cotswold and Shropshire Sheep. A large importation just arrived from the most noted flocks of England. My flock now numbers over 350 registered sheep of both sexes, and are for sale at bed-rock prices. Can furnish car-load lots if desired. Correspondence solicited.



SHORT-HORN CATTLE

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



SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.

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

Grand Breeders' Combination Sale of RED POLLED CATTLE.

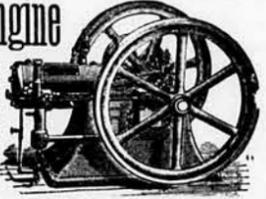
To be held at SOUTH OMAHA Horse and Mule Market barns, Tuesday, December 5, 1893, at 1 o'clock, the following leading breeders to consign: Curran & Sanders, of Lost Nation, Iowa; J. C. Murray, Maquoketa, Iowa; A. T. Sweeney, Maquoketa, Iowa; J. S. Haseltine, Dorchester, Mo.; Mr. Warner, of Illinois; Mr. Jones, of Illinois; Mr. Barker, of Iowa, and Wm. Miller's Sons, of Wayne, Neb. This is without question the best lot of Red Poles ever offered at auction, as we are all going to send the best cattle. Catalogue ready after November 20. Address Wm. Miller's Sons or J. C. Murray. Sale positive. Col. F. M. Woods, auctioneer. Terms cash or bankable paper.

HOMES!

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

Gasoline Engine

The best because the most simple; a few minutes attention a day will keep it running. Most economical; guaranteed cost of running is one cent per h. p. per hour.



WEBER GAS & GASOLINE ENGINE CO., For Catalog. ad. Drawer 951, Kansas City, Mo.

NATIONAL HERD REGISTERED POLAND-CHINAS

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

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM. POLAND-CHINA SWINE.

For sale, aged and young stock at reasonable prices. The stock is select bred, of best strains and good individuals. Call or write for catalogue. Let me know what you want, and the matter shall have prompt and satisfactory attention. W. B. McCOY, Valley Falls, Kas.



Our Specialties

Every rod of our fence is made from wire drawn especially for our use, as common soft wire would not hold the coil. There is a spring in every foot of fence, instead of one in forty rods. The ties are only one foot apart instead of several feet, as in others. PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Adrian, Mich.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeders' Directory for \$15 per year or \$8.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

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

S. M. WOOD & CO.,

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

Agricultural Matters.

THE OUTLOOK IN FARMING.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During these discouraging times, when prices for all farm products are abnormally low, when ready money is scarce, and when everything on the farm which can be converted into cash must, apparently, be sold at a great sacrifice, many a farmer is tempted to give up his business and seek for fortune in other walks of life. As he looks around him, comparing his own condition with that of the tradesmen in town, he sees, or imagines he sees, that he is placed at a great disadvantage. The small tradesmen, even, are apparently prosperous; they dress well, they live in neat dwellings, their families seem to be well provided for, and if of a melancholy turn of mind he becomes discouraged. He forgets that he sees only the surface of the townsmen's life. He forgets that good appearances are a part of the stock in trade of a merchant who must draw customers at any cost. He knows nothing of the debts which the merchant owes to wholesale houses that supply him with goods, and he does not realize the drudgery which the merchant must endure behind his counter from morning till night, day after day and year after year. Not until the store is closed by creditors does the real condition of affairs become apparent. Could the farmer who feels discontented with his lot see both sides of the question in their true light, the townsman's life would no longer have any temptation for him. He would, on the contrary, feel thankful to Providence that his lot has been cast on the farm, where he can at least lead an independent life.

It is not to be denied that to the chicken-hearted the present situation may be discouraging. They would take courage if they would only take a broader and deeper view of the matter. A good farm, if properly handled, is always capable of securing a comfortable living to the farmer and his family, and it may even be a source of independent wealth, as proved by thousands of cases. He need never stand in fear of a lack of daily bread, since he can produce everything himself that is needed for good living if he will but take the trouble to do so. The past few months have furnished the best possible proof of the security of the farmer against disaster, as compared with the tradesmen. There is scarcely a village in the land in which one or more of the merchants have not been compelled to close up shop, owing to their inability to pay their debts. They, in many cases, lost the earnings of a lifetime almost in a moment and without warning. But there has been no increase in the foreclosure of farm mortgages, and farmers who have their farms paid for, or who owe no more than they are competent to handle, are absolutely secure from the dangers that threaten the business world, in such times as the present. The stringency in money matters and the rise and fall in stocks do not affect them. The sense of security is, in itself, a mile of wealth. It makes it possible to plan for the future long years ahead and feel assured that the plans can be carried out. The farmer can build, fence, drain, enrich and beautify his farm, with the feeling that no coming crisis can deprive him of his home.

These are facts which should be carefully considered before the farm is discarded in order to follow some other trade or business for a livelihood. But, although times are at present depressing, there never was a better outlook for the American farmer than there is to-day. The farmer's business is to supply food material to the human race. The world is his market; all must eat. There is, therefore, nothing discouraging in the fact that there has been a decrease in the farm population during the last ten years, as shown by the census report. It is, on the contrary, an encouraging sign. The greater the population in the country which follow other business than farming, the better must be the home market for the products of the farmer. At present the farm population constitutes about 45 per cent. of the whole population of the

country, whereas about ten years ago it was considerable greater. Public speakers of certain schools view this fact with alarm, as a sure indication that the life of farming is being gradually crushed out. It is, on the contrary, of necessity the relative proportion of farmers to the population throughout the country will continue to decrease. It is an inevitable law of nature that it should. All the farming regions of the country are now well settled. There is but little room there for expansion by taking up new land, and there is therefore little temptation for foreigners or others to go into farming if they can make a livelihood by other means. Any marked increase in the farm population must therefore be accompanied by a subdivision of farms, which, as a matter of course, must be a slow process. The history of all other countries points to this result. It will be safe to predict that ten years hence the relative per cent. of farm population will be considerably less than it is at present. But the legitimate effect of this must be to raise the value of all productive farm property. The same law which causes an increase in the value of land near a growing town is in operation all over the country; a rise in the value of land is the inevitable result of an increase in population. Public speakers sometimes tell us that there has been a decrease in the value of farm land during the last decade. That this is true is owing entirely to the standard by which the value is measured. In flush and prosperous times property of every kind and class is rated higher than it is when trade is dull. It is measured by the market value of the day, not by its productive power or by the inherent qualities it possesses. Only speculators should be alarmed at this. The man who follows farming as a life business can rest serenely secure. If he has done his duty by the farm it has lost none of its productive powers and can provide for his needs as fully as though it had twice its present market value.

The only real cause for alarm is part and parcel of the farmer himself. It rests with the man, and to but a slight degree with circumstances which govern the general course of events. If he enters heart and soul into the business, if he works intelligently, and if he, above all things, keeps up the fertility of his farm, he need have no fears for the future. He is sure of an independent living, sure of a growing demand for his products, which in turn must bring better prices, and certain of a rise in the value of his property.

C. J.

A Pennsylvanian on Kansas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Since visiting Dickinson county, seven years ago, I find, on my visit this fall, that the farmers are in much better shape than I expected from many reports that have been sent out. The town boomers, the speculators, the sidewalk farmers, the bankers on wind, have all seen the bottom drop out, and have been stranded, but the industrious farmer in Dickinson county, who attends to his own business; who adapts himself to the changed conditions that obtain in his locality; who raises sorghum and Kaffir corn for feed, and raises plenty of stock and feeds them well; who patronizes the creameries, which in this county are so very important and profitable an industry; who is not too lazy to water his garden and potato patch when dry weather prevails; who plants his surplus acres in corn and wheat; who raises pasture by sowing oats and rye for fall and winter pasture and alfalfa for summer supplement to native grasses, is getting to be the most independent farmer in the world. With droves of fat cattle, herds of fat swine, abundance of poultry, plenty of vegetables, where the farmer who did not irrigate has none, immense quantities of sorghum forage (which will winter cattle well if nothing else is fed) and hundreds of bushels of Kaffir corn, his condition is truly ideal by the side of the farmer who tries to farm in Kansas on the methods pursued in Pennsylvania and Ohio, even if corn is a comparative failure this year.

I had been led to believe that sorghum and Kaffir corn are uncertain

crops in Kansas. I find that Dickinson county can raise them successfully every year, and that many of the "calamity howls" reported in the East are a slander on Kansas' industrious sons and daughters. With a proper system of farming and stock-raising, supplemented by home irrigation, there is no better country in the world than Kansas, but people settling there must remember that Kansas is not Pennsylvania, and must learn to adapt themselves to the country. God made it good, but it is different from the East.

JOHN H. WURTZ.

Dawson, Pa., November 4, 1893.

Farmers' National Congress.

The thirteenth annual session of the Farmers' National Congress will begin its sittings at Savannah, Ga., on December 12, at 10 o'clock. Following is the program as announced by the Secretary:

PROGRAM.

Prayer—Rev. C. H. Strong, Savannah, Ga. Welcome to Georgia—Hon. W. J. Northen, Governor of Georgia.

Response—Hon. A. W. Smith, President, McPherson, Kas.

Welcome by Georgia State Agricultural Society—Hon. J. O. Waddell, President.

Response—Col. Daniel Needham, President New England Agricultural Society.

Welcome to Savannah—Hon. J. J. McDonough, Savannah, Ga.

Response. Adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.—Call of States.

Appointment of committees.

Introduction of resolutions, petitions, memorials, etc.

Address—"Inter-State Dependence of Business Relations," Col. Daniel Needham, Boston, Mass.

Address—"Agricultural, South and West," Gen. H. L. Berkett, Palo Alto, Miss.

Discussion and adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

Address—"Farm Life from a City Standpoint," Dretta M. Danies, Utica, N. Y.

Address—"Our National Wealth," Hon. J. M. Stahl, Quincy, Ill.

MORNING SESSION.

December 13, 10 a. m.—Introduction of resolutions, petitions, memorials, etc.

Address—"Profitable Stock on the Farm," Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Fremont, Neb.

Address—"Horticultural Resources of the Cotton States," Prof. J. H. Newman, Experiment Station, Ft. Hill, S. C.

Discussion and adjournment.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.—Regular order of business.

Address—"What Shall be Done With Our Agricultural Products?" Hon. H. E. Heath, editor Nebraska Farmer, Lincoln, Neb.

Address—"Business Methods in Farming," Hon. W. H. Warren, Augusta, Ga.

Discussion and adjournment.

EVENING SESSION.

8 p. m.—Regular order of business.

Election of officers.

Address—"A Plea for Thorough Agriculture," Hon. W. R. Rankin, Jasper, Tenn.

Adjournment.

MORNING SESSION.

December 14, 10 a. m.—Regular order of business.

Reports of committees: 1, Finance. 2, Resolutions. 3, Special.

Address—"Future of Wheat-Growing," Hon. Robt. Mitchell, Princeton, Ind.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 p. m.—Regular order of business.

Address.

Other additions and special features will be added to this program, and it will be extended from time to time, so that it will be intensely interesting from start to finish.

Those furnishing papers or speeches, in order to secure recognition in the printed reports, must supply the Secretary with printed or type-written copies limited to 3,000 words. This must be strictly adhered to.

All on this program have promised to come, and everybody is invited and is entitled to reduced rates and to admission to the Congress.

The object of this Congress is to influence such legislation, State and national, as the agricultural and productive interests of the country demand, from a non-political standpoint; to discuss and formulate measures of importance and to lay them before our legislative bodies. Also, as you will observe by this program, we have connected with it a splendid literary feature of great interest. The delegates have been appointed by the Governors of the different States and you are expected to come. It is a pleasant time to go South, and the city of Savannah, Ga., has invited you to her sunny clime and arrangements are made to give you a hearty welcome. All delegates and visitors are entitled to reduced hotel rates.

American Beet Sugar Industry.

Not long since Mr. Carl Hager, editor of the Berlin *Zuckerindustrie*, was a visitor to this country and took a good look at our beet sugar industry. He gives his conclusions in his paper. "For the success of the American beet root cultivation, it is of first importance that immigration and settlement of the country should progress steadily, so that sufficient labor shall be at hand; also, that the profits of other competitive industries should not exceed the profits from beet root growing. It is certain that the reserves of ground for cultivation in North America are shrinking and the value of the fields rising. This leads rapidly to an intensive culture to keep the production to a level with the increasing value of the ground. This applies to the Eastern States particularly, while the West will remain forever the great purveyor of bread to America and the world, and must therefore be preserved for agriculture. It is already proved that in a number of States the ground is fit for the growth of beet roots, and the climate does not oppose obstinate hindrances. The farmers have become rapidly familiar with the special requirements of the beet root culture, and it can be foreseen that they will become still more expert with the culture as it proves remunerative. But we must not reckon such results by years or ten years, but with several series of years, for although matters advance in the United States quicker than elsewhere, a change in the system of agriculture can be accomplished only by a slow development. Whether in 1894, or in 1905, as the McKinley bill stipulates, this sugar industry will be deprived of the bounty, the loss would come early enough to give a mortal blow to the beet root cultivation. The factories would not be able with a smaller, or with no bounty at all, to continue the manufacture at the old prices for the roots. At reduced prices for roots the farmers will have no further interest in raising them, and as it cannot be expected that the States or counties will be disposed to continue the bounties if abandoned by the government, so there would be every probability of a complete disappearance of the beet sugar industry in the United States as soon as the bounty should be diminished. Otherwise, however, it seems certain that we must reckon upon a slowly advancing extension of beet root culture in the West of the United States."

Save the Fertilizers.

It was the boast of many of the early settlers of Kansas that the soil was so rich that manure was an actual injury to it, making the crops grow too rank. If we may judge by the care which some farmers take to keep manure from their land, that opinion must still prevail in the State. Not only do we see manure left in the yards to leach and waste, often for several years, before any attempt is made to haul it on the fields, but the location of the yard is often on the bank of some ravine or stream so that the drainage and wash from the stables and manure piles is at once carried away by rains and the land deprived of even this chance of getting back a part of what has been taken from it.

In feed lots where large numbers of cattle and hogs are fattened, manure of the most valuable quality is produced, because of the highly concentrated nature of the food consumed; yet these yards, for convenience in keeping them clean and because of the better shelter afforded, are oftenest located on a bank where all of the valuable fertilizing material produced is swept away. If we add to such waste the burning over of stubble fields that a furrow may be turned for the next wheat crop and the burning of straw stacks as soon as the thresher is clear of them, we will only make a beginning at summing up the sins which the average farmer is guilty of against the soil he believes to be proof against exhaustion.

One great source of waste occurs in nearly every town in the State from the hauling of manure from public and private stables to some common "dumping ground," either on the river bank

where the next high water washes it away or to some vacant tract where it either remains to become a nuisance or is occasionally burned. The sandy soil of the bottom lands near the rivers, when heavily manured, affords the very best trucker's soil, and a few market gardeners are taking advantage of such opportunities. So far there is still a great opportunity to utilize what is wasted. While the supply of vegetables is usually equal to the demand, small fruits as a rule are scarce, except in the very Eastern counties, and a much greater area might be grown with profit. Large quantities of vegetables might be raised and canned to the exclusion of canned goods from other States. Canning establishments conducted on business principles and not as a "boom" have proved a success in a number of localities, and have contributed greatly to the prosperity of their communities. With the establishment of many more, the industry of vegetable and small fruit gardening could be greatly extended and the waste of stable manure from our towns become a thing of the past. Seed farming, or the raising of vegetable seeds under contract with large seed houses in the East, has proved a source of profit to a number of growers, and is a business that is capable of great extension. Where land can be rented at reasonable rates and plenty of manure secured for the hauling, a business of this sort might be built up that would give a handsome return.

If farmers and gardeners alike will learn in advance the lessons which are the very elements of agriculture in the Eastern States, the fertility of Kansas soils may be preserved from exhaustion. At present much of our farming is but drawing upon the capital which should be the inheritance of future generations.—Prof. S. C. Mason, in *Industrialist*.

Squirrel, Gopher and Mole Extermination.

In Kansas, as almost everywhere else, the farmer annually suffers great annoyance and considerable loss from the depredations of various burrowing animals, such as ground squirrels, gophers, moles, rats, etc. A cheap and effective method of ridding the farm of these has been often wanted. The dog, the cat, the boy, the trap, and various poisons have done duty with the general effect of only mitigating but not destroying the evil.

According to reports, these enemies have been more numerous and destructive in Idaho than in any other portion of the country recently heard from. This has led the Idaho Experiment Station to experiment with a view to ascertaining the best and cheapest method of combating the pests. The experiment was inaugurated by Dr. McCurdy, Chemist of the station. In reporting it the Director says:

Another good way to make, or to save, money on the farm is to destroy the "ground squirrel."

This animal is probably the most serious pest with which the Western farmer has to deal.

The names, "ground squirrel," gopher, etc., are applied to several species belonging to the genus *Spermophilus*. The most abundant, and one that does the most damage is a small, grayish animal (*S. elegans* Kenn.?)

The species found in northern Idaho is *S. Columbianus* Ord. [Bulletin No. 5, North American Fauna.]

[Note.—The accurate determination of the species is the work of the zoologist and not of the agriculturist.]

Various remedies have been tried with the hope of ridding the farms of this pest.

Trapping is a safe remedy, but a rather slow one.

Strychnine has proven a partial success, but its cost and the danger arising from its use prohibits its application on a large scale.

During the last few years the *carbon bisulphide method*, originated by Prof. E. W. Hilgard, University of California, has proved to be a cheap, safe and reliable remedy.

Pure carbon bisulphide is a heavy, colorless liquid. The commercial article is slightly colored and has a very disagreeable odor. When exposed to the air, carbon bisulphide evaporates

rapidly. The vapor is heavier than air, very inflammable, and when inhaled it produces faintness, vertigo, headache, etc. [National Dispensary.] For these reasons some care should be taken when handling the chemical. Never bring a light or fire in contact with the vapor.

The chemical is applied as follows: A small ball of cotton, rags, dry grass, etc., is saturated (two tablespoonfuls will be enough) with the liquid and then introduced into the burrow. The hole is then closed tightly with soil.

Unless the operation is performed in the evening some of the treated holes will be scratched open by out-lying squirrels. Mr. P. L. Smith, Colton, Washington, suggests that the remedy be applied in the spring while the ground is yet compact. He recommends the use of balls of dry horse dung instead of cotton. "This reduces the cost, and the rounded mass will carry the chemical beyond the reach of the dirt used in closing the hole."

During the spring of 1893, some experiments with carbon bisulphide were conducted by this station. At Experimental farm No. 1 (Grangeville), a test was made upon thirty holes. Twenty-seven of these holes were undisturbed; two were scratched open from the outside and one from the inside. A number of these holes were afterward dug open and in each one there was found a dead squirrel. Mr. Norwood, the Assistant Director in charge of the farm, is highly pleased with the result.

Mr. Cash, Assistant Director, Experimental farm No. 2, Idaho Falls, writes me as follows:

"The 'carbon' was used in fifty-nine burrows, fifty-eight of which were never again opened.

"About a tablespoonful was used to each burrow. This amount was poured on a handful of straw, dried grass or a piece of old cloth (these served the purpose equally as well) and placed well into the burrow, the entrance then being stopped with earth.

"There are two varieties of squirrel here, a small, long-tailed kind, very similar to the 'chipmunk' of the East. These live mostly near buildings and are not very numerous. Then there is one about the size of an ordinary rat, resembling it in color, but having a thicker body and a stub tail about an inch long; this kind is responsible for most of the damage done to growing crops. They are very troublesome on land that joins uncleared ground.

"The 'carbon' was also used with marked success in disposing of *chicken lice* and *bed bugs* where everything else had failed. Sprinkled on the walls and floor, and the room closed up tightly for a short time, the vermin will leave never to return."

A quantity of carbon bisulphide was distributed among the farmers around Moscow and vicinity. Of the fourteen farmers receiving samples of the chemical, only seven have reported their experience. These are unanimous in their opinion that it is a great success.

Farmers read and heed what your neighbors say.

Mr. Barney J. Olson, Cornwall, Idaho: "Have lived in Idaho for sixteen years; have used all kinds of 'Squirrel Exterminators,' but never found anything equal to carbon bisulphide. I would say to the farmers of Idaho, that it is the best, safest, and cheapest squirrel poison that can be had."

Mr. F. M. Davis, Uniontown, Wash., used it in thirty-five holes. The treatment proved effective in thirty cases.

Mr. J. W. Mowery, Moscow, Idaho: "It is successful; I will use it hereafter."

Mr. Patrick Kinnier had better success with carbon bisulphide than with any other remedy.

The following letter from Judge William N. Ruby, Colfax, Whitman county, Washington, proves conclusively what carbon bisulphide will do:

You wished a report on the effect of carbon bisulphide. I shall give it as clearly as I can. I had 2,000 acres of wheat this year. Two sections (1,280 A.) of this is first crop on sod, and in such cases squirrels are very destructive here. One of these sections (640 A.) I put in with my own men and teams; the other I rented to a neighbor. He used phosphorus and I used carbon.

Results: The grain on the section farmed by him is totally destroyed, while the other is sure to yield thirty bushels per acre. When we commenced war on the pests my

foreman remarked, "there are squirrels enough on this section to destroy every stalk of wheat on it," and I am sure that he was correct. There was not a perch of land in the square mile that had not one or more dens. We attended to every den, and it cost me \$150 for drugs and labor, but we saved between 15,000 and 20,000 bushels of wheat. Yours truly, W. N. RUBY.

Colfax, Washington, July 30, 1893. The total cost of treatment in this case was about 1 cent a bushel. This investment paid at the rate of 3,000 per cent.; this is better than life insurance.

Pure carbon bisulphide is expensive and should never be used for this purpose. The commercial article does better work and is much cheaper.

The best results are secured by using "fuma" carbon bisulphide. This brand contains certain impurities which render it more destructive than the commercial article. It is made by E. R. Taylor, Mfg. Chemist, Cleveland, O.

Carbon bisulphide costs, in 100 pound lots on board cars at Cleveland, Ohio, 10 cents a pound. The freight to points in Idaho will be about \$2 to \$3. One hundred pounds will be sufficient quantity to treat 1,600 burrows. The chemical will cost nearly 1 cent a hole. The cost of the application will depend upon the ability of the laborer and the kind of material used as the absorbent (cotton rags, waste, etc). We believe that the cost can be brought below 2 cents per hole.

Farmers must decide for themselves whether the cost of the treatment will balance the value of the grain saved.

Every squirrel certainly destroys more than 2 cents worth of grain during its lifetime, and perhaps that much each year.

The Stock Interest.

Profitable Feeding and Farming.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—While admitting that adverse legislation has worked against the farmer's interest, and that the Western farmer in particular has been put into sad circumstances by the additional burden of transportation for his products over a long distance before reaching the consumer, yet, seeing no way to soon remedy these evils, I have been led to adopt what appeared to me the best course under the circumstances, and have fed the product of grain to cows, hogs and hens, concentrating the farm's produce into small compass and weight, thus saving the costly freight charges on the raw materials.

In justification of this course I may say, without boasting, that myself and wife have found it possible to go in debt for a farm, make a comfortable living and pay for the farm before the meridian of life has passed. Misfortune in the way of sickness, etc., found us five years ago with a debt of \$1,000 on 200 acres of land, with six head of horses, one cow and a few hens. Now we are free from debt, with six head of horses, eleven head of cattle (four milch cows), five hogs and over 100 hens, and we have been indebted more largely to the cows and hens for this than to any other source.

That others may be able to do likewise, I will briefly give our course with them. We, of course, stable the cows and have them in full flow of milk through the winter. Having found it necessary to feed in order to just keep a cow, we find full-feeding yields a handsome profit. We have depended on corn for a grain ration, principally, at times feeding about half bran, and think it pays. But corn or coarse corn meal will make a cow give milk, and milk rich in butter. We usually give small feed of millet hay at night and prairie hay or run in corn stalks in the daytime. We aim to feed all the corn the cow will eat greedily, usually about five or six quarts twice daily of corn meal, fed dry, and our cows (good natives), make about five or six pounds of butter per week, which we sell at 20 cents through the winter, usually. We feed the skim-milk to the calves, usually selling the calves at about \$15 each at nine to twelve months of age, and we think very nearly paying for the keep of the cow besides their own cost, as we feed them on milk till grass, and it takes little grain for them, and the extra milk fed to the hogs and hens will pay for that. The net profit

It is now beyond dispute that

Beecham's Pills

(Worth a Guinea a Box.) (Tasteless)

are a specific in all cases of Indigestion, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and kindred troubles.

25 cents a box.

from the hens is full as great, they taking much less feed. But as this article is growing long, I will leave the account of the hens for a later one.

CLARKSON HODGIN

Dwight, Morris Co., Kas.

The Form of a Good Pig.

The aim of all breeders of animals designed solely for meat, be they bullocks, sheep or pigs, is to have the body as nearly as possible filling the four squares of a rectangle; in proportion to the size, an animal of this shape contains the greatest weight. Hence, inexperienced people are often deceived with the weight of these compact square animals as compared with the old-fashioned, ill-formed pig of much greater apparent size. Another advantage of the square form is that it gives a much greater proportion of the most valuable parts of the pig, namely, the hams and shoulders. Many people object to the improved breeds, because they are too short; but they appear short because they are so broad. A minimum of bone and a maximum of flesh are the desiderata necessary for a good profitable pig. If cleanliness, plenty of fresh air, clean water, regularity of feeding and shelter are attended to, there will be little disease or death among the pigs.—*Australian Agriculturist*.

Make the Stock Comfortable.

In a warm, dry stable, with a clean bed of straw, any animal looks comfortable in cold weather. In a cold, wet one, with only the ground for a bed, and covered with manure, at that, an animal looks decidedly uncomfortable. Straw is so cheap, and on most farms so plentiful, that there is no excuse for the condition of the stables one often sees. The only excuse must be lack of time, or carelessness. It may not be a very pleasant task to clean out the stables, but the satisfaction of seeing the clean, comfortable appearance of them after they are cleaned and plentifully strewn with dry straw well repays for the work expended.

The cows and horses are usually better cared for in this respect than the calves, hogs and colts. Don't think a hog prefers mud and filth to a clean, dry bed, unless it is in the heat of summer, and then only as a means of keeping cool. Keep the hog pens clean, with a good bed of dry straw at all times during cold weather. The idea of eating meat coming from filthy stables and pens is repulsive, to say the least.

Watch the stables where the calves and colts are kept through the winter. Don't let them get wet, and consequently filthy. Don't go into them twice a day to give them their feed without noticing the condition of their beds. Keep them dry and clean, as well as warm. It is a good plan to think over these things after going to bed at night. It is so nice to get into a warm, dry bed these cold nights that a man must be very hard-hearted not to provide a comfortable one for his stock, which, in a way, enjoy it as well as human beings. Even fowls do better if kept warm, and no one need expect eggs in winter unless warm, dry quarters are provided for them.—*E. E. Rockwood, in New York Tribune*.

High Five or Euchre Parties

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

The Farmer's Forum.

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

THE UNEMPLOYED.

To the farmer in comfortable circumstances many questions, vitally important to his less fortunate neighbors, are of no moment and are apt to be dismissed with the reflection that the poor are themselves to blame for their poverty. To the less comfortably fixed farmer there may be some difficulty in understanding why there are unemployed, and he not unlikely attributes the fact to unwillingness to work for such wages as employers can afford to pay.

But to people in the cities, and especially to those who are or have been employers of wage-workers, and to wage-workers themselves, there comes a chilling realization that at the approach of winter there are very many families whose reliance for bread and fuel has been the work which one pair of willing hands has done and that those hands are now unemployed, that the feet of the owner of those hands have many times come home weary from fruitless wandering in search of work for the hands.

The great city of Chicago at one time appeared likely to become the type of the worst form of stagnation and enforced idleness. But the spirit which has made Chicago great comprehended the calamity involved in such a state of affairs, and the relief organization which came forward grasped the problem of caring not only for the number of unemployed which the general situation threw upon the streets, but also for the added large contingent who had been employed on the work of installing and conducting the World's Fair. True, Chicago yet has much misery, but the prompt and efficient action of the relief board in securing employment on public works for the needy has changed a distressing and dangerous situation into one far less distressing and dangerous.

The needed work of street improvement and the completion of the great canal will be hastened and their benefits enjoyed at an earlier date than was originally contemplated. There is this valuable return for the money used, and the laborers retain the self-respect of American citizens instead of being reduced to the condition of paupers and becoming vagrants, tramps and criminals.

The suggestion of public work for the unemployed is not new and it has been urged by many thoughtful people as a relief for the present distress and an antidote for the present social dangers. It is urged against this that in many communities there is no public improvement which can profitably be undertaken with the kind of hands most needing relief, and further, that many municipalities have not the money with which to defray the cost.

The question of enabling the unemployed to earn their own support without bringing the products of their labor into competition with those of more fortunate people and thus reducing others also to poverty has been studied by a modern thinker of fertile brain, namely, Edward Bellamy, author of the famous book "Looking Backward," who proposes a plan which he recently illustrated in the *Boston Traveller*. He says:

"The operation of the plan would be something as follows: Let us say there are 1,000 or 10,000 unemployed, able-bodied persons having a legal settlement in this State, who desire work. Out of this number a certain proportion can make shoes, others can spin or weave, others can make garments, others can build houses and do blacksmithing, and others can farm and take care of live stock, while many more without trades are capable of common labor of any sort. Now, these men and women do not need any one to provide for them; they do not need charity from the State or anybody else. All they need in order to be fed, clothed and sheltered is to be set to work to support one another. Stick a pin here. The idea is that they are to support one another. They are to consume

one another's products. State product is not to be sold or to go into the general market at all to compete with wage-produced goods or with private employers, but to be consumed wholly within the group of previously unemployed workers. Now, here is where the function of the State comes in.

"State workers need to be organized and provided with tools in order to support one another, and they cannot organize themselves. This it is proper to expect the State to do, both for the welfare of an unfortunate class of citizens, and also for the protection of the public treasury from the burden of supporting them by alms, which must otherwise fall on it. It will be observed that this is not a question of charity; for the incapable, the almshouses would remain. It is merely the question of putting the able-bodied persons in a position to support themselves. The idea is to furnish the necessary machinery to utilize an existing power which otherwise will run to waste. The State would be at expense to provide the necessary farms, manufacturing plants and buildings, and, for a time, until the products began to come in, it would have to keep the workers; but, after that, the system would be self-sustaining.

"In this brief space I can but mention a few points of the plan, viz.: In the first place, it contemplates a permanent establishment, for it is nonsense to regard the problem of the unemployed as anything but a permanent problem. This establishment would undoubtedly always be in operation, although the number dependent on it would increase and decrease according to the times. It would be an elastic system, and after it was in full adjustment a man or woman out of work could get work for a week, a month or a year, as he chose. The establishment would not need to be concentrated, but its different branches might be scattered. In each settlement there would be the farm or factory, the dwellings and the store. This store would be wholly stocked with products of the workers, although at first the State would have to furnish many deficiencies. The workers would from the first be guaranteed a decent and sufficient maintenance, nothing more. For this purpose they would be supplied with a sort of scrip, good only at the public store and for lodging at the public dwellings; the allowance for each worker would invariably be equal and the same. After the expense of the State superintendence and other outlays was provided for, the total product would be divided in the form of scrip among the workers, so that as the total product increased the rate of maintenance would increase, the system being one of co-operation under State superintendence and guarantee. The workers should be regarded as in no way objects of charity or wards of the State, but, while subject to strict working rules, should in all other respects be as independent as other citizens. While the State works would be intended, at the outset, to attract only the needy unemployed, it is probable that the advantages resulting from security of employment and the steady rise in rate of maintenance which would follow the increasing efficiency of the system, would suffice not only to retain all who once entered this co-operative service, but to raise the condition of labor generally by compelling private employers to bid against a fair and humane system of employment in order to obtain workers."

The Kansas State Grange.

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

* THE PRODUCT OF THE FARM! *

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

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

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

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

Prospective Currency Legislation.

Henry Clews: "Wall street naturally attaches a special importance to the matter of currency legislation. It is generally conceded that, as the suspension of silver purchases involves a large stoppage of new supplies of money, there is an imperative necessity for providing without delay some other form of circulation to fill the gap. There is no second opinion, that the only dependence for that supply must be entirely upon bank notes. But it is not clear, in the light of past experience, how we can safely trust to the national banking system for any such increase of its issues as the new circumstances would require. The system of bond guarantee has compelled a contraction of the issues to less than half their former volume, and the oft-repeated suggestion of authorizing banks to put out notes up to the par value of the bonds is an inducement altogether too small to bring out any appreciable increase in this form of circulation. If it be suggested that the system of bond guarantee be enlarged or some more elastic form of protection, the proposal encounters the well-nigh conclusive objection that the powerful opinions and prejudices against such a radical change of the national system would in all probability be found to defeat that resort for relief. Under these circumstances, the proposal to permit the issue of notes by State banks may receive a more or less serious consideration at the hands of Congress. Unquestionably, the State banks, with their \$300,000,000 of capital, constitute a source of note currency of some importance. The thing to be determined, however, before utilizing that resort, is whether the notes to be thence supplied could be secured in such a way as to adequately protect the noteholders and insure their circulating always at par. That is really the central question in this problem, and Wall street seems to be disposed to wait for what Congress has to propose on this point before determining its verdict upon the subject of State bank notes."

Henry Clews' latest circular reports that "the stock market is in a waiting attitude. For the present the bears have gained an ascendancy which they seem disinclined to relinquish. The tendency towards lower prices has met with no resistance from large holders; partly because some are willing to see lower prices, and partly because others are unprepared for any aggressive movement upwards."

Do You Study Politics?

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

One dollar a year or 25 cents for a trial subscription. Address,
ADVOCATE PUBLISHING CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

California and Return \$65.50.

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

Initiative and Referendum Lectures.

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



Texas Fever.

There has recently been published by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture the results of their investigations of Texas fever. It has been demonstrated that Texas fever among cattle is caused by a microscopic animal parasite which lives in and destroys the red blood corpuscles of cattle. In many respects it resembles the common disease germs, but it belongs to the animal kingdom, while germs or bacteria belong to the vegetable kingdom.

Another peculiarity of Texas fever is that Texas cattle do not seem to suffer from the disease, but apparently healthy Texas or Southern cattle infect pastures so that Northern cattle will contract the disease from crossing or feeding upon these pastures, even though the Texas cattle have been removed.

It has been positively determined that the Southern cattle tick (*Boophilus Bovis*), a very large reddish-brown tick, nearly as large as the end of one's finger, is capable of transmitting Texas fever from Southern to susceptible Northern cattle.

When these ticks reach the adult stage they drop from the animal to the ground, lay a large number of eggs in a somewhat sheltered spot, and die. When the young ticks hatch, they crawl upon any cattle which may be about, and if the cattle are susceptible the ticks will communicate Texas fever to them. In the latter part of summer Dr. Francis, of the Texas Experiment Station, sent to this station eggs of the Southern cattle tick. These were hatched, and the young ticks placed upon two three-months-old calves, but the calves did not contract the disease. Later, other ticks hatched in the same manner were placed upon a four-year-old heifer, which contracted Texas fever and died. This experiment is corroborated by the work of the Bureau of Animal Industry and also by Dr. Dinwiddie, of the Arkansas Experiment Station. Hence the old theory that Southern cattle ticks carry the infection of Texas fever has been proved to be a truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. It is no longer a theory, but a positive fact. Another interesting part of the experiment was the fact that the two calves did not take the disease in a definite form, though they probably suffered from a very slight attack, as rise in temperature might indicate.

It is generally known that young calves are not susceptible to Texas fever, at least in a marked form, and this may solve the question why Southern cattle do not have Texas fever. It seems probable that Southern calves when very young are attacked by the ticks and have a mild attack of Texas fever which renders them immune from future attacks of the disease. It is certain, however, that the parasite of this disease still remains in the blood in limited numbers so that ticks from these cattle will give the germs of the disease to other susceptible cattle.

It is hoped arrangements may be made that the two calves which did not contract the disease in a noticeable form can be tested thoroughly to see if they possess immunity to Texas fever. It now seems probable that many of the mysterious phenomena associated with Texas fever will be cleared up through the efforts of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Experiment Stations.—N. S. Mayo, D. V. S. of the Kansas Agricultural College.

The Horse.

A Fast Kansas Filly.

At the Holton Review Driving park, at Holton, Kas., recently, in the 2:25 class, trotting or pacing, Pansy McGregor set a new record for yearling trotters. The track, which has no superior, was in excellent condition, but a strong wind from the northwest and a cold rain made the weather very unfavorable for racing. At the call of the bell, however, this young wonder made her appearance, looking as racy and anxious as horses that have spent years upon the track. As the horses came to the wire the first time they were in such good position that the starting judge gave them the word and they were off at a good rate of speed, with the yearling at the pole. She steadily drew away from her companions and went the first quarter in 0:36, and on to the half in 1:13. Facing the rain and severe wind more directly in the third quarter, her speed was cut considerably, but she trotted the three-quarters in 1:51, after which she seemed to free herself from the cold blasts, and, like an arrow, shot ahead at such a rate of speed for a yearling as was never before witnessed, finishing the mile without a skip or waver in the phenomenal time of 2:25½, going the last quarter in 0:34½. Considering the weather this is the greatest mile ever trotted by a yearling, for the association was compelled to postpone the races after this heat on account of the disagreeable rain and wind. R. I. Lee, of Topeka, Kas., who bred and owns this filly, is proud of her success, to say the least, as is also O. M. Keets, her trainer, to whom much credit is due.

The fastest mile ever made by a yearling trotter in a race previous to the above performance of Pansy McGregor's was the 2:20½ of Princess Clara at Nashville, October 16. The record of the Kansas filly is but a quarer of a second slower than the present world's record for the age, which is the 2:25¼ of Frou Frou, made in a dash against time at Stockton, Cal., November 23, 1891. Pansy McGregor is a large chestnut filly, sired by Fergus McGregor, and out of a daughter of Coriander. This may not sound like fashionable lines to those who are always looking for an Electioneer, Nutwood or Wilkes cross, but it is nevertheless breeding of the very stoutest kind. It is the kind that has carried many a champion to the front. Fergus McGregor is the sire of nine standard performers, and is sired by Robert McGregor 2:17½, by Major Edsall 2:29, a son of Abdallah 15, and he by Hambletonian 10. His dam is by Iron Duke, a son of Hambletonian, and his second dam, Young Saline, by Guy Miller, is the dam of St. Patrick 2:14½, and Monroe 2:27½, both of which have sired speed. Pansy McGregor's dam is by Coriander 2:29½, sire of nine in the list, he being by Iron Duke, son of Hambletonian and out of a daughter of Henry Clay 45, thus combining the very lines that produced an Electioneer. Pansy McGregor's performance is not a surprise to those that have watched her brilliant career. Early in August she won a race at Holton, trotting the second heat in 2:37, the fastest time of the season at that time by a yearling. She has started frequently since that time, winning every event with utmost ease, excepting only at St. Joseph, where she divided first money with Ataline, each having one heat when the race and subsequently the meeting was ended by rain. She had entered the list previous to her race Saturday, having taken a record of 2:28½. It would seem that had the weather continued propitious this granddaughter of the "Monarch of the Homestretch," and triple descendant of the "Hero of Chester" might have easily clipped off the fraction of a second that remains between her record and the best ever made.

Horse Markets Reviewed.

CHICAGO.

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

"There has been no change worthy of note in the horse market during the past week. The receipts in the early part of the week were light, which increased to fair proportions as the week advanced. The demand, though fairly liberal for the time of year, was not urgent enough to strengthen prices, and the extremely low figures of some weeks were about maintained, though perhaps a shade easier. Drivers with a little speed and small chunks for the Southern trade continue in fair request and quotations on these are much firmer than any other class. All others may be regarded as unsalable except at liberal concessions to buyers. There is little or no likelihood of a changed tone between now and New Year's unless a heavy fall of snow might brighten up the lumbering trade and create a better demand for street car horses."

Every horse and stock breeder or owner should send \$1 to Dr. J. M. Heard, M. R. C. V. S., 119 West Fifty-sixth street, New York, and receive by mail his illustrated book on breeding, training, management and diseases of horses and other animals.

FIRST STAGE OF CATARRH.

A Serious Mistake Which Thousands are Making.

The first stage of catarrh is what is commonly known as "catching cold." It may be in the head, nose, throat or lungs. Its beginning is sometimes so severe as to cause a chill and considerable fever, or it may be so slight as to not hinder a person from his usual business. In perhaps a majority of cases little or no attention is paid to the first stage of catarrh, and hence it is that nearly one-half of the people have chronic catarrh in some form. To neglect a cold is to invite chronic catarrh. As soon as any one discovers the first symptoms of catching cold he should at once take a tablespoonful of Pe-ru-na every three hours, and the cold is sure to pass away without leaving any bad effects. Unless this is done the cold is almost sure to end in the second stage of catarrh, which is making so many lives miserable. If Pe-ru-na was taken every time one has a cold or cough, chronic catarrh would be practically an unknown disease.

A free book on catarrh, in all stages, coughs, colds and consumption sent post-paid to any address by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., of Columbus, O.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The best general agricultural journal published is that old and standard monthly magazine, the *American Agriculturist*, price \$1.50 a year, which we club with the *KANSAS FARMER*, both papers for only \$1.75.

"Twenty Years of Kansas City's Live Stock Trade and Traders," is a book just out, by the veteran live stock reporter and editor, Mr. Cuthbert Powell. The price is \$1 alone, but taken in connection with the *FARMER* one year is \$1.70.

Poultry Topics, published at Warsaw, Mo., is a splendid poultry journal devoted especially to the amateur poultry raiser. We will send it one year for 25 cents or send it free to any of our subscribers who will renew and send us one new subscriber and one dollar.

The *Practical Dairymen* is a sixteen-page, sixty-four column dairy and creamery journal, price 50 cents a year, which we club with the *FARMER*, both papers for \$1.25, or we will send it free one year to any subscriber who has renewed his own and sends us one new subscriber and one dollar.

Any subscriber who has renewed and will send us one new subscriber and one dollar may have free his choice of either of the following books: "Five Hundred Questions and Answers in Poultry-Keeping," or "Low-Cost Poultry Houses," an illustrated treatise on poultry buildings, or "Pigeon Queries," a valuable book for pigeon fanciers.

The Reliable Incubator & Brooder Co., of Quincy, Ill., have been awarded highest honors, medal and diploma on their incubator and brooder combined, and a medal for hot water brooder. This is a very gratifying award, as there were exhibited a large number of incubators. Singularly enough, however, the Reliable was the only incubator from the incubator city of Quincy that competed for the prize. We congratulate them on their success.

The Sykes Iron & Steel Roofing Co., manufacturers of iron and steel roofing, corrugated and crimped edge, 611 South Morgan street, Chicago, have been awarded a medal and a diploma on the Sykes Patent Cap Steel Roofing. They are extensive manufacturers of roofing, also corrugated iron for general building purposes. The principal works of the company are located at Niles, O., and they have been doing a successful business for years. They sell a very great deal of their roofing to farmers, and it would be to the interest of our readers to communicate with them if contemplating building. Address them for circulars, giving full information.

PARLIAMENT OF RELIGIONS.—Just from the press. The religions of the world. Greatest selling book on earth. Sales in Chicago last week over 150,000. A condensed report of the important speeches and papers read at the World's Fair Parliament of Religions, by their greatest living exponents. The introductory, by Dwight Baldwin, is free from sectarian comment, and is worth many times the price of this book. It reads more like a beautiful romance than a reality. Send 25 cents in coin or postage stamps to Latin Historical Society, room 501 Owings Building, Chicago, Ill. Refer by permission to N. W. Harris & Co., bankers, 163 and 165 Dearborn street, Chicago; Blair & Co., bankers, 33 Wall street, N. Y.

Very satisfactory results are being realized by a large number of our American manufacturers of agricultural implements at the World's Fair. The Joliet Strowbridge Co., Joliet, Ill., exhibited in the Agricultural Building their Broadcast Seeder and Peerless Feed Grinder. These are both well known pieces of farm machinery, and many good sales have been made at the fair. The Champion wagon, of which the Strowbridge Co. are special agents, was ex-

hibited in the Transportation building. The Champion, by the way, has captured the medal, which is a sufficient recommendation. They will send free to any one applying, circulars giving full information concerning the above named articles. If interested address them.

Coffee.

Like tea and sugar and tobacco, coffee fought its way to regard through a host of contending enemies. In some parts of the koran, it seems, a prohibition may be found against eating any material that has been burned to coal, and certain learned dervishes, having evolved from their inner consciousness that the operation of coffee-roasting was a sort of carbonization, a fierce declamation against coffee originated among certain of the faithful on that ground.

During the minority of Mohammed IV., his grand vizier, one Krupuli, who took upon himself this extreme measure, and thus had his name forever linked to a drink that cheers, acted as he did after full investigation. Starting out incognito on a journey of exploration, he visited first a number of taverns. In them he only met with gay young fellows, mostly soldiers. They drank strong drink and laughed and sung and talked of feats of gallantry, recounted episodes of love and war, but never said a word of politics. So the grand vizier took no further notice of taverns. But when he visited the coffee-houses he was shocked beyond words. Graybeards were there and sallow-faced students and thin men with books who spoke evil words of politics. The grand vizier when he heard the babbling crew talking of imperial matters, at once gave orders that the coffee-houses be closed forthwith. And they were. This was the decree: "Let all coffee-houses be shut and no more drink coffee." But it was only half carried out. The police, though they did their best, could not suppress coffee drinking.

Coffee-houses were shut up in England in the reign of Charles II., under the like belief that the Turkish grand vizier entertained, that they were strongholds of treason. In Sweden the opposition was particularly strong, and Linnaeus was among the opponents, though never in any Christian land was there any religious objection to coffee, nor never did any great divine pronounce against its use, as John Wesley did against tea.

The best coffee is said to grow in Yeman, a province on the west Arabian coast. Coffee drinking, as a custom, was adopted in Constantinople, in 1554; just 110 later years it was introduced into France, at Marseilles, and in 1669 it was first publicly drunk in Paris. It was drunk in London seventeen years before it was seen in Paris, and the first London coffee-house was established in 1652, by a Greek servant, who opened a place in George yard, Lombard street, near where the Bank of England stands.

In the face of strenuous opposition it is impossible to contemplate the progress of coffee drinking without concluding that some influence stronger than that of mere whim or taste has determined the issue.

On another page of the *KANSAS FARMER* will be seen the public sale advertisement of J. F. Bishop & Sons, of Lincoln, Neb. The Messrs. Bishop make a sale of 100 tops from 400 head, on December 6, 1893. Kansas breeders will be interested in knowing something more of the breeding of this great Western herd of Poland-Chinas. They should send at once for the Bishop sale catalogue, which is now being sent to all who apply, and which is the most complete of anything of the kind we have yet seen. There are seventy sows and thirty boars in the sale, and everything is emphatically in breeding condition. Nothing has been pampered in the least. The pigs are perfectly thrifty and will give the best satisfaction to buyers. The matured sows are in nice breeding form, not permitted to fatten up for the sale. Mr. Bishop says he believes it is time that breeding stock is selling on its merits as such rather than upon its capacity for loading up with fat, minus the breeding function, and it does look as though something should be taken for granted as to this special capacity by this time with the best bred Poland-Chinas on earth. The Messrs. Bishop are willing to make a sacrifice if necessary in order to demonstrate what their own experience has taught them to be true. All they ask is that breeders come out to their sale, fault their stock as they see fit, pay their own prices, and get all the usefulness that belongs to a breeding animal brought up under a rational system of treatment. This will undoubtedly be one of the most instructive sales of the season, and we shall watch its outcome with interest. The Lindell hotel, corner of M and Thirteenth streets, is breeder's headquarters, from which place all will be conveyed to farm free. Next week we shall devote some space to the breeding of the Bishop herd when we shall have had time to examine catalogue. For the present let it be said that the herd is full of the most popular blood of the day. The five herd boars are Van Wert, by Seldom; Seen; Te-

STRANGE That you let new leather get old for want of Vacuum Leather Oil; 25c, and your money back if you want it.

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

Vacuum Oil Company, Rochester, N. Y.

cumseh [B., by Tecumseh's Last, he by Tecumseh; Old Royalty, the sire of Free Trade; Electioneer, by Tom Corwin 8d, and Young Seldom, by Seldom Seen. December 6 is date of sale.

Pig and Pork Pointers.

"There is one notable peculiarity in the supply of hogs coming to market," says the *Chicago Drover's Journal*, "which is regarded by many people as an argument unfavorable to the bears. That is, that in the main the supplies consist of big brood sows and this year's pigs. An old timer in commenting on the large share of ten-months-old hogs among the offerings says it is not usual for such stock to be freely marketed at this season when the crop of hogs in the country is large."

The *American Swineherd* thinks that pigs to be in a marketable condition at an early age must not only be well bred but well fed from the start. One day a feast and the next a famine never yet produced well fattened pigs, nor marketable ones at an early age. To market six-months-old pigs we must feed them regularly from birth; never let them experience the pangs of hunger.

Cheap corn has deterred the farmers of the most favored regions for swine-growing from experimenting as fully as they otherwise would as to the value of vine and root crops for feed. The pumpkins, peas, artichokes and even potatoes may be made to contribute their pound of flesh at less cost even than corn and with vast benefit to the general health of the herd. Economy in feeding is yet in its infancy in the West. The first to study it will profit most from its results.

California Excursion.

The great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific are the thing.

Time, trouble and expense saved by joining one of these parties. Passage may be taken at any point between Chicago and Ogden, Utah. For full information call on or address F. E. Shearer, Manager, 191 South Clark street, Chicago, or your nearest Union Pacific agent.

E. L. LOMAX, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Omaha, Neb.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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

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

14 KARAT GOLD PLATE

CUT THIS OUT and send it to us with your name and address and we will send you this watch by express for examination. A Guarantee For 5 Years and chain & charm sent with it. You examine it and if you think it a bargain pay our sample price, \$2.50, and it is yours. It is beautifully engraved and warranted the best time-keeper in the World for the money and equal in appearance to a genuine Solid Gold Watch. Write today, this offer will not appear again.

NATIONAL MFG. CO. IMPORTING CO.
334 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

The Deathless City.

In a long-vanished age, whose varied story
No record has to-day,
So long ago expired its grief and glory,
There flourished far away

In a broad realm, whose beauty passed all
measures,
A city fair and wide,
Wherein the dwellers lived in peace and
pleasure,
And never any died.

Disease and pain and death, those stern ma-
raders,
Which mar our world's fair face,
Never encroached upon the pleasant borders
Of that bright dwelling place.

No fear of parting and no dread of dying
Could ever enter there;
No mourning for the lost, no anguished crying
Made any face less fair.

Without the city wall, Death reigned as ever,
And graves rose side by side;
Within, the dwellers laughed at his endeavor,
And never any died.

O happiest of all earth's favored places!
O bliss to dwell therein!
To live in the sweet light of loving faces,
And fear no grave between.

To feel no death-damp gathering cold and
colder,
Disputing life's warm truth;
To live on, never lonelier nor older—
Radiant in deathless youth!

And hurrying from the world's remotest quar-
ters,
A tide of pilgrims flowed
Across broad plains and over mighty waters,
To find that blest abode,

Where never death should come between and
sever
Them from their loved apart,
Where they might work, and will, and live
forever,
Still holding heart to heart.

And so they lived, in happiness and pleasure,
And grew in power and pride,
And did great deeds and laid up store of treasure,
And never any died!

And many years rolled on and saw them striving
With unabated breath;
And other years still found and left them living,
And gave no hope of death.

Yet listen, hapless soul, whom angels pity,
Craving a boon like this—
Mark how the dwellers in the wondrous city
Grew weary of their bliss.

One and another who had been concealing
The pain of life's long thrall,
Forsook their pleasant places and came stealing
Outside the city wall.

Craving with wish that brooked no more de-
nying—
So long it had been crossed—
The blessed possibility of dying,
The treasure they had lost!

Daily the current of rest-seeking mortals
Swelled to a broader tide,
Till none were left within the city's portals,
And graves grew green outside.

Would it be worth the having, or the giving,
The boon of endless breath?
Ah, for the weariness that comes of living,
There is no cure but death.

Ours were indeed a fate-deserving pity
Were that sweet rest denied,
And few, methinks, would care to find the city
Where never any died.

NEW PROVERBS.

Some time ago *Truth* had a competition,
with the customary prize attachment, for
the best new proverb. Originality was
aimed at, and many of them were very good.
We present a few of the best:

A white lie makes a black story.
He who would eat his egg must first break
the shell.

Every back has its pack.
Pens and ink out of reach avoid many a
breach.

Look after your wife; never mind your-
self, she'll look after you.
Want of money is the root of much evil.
Egotism's alphabet has but one letter.

A man's character is seen at home.
Better a line of sense than a page of non-
sense.

The echo of whispered scandal is heard
by all.
Sighs are poor wings to fly with.
Home is the rainbow of life.

They who live in a worry invite death to
hurry.
Don't complain of the baker until you
have tasted his bread.

Some of them are old proverbs with new
gowns. The effort to construct new pro-
verbs is like the making of a parable—a
difficult literary feat.

He wasn't a church-going young man,
Nor on any religion bent;
But his money was better than he,
For, between us, it always kept Lent.

In connection with the foregoing we copy
the following from the *Washington News*,
entitled,

WHY?

Some men thirst while others drink,
Some men talk while others think—
Why are these things so?
Some men smile while others swear,
Some men's heads have brains to spare,
Others' heads run all to hair—
Why are these things so?

Bad men order; good men serve;
Mind grows thin where fattens nerve—
Why are these things so?
Lies ride past in palace cars,
Truth, all marked with bramble-scars,
Staggers on, 'neath evil stars—
Why are these things so?

This is not a proverb, and perhaps not ex-
actly a poem. We might call it a curiosity.
There are many things observed in life
which would almost make us think the
curiosity was entirely correct, but with un-
failing faith in the good in mankind, we
will rather think there is a mistake sug-
gested in the last stanza.

That mankind is really "good at heart,"
and inclined to rectify all wrongs inadver-
tently committed, is pretty well illustrated
by the following from the *Buffalo Express*,
which in that paper was entitled

EXPIATION.

"It was the funniest thing," said the girl
in the blue mackintosh. "Before I got on
the car I fished up five pennies from my
purse and held them in my hand. When
the conductor came along I handed him the
five, I thought, but it seems that one of
them dropped in my lap and I didn't notice
it. The conductor looked at me in a queer
way and went on. When he came back he
told me that I had given him only 4 cents."

"What'd you do?" asked the girl with
the fur cape.

"I looked through my purse and found
that I didn't have another penny. Then I
gave him a \$5 bill. He got mixed up and
gave me back 80 cents too much change."

"Did you keep it?" asked the girl with
the fur cape.

"Certainly."

"But that was the same as stealing. It
didn't belong to you, and the poor conductor
had to account to the company for it."

"Well," said the girl in the blue mackin-
tosh, guiltily, "he had no business to give it
to me." Then she added in a relieved man-
ner, "Besides, I put it on the plate at church
the very next night."

It is doubtful, however, that this good
young lady is the same one who received a
love letter written by the Chief Justice of
the United States Supreme court. It is re-
lated that Chief Justice Fuller, having gone
to his doctor's house recently in preference
to sending for the physician, found that
gentleman absent and was invited into the
library to await his return. The attendant
who ushered the visitor in was ignorant of
the latter's station, but recognized him as a
man of culture and kind impulses. This
was evident from the surprising request
that the Chief Justice would improve the
time by writing a love letter for the man
who let him in. Pens, ink, paper and en-
velope were proffered, and, without hesita-
tion, the favor was granted, the missive
being completed before the physician's re-
turn.

Speaking of love letters calls to mind an
item lately noticed in *Rural World* about

THE COURTESY OF LOVE.

"There is a false idea afloat in the stream
of life, which is that when people love us
we can be rude to them, that because they
know we love them will forgive every lack
of courtesy. Now, this is absolutely un-
true; the closer two people are united by
the bond of love the more necessary is it
for them to observe every law of politeness.
Love is not very difficult to gain, but it is
very difficult to keep. You can better af-
ford to be rude to everybody else in the
world than to the people who love you.
Love is a flower that needs constant atten-
tion, and the very minute it is neglected,
left too long in the glaring sun of indiffer-
ence, or in the cold wind of selfishness, it
dies."

By the way, how many of the "Home
Circle" friends have read the little book by
Henry Drummond, entitled "The Greatest
Thing in the World?"

The Book of the Fair.

The Bancroft Company, of Chicago, have
just issued Number 4 of their series, which,
when complete, will present views and give
descriptions of all the principal places and
exhibits which were included in the beau-
tiful White City during the past summer.
This company has the well-earned reputa-
tion of issuing the finest samples possible
with the typographical profession. Their
"Book of the Fair" will consist of twenty-
five numbers at \$1 each, and will constitute
a most complete album of the great fair,
and will contain 2,000 engravings. Any one
desiring a work of this kind, which will be
of great interest fifty years from now as
well as at the present time, will do well to
write the Bancroft Company, Chicago, and
subscribe for the work.

Recipe for Soup--And Ghosts.

In "Home Circle," of November 15, it
looked "funny" for editor to give Tennyson
credit as author of "Maud Muller." Should
think Whittier's ghost would haunt the pil-
low of that editor.... In "Home Circle" de-
partment is lengthy recipe for soup, or, as
my little daughter calls it, since her return
from Chicago, "bullion." I am cooking
meat to-day for a "beef loaf." This time
it is five pounds cheap beef; been simmer-
ing all day over the hard coal fire in kitchen
range. When the meat is as tender as a
spring chicken and has been seasoned with



How clean and neat,
How fresh and sweet
The kitchen looks,—a charmed retreat
Where one might sit
And weave a bit
Of homely rhyme, describing it.

Had I the skill
To make, at will,
A picture of the place, I'd fill
The sketch with hint
Of tone and tint
From the deft housewife's magic mint

Of neatness, and,
With cunning hand,
I'd draw those "Ivory" cubes that stand
On yonder shelf,
Among the delf,
Each one a treasure in itself!

COPYRIGHT 1892, BY THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO.

salt, pepper, sage, one onion and a few
cloves, chop fine, put back in the kettle
with some of the gravy slightly thickened;
when it begins to boil pour into earthen
pan. When cold the thin slices are almost
equal to "veal loaf," and not half the
trouble to prepare. Slices can be mixed
with chopped celery, cabbage, etc., and a
good salad made. Mixed with cold chopped
potatoes, when warmed, a "Michigan ave-
nue hash" is ready for breakfast. Mixed
with chopped stale bread and inclosed in
a crust, a "Cape Cod chicken pie." The
liquor can be used for "bullion." Besides
various other dishes from this one piece of
meat there is nearly a pint of clear fat,
worth as much as was paid for the meat in
the first place. Economical? Certainly.
Manhattan, Kas. Mrs. C. F. WILDER.

Mrs. Wilder is entirely correct, and the

mistake referred to must be credited to N.,
and that letter is the initial of nobody.
The editor of this department apologizes to
the "shades" of both Whittier and Tenny-
son.

Both now have passed to the realms of bliss,
To a "land" so bright, far happier than this.
In the glorious light of every bright color
No doubt they sit happy and talk of Maud
Muller.

Get up a Club for KANSAS FARMER.

In America the locomotive was set at reg-
ular work on railroads, for the first time,
on the 8th of August, 1829. The first loco-
motive was built by Foster, Rastrick & Co.,
at Stourbridge, England, and was purchased
by Horatio Allen for the Delaware & Hud-
son Canal Company's road from Carbondale
to Honesdale, Pa.

A Cry For Pure Food.

Alum and Ammonia Baking Powders Must Retire.
Honest Legislation to Protect the Consumer
Against Hurtful and Impure Food is Coming.

The Price Baking Powder Co.

intends keeping up the agitation against the use of Alum and
Ammonia in Baking Powders.

Labeling Ammonia and Alum powders "Absolutely Pure"
no longer deceives the people.

Neither will the use of purchased certificates by so-called
Government chemists avail.

There is no such official as Government chemist.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

is a pure cream of tartar powder. Its purity has never been
questioned.

The Young Folks.

The Way and the Light.

There will come a day,
And perhaps it may
Be near, God knows,
When a slumber deep
Over thee will creep—
A last repose.

When the busy din,
And the strife and sin
Of earth will fade,
And a lowly mound
In the cold, damp ground
For thee be made.

But beyond the grave
And the Jordan's wave
I see a light,
If ye love my Lord
And obey his word,
Lean on his might.

For His presence dear
Will give light and cheer
When earth friends fail,
And his loving arm
Is a shield from harm
In death's dark vale.

And the shining strand
Of the glory land
Shall meet thy gaze,
And the marvelous light
Of a city bright
"Whose gates are praise."

Won't you lay aside
All your sin and pride,
And start to-day,
For the shining strand
Of the glory land?
Christ is the way.

A. B. S.

Topeka, Kas., November 11, 1893.

A PETRIFIED FEMALE FORM WHICH FOOLED THOUSANDS.

The "petrified woman" turns out to be a fraud—the latest in a long series of such fakes, many of which have been plausible enough to deceive the most learned men of science. The exhibitor, who undoubtedly purchased the alleged petrification in good faith from the original producer, brought it to Washington the other day for exhibition. So convinced was he of its genuineness that he invited the most eminent of the scientists attached to the Smithsonian Institution and Geological Survey to investigate it. He gave them the privilege to do whatever they chose with it, the only condition being that they should not impair its usefulness for show purposes.

The exhibitor does actually possess certificates testifying to the genuineness of the petrification from over 4,000 persons of prominence, including many physicians and other individuals pretending to have scientific knowledge. They make up a great bulk of evidence showing that the specimen is a true fossil, reproducing the form of a woman about 30 years old, five feet three inches in height and weighing in life about 130 pounds. Some of the experts who made chemical and microscopic examinations of it assert that they found traces of blood corpuscles, skin cells, fat cells, muscular fiber, hair and hair follicles.

The woman was alleged to have been discovered on the bank of a small stream in Fresno county, Cal., twenty miles from the nearest human habitation and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea. It was said to have been buried near the stream, which, encroaching on the grave, washed it out, exposing one of the hands to view. The county in which it was found is described as embracing the famous petrified forest of California—a weird locality, abounding in fossils of all sorts. A part of the woman's lips which had been chiseled away exposed two unmistakable teeth; there was a fossil wart on one hand and a fossil corn on one toe.

Certain marks indicated clothing, in which the body had been buried without box or coffin. In view of subsequent discovery, the mass of testimonials referred to may be considered to illustrate the invincible gullibility of the human mind. But it must be said that the fake was so well done that even the government scientists here were puzzled at first. The specimen might be real, they thought, though such a thing as the fossilization of flesh has been unknown hitherto.

With a view to obtaining answers to all these questions the scientists gathered at an appointed hour around the specimen—called "Mrs. Stone" by one frivolous gentleman—and proceeded to investigate its true inwardness. With a drill made especially for the purpose they proceeded to bore into the elbow of the lady, with the intention to take out a "core" which would certainly show signs of bony and other structure if she was a real fossil.

The "core" thus obtained and withdrawn from the supposed body was a cylindrical piece, three inches long by half an inch in diameter. It showed no signs of organic structure whatever, but in all respects resembled a fragment of stone. Then "Mrs. Stone" was turned over upon her face and examined. Her back was suspiciously flat, as if she had been molded on a board, and traces of plaster of paris were found at-

tached to her arms. These symptoms struck the assembled scientists as unfamiliar in fossils.

Next, a boring was made into "Mrs. Stone's" leg, near the knee. The core obtained was as structureless as the first one, but a curious phenomenon interrupted the proceedings. The drill broke short off. On investigation it was discovered that it had struck a piece of iron pipe, with which the limbs were reinforced. It may not be necessary to say that iron pipe does not ordinarily occur in fossils. In short, "Mrs. Stone" was a demonstrated and incontestable fraud.

There is satisfactory evidence to show that she was cast at a factory established for the manufacture of such folks in Fresno county, Cal. She was purchased in good faith by her present exhibitor for \$2,500. For that price petrified human beings can be obtained to order in unlimited numbers. Another has turned up in Missouri within the last few days. It is a man, six feet three inches high, and is "wonderfully preserved," the advertisements say. Further specimens will be turned out until the popular appetite for this sort of deception is sufficiently gorged. Without extra charge the manufacturer buries the images himself and points them out, so that they may be dug up.

The material of which "Mrs. Stone" is made is ordinary Portland cement, with an admixture of sand. She is evidently a cast, presumably from a living woman, and not from a cadaver. It is understood that the lovely original is a female relative of the proprietor of the fake factory aforesaid.

As has been said no such thing as a petrification—more properly termed fossilization—of flesh has ever been known. The process by which a fossil is produced is not, strictly speaking, a transformation of the original animal or plant into stone. It is merely a replacement of the organic tissue by mineral substance. As each particle of the animal or plant decays, in water usually, its place is taken by a particle of mineral matter deposited from the water which has held it in suspension.

Thus the perishable original is gradually transformed into imperishable stone, preserving its form and even its structural appearance when cut into. By such means have the skeletons of animals millions of years old been preserved in the rocks of the everlasting hills, so that they may be reconstructed to-day as they were ages before man appeared on earth. But it is only the bones that are in this way kept; never the flesh, because water cannot percolate through it. In the same manner whole forests of trees in the Yellowstone region and elsewhere are changed into agate and other forms of stone, the hollow logs of forests primeval being often found filled with beautiful crystals of quartz and amethyst.—*Detroit Echo.*

Something Dreadful.

They have a woman in Chelsea, says the *Boston Courier*, who cannot speak without rhyming. In all her conversation about the house, even in her orders to her servant girls, she uses poetry as the vehicle of her orders. The rhyming mania seized her after a severe fit of sickness, and now she cannot get rid of it. The effect of this, when she is attending to the ordinary duties of her household, must often be remark-

Three Famous Boyhoods.



Shakespeare, the Boy, by his best modern interpreter, Prof. W. J. Rolfe;
Walter Scott, the Boy, by the keenest of English critics, Andrew Lang;

Milton, the Boy,
by his great biographer,
Prof. David Masson:—

Three unique articles giving new glimpses of our old favorites as they were at school, at play and at home, will appear next year in

The Youth's Companion.

The Programme next year is brighter than ever. "SWEET CHARITY," a beautiful picture of Colonial times, in colors, 14½ x 21 inches in size, presented to all New (or Renewing) Subscribers. All New Subscribers sending \$1.75 now, get THE COMPANION FREE to Jan. 1, and a full year from that date. Sample copies free. Boston, Mass.



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

DOUBLE Breech-Loader **GUNS** Bicycles \$15
\$6.00. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to
RIFLES \$2.00 **POWELL & CLEMENT CO.**
WATCHES 100 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

The High Speed Family Knitter

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

KANSAS CITY Business University

S. W. Cor. 7th & Main Sts., K. C., Mo. Business, Shorthand, Telegraphy, English. Positions secured graduates. WE PAY M. R. FARE. Catalogue and fine specimen of penmanship free.

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

MRS. LUTZ'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL

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

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



CAR FARE PAID From your home to Lincoln, Neb. at the rate of 100 miles for each term a new student attends until your railroad fare is paid. Come at any time. No entrance examination. 1,728 different students last year. \$250,000 in buildings, etc. Beautiful location in charming suburb, electric lights, steam heat, electric street cars. Nine-tenth of our students from the farm. Classes suitable to all. Beautiful catalogue mailed free. *Western Normal College, Lincoln, Neb.*

EMPORIA Business College

And School of Shorthand, Typewriting, Telegraphy and Penmanship.

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

able. It is, we suppose, something like this:

It would give me, Matilda, enormous relief,
If you'd cook those potatoes and beans with beef.

Or this—
Mary Jane, go right up stairs and sweep
and make my bed.
And do it quickly, too, d'you hear? or else
I'll punch your head.

Or this—
You Johnny! if you tear your pants,
I'll flog you till I make you dance!

Or this—
Alphonso, you are eating now your fifteenth
buckwheat cake!
The next thing you'll be howling with a
frightful stomach ache.

Or this—
Louisa, put your bustle on and get your
woolen shawl,
And come with me to Ferguson's to make
a little call;
It makes no difference, my child, what bonnet
you may wear,
But for gracious sake, Louisa, take a comb
and frizz your hair.

This is all easy enough. But suppose the woman wants to tell the hired girl to bring up the coal scuttle, where is she going to find a word to rhyme with scuttle?

What Can't Pull Out?

Why the



Bow on the Jas. Boss Filled Watch Cases, made by the Keystone Watch Case Company, Philadelphia. It protects the Watch from the pick-pocket, and prevents it from dropping. Can only be had with cases stamped with this trade mark.

Sold, without extra charge for this bow (ring), through Watch dealers only.

Ask your jeweler for pamphlet, or send to makers.

Topeka Business College

Best Business Shorthand Penmanship Course. BOARD AND ROOM, \$2.50 PER WEEK. STUDENTS constantly securing good positions. For catalogue and specimens of penmanship address L. H. STRICKLER, Topeka, Kas.

CHICAGO VETERINARY COLLEGE.

FOUNDED 1883. The most successful college on this continent. For further particulars address the Secretary, JOS. HUGHES, M. R. C. V. S., 2537-2539 State St., Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1863.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

OFFICE:
No. 116 West Sixth Street.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club of six, at \$1.00 each.
Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kansas.**

A MEMBER OF THE
WESTERN AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS ASSOCIATION.

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

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertising 15 cents per line, agate, (fourteen lines to the inch).
Special reading notices, 25 cents per line.
Business cards or miscellaneous advertisements will be received from reliable advertisers at the rate of \$5.00 per line for one year.
Annual cards in the *Breeders' Directory*, consisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, including a copy of the *KANSAS FARMER* free.
Electros must have metal base.
Objectionable advertisements or orders from unreliable advertisers, when such is known to be the case, will not be accepted at any price.
To insure prompt publication of an advertisement, send the cash with the order, however monthly or quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who are well known to the publishers or when acceptable references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The clearing house reports for last week indicate a decrease of 18.6 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Hon. Jeremiah M. Rusk, Secretary of Agriculture in President Harrison's Cabinet, died very suddenly at 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the 21st, at Viroqua, Wis.

The combination sale of Red Polled cattle which has been announced to be held soon at Omaha, has been deferred to December 5, to accommodate some of the consignors.

Arrangements have been made for a farmers' institute, in which members of the faculty of the State Agricultural college will take part, to be held at Oberlin, December 14 and 15. Every farmer in that vicinity will find it profitable to attend this institute with his wife and as many of his sons and daughters as can be spared from the farm.

A correspondent from Greensburg writes: "Editor of *KANSAS FARMER*: Will you please give some sure directions through the *KANSAS FARMER* how to entirely destroy a prairie dog town? I have a large one on my farm." On page 3 of this paper will be found directions for destroying ground squirrels, gophers, etc. The same treatment is applicable to prairie dogs.

A prominent and successful farmer, of Shawnee county, called at this office one day last week and informed the editor that during the present season the *KANSAS FARMER* had been worth \$125 to him in cash, on account of information he had gained from it with reference to one crop, viz., the onion crop. He had planted and cultivated just as this paper suggested with the above result. He thinks also that the *FARMER* deserves some credit on account of his 4,000-bushel corn crop and his successes in other directions. He therefore ordered the *KANSAS FARMER* sent to his address during his life-time.

There are several thousand of our friends whose subscriptions expire January 1. With the *KANSAS FARMER*, as with most papers of general circulation, the revision of the list and care of removals at the first of the year taxes the energy of the clerical force. Those who can conveniently do so are, therefore, urged to send in their renewals early in December to avoid the rush and be sure not to miss a number. Procure a dollar bill, enclose it in a letter containing your name and address carefully written, and mail it to us during the first half of December. It will cost you no more than in January, and we will extend your subscription to January, 1895, and be greatly accommodated at the same time.

THE GOVERNMENT NOVEMBER CROP REPORT.

Corn.—The November returns to the Department of Agriculture of the rates of yield per acre make the average for corn 22.6 bushels, which is the smallest yield reported, excepting those of 1886, 1887, and 1890, for the past ten years. The yields for those years were, respectively, 22, 20.1, and 20.7 bushels. It is less than the average for the ten years, 1870 to 1879, by 4.5 bushels; less than the average for the succeeding decade, 1880 to 1889, by 1½ bushels, and less than the average for the three years, 1890 to 1892, by a little over 1 bushel.

The result is in harmony with the reported indications during the growing season. The July returns of condition were high, being 93.2, from which point there was a rapid decline, ending in the returns of October at 75.1, a fall of a little over eighteen points, due in the main to the severe, extensive and persistent drought. The rates of yield of the principal corn States are reported as follows: New York, 29.3; Pennsylvania, 24.9; Ohio, 24.3; Michigan, 23.7; Indiana, 24.3; Illinois, 25.5; Iowa, 35.4; Missouri, 27.5; Kansas, 20.3; Nebraska, 25.

Potatoes.—The November returns relative to potatoes give the estimated average yield per acre in bushels. The yield per acre as averaged for the whole country is 72.2 bushels. This is 7.8 bushels less than the average for a ten-year period ending 1889. The general quality is shown to be good, and though the dry weather tended to reduce the size of the tubers, they are generally sound and mealy. The percentage of quality stands at 89.

Hay.—The average yield of hay is reported at 1.32 tons per acre as against 1.17 tons in 1892. Except in Florida the yield is generally below the average in the Atlantic States, owing chiefly to the long-continued drought. The returns by States range from half a ton per acre in Delaware to 2.66 tons per acre in Nevada. It must be borne in mind, however, that in most of the States reporting the largest yield per acre, the hay crop is mostly made up of alfalfa, and that the yield of this fodder plant is very much higher than that of the grasses chiefly cultivated in other States.

Buckwheat.—The reports as to the yield of this grain give a general average of 14.7 bushels per acre as against 14.1 in 1892 and 15.3 in 1891. The general average as to quality is 92.4. New York and Pennsylvania, which comprise about two-thirds of the total area, have yields of 14.4 and 14.1 bushels, respectively, quality being 94 in each case. The States of heaviest yield are Maine and Vermont, whose averages are 29 and 29.2 bushels, respectively, while quality is reported at 99 for the former and 100 for the latter. In a considerable number of counties in the Middle and Western States, especially the latter, the crop was cut short by drought, and in some localities in the Northwest it was overtaken by frost before it ripened.

Tobacco.—The consolidated returns from the tobacco-growing States make the estimated yield per acre 695.3 pounds as against 682 pounds in 1892. The yield for both these years is below the average of the last decade, and with the slightly reduced acreage of the present season, the crop of 1893 will probably be about equal to that of last year. As has been the case in previous years, the yield per acre in the seed-leaf growing States is larger than in the States growing heavy tobaccos. Thus, Massachusetts reports 2,000 pounds, Connecticut 1,429, New York 905, Pennsylvania 1,000, and Wisconsin 889 pounds per acre, while in the other States the yield per acre ranges from 509 pounds in North Carolina to 884 pounds in Arkansas. Kentucky, the State of largest production, reports 705 pounds per acre.

Sorghum.—The estimated yield of sorghum per acre is generally lower than that reported during the last few years. The range is from forty-three gallons per acre in Colorado to 120 gallons in South Dakota. The cause of the diminished yield is attributed to the widely prevailing drought during the summer months, which was broken

too late to allow the crop to recover from its low condition.

Fruit.—The season just ended has been a bad one for the production of most fruits, with the exception of grapes, which have yielded abundantly. The reports on condition of previous months went far in indicating this failure, and those of the present month, which give estimated yield as compared with an average year, substantiate them with remarkable uniformity.

Cotton.—The cotton returns of the Department of Agriculture for the month of November do not indicate a high rate of yield, but point rather to a diminished harvest as compared with that of 1892, which was less than any in the last decade. The causes of the light yield have been heretofore reported, viz., drought, excessive moisture in some sections, the ravages of the insect enemies of the plant, and some other causes of a minor nature. Local estimates vary in range from one-fourth to three-fourths of a full crop. The weather throughout the entire cotton belt has been generally favorable to picking, and the department is advised that owing to this fact a large part of the crop has been successfully secured, a considerable portion of which has been marketed.

The indicated yield as averaged from the county estimates, apparent errors being eliminated, averages 148.8 pounds per acre, distributed by States as follows: Virginia, 152; North Carolina, 174; South Carolina, 142; Georgia, 136; Florida, 82; Alabama, 148; Mississippi, 143; Louisiana, 175; Texas, 151; Arkansas, 174; Tennessee, 138.

As severe frosts have not yet been general, it is possible that the reported expectations may be exceeded.

CHEAPER WOOL, CHEAPER WORK.

There is no end to the schemes for making money. Banker Clews, in his circular of November 18, shows his customers how it is proposed that manufacturers shall be enabled to prosper under the prospective new tariff. Cheaper raw materials and cheaper labor are the two elements relied upon. It seems to be taken for granted that the tariff on wool and other products of labor, either on the farm or in the mine—on so-called raw materials—shall be abolished, leaving the producers of these subject to the competition of the world's markets, while these same products after having passed through a factory are still to be protected by a tariff, possibly somewhat reduced, but still sufficient to take off the edge of the competition of the world's markets for manufactured products.

In his circular Mr. Clews says: "So far as respects the former [tariff legislation], broad indications are now forthcoming as to the general scope of the changes of duties contemplated by the committee on Ways and Means; and they may be regarded as being of a distinctly assuring character. When the committee reports, the public verdict is likely to be that the changes are much less radical than has been generally anticipated. Considering that the existing duties upon very large amounts of imported goods exceed the strict requirements of protection, and that most industries will receive important advantages from putting their raw materials upon the free list, it may be conceded that the net result to the manufacturer from the proposed changes of duty will be much less serious than has been generally expected. And when to this fact is added the further one, that already the prices of raw materials are declining and that wages have fallen and are likely to do so still more generally during the winter, we have a distinct basis for a hope that the new light thus thrown upon the situation may soon lead to more or less resumption of work among our now stagnant industries."

Thus it is urged that the values of the stocks of these manufacturing industries must be enhanced.

CONDITION OF KANSAS BANKS.

This week Hon. John W. Breidenthal, the Bank Commissioner of Kansas, issues a statement showing the condition of the 276 State banks and the 142 private banks for the first nine months

of the present year, from January 1 to October 31, 1893.

This statement shows a comparison between the conditions of the banks in October and January last. By this paper it will be found that the deposits of the State and private banks on January 3d were \$21,139,913.13, and on October 3d they were \$14,996,812.99, showing a decrease of \$6,143,100.14, or 29 per cent. This is a very small per cent. The Commissioner states that he expected it to be fully 50 per cent.

It is in the legal reserve, however, that the best showing is made. The law requires but a 20 per cent. reserve, and in January last the reserve was 35.4 per cent. Much to the astonishment of Kansas people the reserve, at the time of the October call, proved to be 41.2 per cent.

The loans and discounts of State and private banks decreased during the nine months from \$22,920,718.95 to \$17,732,856.07; the overdrafts decreased from \$790,027.89 to \$409,195.15. The total decrease of indebtedness during this period was \$6,299,177.03.

The foregoing statement does not include the national banks of the State, which represent over 50 per cent. of the bank capital. However, the Commissioner thinks that they will make equally as good a showing, which would make a total decrease of indebtedness and liabilities of at least \$13,000,000.

It is refreshing in these times to know the exact facts that the State and private banks have during the period of nine months reduced their indebtedness or liabilities in the sum of \$6,299,177.03, and yet have left after this decrease a reserve of 34 per cent. It shows a sound condition and safe and conservative management, and speaks volumes for the resources of Kansas that such a splendid exhibit may be made during a panicky period, with an alleged "calamity" administration in charge of State affairs. It also serves to set at rest much of the political claptrap about the ruination of the State.

Kansas is an agricultural State, and our farmers are the foundation and support of all its industries and resources, hence the favorable showing made is largely because of that fact.

SOMEBODY ADVISES FARMERS TO HOLD WHEAT.

A dispatch from St. Paul dated November 18 relates that leading farmers in the Northwest, realizing the shortage of wheat, have held several meetings to discuss the situation and decry the causes of the unprecedentedly low prices in the face of this shortage. As a result the following "hold your wheat" circular has been issued from Pierre, S. D.:

Every country in Europe this year has had a short wheat crop. Our own wheat crop is at least 200,000,000 bushels less than we raised in 1891. The general financial stringency of the last six months has brought out large supplies for all. The harvest this year has been a poor one. This has kept the market price down. The price is governed by the law of supply and demand. For over a year we have had too liberal a supply. The exports this fall have been very large, amounting to about 80,000,000 bushels since the last harvest began. It is doubtful if on January 1, 1894 there will be enough wheat in the country to meet our usual requirements. As a result of the present low price a smaller acreage of winter wheat has been sown than for several years past.

After a thorough investigation of the conditions existing, we feel certain the year 1894 will bring much higher prices for wheat, and don't hesitate to urge Northwestern producers to hold their wheat in hand for a few months. We may just as well keep at least a part of this extra profit for ourselves as to give it to the elevators and millers by selling now. The conditions are such that every bushel of wheat now remaining in the producers' hands can be made to bring \$1 before another harvest if all of it could be held for the price.

In publishing the above, the *KANSAS FARMER* does not wish to be understood as either agreeing or disagreeing with the position taken. It is our endeavor to keep our readers informed of the essential facts of the situation, so far as they can be ascertained, so that each may be in position to judge intelligently of the prospects. It is to be confessed that the complications, industrial, financial and commercial, are such that the business of the market prophet is about as uncertain as that of the weather prophet.

Get up a club for *KANSAS FARMER*.

SOME FARM MORTGAGE FIGURES.

A careful study of the census returns of farm and other mortgage statistics has recently been prepared by Herbert Myrick, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, from which we glean many interesting facts.

Out of every hundred American farms, more than seventy are fully paid for and less than thirty are mortgaged.

The average mortgage represents one-third the value of the farm upon which it is secured.

The total amount of farm mortgages in the whole country is not quite one-tenth the total value of all our farms.

In 1880, nearly one-fifth of the mortgage indebtedness rested on farms; in 1890, farm mortgages represented one-seventh of the country's total indebtedness on real estate.

Out of every hundred families on American farms in 1890, forty-seven owned their farms free of mortgage, twenty owned but with incumbrance, and thirty-two hired the farms they lived on and worked.

Of those who cultivated their own farms, 70 per cent. owned without incumbrance and 30 per cent. had mortgages. Of the farms occupied by tenants, less than 10 per cent. were incumbered.

Four-fifths of the amount of debt on farms and homes was incurred for the purpose of buying and improving the property, and a like proportion of the numbers of farms and homes were mortgaged for the same purpose.

The total real estate mortgage debt that existed in the United States in 1880 is estimated at \$2,500,000,000, equally divided between lots and acre tracts. In 1890 the total amount of such incumbrance had more than doubled, and 34 per cent. of it was on acres and 66 per cent. on urban property.

The total mortgages on actual farms were about \$525,000,000 in 1880, and ten years later was about \$875,000,000, an increase of \$350,000,000 in the decade.

During these ten years 600,000 new farms were created at the West and South. If one-half of them carried the average size mortgage, this would account for the increase in the total debt on farms.

Mortgages on other acre tracts than farms proper were in 1890 about \$1,163,000,000, or an increase of \$438,000,000 during the decade.

The mortgages on lots, that is, on city and town property, amounted to \$1,250,000,000 at the opening of the ninth decade, but in 1890 were estimated at nearly \$4,000,000,000, or an increase of over \$2,700,000,000 during the ten years.

The total mortgage indebtedness in June, 1890, is estimated to have been some \$6,000,000,000, as against \$2,500,000,000 in 1880, an increase of \$3,500,000,000.

These figures show that the total indebtedness on all real estate in the United States is about \$92 per capita. Add to this the per capita amount represented by the public debts of the United States (\$14.63), of the States and Territories (\$3.56), and of counties (\$2.27)—a total of \$20.40, and it appears that the total public debt and all real estate mortgages in the United States amount to \$112 per capita.

In France, the national debt alone exceeds \$116 per capita. England's national debt is nearly \$90 a head, while the public debts in the older Australian colonies are \$300 for each inhabitant. There are good reasons for believing also that mortgages in England, France, Germany and Australia vastly exceed the American average of \$92 per capita.

The number of families is practically one to a farm in most States, but for twenty-two States, these farm families comprise 35 per cent. of the total number of families. In this group of States only one-fourth of the farms were occupied by tenants in 1880, whereas now nearly one-third of the farm families are tenants.

SHAWNEE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Shawnee County Horticultural Society will hold its regular monthly meeting at Oak Grange hall, on Thanksgiving day, at 10 o'clock a. m. A regular old-fashioned Thanksgiving

dinner will be served, after which the following program will be presented and discussed: "Floriculture," W. L. Bates; "Pioneer Orcharding," W. F. File; "Is There Money in the Orchard for the Average Farmer," W. H. Coultis; "Cultivation of Orchard After Ten Years," A. H. Buckman; "Home Adornments as an Art," Mrs. Cecil. Music by Miss Edna Parker. Come one and all, and spend a joyful Thanksgiving with the horticulturists.

W. J. JACKSON,
Secretary.

A State Irrigation Commission.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I trust that all Kansans interested in the subject of irrigation have read, or will read, the address to the people of the United States, formulated by the irrigation congress recently held at Los Angeles, Cal. It has been published in full in several Kansas papers. One paragraph I wish to quote. It is as follows:

"There shall be appointed by the National Executive committee of the irrigation congress a commission for each State and Territory in the arid or semi-arid regions, consisting of five members each, who shall be competent and experienced men. These commissions shall at once enter upon a careful investigation of the conditions existing in each of their States and Territories, and then formulate plans looking to the adoption of a national policy to be supplemented by appropriate local laws. The results of the investigations shall be submitted to the next irrigation congress, at a time to be designated by the Executive committee, not exceeding one year hence, and upon these reports the final and definite declarations of the people of the Western States and Territories may be based. By this means we hope, within a reasonable time, to suggest a satisfactory irrigation policy to the nation and to the States and Territories, and we hereby declare our purpose to erect it upon broad foundations of justice and equity, with due regard for the rights of both labor and capital."

Inasmuch as the irrigation problem, when broadly considered, involves many and diverse questions and interests, affecting a very large proportion, if not all, of the area of the United States, and as the various plans brought forward for its solution have been more or less crude and most of them more or less sectional in scope and effect, the above plan was adopted of referring the whole to commissions of five members each in the seventeen States and Territories directly interested in the subject. Such commissions will consider the local bearings and features of the subject fully and also the national aspect of the whole from a local standpoint, and should be able to condense the ideas and opinions of the section represented. In this way it is expected to secure the fullest and most thorough discussion, and most careful attention and the best thought in and of all sections concerned, as each State and Territorial commission is expected to solicit and carefully consider all the suggestions, plans and ideas of all persons and organizations interested in the subject. They will also be in constant communication with all the other commissions throughout their deliberations, so that each shall have the benefit of the matters presented to all the rest. In due course plans or policies of State and national administration of irrigation affairs will be formulated by the various State and Territorial commissions, to be presented to the next session of the national irrigation congress, which will be called to meet at some central point as soon as the various commissions are ready to report. At this congress the several plans presented by the commissions will be carefully considered, and from them it is hoped to formulate a national irrigation policy which will be clear, comprehensive and just to all concerned, and in support of which all the friends of irrigation throughout the United States may unite.

By virtue of the action of the irrigation congress and of its Executive committee, it becomes my duty to nominate four persons to act with me as the irrigation commission of this State.

Before proceeding to make such nominations (which will be acted upon by the National Executive committee), I wish to receive all such suggestions as may be offered by those interested in irrigation throughout the State. It is desired to have as members of the commission such men as have knowledge of the needs of Kansas as regards irrigation matters, and also know something of the situation as regards other States; who will be willing to devote time and careful thought, and, if need be, some expense, to the work of the commission, and who will attend the session of the National Irrigation Congress which is to take under consideration the conclusions of the State and Territorial commissions.

With these points in view I ask for suggestions both as to the membership of the commission and of matters for its consideration, and request the newspapers, especially in the western portion of the State, to lay these facts before their readers.

J. W. GREGORY,
Member National Executive Committee for Kansas.

International Irrigation Congress.

The official proceedings of the International Irrigation Congress, held at Los Angeles, Cal., October 10 to 14, have just been issued in pamphlet form. The book contains nearly 200 pages and embraces the call for the congress; the addresses of welcome; a list of delegates; permanent organization; address of the President; formal opening address; resolutions introduced by members; addresses delivered, (a) by foreign delegates; (b) by American delegates; principal discussions; address to the country; national executive committee; organization of the committee and the plan of work for the next congress.

The discussions cover a wide range of topics on irrigation subjects and the book contains matter of deep interest to all the citizens of the arid States. The proceedings are published by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce and extra copies can be secured by sending six 5-cent stamps, to cover cost of printing and postage, to Fred L. Alles, Secretary International Irrigation Congress, Los Angeles, Cal.

Our Corn and Wheat.

Secretary Mohler last Saturday issued his final report for this year on the corn crop and a preliminary statement on the area of wheat sown, together with some interesting observations as to condition of crops, stock, etc. He says:

"On the final report of the corn crop the correspondents of this board place the total corn product for the State at 118,624,369 bushels on a total area of 6,172,462 acres. By belts as follows: Area eastern belt, 3,150,307 acres; product eastern belt, 83,285,572 bushels; area central belt, 2,549,600 acres; product central belt, 32,039,955 bushels; area western belt, 472,555 acres; product western belt, 3,298,842 bushels.

"The average yield per acre for the State on the entire area planted is 19.2 bushels.

"The area sown to wheat in the State as compared with last year is reported at 93 per cent. The central belt reports about the same area as last year. The eastern belt reports a loss of 14.5 per cent. and the western belt a loss of 25.5 per cent.

"Correspondents report wheat in the ground generally throughout the State in good condition and that the soil has sufficient moisture for good growth.

"Stock generally is reported in good condition and feed for the most part is plentiful.

"In a general way agricultural conditions throughout the State are quite satisfactory."

The trading and manufacturing failures of the last nine months are reported to aggregate over \$235,000,000 of liabilities. But then the indebtedness of the country, according to the census showing, is \$6,000,000,000, and at an average interest charge of 6 per cent. the liability incurred on this account amounts to \$360,000,000 per year, so that the amount for which the traders and manufacturers have failed

is only about \$11,000,000 more than the interest accumulation of the time involved. But then there are the banking, railroad and other corporation failures which have been for immense sums, so that, as might be expected, the "liquidation" during the panic has been for an amount far greater than the interest charge of the time. It probably includes interest charges accumulated since the panic of 1890.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

The Revised Encyclopedia Britannica for a Dime a Day.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The locality in which commercial failures are most numerous seems to have shifted to the East. R. G. Dun & Co.'s report for last week shows 124 failures in the East, ninety-two in the South, eighty-seven in the West and twenty in the Pacific States. The dullness at the East is easily understood when the suspended condition of industries is known. Thus, the Pennsylvania factory inspectors report that out of 90,000 persons employed in textile mills in Philadelphia only 17,500 are at work.

The usually accurate Leavenworth *Times* made a mistake in its issue of last Saturday, when it assumed that the KANSAS FARMER had spoken "by authority" on a political question. The attention of the esteemed *Times* is called to the fact that the KANSAS FARMER is not and will not be the organ or mouthpiece of any party. It is an interested observer of passing events, and when matters are of record, is accurate in its statements by the records. As to the correctness of its references to party positions as shown by the records, the *Times* questions only that as to the Populist party on tariff and free trade, and to show that the FARMER is right on this point, we ask the *Times* to look up the St. Louis demands, so often reaffirmed and never denied by conventions of the new party.

Horticulture.

GRAPES FOR HOME SUPPLY.

It is just possible that the interests and demands of market gardeners and wholesale fruit-growers receive an undue proportion of the attention of horticultural writers and publishers. Whether the production of fruit for market is the leading object or the surplus of over-abundant production for family use only is marketed, or, as is probably the case with many Kansas farmers, the only desire as to fruit production is to have plenty for home use, in any case there ought to be a careful selection of varieties which give a succession of the best grown for the farmer's table.

"How many grape vines and what kinds should I plant to give me a good family supply?" are questions often asked and recently answered by Mr. E. Williams, in *American Gardening*. He says:

"One or two dozen vines will meet all requirements for table use and supply the housewife's demand for jelly and canning purposes—no mean adjunct for the table of the well, or as delicacies for the invalid. For canning purposes they are used both green and ripe, preferably the former.

"As to what kinds to plant, people's tastes differ and oftentimes it is well that it is so. Only to-day a visitor declared that the Pocklington was decidedly the best of the half dozen kinds sampled—he liked the meaty pulp and distinct flavor.

"Instances of this kind are somewhat rare. To my taste it is among the poorest in my whole collection. I have heard people this season pronounce the Woodruff to be the most delicious grape they ever tasted, but although better than Pocklington I could not help thinking its attractive appearance had something to do with the decision, 'they look so delicious.'

"But to the question: taking the colors in the order of the national ensign, I name—

"Brighton as the best red grape; it is early, a fine vigorous grower, producing large clusters, and the quality is sweet and excellent.

"Lindley (Roger's 9) is another red grape of excellent quality, later in ripening and keeping better makes it a good successor.

"If a small-sized grape is not objectionable, Delaware or Berckman's might be included in the list. There is very little to choose between them either in size, quality or productiveness; the latter, however, seems to be the most vigorous on my soil. I have, however, seen the former where its vigorous growth was ample to satisfy any one. If more of this color are needed, and size, beauty and showy clusters count far more than quality, plant a Woodruff.

"Massasoit, Salem, Agawam, Major, Wyoming and Brilliant, all red kinds, I do not recommend to the amateur.

"Having named the best of the red grapes, we now come to the white ones: "Green Mountain heads the list for earliness, and the quality is first-rate. Mine were perfectly ripe September 1, ahead of any others.

"Lady follows closely, but is a slow grower, with small clusters; soon ripe, soon rotten. This is followed by Martha, but both these are superseded by the Green Mountain; 'Winchell' is conceded to be a synonym.

"The best of the whites with me is Niagara; for vigor, size and productiveness it surpasses them all, and the quality suits the masses.

"Victoria, Irving and Noah are close competitors for size and beauty, the latter especially, but for table use it is worthless.

"In point of quality only, Duchess and Prentiss would rank higher than any of the above named, probably, but they are too uncertain to be recommended.

"For blue or black varieties Worden heads the list for earliness, size and quality. Moore's Early may anticipate it a day or two, but must yield in all other respects.

"Cottage would be my second choice. The clusters and berries are not as large as Worden, but it cracks less, is

a vigorous grower and the sweetest of all grapes we have.

"Concord must be included, of course, for everybody knows it, or thinks they do, but any dark grape is sold under that name, and the buyers, nine times out of ten, if not ninety-nine times out of a hundred, are none the wiser.

"Aminia (Roger 39), Wilder (Roger 4), Merrimac (Roger 19), Herbert (Roger 44), and Barry (Roger 43), are all desirable varieties, of excellent quality, and a selection at random would give no blanks.

"If, perchance, there should be any failure in the above list, they could reasonably be attributed to uncongenial soil or improper treatment.

"The source and chief cause from which failure is most liable to result is in imposing too great a task on the young vines. Prune them close and let them come to their work gradually, and do not allow them to overload themselves. Excessive labor in any line is detrimental to health and exhausts vitality."

Fruit and Flower Show.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Last winter, when the Kansas State Horticultural Society met at Winfield, it was proposed that the annual meeting of 1893 be held in connection with a fruit and flower show. This proposition was talked over among the members, and all, or nearly all, expressed themselves as favorable to the scheme. For some weeks after this the matter was agitated, but the several great difficulties in the way of the project finally made it necessary to give it up. However, there is no reason why the undertaking should not be renewed this year with more success. Last year the idea was a new one to most of the members, and they were not prepared to act in concert for it. If this year it should be properly weighed in the minds of members before coming to the meeting, and if a considerable number should come out willing to work for the scheme, it is entirely possible that the flower and fruit fair might be held in connection with the annual meeting of 1894.

No great difficulties attach to the plan itself. Any Kansas town of ordinary population could furnish a good chrysanthemum show of itself in November. If it were understood beforehand, the members of the society could have specimen plants and cut flowers ready for the occasion in abundance. Fruits from the fall crop could be saved with this in view. Indeed, it is no new idea that the fruit displays of the annual meetings could easily be made more interesting. They are usually very insignificant compared with what they might easily be. Small premiums could be offered at such a flower and fruit show as is proposed. Enough incentive of this sort could be gathered from the merchants of almost any town where the meeting should be held. They would gladly contribute to the success of such an enterprise.

The necessary considerations seem to be to have the members understand the affair from the start; to have the meeting held in some moderately large town, centrally located and easily accessible by railroads; to have it well advertised among the horticulturists and to have it heartily pushed by the local society.

The points to be gained are plain and unquestionable. First, a flower show would enlist the ladies to a much greater extent than they have ever taken part heretofore. This is very desirable. Secondly, it would bring into the society the florists of the State. Floriculture is an important branch of horticulture which has never been well represented in the Kansas society, at least not of late years. Thirdly, it would add interest and point to all the discussions of the meeting. In this way it would help all of the members; the old, experienced and practical men quite as much as the younger and more easily moved witnesses. I am told that the Missouri society excels in this, and that it is much enjoyed by all who attend the meetings.

The greatest difficulty to be overcome is the constitutional provision of the society which places the annual meeting in December, later than is

Sure Cure for Sprain, Bruise or Hurt!

Use ST. JACOBS OIL

You'll Use it Always for a Like Mishap.

practicable for such a *fete*. But this can be evaded, if no one offers any serious objection, by consenting to hold an extra session at the desirable date, at which time all the papers, reports and discussions usually reserved to the annual meeting could be delivered. The constitutional annual meeting could then be held at the proper time and at such a place that enough of the members could easily be present to transact necessary business.

If the majority of the members are in favor of such an undertaking I believe it would be a possible success. It would certainly be a very pleasant affair to attend.

F. A. WAUGH.
Oklahoma Experiment Station.

He Tried the Seeds.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Thanks for the package of seeds that you got from James J. H. Gregory & Son, seed growers of Marblehead, Mass., and gave me to plant. The results were good. Of the Lackey's early sweet corn I must say that I never saw anything that equalled it, both in quality and yield. I raised four different varieties and gave them all a fair trial. As to Nott's Excelsior pea, enough cannot be said in its favor. The same with the Warren bush bean. They all do well on Kansas soil.

J. P. LUCAS.
Topeka, Kas.

Gardeners and fruit-growers and whosoever loveth a flower will remember that the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Horticultural Society will be held at Holton, on December 5, 6 and 7, 1893.

To Detect Oleomargarine.

Most housekeepers would treat with scorn the idea that they would be unable to distinguish oleomargarine from butter, but as a matter of fact it is now made to imitate the genuine article so closely that no one but an expert chemist or butter dealer could tell, by simple inspection, the one from the other. It is a mistake to suppose that oleomargarine is disagreeable either in taste or color. Made as it is from rarified fats and oils, the flavor may be somewhat tame, but this is usually corrected by salting, and, too, the materials are frequently churned with milk, so that the imitation is almost perfect. If there is a small amount of butter present in oleomargarine, say as much as 15 or 20 per cent., the only method of determining that the material is not genuine butter is by chemical analysis, but if, as is almost invariably the case, there has been no butter added to it, the housekeeper can determine this for herself with as great certainty as the experienced chemist. It is only necessary to place about a tablespoonful of the suspected material in a small tin cup or pan and heat it on the stove. Butter will melt quickly, give off its characteristic odor and foam up until it has reached several times its original bulk. Oleomargarine will not foam at all, but will act just like hot fat into which water has been spilled. It will spurt and crackle and drops of the melted fat will be projected from the dish. Precisely the same effect may be gotten by mixing a little water with lard and heating it. If at the same time some genuine butter is heated in another dish the contrast between the two effects will be very evident.

EPILEPSY OR FITS

Can this case be cured? Most physicians say No—It is; all forms and the worst cases. After years study and experiment I have found the remedy.—Epilepsy is cured by it; cured, not subdued by opiates—the old, treacherous, quack treatment. Do not despair. Forget past impositions on your purse, past outrages on your confidence, past failures. Look forward, not backward. My remedy is of to-day. Valuable work on the subject, and large bottle of the remedy—sent free for trial. Mention Post-Office and Express address. Prof. W. H. PEEKE F. D., 4 Cedar St., New York.



The Educated Horse

picks out a $\frac{5}{8}$ horse blanket every time; he knows that it keeps him warmer and his master soon learns that it lasts longer and costs less than the other kinds. Made in 250 styles.

Ask your dealer for them.

WM. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

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

B. F. SMITH,
Box 6, Lawrence, Kas.

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

I had catarrh so bad there were great sores in my nose, one place was eaten through. My nose and head are well. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work.—C. S. McMullen, Sibley, Mo.



50c

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren street, New York.

AGENTS \$50 to \$100 A WEEK

Ladies or Gents. Best seller known. Needed at every house, place of business or farm the year round. "Home" Electric Motor runs all kinds of light machinery. Cheaply powered on earth. Connected instantly to wash or sewing machine, corn sheller, pumps, fans, lathes, jewelers' or dentists' machinery, &c. Clean, noiseless, lasts a life-time. No experience needed. To show in operation means a sale. Guaranteed. Profits immense. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., X-7, Columbus, O.

YOU CAN GAIT YOUR HORSE!

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

WHITSEL SADDLE GAIT CO.,
919 Walnut Street, Kansas City, Mo.

PILES, FISTULA,

And all other Diseases of the Rectum cured by Drs. Thornton & Minor, Kansas City, Mo., without knife, ligature or caustics—no money to be paid until patient is cured. We also make a specialty of Diseases of Women and Diseases of the Skin. Beware of all doctors who want any part of their fee in advance, even a note. In the end you will find them expensive luxuries. Send for circular giving names of hundreds who have been cured by us, and how to avoid sharpers and quacks. Office, No. 100 West Ninth Street. Rooms 30-31-32 Bunker Building.

In the Dairy.

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

KANSAS STATE DAIRY ASSOCIATION.

The seventh annual meeting of the Kansas State Dairy Association, will be held in Representative hall, Topeka, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, December 6, 7 and 8, 1893. All delegations from local and county societies, and societies of other States, and all persons who are faithfully working to promote the dairy interests of Kansas, are most cordially invited to this meeting. The importance of dairying as a rapidly growing industry in our State, with its long train of accessories that interests every creameryman, dairyman and farmer, demands your attention and presence at the forthcoming meeting. You are urgently requested to be present promptly at 10 o'clock a. m. on the first day. Important questions will be discussed, valuable information thrown out and at best this is a meeting you cannot afford to miss, hence we hope to have a large and enthusiastic gathering at this, the seventh annual convention of the association. The long list and various prizes offered for the exhibits of butter, are such that every creamery and dairy in the State should avail itself of the opportunity in competing for them.

Governor Lewelling has promised to be present and will deliver an address to the dairymen some time during the meeting.

Following is program of proceedings:

- FIRST DAY—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6.**
 Opens at 10 o'clock a. m.
 1. President's Annual Address.
 2. Report of Secretary.
 3. Appointment of Committees.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
 4. Churning—A. D. Campbell, Hanover, Kas.
 5. Private Dairying—A. E. Jones, Topeka, Kas.
 6. Packing Butter—Geo. W. Hanna, Clay Center, Kas.
 7. Skim-Milk for Feed—A. G. Eyth, Enterprise, Kas.
EVENING SESSION.
 Music.
 8. Food for Dairy Stock—Joshua Wheeler, Nortonville, Kas.
 9. Men Who Have Made Dairying a Success—Prof. I. D. Graham, Manhattan, Kas.
SECOND DAY—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7.
MORNING SESSION.
 10. The Work of Our Association—R. L. Wright, Topeka, Kas.
 11. Buying by the Test—Ira T. Stradling, Sedwick, Kas.
 12. Some of the Causes Why Some Creameries are Not a Success—G. E. Burnham, Minneapolis, Kas.
 13. Refrigerator Transportation—E. H. Davis, of the Santa Fe Fruit and Refrigerator line, Chicago, Ill.
 14. Milking—H. W. Cheney, Topeka, Kas.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
 15. Skimming Stations—J. L. Hoffman, Newton, Kas.
 16. Legislative Needs of the Dairy Interests—Hon. J. G. Otis, Topeka, Kas.
 17. Creamery Management—W. G. Merrit, Heizer, Kas.
 18. How to Encourage Patronage Among our Patrons—A. K. Perry, Beverly, Kas.
EVENING SESSION.
 Music.
 19. Educating our Farmers—Prof. C. C. Georgeson, Manhattan, Kas.
 20. Incorporation—H. M. Brandt, Mound Ridge, Kas.
 21. Silos and Ensilage—N. C. Dyer, Abilene, Kas.
THIRD DAY—FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8.
MORNING SESSION.
 22. Opening the Query Box.
 23. General Discussions.
AFTERNOON SESSION.
 24. Election of Officers.
 25. Report of Committees.
 26. Miscellaneous Business.
 27. Adjournment.
PREMIUMS ON EXHIBITS OF BUTTER.
 Association medal for highest score, any process, valued at \$25.
\$100 CASH PRO-RATA PREMIUM.
 All creamery butter scoring 95 and over... \$35.00
 All creamery butter scoring 92 and less than 95... 25.00
 All creamery butter scoring 88 and less than 92... 15.00
 All dairy butter scoring 93 and over... 8.00
 All dairy butter scoring 90 and less than 93... 5.00
 All dairy butter scoring 85 and less than 90... 2.00
 All cheese scoring 92 and over... 5.00
 All cheese scoring 85 and less than 92... 5.00
SPECIAL PREMIUMS.
 Creamery Package Manufacturing Co., of Kansas City, Mo., will give for the best separator butter packed in tubs manufactured by the Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. 100 56-pound butter tubs valued at \$25. For the best gathered cream butter packed in Creamery Package Manufacturing Co. tubs, 100 56-pound butter tubs, valued at \$25. For the best cheese, 100 K. D. cheese boxes, standard size, value \$12.
 P. M. Sharples, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, will give for best separator butter made

from their Russian Separator, of any style, \$15 in gold. For the best butter made from the Sharples Belt Separator, of any style, \$15 in gold. For the best gathered cream butter, fifty butter tubs valued at \$12. For the best dairy butter made, four bottles Babcock Curtis Patent Milk Tester valued at \$8.
 P. M. Sharples, Elgin, Ill., for the best tub of butter made from a Sharples Belt Separator one-half dozen rope belts. Provided the butter is the best shown, one dozen rope belts valued at \$10. For the best tub of butter made from a Sharples Russian Separator, one complete set of wearing parts, including cup and ball, lower bushing, upper bearing, and a half dozen rubber rings. If the butter made from the Sharples Russian Separator is the best shown, we will double this offer, making it two complete sets of wearing parts valued at \$25.

World's Fair Dairy Notes.

Results of the ninety-day butter test: Ratio of milk, cost of butter, price of butter and net profit per pound.

Breed.	Pounds of milk to pound of butter.....	Cost of butter per pound.....	Average price per pound of butter.....	Net profit per pound on butter.....
Jerseys.....	17.192	.1375	.4088	.2713
Guernseys.....	18.383	.1441	.4083	.2592
Short-horns.....	22.921	.1746	.4053	.2807

It cost \$27.125 to feed the Jersey cow Ida Marigold ninety days in the recent test, and she gave a net profit of \$64.154. It cost \$25.511 to feed Brown Bessie, and she made a net profit of \$73.224. It cost \$22.693 to feed the best Guernsey, Materna, ninety days, and she is credited with \$57.822 net profit. The cost of feeding the best Short-horn, Nora, ninety days was \$24.113 and she rendered a net profit of \$52.634.

The Jerseys gave 7,215 pounds more milk than the Short-horns, and 11,696 pounds more than the Guernseys. The Jerseys exceeded the Short-horns by 1,383 pounds of butter, and the Guernseys by 913 pounds; they exceeded them in solids not fat by 715 pounds and 965 pounds respectively. Deducting the cost of feed from the total value of all products we find that, leaving out live weight, the Jersey exceeded the Guernsey in net profit \$307.85 and the Short-horn \$504.17. Under the rule of 4 cents per pound increase in live weight, the Short-horns gain \$135.12 on flesh, to the Jerseys \$34.64.

The Jerseys made a net profit of \$0.58 per cow per day, the Guernseys \$0.44 and the Short-horns \$0.42, or to put it in another way, the net profit for the ninety days per cow was, Jerseys, \$52.95; Guernseys, \$39.91; Short-horns, \$37.92. The highest net profit per day of any Short-horn cow is \$0.58, which is exceeded by twelve Jerseys. The highest Guernsey \$0.64, which is exceeded by eight Jerseys. Or, still another way: There are eight Jerseys that made over 65 cents per day net profit, and no Guernseys or Short-horns. All of the Jerseys show a daily net profit of 43 cents or over, to twelve Guernseys and eleven Short-horns, or more than the two latter combined.

The highest gain in flesh for any Jersey was \$4.86; the greatest loss \$3.195. The highest gain for any Guernsey was \$3.015; the greatest loss \$2.52. The highest gain for any Short-horn was \$8.325, and the greatest loss \$0.855.

Where the awards will go in the ninety-day test: Best cow any breed—Jersey, Brown Bessie. Best cow in each breed—Jersey, Brown Bessie; Guernsey, Materna; Short-horn, Nora. Best five in any breed, Jersey—(1) Brown Bessie, (2) Merry Maiden, (3) Ida Marigold, (4) Sheba Rex, (5) Hugo Countess. Best five in each breed—Jerseys, (1) Brown Bessie, (2) Merry Maiden, (3) Ida Marigold, (4) Sheba Rex, (5) Hugo Countess; Guernsey, (1) Materna, (2) Sweet Ada, (3) Select 8th, (4) Essence, Imp., (5) Ethics of Cornwall; Short-horn, (1) Nora, (2) Genevieve, (3) Waterloo Daisy, (4) Betsy 7th, (5) Bashful 2d. Best breed, Jersey.

This is the last of the World's Fair dairy notes.

Be sure and read the program of the Kansas State dairy meeting and make it a point to be there. The range of subjects is larger and will be more interesting than at any previous meeting. Every paper offered will be of special interest to dairymen throughout the State.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

The Poultry Yard.

Geese and Ducks in Winter.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—During the summer and fall, if ducks and geese can have good pasturage they will usually need very little else. But as cold weather comes on, they will need more and better care. As with other fowls, they will need shelter. This need not be as high as for the other poultry, but it is fully as important to have dry and comfortable. While both are water fowls, yet if forced to stay in damp quarters disease is sure to make a start. Clean straw for bedding should always be supplied, changing sufficiently often to prevent it from becoming too foul.

While both may be picked as regularly during the winter as in summer, yet the plan is not to be recommended, as it causes much useless suffering.

Both ducks and geese require regular feeding during the winter, but in making up their rations less grain is needed. Both require a more bulky ration than other classes of fowls. The parings from the vegetables, wheat bran scalded, and other bulky materials should be supplied in preference to grain. Some grain can, of course, be fed, but it should not be made an exclusive ration. They need a variety fully as much as other fowls, but so far as possible the ration should be a more bulky one. They need a regular supply of drinking water, and it should be pure and fresh, as compelling them to drink out of standing pools, especially around the lots or feeding places, is extremely unhealthy. Generally they should be fed separate, and also separate from the other fowls. Ducks are voracious eaters and will be almost sure to get more than their share, while geese will pick up grain very slowly.

Generally, when it is so cold and stormy that the fowls cannot get about readily, it will be necessary to feed three times a day. Neither of these classes of fowls bear confinement well, so that every day that the weather will permit they should be allowed to run out. The exercise will do them good, while they will pick up much that would otherwise go to waste.

If made comfortable, as they should be, ducks nearly always commence to lay early in February if they do not lay before. But geese will not lay until spring. With reasonable care, both geese and ducks can be made profit-

able. All not desired for breeders or to keep for feathers should be marketed now as soon as possible. One advantage with geese is that the older fowls make the best breeders, and may be kept for a number of years, and the young ones, if well fattened, make good table fowls. Neither of these should be kept unless there is plenty of good pasturage and water.

The white varieties are the best, largely on account of the feathers.

N. J. S.

Poultry Notes.

More money is being invested in poultry each year and by many is found to pay a good profit on the investment. When given comfortable quarters and properly fed and cared for they pay a larger profit in proportion to the capital invested and the time required to care for them than anything else on the farm. The farmer has one advantage above all others in raising poultry, as he can at almost all times give his fowls their full liberty and by running at large on the farm they pick up no small amount of food, which otherwise would be wasted, and this food, although it has no market value, is really an excellent food for fowls. It has been found very profitable for farmers to keep poultry simply to supply their own tables with eggs and chicken meat. Another very important item which is not often taken into consideration, is the value of poultry manure, which, if saved and properly applied, may be made a very valuable fertilizer. Now I do not mean by this article that it is desirable for every farmer to go into the poultry business on a large scale, but simply that the profits of the poultry on the farm, when rightly handled, should induce every farmer to keep at least a small flock of fowls, and those who have the time and inclination to keep a large number can make the business a very profitable one.—V. M. C., in *Stockman and Farmer*.

INCUBATORS

We manufacture the Improved Hot Water Incubator in four sizes. No. 1, 320 eggs, \$25; No. 2, 250 eggs, \$20; No. 3, 100 eggs, \$15. Also for fanciers and children, No. 4, 50 eggs, \$7.
BROODERS.—We also manufacture an Outdoor Brooder in two sizes, 200 chick, \$20; 75, \$15.
COMBINATION COOK TABLE.—A useful piece of furniture. The cook's delight. Price \$10, freight prepaid.
DAISY IRONING-BOARD.—Very handy and durable. It is made of Poplar. Price \$2.
JACOB YOST,
 Box 196, Arkansas City, Kansas.
 References: Farmers' Nat'l Bank, Elzina Lumber Co.

SHIP YOUR PRODUCE DIRECT TO MARKET.

It is the only way to get the true value of what you have to sell. It is no longer an experiment. Our shippers testify to it every day. We receive and sell: Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Veal, Game, Hay, Grain, Beans, Seeds, Potatoes, Broom Corn, Hides, Pelts, Wool, Green and Dried Fruit, Vegetables, or anything you may have to ship. We make prompt sales at the Highest Market Price and send quick returns. Write us for Prices, Shipping Tags, or any information you may want.

SUMMERS, MORRISON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

174 So. Water Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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

Creamery Package Mn'g Company,

BOX 40 A, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.

We Carry the Largest Stock in the West of

Engines and Boilers,

from 2 to 75 horse-power.

Feed Cookers,

of any desired capacity.

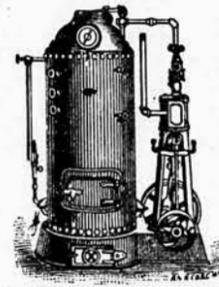
Creamery Supplies, Etc.

of every description.

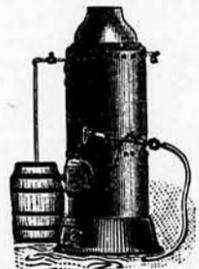
NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

and Special quotations Free of charge

upon application.



Upright Engine & Boiler.



"Eureka" Feed Cooker.

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

The Veterinarian.

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

GARGET.—Can you give me a cure for garget? My cows, especially the Holsteins, have been giving me trouble all summer.

Answer.—When garget is promptly treated in its first stages it generally yields readily and effectually, but, if allowed to become chronic, it is very doubtful if a permanent cure can ever be made.

SORE ON HORSE'S SHOULDER.—I have a horse that has a peculiar kind of a sore on his shoulder. It was bruised by the collar at first and I turned him out for a month.

Answer.—Your horse is affected with a species of calcareous degeneration. There is an excess of lime in the system; hence the deposit of calcareous bodies in the muscular tissues.

San Francisco's Midwinter Fair

will be one of the attractions on the Pacific coast during the coming winter. It will be held from January 1 to June 30, 1894, and might be aptly termed the World's Fair in miniature.

The Union Pacific is offering unusually low round trip rates to all California points and Portland, Ore.

Send 2 cents for our California Sights and Scenes. A. M. FULLER, City Agent, Topeka.

STEKETEE'S Pin Worm Destroyer



Never failing to destroy the worst case of WORMS IN HORSES

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR STEKETEE'S HOG CHOLERA CURE. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. U. S. stamps taken in payment.

GEO. G. STEKETEE, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

In writing to advertisers please state that you saw their advertisement in the KANSAS FARMER.

WE GUARANTEE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

THE LAWRENCE WILLIAMS CO., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Chicago Produce Market Review.

Summers, Morrison & Co., of Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER under date November 18:

Butter.—The market is steady and there is a little better demand than there has been for several weeks.

Eggs.—The supply of fresh eggs is still very light, and we note an advance of 1 cent a dozen in the last few days.

Poultry.—The receipts of live are now about over and from this time on the trade will require poultry to be dressed.

Game.—The demand for game is increasing right along, and there will no doubt be a large demand from now on until after the holidays.

Veal.—Large, well fattened, is really in good demand and prices have advanced a little in the last few days.

Dressed Hogs.—These still continue in good demand, with very few coming forward.

Potatoes.—Prices doing considerably better of late and receipts lighter.

Kansas City Live Stock Review.

Our correspondent at Kansas City writes under date November 17:

"Our receipts this week 38,945 cattle, 33,548 hogs and 11,436 sheep, against 42,048 cattle, 27,309 hogs and 11,040 sheep the previous week.

"Hogs have gradually declined for a week and now 30 to 35 cents lower than a week ago; tops to-day \$5.00.

To California via Denver and Salt Lake City.

Patrons of the great central route weekly excursions to California via the Union Pacific can have their tickets read via Denver and Salt Lake City without additional expense.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 9,505 cattle; 127 calves. Prices ranged higher than a week ago, but lower than last Saturday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOGS—Receipts, 1,566. Top prices were 15 cents lower than last week but rather better than on Saturday.

Table with columns: No., Dock, Av., Pr., No., Dock, Av., 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, 963.

Chicago.

November 20, 1893.

CATTLE—Receipts, 10,000. Beef steers, \$3.40 @ \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 @ \$3.50; bulls, \$1.75 @ \$2.50; cows, \$1.50 @ \$2.85; Texas cows, \$1.85 @ \$2.60; Texas steers, \$2.40 @ \$3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 28,000 Mixed, \$5.25 @ \$5.70; heavy, \$5.00 @ \$5.70; light weights, \$5.25 @ \$5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,200. Market common. Native sheep \$1.50 @ \$3.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

November 20, 1893.

In store: Wheat, 446,676 bushels; corn, 16,707 bushels; oats, 37,355 bushels, and rye, 11,939 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 61,200 bushels. The market is still a weak and druggy one.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 98,150 bushels. More coming in and market weaker under the influence of the increased offerings.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 24,000 bushels. Demand good and values firmer all around, local feed dealers and order men both buying.

By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 46 1/2 @ 47; No. 3, 43 @ 45. BRAN—Slow sale and lower. We quote at 50c per cwt, bulk and 60c per cwt, sacked.

WHEAT—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; shipments, 68,000 bushels. Options went off 3/4c early, but under influence of the increase in the visible prices turned and the close was 1/4 @ 3/4c above Saturday.

Table with columns: High-est, Low-est, Closed Nov. 13, Closed Nov. 20. for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

Chicago.

November 20, 1893.

The following table shows the range of prices for active "futures" in the Chicago speculative market for the speculative grades of the commodities.

Table with columns: High-est, Low-est, Closed Nov. 13, Closed Nov. 20. for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, PORK, LARD, S. RIBS.

CHICAGO CLOSING PRICES.

WHEAT—No 2 spring, 59 1/2c; No. 2 red, 59 1/2c; No. 2 hard, 58c; No. 3 hard, 57c.

Liverpool, Eng.

November 20, 1893.

WHEAT—Demand poor; market dull. No. 2 red winter wheat, 5s 2 1/2d per cental [50.762 cental bushel]; No. 2 spring, 5s 6d per cental [50.864 cental bushel].

CORN—Demand fair; prices unchanged. New mixed, 4s 1 1/2d per cental [50.56 per bushel].

Cancer Cured With Oils.

Cancer, Tumor, Skin and Womb Diseases cured with soothing, balsmy oils. A new book just printed on the above diseases will be mailed free to suffering humanity, which explains the mode and length of treatment.

DR. B. BYE, Portsmouth Bldg., Kansas City, Kas.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D., SURGEON.

Office 118 Sixth Ave. West, TOPEKA, KAS.

COMBINATION PRICES BROKEN!

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

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

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

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, listed.....\$50
- No. 3—Five drawers, oak, listed..... 55
- No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, listed..... 60

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

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



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

- No. 2 1/2—Three drawers, oak, White machine, \$22.
- No. 3—Five drawers, oak, White machine, \$23.
- No. 10—Seven drawers, oak, White machine, \$24.

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

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

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

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

KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

TELL YOUR WIFE!

THE HOME MAGAZINE,

Conducted by Mrs. John A. Logan, and the Celebrated Fancy Work Chart.

We give both free one year to every one of our subscribers who will send us one new subscriber and \$1 for the KANSAS FARMER.

The Home Magazine is handsomely illustrated, contains stories, home topics, gossip of the White house, social life in Washington, portraits of distinguished people. Best magazine for the money published. Growing brighter every month. We reach over 300,000 homes. Make it a million. Try us. This offer includes our Thanksgiving and holiday numbers.

The Fancy Work Chart contains over 300 illustrations of initials, drawn work, netting, embroidery, tatting and patchwork. Hints for the holidays—worth ten times the cost to you. Price, 50 cents a year. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

W. J. WROUGHTON

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

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



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

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

It Pays to Feed Ground Oil Cake

It is good for horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, chickens and all kinds of live stock. When you want any OIL MEAL, write us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it. Our Book, telling how to feed linseed cake and meal, is mailed free on application.

TOPEKA LINSEED OIL WORKS, Topeka, Kansas.

CAPONS DOW'S CAPONIZING TOOLS

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

JAMES H. CAMPBELL, General Manager, Chicago. J. H. McFARLAND, Secretary, Chicago. GEO. W. CAMPBELL, President, Kansas City. D. L. CAMPBELL, Vice President, "ms" a. L. J. DUNN, Treasurer, Kansas City. H. F. PARRY, Manager, St. Louis.

CAMPBELL COMMISSION CO.

(Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.)

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. The well-known firm PETERS BROTHERS, have consolidated with us. And respectfully ask a continuance of their former patronage. Your business solicited. Money advanced to Feeders. Market Reports sent Free on application.

The Kansas City Stock Yards

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

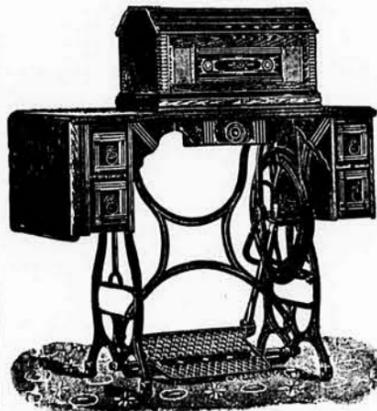
	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts, 1892.....	1,571,155	2,397,477	438,268	32,505	97,462
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	727,981	1,806,114	218,369		
Sold to feeders.....	213,923	4,250	23,978		
Sold to shippers.....	440,501	586,953	48,250		
Total sold in Kansas City.....	1,388,405	2,395,937	296,246	15,974	

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

THIS WILL INTEREST YOU

If You are Thinking of Buying

A SEWING MACHINE.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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



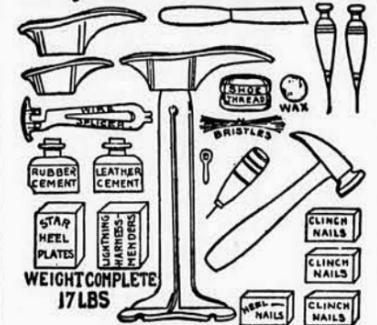
BURNHAM'S BEEF WINE & IRON

PRICE 50c. pint. Let those who have pale faces try it. It is a GREAT RESTORATIVE TONIC that acts upon the blood immediately. Be Sure You Get BURNHAM'S. Our formula is a secret. No other is "just as good." All grocers sell it. Six 1/2 pint bottles expressed for \$1.50. Send stamps for book—"Household Hints." E. S. BURNHAM CO., 139 Gansvoort St., N.Y.

Earn Money —BY— Saving Money

MANY AN OLD BOOT or shoe would last a little longer if it had a little patching done to it, and yet it is thrown away because of the inconvenience and expense of taking it to the shoemaker. MANY A RUBBER BOOT has been rendered useless by reason of a nail-hole in the sole, and you never could think to take it to the shop for repair. MANY A RUBBER COAT is made uncomfortable by a leak in the seam and nothing at hand to stop it. MANY AN ACCIDENT has occurred by having a defective strap in the harness because the means were not at hand for repairing it. MANY DISCOMFORTS, inconveniences and losses such as the above can be avoided by purchasing a Handy Cobbler, complete outfit for repairing boots, shoes, rubber boots, rubber coats, harness and a hundred odd jobs around home. It is a money-saving outfit, and you should have one at once. See the tools it contains.

HANDY COBBLER



THE BOX CONTAINS: One set iron lasts, three sizes; one iron standard; one shoe hammer; one shoe knife; one sewing awl; one harness awl; one pegging awl; one box lightning harness menders; four packages shoe nails, assorted; six pairs heel-plates; one bottle liquid rubber cement; one bottle liquid leather cement; one ball shoe thread; one ball shoemaker's wax; one dozen bristles. The most economical and convenient set of tools for home repairing ever offered.

THE PRICE of this box of tools at retail is \$2.50. We have made a contract with the manufacturers whereby we can offer it to KANSAS FARMER patrons at a bargain, viz.: KANSAS FARMER one year and this box of tools free on board cars at Moline, Ill., for \$2.35. Or for six subscriptions and \$6.00 we will have it delivered to you free. Freight charges to be paid by receiver on receipt of box. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

IF YOU WANT ANYTHING

IN THE LINE OF **PRINTING, BINDING, STATIONERY, BLANKS,**

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

WRITE TO **CRANE & Co.**

812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

Send for Catalogue if interested.

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

At 1/4 Price Watches, Guns, Buggies, Harness, Sewing Machines, Organs, Bicycles, Farm Tools, Safes, etc. List FREE. CHICAGO SCALE CO., Chicago, Ill.

\$17 Self-Regulating. Money refunded if the INVINCIBLE HATCHER does not hatch as well as any incubator made. Send 4c. for No. 63 Catalogue to **BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO.** Springfield, O.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Flour City Horse Power HAY PRESS. ALL IRON AND STEEL. Lightest Running, Self-Feeding, Fastest Pressing, Simplest and Best. **KINNARD PRESS CO.** Minneapolis, Minn. Write for Catalogue to

MONEY SAVED By Buying Direct from Manufacturer. **CURRIE** We make Wood and Galvanized Steel Mills, Wood and Steel Towers. Mills Sold on Trial and on Time. **GET OUR PRICES BEFORE YOU BUY.** Write for circulars, prices and terms. Address **CURRIE WINDMILL CO.,** Manhattan, Kansas.

THE KIRKWOOD Steel Wind Engine Has been in use since 1882. It is the Pioneer Steel Mill. It has beauty, strength, durability, power; it is the best, hence the mill for you to buy. Thousands have them! **OUR STEEL TOWERS** Have four angle steel corner posts, substantial steel girts and braces; not fence wire. They are light, strong, simple in construction, much cheaper than wood and will last a lifetime. Our mills and towers are ALL STEEL and FULLY GUARANTEED. Write for prices and circulars. Address, mentioning this paper, **KIRKWOOD WIND ENGINE CO.** Arkansas City, Kas.

BE HAPPY WHILE YOU LIVE, FOR YOU WILL BE A LONG TIME DEAD. To be Happy buy a **DANDY STEEL MILL** With Graphite Boxes. Never needs Oil. The Dandy Steel Tower is a 4 Cornered Tower, and the strongest and best in the market. Will be sent on 30 Days Test Trial, and if not entirely satisfactory can be returned to us, and **WE WILL PAY FREIGHT BOTH WAYS.** We also manufacture the old Reliable Challenge, O. K. Peerless and Daisy Wind Mills, Pumps, Cylinders, Tanks, Feed Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Powers, etc. **Challenge Wind Mill & Feed Mill Co.,** Batavia, Kane Co., Ill.

PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. Warranted not to choke. We warrant the **PEERLESS** to be the **BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH!** Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the **JOLIET STROWBRIDGE Co., Joliet, Ill.** (General Western Agents for the **CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.**)

NEWTON'S LATEST IMPROVED DEHORNERS! Save time and money by dehorning your cattle. Write us for special information on the subject. **H. H. BROWN MFG. CO.** DECATUR, ILL.

CABLED FIELD AND HOG FENCING. Also Steel Web Picket Fence and Steel Wire Fence Board. Write for circulars. **DeKALB FENCE CO.,** 23 High St., DeKalb, Ill.

BARKLEY HARNESS Greatest bargains ever offered to consumers. Our new factory built and equipped expressly for the manufacture of **Barkley harness** is now turning out a better grade of harness than was ever before offered at such astonishingly low prices. Don't fail to see our leaders \$5.50 Harness \$55 Buggies; at our two fine exhibits at the World's Fair. Also send at once for our new handsome illustrated catalogue, sent free. **FRANK B. BARKLEY MFG. CO.** Office, Garden City Bldg., CHICAGO. **BEATS 'EM ALL!**

TOWER'S FISH BRAND WATERPROOF COAT This Trade Mark is on the best in the World! **A. J. TOWER, BOSTON, MASS.**

GET A GOLD WATCH.

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



In order to be sure of the quality before making this offer, we ordered one for our own use; and if you could see the immense pride with which we pull out that gold watch in a crowd of elderly boys, just to tell them the time of day, you would certainly think it was valued at one thousand and thirteen dollars. We do not keep the watches "in stock," but send each order to be filled by the Watch Company, with whom we have a special rate. The benefit of this rate we will give our readers if they care to order a handsome watch. From this company, which we know to be reliable, we have the following guaranty: "We guarantee to take back any defective or unsatisfactory case during any period within five years." You can be supplied with **WALTHAM, ELGIN, HAMPDEN, COLUMBUS** or **SPRINGFIELD STEM-WIND** and **STEM-SET** movement. No watch key needed. These watches look like gold watches, and to all outward appearances resemble a solid gold watch worth \$150 or \$200. The outside of the watch is gold, but underneath is alloy. The warranty is that the gold will not wear through inside of five years, and with good care will last a lifetime. **OUR OFFER** is as follows: The KANSAS FARMER one year and the Premier Gold Filled Case Watch (hunting case), \$10 The Watch alone, \$9.50. Express charges to any part of the United States, 25 cents, to be paid on receipt of watch. We do not specially solicit purchasers for the watch alone, as our offer is made for the benefit of subscribers. Otherwise we are not in the watch business. We will give this watch as a free premium instead of cash commissions to any one who will send us twenty subscriptions to KANSAS FARMER and \$20. The names can be all from same post-office or from twenty different post-offices. Remember, it is a **Solid Gold Filled Hunting Case**, with any of the above named movements, in **EITHER GENTLEMAN'S OR LADY'S SIZE.** Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.**

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE **The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.**

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE. SMITH'S FORD, N. C., Nov. 20th, 1892. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Gentlemen:—I have the pleasure of writing you again in regard to my mare, about whom I wrote you about two years ago, she being afflicted with **Blood Spavin.** After following the directions you gave me for using "Kendall's Spavin Cure" I obtained perfectly satisfactory results after using six bottles. The Spavin Cure was not known in my part of the country until I purchased the first bottle, now all my neighbors use no other liniment but "Kendall's Spavin Cure." It is all your claim. You may publish this if desired. Very respectfully, **ADAM BRITAIN.** —Price \$1.00 per bottle.— **DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,** Enosburgh Falls, Vermont. **SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.**

FISHERMEN'S OPPORTUNITY If your local dealer does not keep **Paddock's Angler's Outfits** send stamp for catalogue to **PADDOCK & Co.,** 193-197 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY AND THE CHEROKEE STRIP Constitute the future great Agricultural State of the Union and a prosperous country. The last information concerning this favored region, subscribe for the only farm journal published there, the **HOME, FIELD AND FORUM,** a sixteen-page Monthly, price 60 cents a year. Sample copy free. Address **HOME, FIELD & FORUM,** Guthrie, Oklahoma.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE FRAZER AXLE GREASE **USE THE BEST**

A College Education FOR TEN CENTS A DAY!



By special arrangement with the publishers of that greatest of all reference libraries, the **NEW REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA,** we are able to place that great work within easy reach of our readers. The edition we offer is not a reprint but a new edition. It is published in 20 large Octavo Volumes of over 7,000 pages, 14,000 columns, and 8,000,000 words. It contains 96 maps printed in colors, showing every country of the world, and separate maps of every State in the Union. It contains every topic in the original Edinburgh Edition, and biographies of over 4,000 noted people, living and dead, not contained in any other edition. Without parallel in the history of educational enterprises stands our offer to our thousands of friends and readers. Such an offer should have your careful consideration. Every reader, therefore, is earnestly solicited to give the attention to this offer that its importance and liberality deserves, as it is open for a limited period only. It means that the best and most expensive Encyclopedia is within easy reach of even the boys and girls. Parents, encourage



your children in habits of economy for that noblest of all purposes—economy for the sake of an education. Just think of it. A saving of 10 CENTS A DAY for the short period of 90 days, will secure to you the **REVISED ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA** in 20 large octavo volumes, which covers every department of knowledge known to mankind. No man needs any other library—no man can have a better one. Read our proposition: On receipt of only **ONE DOLLAR** we will forward to you, charges prepaid, the entire set of 20 volumes, the remaining \$9.00 to be paid at the rate of 10 CENTS A DAY (to be remitted monthly). A beautiful dime savings bank will be sent with the books, in which the dime may be deposited each day. This edition is printed from new, large type on a fine quality of paper, and is strongly bound in heavy manilla paper covers, which with proper care will last for years. Bear in mind that the entire 20 volumes are delivered to your address, with all charges paid to any part of the United States.

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

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

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

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY THE GREAT Southwest SYSTEM.

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

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

J. G. PEPPARD 1400-1402 UNION AVE.
SEEDS Red, White, Alfalfa and Albino Clovers.
 Timothy, Blue grass, Orchard grass, Red
 Top, Onion sets, Tree seeds, Cane seed.
 KANSAS CITY, MO.

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

WANTED—LEGHORN CHICKENS.—Address Mrs. M. Harker, Ottawa, Kas., and state price.

RELIABLE INCUBATOR AND MANN BONE—Cutter for sale or exchange for Jersey cow. Address Mrs. M. Harker, Ottawa, Kas.

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

FOR SALE—Yearling Holstein bull; sire DeVries Prince, dam Mo. DeVries. Or will exchange for Poland-China gilts. Dave M. Cherry, Paola, Kas.

FOR TRADE—Three hundred and twenty acre farm in Chase county, eighty acre farm in Greenwood county, some of the properties in Topeka, all to trade for horses. \$6,000 worth of tax sale certificates to trade for land. Will take some mortgage. Bargains in all classes of property. John G. Howard & Co., 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

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

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

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

LEGHORNS, LANGSHANS AND BRAHMAS—Hands-most, hardest and heaviest on earth. Also Yorkshire hogs, bees, honey, and alfalfa seed. James Burzon, Jamestown, Kas.

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

METROPOLITAN HOTEL—Special attention to farmers. Lodging and meals and lunch at all hours. Meals 20 cents. 815 Kansas Ave., North Topeka.

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

ALFALFA SEED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WE MANUFACTURE three styles of farmers' spring wagons and can make a very low price. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

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

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

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

Consumers and Manufacturers

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

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

HAPGOOD PLOW CO.,
ALTON, ILL.

THE AMERICAN LAND AND IMMIGRATION COMPANY.

Have for Sale Two thousand good well-improved FARMS in eastern and central Kansas that will be sold on easy terms and low prices. Also have a few choice

Farms for Rent for cash with option of buying, and rents will be credited as payment on the land. This is the best offer ever made in Kansas. Catalogue and information free. J. H. Brady, Gen'l Mgr., Topeka, Kas.

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 8, 1893.

Brown county—J. V. McNamar, clerk.

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

Miami county—Thos. T. Kelly, clerk.

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

Thomas county—W. W. Smith, clerk.

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

Butler county—Jno. T. Evans, clerk.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 15, 1893.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

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

Lane county—F. W. King, clerk.

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

Scott county—L. L. Bingham, clerk.

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

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 22, 1893.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

2 COLTS—Taken up by I. L. Burdick, in South Haven tp., P. O. South Haven, November 13, 1893, one dun horse colt, about 2 years old, and one iron-gray horse colt, about 2 years old, no marks or brands.

Kingman county—W. J. Madole, clerk.

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

Pawnee county—James F. Whitney, clerk.

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

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

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

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

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

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

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

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

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

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

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by E. M. Foster, in Quincy tp., October 24, 1893, one light bay horse, 6 or 7 years old, small white spot in forehead; valued at \$10.

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



300 EGG INCUBATOR, ONLY \$12.50
F. M. CURYEA, Greenwood, Neb.

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

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

B THE ST. JOE HIVE
LATEST!
CHEAPEST! BEST!

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

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.
\$10.50 Buy the Oxford Improved SINGER Sewing Machine, with a complete set of attachments and guaranteed for 10 years. Shipped anywhere on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 15-00 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded. Buy from factory, save dealers' and agents' profit. Write today for our LARGE FREE CATALOGUE. Oxford Mfg. Co., 342 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

THROW AWAY YOUR CURRY COMB AND BRUSH AND BUY A BURLINGTON "Stay-On" Stable Blanket.

Your horse is always clean. It keeps the hair smooth and glossy. No surcingles required. No tight girth. No sore backs. No chafing of mane. No rubbing of tail. No horse can wear them under his feet. NO COME OFF TO THEM.

But, if your harness We confine our sales to Jobbers only, dealers do not keep them. We will, in order to convince you of the superiority of the BURLINGTON "STAY ON" over all imitations and old style blankets, send only one blanket to any address, express paid on receipt of price.

Burlington Blanket Co., - Burlington, Wis.

PATENTED Mar. 10, 1891
(Write for Catalogue and Prices.)

J. F. BISHOP & SONS' SALE.
100 Top Poland-Chinas 100
LINCOLN, NEBRASKA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1893.

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

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

VERY SMALL AMOUNTS!
Carefully invested in SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, choice Real Estate will bring you LARGE PROFIT.

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

My Avondale Addition (250 Lots)
overlooks the beautiful Spokane River, and is within fifteen minutes ride of Postoffice by Electric cars, running every twenty minutes.
Satisfactory Terms on Sales and will Exchange a few lots for clear farms in Eastern Kansas and Western Missouri. For further information address the owner **WILBUR E. CAMPE,** Kansas City, Mo.

Some choice farms and ranches for sale in the fertile Big Bend and Palouse Valleys, tributary to railroad.
REFERENCES:—This paper; Traders' National Bank, Spokane, Wash.; First National Bank, Kansas City; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

POWER FROM GASOLINE
DIRECT FROM THE TANK
CHEAPER THAN STEAM.
No Boiler. No Steam. No Engineer.
BEST POWER for Corn and Feed Mills, Baling Hay, Running Separators, Creameries, &c.
OTTO GASOLINE ENGINE
Stationary or Portable.
1 to 50 H. P. 8 to 20 H. P.
OTTO GAS ENGINE WORKS,
33d & Walnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
CHICAGO, 245 Lake St. OMAHA, 107 S. Fourteenth St.

\$19.00 FREIGHT PAID. Sewing Machines "FIRST-HANDS" PRICES.

The F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine as illustrated herewith is a bargain worthy of consideration. Never before has such an offer been made to the public. By paying spot cash and using a large quantity we are enabled to sell this handsome high-armed machine at less than one-half retail prices.

Has full set of attachments and is fully warranted for ten years. There is no better machine. It runs light, is easily managed, simple, strong and durable. Woodwork walnut or antique oak. Try one of these machines, and if not fully satisfied you can return it at our expense and we will refund your money. These are no cheap-made machines, but are made of best material, nicely finished and very handsome. Send your order at once and take advantage of the lowest offer ever made by any firm.

We will sell our High Grade F. & M. C. League Sewing Machine for above price, (\$19.00), freight prepaid, to any and all points east of the Rocky Mountains. In and West of the Rocky Mountains for \$21.00.

To secure this price mention this paper.
FARMERS & MFRS. COMMERCIAL LEAGUE,
706 Garden City Block, Chicago, Illinois.