

KANSAS FARMER

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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CATTLE.

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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. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

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BEN WILKES 9,720, CRESTER WILKES 4, 18317, and **FRANK WILKES** 2, 16832, three of the hand-somest stallions west of the Mississippi river. All sound, smooth, good size, speedy, no faults and bred to the queen's taste. Will trade or sell. If you want size, style, speed and fashionable breeding, here is your chance. Address CHAS. E. GALLIGAN, Owner, ELDORADO, KANSAS.

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J. M. Abraham & Sons, proprietors. Home of Best Choice 4549 (S.), Beautiful Bell, Susie and litter of five pigs, all sweepstakes winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. Have 100 pigs to sell. Nothing but choice stock sent out. Address J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.

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FRENCH DRAFT, PERCHERONS,
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Thirty Head in Importation of 1892—all prize-winners.
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Proof Before Buying.
POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant Tower's IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any Slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.
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Watch Out for both these points! Send for Catalogue free.
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GEO. W. CRANE & Co.
812 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.
Send for Catalogue if interested.

The Stock Interest.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF EXPORT CATTLE AND MEATS.

In the fourth annual report of Secretary Rusk, of the Department of Agriculture, to the President, he has the following to say regarding inspection of export cattle and meats:

"This work has been continued under the provisions of the act of Congress of August 30, 1890, in the manner described in the last report made by this bureau. The number of cattle inspected at the principal stock yards, namely, Chicago, Buffalo, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Indianapolis and Pittsburg, during the fiscal year ending June 30, have been 431,400. Of these the number tagged for export was 285,984. The number of steamships inspected for the year was 917, and the total number of cattle inspected and shipped from the ports of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Portland, Norfolk and Newport News, was 389,480, an increase of 7 1/2 per cent. over the exports for the preceding year. The system of tagging, adopted for the identification of animals, lest any of these should arrive in Great Britain affected with disease, and which it might be desirable to trace to the place of origin, has been found perfectly effectual, and no difficulty is experienced, whenever necessary, in tracing the origin of any individual animal and locating it on the farm whence it was purchased.

"The vessel inspection authorized under the act of Congress of March 3, 1891, has been continued in accordance with the regulations made under this act, June 6, 1891, to insure the safe transport and humane treatment of cattle in their voyage across the Atlantic. Of the whole number of vessels inspected (917), 382 sailed from New York, 240 from Boston, 153 from Baltimore, 78 from Philadelphia, 35 from Newport News, 5 from New Orleans and 24 from Portland. The beneficial result of this inspection and of the enforcement of the regulations referred to is shown by the fact that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the percentage of loss of cattle in transit, including all causes, was but seven-eighths of 1 per cent., a considerable reduction from the percentage of losses for the year ending June 30, 1891, which was 1 3/5 per cent.

"At the time of my last report twenty-two abattoirs were having their products inspected under the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture, made March 25, 1891. At the present time the number of establishments provided with meat inspection has been increased to thirty-eight, and arrangements are still being made to extend the inspection to other applicants.

"The total number of animals examined under the regulations, both by ante and post mortem examination, and the products of which have been marked for identification in the manner prescribed by the regulations, was, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, 5,076,929. Of this number 3,167,150 were cattle, 1,267,329 were hogs, 583,361 were sheep, and 59,089 were calves. There were 1,990,771 quarters of beef tagged for export and 816,625 for inter-State trade, and 688,176 carcasses went to canning establishments. There were stamped and marked for identification, in accordance with the regulations, 797,707 packages of canned, salted and smoked beef products. Out of the 3,167,150 head of cattle inspected 141 were condemned on ante-mortem examination and 1914 on post-mortem examination, and 187 sheep were condemned on post-mortem examination. Out of the 1,267,329 head of hogs inspected microscopically there were found 25,899 animals affected with trichina, about 2 per cent. of the whole number inspected.

"Of the nearly 42,000,000 pounds of inspected pork products exported about 50 per cent. has gone to Germany and the remainder to Belgium, Great Britain, Holland, France, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Italy and Spain, in quantities ranging from 7,000,000 pounds to Belgium, down to less than 5,000 pounds to Spain, and in the order of the countries named. It is very probable that the exports credited to Belgium and to England and Scotland find their way to the German and French markets, as these are forwarded to houses in both Belgium and Great Britain for orders from French and German merchants. I may state here that a preference has been shown among a certain

class of customers in both the British and our own home markets for inspected products, these commanding, in some cases, from 1/4 a cent to 1 cent more in price than the uninspected. As regards the cost of meat inspection, it has amounted for the fiscal year ending June 30, to \$279,508.37. There has been a steady increase, of course, from month to month, as the number of establishments provided with meat inspection has been increased, and a further increase must be provided for in the future. Of other expenses entailed on the bureau by the recent inspection laws, that for export cattle inspection, amounts, for the fiscal year above mentioned, to \$90,542.36."

To Breeders of Improved Stock.

In view of the approaching annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association, at Topeka, early in January next, it should be incumbent on every breeder of pure-bred stock, as well as every user of pure-bred males, to bestir himself and oil up his "think tank," and see what he can contribute for the "good of the order" between now and the time of meeting. The next should be to attend the meeting and give the breeders and farmers of the State the benefit of the same. If every one who feels an interest in the improvement of our domestic animals, and increased prosperity for the stock-raiser and farmer, will start now and "evolute" something of value or interest in this direction, and give this important convention the benefit of the same, it will make of it the most valuable meeting in results for all concerned that has ever been held in the State.

In this age of progress it is important that men interested in similar lines of work should occasionally get together for conference and discussion for individual and mutual benefit. Come prepared with ideas and facts, and compare notes with others, then compile the best of them all and return to your work better fortified for future success and prosperity.

If breeders of pure-bred stock will not do this much for their individual benefit, as well as their fellow-breeders, they should at once retire to their cave of gloom and cease to repine because the business of the professional breeder languishes and the general farmer loses interest in pure-bred stock. If the breeder lack enterprise to promote his own interest particularly, and that of the advancement and improvement of the animal industry in general, he is unworthy of the grand profession which he alleges to champion, and really belongs to the "tail hold" crowd instead of the leaders of the live stock industry.

Every loyal Kansan feels an interest in the live stock industry of the State, as it is one of the chief industries of this great commonwealth, and the responsibility of its future success and development depend upon the improved stock breeders. There is no escaping the responsibility, either individually or collectively. Shall this great industry for the improvement of domestic animals and methods of live stock husbandry advance or decline? It must do one or the other. There is no middle or neutral ground. Kansas breeders must decide this question so far as this State is concerned, and the forthcoming January convention furnishes the necessary opportunity.

Another medium available for the cause is the ample columns of the KANSAS FARMER, which breeders and farmers will always find at their disposal, to consider and discuss all phases and problems pertaining to the animal industry. Let every breeder and their patrons take up this important matter without delay. There should be a breeders' club in every county in Kansas. It is imperative that this interest must thoroughly organize or the cause of the improvement of live stock must decline.

Holstein-Friesians at the World's Fair.

The committee in charge of the interests of the Holstein-Friesian Association, so far as they relate to the World's Columbian Exposition, call attention to the great importance of making in the live stock department of the World's Fair the grandest exhibition of Holstein-Friesian cattle that has ever been seen. In addition to the prizes offered by the Exposition, liberal cash premiums will be offered by the Holstein-Friesian Association for animals of this breed. They urge you to commence at once the preparation of your

choicest animals for this great live stock show.

Registered Holstein-Friesians are eligible to entry in the following classes: Holstein-Friesians, by ages; Holstein-Friesians, sweepstakes; dairy breeds, sweepstakes; general-purpose breeds, sweepstakes; fat stock department, by classes; fat stock department, sweepstakes.

The entries close in the breeding classes June 15, 1893. The exhibition of breeding classes commences August 21, 1893, and ends September 21, 1893.

The entries in the fat stock department close August 1, 1893. The exhibition of fat stock commences October 16, 1893, and closes October 28, 1893.

Copies of the official premium list can be had by addressing this office, or of Hon. W. I. Buchanan, Chief of the Department of Agriculture, World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Breeders are requested to send to Thos. B. Wales, Secretary, Boston, Mass., statements of prizes won by their cattle at State or county fairs, during the present year, when in competition with other breeds; also reports of all tests made of their cows, either for milk or butter, during the present year.

The Western Holstein-Friesian Register.

A special meeting of the board of officers of the Western Holstein-Friesian Association convened at the Lindell hotel, Lincoln, Neb., November 30, 1892, at 10 o'clock a. m. The board of officers present were: President, M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.; Vice President, E. F. Irwin, Richfield, Minn.; Treasurer, J. P. Cooper, Savannah, Mo.; Secretary, W. F. Whiting, Marshall, Mo. Directors—J. H. Coolidge, Jr., Galesburg, Ill.; J. B. Zinn, Topeka, Kas.; W. H. Logan, Seaton, Ill.; W. H. McCall, Collegeview, Neb. Committee—H. W. Cheney, North Topeka, Kas.; M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas.; J. W. Chappell, Collegeview, Neb. The only Director not present was C. F. Hunt, New Windsor, Col., and the only committeeman not present was H. M. Kirkpatrick, Kansas City, Mo.

The Committee on Charter, after consulting the laws of the different States, decided to take out the charter in the State of Kansas. The Committee on Constitution and By-laws adopted rules and regulations similar to those of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to govern the herd book of the Western Holstein-Friesian Association, and it was decided to add the advance register to the Western herd book, and the standard of cows five years old and over was raised to twenty pounds of butter in seven days, and of cows below five years old to fifteen pounds of butter in seven days, to be eligible to the advance register. It was necessary, to comply with the laws of the charter, that the Treasurer be a resident of Kansas, so Mr. J. P. Cooper, of Savannah, Mo., handed in his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. J. B. Zinn, of Topeka, was elected Treasurer to fill the vacancy. Mr. Zinn resigned the office of Director to accept the office of Treasurer.

Mr. H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, Kas., was elected Director to fill the place vacated by Mr. Zinn, and it was decided by the board to add two more Directors to the board, and Mr. J. P. Cooper, Savannah, Mo., and Mr. M. S. Babcock, Nortonville, Kas., were elected.

Inspectors for advance register are J. B. Zinn, Kansas; C. F. Hunt, Colorado; J. H. Coolidge, Illinois; E. F. Irwin, Minnesota, and W. H. McCall, of Nebraska.

The meeting was one of enthusiasm, and with such enterprising breeders as constitute the board of managers, will soon make it the best and strongest association in the West, and all breeders that are not members of the Western Holstein-Friesian Association should at once make application for membership.

The association will be ready to receive the black and white for registration in their herd book as soon as the blank forms can be printed.

Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough, the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

Get up a club for the FARMER.

Value of a Good Brood Sow.

The beginner, in raising improved hogs, is inclined to think that he must purchase a good sized herd to commence with, in order to compete with some of his friends who are already in the business. He does not realize that a good sow will soon give him all the stock he wants, or that he must work into the business by degrees. Quality is far more important than numbers at the start. With care and skill a good herd can be secured, while without proper attention the best stock will soon deteriorate. A new breeder must secure the confidence of the public before purchasers will trust him with orders. When a sow has proved herself valuable and her pigs sell readily for good prices, she is worth saving from year to year as long as she produces good litters. One litter in early spring, then a rest on grass during the season, will keep her health good and improve her constitution with age. Some breeders, anxious for a double profit, secure two litters in a single season, but this plan is not approved by those who want large, fine pigs. The tax on the system is too severe for perfect health, and the stock soon shows the effect of this double strain. One hundred dollars is not too high a value to place on a recorded pure-bred sow, of any leading improved breed, and many breeders have stock which could not be purchased at that price.

Wintering Calves.

In wintering calves a great mistake is often made by trying to get them through too cheaply. Many farmers who feed all other stock well, will try to winter the calves upon not much besides the straw stack. It may be possible to get them through alive in such manner, but they will come out poor and scrubby in the spring, and it will require a long time to get them in good condition. Their growth and development is arrested, and to get them well started on the upward grade again will cost more than it would have done to keep them well through the winter, and the result in the end will not be as good. Although the calf in itself may not be a very important item, we must remember that we look to it for the good fat steer or the good milch cow of the future, and these are only to be obtained profitably, if at all, by steady and thrifty growth from birth to maturity. Make due arrangements then, now, for a proper supply of winter feed for the calves as well as for other stock. They will profit, as well as any, by having good bright hay, well-cured corn fodder, chop, etc., and by having a silo, so that some succulent food may be given in connection with it; good use may be made of clean oat straw. But this should be fed under cover, if possible, instead of exposing the young animals to inclement weather, as must be done when they are turned out to feed upon the stack. Good warm quarters, arranged so that they can be well ventilated and easily kept clean, are also as important as good food, and now is the proper time to make arrangements for them.—Northwestern Farmer and Breeder.

Too Late.

Perhaps Tennyson has written nothing which appeals to the hearts of all who read his poems more than the lyric of "Too Late." The burden of the sad refrain comes home with telling force to the hearts of those who have lost friends by that dread disease—consumption. They realize, "too late," the result of neglect. They feel that the dear one might have been saved if they had heeded the warning of the hacking cough, the pallid cheek and weakening system. They feel this all the more keenly because they see others being rescued from the grasp of the destroyer, and they think what is saving others might have saved their loved one. When the first signal of danger is seen, take steps to avert the catastrophe. Be wise in time. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive away consumption. Do not wait until too late before putting its wonderful efficacy to the test. It succeeds where other remedies fail.

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

We Sell Live Stock.

Our cash sales for 1890 were \$1,904,199.38 total business exceeded two and one-half million dollars. Established since 1880. Market reports free and consignments solicited from stockmen, by OFFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.

Agricultural Matters.

FARMERS IN NATIONAL COUNCIL.

The National Farmers' Congress met in annual session at Lincoln, Neb., November 22. The formal proceedings will not be given in these columns, it being deemed more profitable to devote the space to the more important of the things said and done.

In his address of welcome Governor Boyd used the following suggestive sentences:

"The farm is the foundation of wealth and the main source of national and State prosperity; but to the due and adequate success of the farm and the farmer there are issues pregnant with profound thought. In your deliberations, I am sure that important economic questions can and will be resolved to the advantage of agriculture. Changes in the laws of common carriers, and especially in the more just and equitable interpretation of such laws, are not only demanded as due to the common rights of the people, but as of vital and substantial concern in making for your labor and the products of your labor a juster market and a corresponding reward.

"I believe, and you will pardon me for saying so, that the present policy of our revenue system interferes more or less, not only with our national, but with our local prosperity. I believe that you, as representing the largest portion of our country, are seriously affected by the rate of impost duties placed upon the products of foreign countries. I hardly deem it necessary to say to you that a prohibitory schedule may work injury and disaster without a corresponding revenue or benefit to the public. You all doubtless know how an act of Congress affects the transportation of your products, both to the seaboard and to the inland markets. The sale of surplus farm products abroad depends largely upon railway freights. Depressions in business are relieved when products are brought to market at times and under conditions which are partially if not wholly political. This is a sequence of our system of government, and is not to be specially charged as vicious against one political party or another. You will no doubt admit that the increased cost of transportation is added to the cost of subsistence, and that the consumer pays that cost. What on its face may appear as an apparently insignificant difference in the cost of transportation, will destroy a market; and if I am allowed to express my judgment, the past ten years would have shown more thrift, more prosperity, and a greater increase of natural wealth if fewer statutory restraints upon the natural energies of the people had been enacted. The people of this State look with anxiety and hope to your deliberations for the most important suggestions in correcting evils which are believed to exist in the body politic inimical to landed estates. I have no doubt that all such features of our national economy will receive your intelligent consideration. I am pleased to note also, the thoroughly non-partisan spirit in which you are assembled to deliberate upon them.

"A national congress of farmers aloof and above political sentiment and desire of political success seems somewhat anomalous at this time, when a party, whose flag is the interest of the farmer, has made such a showing of strength and importance in our national affairs. But I say to you, this anomaly is very welcome just the same. In behalf of the people of this State, let me again say, you are welcome; and we bid you tax your welcome to the utmost; and I am directed further to say, that there is no demand which you can make upon our hospitality which will not meet with our ready and happy response."

MAYOR WIER'S ADDRESS
was a hearty welcome and was also

suggestive of his ideas of the relations of the farmer to the well-being of everybody else. In it he used the following words:

"I recognize in this non-partisan assembly of farmers an important agency destined to result in vast benefit, not only to the interests represented, but to the entire country. If there is one element in our country that lies at the very foundation of all our prosperity, it is found in the farmer class. One of the first lessons my father taught me was that when the farmer was prosperous everybody was prosperous. When the farmer was struggling with hard times, business of every kind was depressed. And I have found these sayings to be oracles in my own experience. Hence, I believe every effort to develop the farmers' interests, is an effort in the direction of the entire country's best welfare, and I hail as an outgrowth of the best thought of our farmers, these assemblies for consultation, discussion and consideration of the varied interests they engender.

"I am a hearty friend of organization in every proper direction. Individual strength may be ever so great, yet it can accomplish but little unaided. 'In union there is strength,' and hence I have ever favored the united efforts of all classes for the attainment of proper ends, the unions of laboring men, the associations of artisans, the educational societies, the great secular organizations for benevolent purposes, and when not misguided and abused all these organizations have resulted in good to their members, hence in the Farmers' Alliance, if they will keep themselves from under the influences of designing men, and in this still larger organization of a Farmers' Congress I see only the promise of immeasurable good to the farmer."

AGRICULTURE AND TRANSPORTATION.

Hon. W. Pope Yeaman, of Missouri, read a paper on "Interdependence of Agriculture and Transportation." He asserted interdependence is merely mutual dependence. One vocation is largely dependent upon another vocation, the prosperity of one is a contribution to the success of others. Agriculture and transportation are among the chief forces in the features of a progressive civilization. Agriculture can maintain itself to the extent of comfort of the agriculturist without any other means of transportation than that which he can provide for himself, while transportation as a carrying business would, without the aid of agriculture, have quite minimum proportions. If this be true then it follows that the conditions of profitable agriculture ought not to depend upon the dictum or be within the controlling grasp of transportation. The immense carrying trade is limited to the removal of farm products, or products coming directly or indirectly from the soil. The farmer is not wholly independent of the carrier, because if he could not have his surplus product shipped, he would be limited to a crop not in excess of his own home. While the two industries are for the greatest commercial results, dependent one upon the other, the world is dependent upon both, not, however, for simple and comfortable subsistence, but as the great drive-wheels in the onward progress of civilization. The speaker, however, was not prepared to say that the farmer can not live as comfortably and intelligently without our immense system of transportation as with it. The old time plans were mentioned. Nevertheless, general progress, as the world counts progress, was not so manifest as under the present order of things. All men should understand the reciprocal rights and obligations of these the chief factors in our progress and see to it that such conditions obtain as shall properly adjust the rights of each. If agreements fail, legislation should adjust. Corrupt

Legislatures were noticed and combines and unfair discriminations mentioned. When the producer is struggling to make both ends meet there must be something out of joint. The Inter-State Commerce Commission has not brought about equilibrium, but perhaps experience and amendments to the law may bring some relief. It might be well for this Congress to raise a commission to examine into the law and methods of the Inter-State Commission and report. Evidently there are some defects in the statutes relating to that commission.

The speaker did not believe in government control of railroads. The government might go further and try to control the farm. What we need in the way of legislative interference or government relief from the wrongs of transportation is the improvement of our water ways and harbors. The recovery and sale of land forfeited and arable land held by the government, would be sufficient with some appropriations that might be saved by shutting down on big steals and modification of reckless pension laws, to improve rivers and harbors and transportation thus cheapened. Vain philosophy will not do to follow. Life is practical. Let truth and sympathy for others govern all powers, parties, corporations and industries in all transactions with the products of the world's wealth, then and not till then shall agriculture rank as its relations to life and progress demand that it should rank.

RESOLUTIONS PRESENTED.

When the resolutions were called for, the Illinois delegation sent in one providing for an executive board for *ad interim* work, composed of a representation from each State, as follows: One representative and one alternate from each State, said representatives to be elected by the several delegations participating in this convention, each delegation appointing one representative and one alternate for their State. It is proposed to call this board the national board of agriculture, and it shall meet at Washington during the sessions of Congress, or whenever and wherever occasion may present. The board shall have the general powers of the Executive committee and shall make necessary arrangements for the future meetings of this Congress.

John M. Stahl, of the *Farmers' Call*, Quincy, Ill., presented a resolution in favor of judicious road improvement and recommending farmers everywhere to take their proper position in this movement.

Mr. Stahl presented also a resolution opposing option trading or dealing in futures and asking Congress to pass a law that will effectually stop it.

These resolutions were referred to the committee for consideration and were afterwards adopted by the Congress after a lively discussion on the subject of option trading.

Second-Growth Sorghum Not Harmful.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I have pastured my sorghum fields, both with horses and cattle, before frost and after frost, second-growth sorghum, and, in fact, all stages of growth, and have never discovered any ill effects on the stock, and my experience is the experience of my neighbors. Mr. S. K. W. Field, of this place, raises from 250 to 400 acres of sorghum every year, and he always pastures his sorghum fields, and while talking with him to-day concerning the statement in the *FARMER* a short time ago, he stated that he never discovered any bad effects. So I think your Shawnee county man should look for some cause other than the rich, succulent sorghum.

Barber Co. I. W. STOUT, M. D.

We endorse all the proprietors say about Salvation Oil. It is the greatest cure on earth for pain. 25 cents.

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

'Thank You'

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Heres, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



Mrs. Paisley.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." MRS. AMANDA PAISLEY, 178 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

December Work.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Give the stock close attention.

Push the stock that are to be marketed.

The next two months are the worst for fattening.

Never expose stock in winter in order to give exercise.

If early lambs are expected give the ewes good attention.

During the coldest weather in winter is when corn can be fed to the best advantage.

See that the extra covering is put on the fruit and vegetable pits before severe weather sets in.

Be sure to butcher and store away sufficient meat to last through the season. Good bacon and hams always sell readily at good prices, so that any surplus is always marketable.

It is more economical to keep the stock in a good thrifty condition now than to feed up in the spring.

When the products are marketed, look carefully over the accounts and see where the profits have come from.

Fall pigs must have warm quarters and good feed if they are kept thrifty during the winter.

Save some of the best feed, both grain and hay, for late winter and early spring feeding.

During the winter is the farmer's best time to study and learn about his business.

A good sled will be found very convenient in hauling manure and feed during the winter.

When the ground is covered with snow is a good time to haul out and apply manure.

If there is a heavy fall of snow, go through the young orchard and tramp down the snow close around the trees.

Now is the time to build the ice house and have it ready to fill when the opportunity occurs.

Pruning can be done during the winter at any time that the trees are not frozen.

One safe rule in pruning is never to cut off a limb or branch without a good reason.

When the advertisements of seedsmen appear, send for some of their catalogues and study them before making out your order.

Good seed is one of the essentials necessary to secure a good crop, whether in the garden or field.

House plants will need watering generally once a week. Better give one thorough watering weekly than a sprinkling three times as often.

Cut, split and pile up under shelter a sufficient amount of wood to last at least through the working season.

The most economical way of feeding straw is to feed in mangers or racks, and to work into manure is to use as bedding for the stock.

Under ordinary conditions it is of no particular advantage to increase the quantity of the manure at the expense of the quality.

Do not allow the quails and other insect-destroying birds to be killed off your farm during the winter. You can not afford it.

When extra earliness is desired with any crop it is always best to prepare as much as possible ahead.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Buckingham's Dye for the whiskers is a popular preparation in one bottle, and colors evenly a brown or black. Any person can easily apply it at home.

Alliance Department.

THE MONEY OF BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS.

No less an authority than the London (Eng.) *Financial Times* is quoted by the Cincinnati *Price Current* in its expression of remarkably enlightened views on the money question. In the article quoted the English paper says:

"Credit currency is an undeniably dubious subject. The orthodox economist will throw in its teeth the ominous word 'assignat.' The conservative banker will significantly jingle the sovereigns in his pocket to remind us that these are the final test of good money. But credit currency is none the less a substantial fact, one of the greatest and most distinctive in our modern commerce. Nine-tenths of our money transactions are performed with media, which in one form or another represent credit. It may be the credit of the state, of public bodies, of financial corporations, or of private individuals. Whatever it be, it performs the functions of currency, and does it so well as to have driven metallic money into a corner. From a scientific standpoint it is not good money. It transgresses many of the fundamental rules of sound currency. It is not immediately convertible, save in theory. If gold were demanded for the tenth part of the checks and drafts passing through London banks in a single day, it could not be forthcoming. This credit money has no special security, and, if an issuer failed, his promissory notes would, in most cases, have to rank against his estate as an ordinary tradepaper. It is not under any special protection or privilege from the state. Every document stands on its own merits, and the measure of its value is the credit of the name it bears.

"Though unsecured, unprivileged and virtually inconvertible, this credit currency has reached an enormous development in every commercial state and is rapidly growing. It passes through the banker's clearing house in London to the extent of sometimes 50,000,000 sterling per day, and the bank clearances in the United States average \$600,000,000 (£120,000,000) per day. If this be bad currency, the world has an overwhelming load of it. Our plight will be sad, indeed, for we cannot release ourselves from it. As well think of giving up railways and going back to pack horses as stop our credit currency and revert to gold and silver. It is highly probable that instead of going back we shall go forward, and that credit currency will continue to develop. If so, the disproportion between the number of payments made in metallic money and in paper money will every year increase. Gold and silver will become smaller factors in commercial exchange, until a banker of the twentieth century will find it impossible to account for the extravagant importance that was attached to them in former days.

"This monetary revolution, which is silently but rapidly going on, will, like revolutions generally, have mixed consequences. It brings advantages and disadvantages in its train. To monetary science it promises good, in so far as it may furnish clearer and more definite ideas of the functions of money. It will be free from the complexities which have necessarily beset the metallic system, in which the same thing has to be looked at in various characters—some real, some conventional and others imaginary. Gold, for instance, in currency has a medley of qualities. It is at the same moment a privileged subject and an article of commerce, a token and a thing of intrinsic value. It has a fixed legal price as money and a variable price as merchandise. It is wanted not merely for actual use, but for storing up.

"People who deal in gold are not satisfied with enough for their daily needs. They must always have a reserve, and the keeping up of this sacred reserve occasions from time to time great scrambles for gold, on the issue of which our entire monetary system is supposed to be at stake. When gold is leaving the country bankers shake their heads, and merchants apprehend a rise in the bank rate. When it is flowing in, the face of the banker brightens, and the bill discounter pricks his ears at the thought of getting his paper for a half per cent. less.

"Why the presence or absence of two or three million sovereigns from the cellars

of the Bank of England should thus periodically disturb a commerce aggregating thousands of millions per annum has never been precisely explained. All requests for explanation are briefly referred to the Bank Act of 1844, which seems to have been framed on a hazy idea that gold sovereigns and bank notes might be made practically synonymous. It was not shown at the time, and has never been since, why they should be synonymous. It was not perceived that they could not possibly be made so in practice. The act of 1844, in so far as it affects the currency, is an ideal unrealized and impractical. It hangs in the air like the coffin of Mahomet, and is only consistent with itself when the state interposes to suspend it. Credit currency, in which the real work of commercial exchange is now done, possesses this great advantage over metallic currency, that it is hampered with no ideals and no economic axioms. It has grown up without the confusing assistance of philosophers and Parliaments. All they can say about it is that it is there, and is an awkward subject to account for.

"Nor is there any possible pretense about credit currency. It is that one thing and nothing more. It has been built up on certain forms of credit, and when any part of its foundation falls there is a smash. Unlike its privileged rivals, it condescends to obey the law of gravitation, and asks for no transcendental reverence. The champions of the gold sovereign claim for it a mystic power over prices and markets. If gold is abundant all commodities must be scarce, and *vice versa*—a nonsensical proposition enough when plainly stated, but the essence of wisdom when expressed in scientific formula. In a credit currency paper is paper merely, an instrument worthless in itself and valuable only in connection with the purpose for which it has been created. When it has served that purpose it returns once more to nothing. It can claim no influence over prices or markets unless where a conventional value is given to it by making it a legal tender. But even in that case its essence is still credit. No government on earth could compel people to accept paper money if there was not an assurance that it would be redeemed some time or other. There must be behind it faith in its ultimate conversion into real value.

"The idea underlying metallic money is that of an immediate, unimpeachable and unvarying value, which in the light of recent experience we need hardly say is fallacious. The fundamental idea of credit money is reasonable every day security. B will accept it from A, so long as he has good ground to believe that C, D, E, or F, will be equally ready to accept it from him. Behind this moral confidence of business men in each other there requires, of course, to be some ultimate security. A paper taken being confessedly valueless in itself must represent something which has value; otherwise, it would have no right to exist. All credit must have a substantial basis, but that may vary widely in the degree of its solubility. A mortgage on real property may be undisturbed for years; a bill of exchange may run for three, six, or even twelve months; a bank note must be convertible at any moment. These are, however, only differences of degree, not of kind. Assuming that proportionate care is exercised, a currency can be as safely built on credit as a mortgage or a bill discounting business. The one respect in which it falls short is simultaneous and complete convertibility, but this condition we have shown is a pious fiction even in regard to paper secured on the precious metals. The Bank of England itself could not redeem all its notes at a given moment, and it were better surely to impress on people that fact than to repeat a parrot cry that every bit of paper money should have an existing equivalent in gold.

"Immediate and absolute convertibility is not an indispensable condition of paper money, any more than it is a practicable one. What better off would people be if in a moment of financial panic they got all their notes forthwith turned into gold or silver? They would have raised the precious metals to an exorbitant value and have knocked the value out of all other commodities. For the sake of getting a useless store of gold and silver they would have ruined every other kind of property. That is hardly a situation which they should be encouraged to contemplate as the climax and outcome of a perfect cur-

rency. It were a wiser policy to teach them to look to paper money only for what is reasonable and practicable. It should always represent value, known value, or at least easily ascertainable; fairly uniform and steady in the market, or readily negotiable and valid over the widest possible area. If it has all these virtues it may get along without every note being immediately transformable into sovereigns. That last is a delusive notion, which excites panics rather than checks them. In a time of anxiety the worst thought men can get into their heads is that credit is unsafe and only gold is to be trusted. Acting on it they ignorantly destroy not merely credit but the whole organization of property. Yet the political economists, and more marvellous still, practical bankers, are foremost in fostering the gold mania, which is the weak link in our currency system.

"A commercial community which has to live on credit, and can not live otherwise if it would, should spare no effort to keep credit good and sound. Anything tending to shake commercial confidence is a great danger, and, next to reckless trading or financing, nothing tends so powerfully that way as extravagant ideas of the economic importance of gold. When a panic does come, gold is not the talisman that cures it. It is remedied by restoring confidence, and the first step toward that is generally to show the public that life is not impossible without gold. As an auxiliary to paper the precious metals are still of the greatest service, but the day is passed for them to be worshipped as the keystone of the world's currency."

A Pennsylvanian's Plan for Kansas Financiering.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I am much interested in Kansas. Kansas ought to have more money to prosper. A plan came to my mind to help Kansas in this respect. It is this: Let Kansas petition Congress for a charter for a State bank, limited to only twenty or twenty-five years, with the privilege to issue \$50,000,000 of paper money. The bank would lend this money on good real estate in the State, only to the value of one-third of the real value of the estate, and for not longer than three years at a time, at 5 per cent. interest. One per cent. of this interest should go to pay the running expenses of this banking business, and the remaining 4 per cent. interest should go back to the State bank, and for that an equal amount of this paper money should be redeemed and destroyed. After the expiration of twenty years, about 80 per cent. of this money would be redeemed and destroyed, and the State would have made just that much money by the operation. The people would have money at cheap interest, and real estate in Kansas would advance in value. Of course this money would be only redeemable in Kansas, and could be only had on real estate in Kansas, but that would be all to the advantage of Kansas. This State bank would be a safe institution, because it would hold good mortgages, on real estate, to redeem all money issued. Only those who own land or buy land in Kansas would have the benefit of this 5 per cent. interest, and that would help to advance land values of the State. After establishing such a bank, the people of Kansas would have no need to borrow money from the East at high rates of interest. It might be said that people in Kansas could not pay their debts in the East with such money; but that would come all right. Grain dealers in the East could use this money to buy grain in Kansas. This kind of a State bank would be such a safe institution that the money would go everywhere, only the money would always return to Kansas again, and that would be all the better for the State. The banks of the State could still do business, just as the banks do in the East, *i. e.*, lend money on thirty, sixty and ninety days time at 6 per cent. on personal security. This State bank ought to be located in Topeka, and every county ought to have a branch office. A plan like the above occurred to my mind, and I believe it would benefit the people of Kansas very much, if it could be carried out. That is another question. Please publish something like this in your valuable paper. It would be nothing cranky in the plan. The fault of the Alliance people, in past time was, that they always went to extremes, and, therefore, got nothing. If they ask something reasonable, they will get more, and will have

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists,
New York. Sold by all druggists.

the benefit of it. Free coinage would benefit the silver men much, but not the farmers of Kansas; but such a State bank would benefit the farmers in Kansas directly.

I. G. STAUFFER.

Quakertown, Pa., Nov. 25, 1892.

For pity's sake, don't growl and grumble because you are troubled with indigestion. No good was ever effected by snarling and fretting. Be a man (unless you happen to be woman), and take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which will relieve you, whether man or woman.

An Alliance man of business experience and a thorough book-keeper will take \$500 stock in a co-operative business in a small village in eastern Kansas. Address
H. J. SANDFORD,
Nortonville, Kas.

Farm Loans.

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

Your Health.

The citadel of life must be guarded at two points. In the first place there is the danger of taking cold. We take cold through the skin, and this affects the kidneys and the lungs. So intimately are these organs connected, that a cold affects both of them. In order to relieve the system, both should be treated, or rather the whole system should be regulated. This is done by Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure. It acts as a stimulant and restores the organs to action. The other weak spot is the digestion. When the food does not digest, it accumulates and causes fever, sickness and death. The Laxative Gum Drops will remove all waste material from the system and do it without griping or pain. Ask your druggist for these remedies, and see that he gives them to you.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Illinois.

FIRST-CLASS FARM WAGONS.

Farmers, order direct,—equality with merchant buyers!

Complete with seat and brake,—2½ inch, \$41.—3 in., \$42.—3½ in., \$44.—3¾ in., \$47. Extra:—Foot Board, \$1.—Side Steps, \$1.

Carload (30 wagons) \$2 per wagon off prices. Four or more wagons, one order, \$1 per wagon off. Several dollars per wagon saved in freight by carload. Freight to Hutchinson, carload .52 per 100 lbs.; less than carload \$1.15.—Olathe, C. L. .27½; L. C. L. .65.—Garden City, C. L. .78½; L. C. L. \$1.49.—Topeka, C. L. .84½; L. C. L. .84.—Wichita, C. L. .52; L. C. L. \$1.15. Other points on application.

F. M. Setzler, Roseboro, S. C.:—"We have tried your buggies and wagons years ago, and they have proven to be the best ever brought into our county."

J. F. Mangum, Pine Tree, S. C.:—"I have used one of your wagons a number of years, and it has proved a good one."

Send money with order, or deposit it in Bank and send Cashier's certificate of deposit, and I will draw at sight with Bill Lading attached. If no Bank, deposit with reliable merchant and send certificate of deposit.

Address
W. H. GARRETT,
316 Commercial Building, St. Louis, Mo.

The Family Doctor.

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

The Optic Nerve.

Among the nerves of special sense, while all are of vast importance and tremendous advantage, the optic nerve is probably of most transcendent worth and advantage to a human being. And its loss is the most stupendous and colossal misfortune that can befall one short of the loss of life itself. Hence the commiseration of the world for the blind, and its tribute to them of asylums and retreats, raised alphabets and the thousand and one contrivances, inventions and devices for contributing to their happiness and welfare. And then comes the double commiseration of all mankind to those who are so unfortunate as to want other faculties along with that of sight.

How many of my readers ever took a moment's thought upon what a priceless boon the optic nerve is to a man, woman or child. Bind up your eyes tightly for an hour, so that you cannot see even a ray of light, then let your friends and kindred take their departure, leaving you alone, and during that hour you will come to know more about the optic nerve than you ever dreamed of it before in all your days upon earth, while it was blessing you with blessings untold and priceless in every hour of your life.

The value of some things in this world is only discovered through the calamity of their loss, and thus it is with sight. But grope one hour by yourself in absolute darkness, and no man can tell you the full meaning of light, nor the beauty and grandeur of the physical world. You may eat without tasting, you may talk without hearing, you may pass along without feeling, you may get on fairly and be dumb as a post, you may laugh and sing without smelling, and still have a fair measure of enjoyment, for you can still look to the vault above you and see that

Cast up and high lifted
Among the blue spaces
The sun in his glory
Is wheeling to-day,
While round and about him
The planets are rolling,
And stars keep their courses,
Forever and aye.

Through the ministration of the optic nerve, the little globe that rolls in your head, that you call the eye, with its most wonderful mechanism, brings to your soul the glory of morning, the splendor of noon and the evening's panorama and illumination. It brings to your touch the distant mountain, the snowy peak of Chimborazo, the wooded base and the sunlit dome of high Hood, the verdant valleys that lead away to the sea, old ocean's matchless plain, the gray landscape, the silent forest, the smiling hills, the rocks and rivers, the brooks and rills, the light and shade, and the soul, in form, the lightning's flash, the raging storm, the ships at sea, the birds in air, the waving grain and the blossoms fair, the form of planet, the shape of men, the bending dome and the curving sea, the rainbow's arch and the gleam of stars. Not only the form and shape of things, but life in motion, on legs and wings, the life that swarms and courses the briny deep, the planet's orbit, its bound and keep, and by the aid of the telescope you push back the boundary line of the sky and peer a hundred million miles into the trackless void and salute the planets that fell out of the sky a thousand years ago, so that you may actually see stars that perished before you were born. And supplemented by the microscope, you can peer down, down, into the mysterious realms of infinitesimal existence and see the molecule of matter, a thing so small that Methuselah could not have counted a thimbleful of them had he done nothing but count all his life. With that same prolongation of vision you may actually count 125,000 absorbing pores in a spot on the human tongue so small that it can be covered by a single grain of sand.

What a marvelous thing is the optic nerve! What untold pleasure it brings you when you take it into the fields and forests and gardens with you! What a connoisseur of colors and shades and tints and hues! What would you know of the seven primary colors found in the rainbow or any of their countless and infinite combinations and blendings in nature but for your optic nerve? One whole catalogue of pleasures totally expunged from life when that friend goes out. You can

gain some knowledge of form and distance and size, of smoothness or roughness of things, through other senses, but absolutely no idea of color, without the optic nerve. The night and the day are alike, and no distinction between winter and summer scenes, without this little nerve. Through the tender and faithful ministrations of this friendly nerve alone can you enjoy the whole range of sentient beauty, that exquisite, delightful, indescribable combination of size, shape, color, contour motion and animation of the infant, the woman, the man! The poetry of motion, in child and maid, in bird and insect, in waving grass and bending trees, the giant palm that forever salutes the sky with its most gracious oriental salaam, in feathery fern and the rolling sea, sends its salutation to your soul through this little messenger of life and love, and through its tender offices,

Though somber curtains of the night
May cloak and quench its fire,
The shining sun that comes again
Makes every night a liar.

The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Inclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

Moving Bees.

A great many would be glad to have bees, if they knew just how to move them. Bees can be moved from one location to another just about as easily as chickens, if one only knows how to go to work with them. They can be moved at any time of year, but the best time is early in the spring. They then have but little if any brood and less honey than at any other season of the year, and combs are not so likely to break down.

This is also the best season of the year to purchase bees, as they are through the winter, and one runs no risk of loss from any other cause than starvation; and it is a very simple matter to feed bees in the spring.

To move bees in an old box-hive, all that is necessary is to slip a piece of wire cloth under the gum, late in the evening, when the bees are all in. Be sure the wire cloth is large enough to admit of its being turned up about four inches all around. Turn it up, and tack it fast to the hive all around, being careful not to let the bees escape before the wire is tacked securely. Now turn the gum bottom upwards and set it in a light spring wagon, with the combs running across the wagon.

To move bees in a modern hive, put on the surplus arrangement without any sections in it, leaving it so the bees have free access to the upper part of the hive. Put on the lid and leave the hive alone until evening. In the evening tack a piece of wire cloth over the entrance and some strips of wood on the side of the hive to hold it together, and you have your bees ready to move. If the hive has a portico, tack the wire cloth on the portico, and leave the mouth of the hive open, so the bees can get out into the space between the end of the hive and the wire cloth.

A good way to fasten on wire cloth is to lay it on where you want it, and then tack lath or thin strips of wood over it. This holds it securely, so there is no danger of it coming off. If the weather is cool, this is all the ventilation the bees will need. If it is very warm, it may be necessary to leave the lid off and tack wire cloth over the top of the hive, but this will not be necessary in early spring. If the frames in the brood chamber are not spaced with some kind of a spacer, it may be necessary to drive a small wire nail in the top of each frame to hold them in place; but this need not be done if the bees are to be moved only a short distance in a spring wagon, as the bees generally have all of the frames stuck fast.

Bees cannot be sent by freight except in carload lots, and as express rates are high, it is best, of course, to have the hives as light as possible to ship by express. Always instruct the express agent to set the hive with the combs lengthwise of the car, as they are not so apt to be broken when the train stops and starts. Remember, the rule is crosswise in a wagon and lengthwise in a car. It is not best to try to ship a colony by rail, if the combs are new. The older the combs are the tougher they will be, and, of course, will stand more jarring.

It seems hardly necessary to say that bees should be kept out of the sun when confined in the hive. In sending bees by express, it is well to put in some conspicuous place on the hive, "Handle with care!" "Live Bees!" "Keep out of the Sun!" We also make a practice of cutting a piece of cardboard arrow-shaped, which we tack on the hive with the point to the front of the hive, and write on the card, "Point this to the engine!"

When the bees reach their destination, it is best to set the hive where it is to remain and let it set until the bees get quiet before removing the wire cloth, etc. By working carefully, and using a little smoke, this can be done without any danger of being stung. The whole secret of handling bees is patience and a steady nerve. They are very apt to take offense at quick motions, and one who is not perfectly self-possessed is sure to move quickly.

Have it Ready.

The liniment, Phénol Sodique, is so good for a wound, or worn skin, or skin disease, that it ought to be kept by a horse-owner. Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

Look out for counterfeits. There is only one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

Handling bees is very much like having a tooth extracted—the thought of it is generally worse than the thing itself, although it is a fact that both prove quite painful sometimes.

It may be well to say to those who have bees to be sure they have plenty of honey to take them through the cold weather. If they haven't, put a cake of sugar candy over the cluster, as we have explained several times in this column.

When your bees are ready for winter, let them alone. Do not feed them nor disturb them in any way during cold weather. If you do, you will not have any bees to feed or work with in the spring.

Now is a good time to read up on bee culture, and we would suggest that you hunt up all the back numbers of the KANSAS FARMER and read all you find on the subject once more.

If you think of any question that you would like to ask the editor of this column, send it on. This column is edited in the interest of those who are looking for information.

GRANDEST OFFER! EVER MADE.



A fine \$25 watch to every reader of this paper. Cut this out and send it to us with your full name and address and we will send you one of these fine 14 K. gold-plated inlaid watches. The base of the case is made of fine jeweler's metal which is guaranteed to wear twenty years. The movement is beautifully jeweled and damascened throughout. You examine it at the Express and if you are satisfied it is equal in appearance to any \$25 gold watch you may pay the agent our sample price, \$5.85, and it is yours. If you will send the cash, \$5.85, with your order, thereby saving us the express charges, we will send you

FREE a fine gold-plated chain to match the watch. This offer will not be made again. Remember, we send our guarantee that the watch can be returned at any time within one year if found otherwise than represented. Address KEENE'S MAMMOTH WATCH HOUSE, 1301 Washington St., Sample Dept. 82, Boston, Mass.

Money for Sale!

The World's Fair Directors

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

This is the People's Fair--

We Are the People's Servants--

and a divided sense of duty confronts us--

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

We have decided to deal direct with the people--

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

The World's Fair Offer to the American People:

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

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

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

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

**TREASURER WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,
CHICAGO, ILLS.**

Orders will be Filled in the Order in which they are Received.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Genius.

Bill MacGavern was a "genius," in a quiet sort of way: Some fine morning he'd be famous (so his mother used to say). He could fix a clock, and fiddle, and a lot of other things. And he made himself a "gitar," and could twang upon the strings. He could pick out "Annie Laurie," and the chords of "Belle Mahone," and would sit and sing at evening in a soothing undertone. With his dreamy gaze directed to a pale senescent star. While he milked the mournful music from his primitive guitar.

Well, the years went by, and somehow Bill remained about the same. Though his mother died believing he was on the road to fame. Bill was full of dreams and notions, but achievements seemed to lag; Bill was fond of Alice Holeman, but he married Mantha Bragg. Still he picks out "Annie Laurie," and the chords of "Belle Mahone," and he sings them to the babies in a soothing undertone; And perhaps, sometimes, at evening, as he twangs his old guitar, William's vision is directed to a pale senescent star. —Harper's Weekly.

His Proposition.

Fair maid, be mine;
Let fondlest Love our hearts entwine.
For pity's sake
Be mine, my love, my queen.
And give up ham and tough beefsteak
And oleomargarine.

My heart will be
Through good and ill still true to thee;
Fresh eggs and toast
You'll have the whole year round,
And dairy butter, though it cost
Me forty cents a pound.

In peace we'll live;
My pay to you each week I'll give.
Ah! then indeed
Your life will be a round of joys,
Then give up teaching girls to read
And whaling naughty boys. —Boston Courier.

COINING THE SOUVENIRS.

The most valuable half dollar ever made in this country, and probably the most valuable coin in existence, the first of the new World's Fair souvenirs, was turned out at the United States mint, November 19, and delivered to James E. Ellsworth, Chairman of the Committee on Liberal Arts of the World's Columbian Exposition. In addition to this valuable piece of money, for which a bid of \$10,000 has been made, there were also coined and delivered to Mr. Ellsworth the four hundredth, fourteen hundred and ninety-second and eighteen hundred and ninety-second of the new half dollars.

When the hour for beginning the work arrived Superintendent Bosbyshell was summoned to the press-room by Chief Coiner William S. Steele, while Engraver Charles Barber, who designed the famous coin, Chief Clerk M. H. Cobb and others assembled as witnesses. Two dies, one bearing the impression to be stamped upon the obverse face, and the other the reverse, and the only pair in existence, were already in place. Foreman Albert Downing placed one of the black planchets in the receiver and grasped the lever which raises the lower die, while Edwin Cliff, his assistant, stood at the balance wheel. Unfortunately the first attempt was a failure; a little flaw caused the coins to be rejected.

The next attempt was made more carefully, for the reputation of the coiners was at stake, and they had resolved that the first souvenir of the exposition should be a marvel of perfection and beauty. The planchet before being accepted was examined under the microscope and found without a blemish. For the second time the workmen turned the press by hand while the spectators waited in suspense.

Again the coin was lifted from the face of the steel die and critically examined by Coiner Steele, Engraver Barber and Superintendent Bosbyshell. Every line was sharply defined and the strong features of the discoverer of America, which adorn the face of the coin, seemed to look approvingly on the work. Columbus himself could not have done better and Uncle Sam's reputation as an artist was vindicated.

Cardboard boxes had been prepared for the reception of the coins, very much like those in which pills are sold. No finger touched the first of the souvenirs, but the

pliers gently clutched it by the rim and conveyed the \$10,000 lump to the box, which was immediately sealed and handed to the World's Fair Commissioner. The following certificate accompanied the coin:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES AT PHILADELPHIA, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, November 19.—I hereby certify that the souvenir coin in box marked No. 1 was the first piece struck from the dies adopted for the Columbian half dollar, and sealed up in my presence, and in the presence of the coiner delivered to Mr. James W. Ellsworth, of the Columbian Exposition directory.
O. W. BOSBYSHELL, Superintendent.

After the delivery of the first coin the foreman and his assistant continued coining by hand until they had struck 100 proof pieces, occupying about an hour in the task. Power was then applied, and the actual work of making 5,000,000 half dollars went rapidly ahead. One of the new half dollars was shown to the Associated Press representatives this afternoon and appears worthy of all the praises that have been bestowed upon it. It bears the portrait of Columbus, according to Lotto, upon one side, while upon the other is the discoverer's caravel, the Santa Maria, in full sail. Beneath the vessel is the date 1492, and two mine supporting hemispheres representing the old and the new world. The date of the anniversary, 1892, and the inscription, "World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago," complete details of the reverse side, while surrounding the head of Columbus are the words "United States of America," and "Columbian Half Dollar."

Columbian Clubs.

EDITOR HOME CIRCLE:—I find your letter of inquiry regarding Columbian club on my return home, after an absence of several days, hence delay in answering.

Perhaps the following may be of some service to "H. W. C.," Smith Center: We have organized a club at Medicine Lodge, but have only had a few meetings so far. Our object is more to provide an exhibit in Kansas women's department at World's Fair than for study, but we have decided to take up the course of exhibition study provided by Mrs. Alice Woolger, Topeka, Kas., and from subjects stated in prospectus, the lessons are sure to be instructive and entertaining. Merely reading over the list of lessons starts one thinking and leads up to searching and finding out many new things.

Full information and terms, which are low enough to allow all to join, can be had from Mrs. Woolger.

If the ladies of Smith Center desire to send exhibits to World's Fair, Mrs. Hanback, Topeka, will gladly and ably supply desired help and information.

If "H. W. C." would care to know more of what we are doing for the fair, it will give me pleasure to answer either through our "mutual friend," KANSAS FARMER, or privately.

MARY BEST.

Medicine Lodge, Kas., Nov. 28, 1892.

Christmas Cakes.

Many rich cakes improve with age, and it has always been the custom with the best Southern housekeepers to make their Christmas cakes several weeks in advance of the holidays. The following recipes are among the best used:

Christmas Plum Cake.—Cream one pound of butter and one pound of sugar together; add the beaten yolks of eighteen eggs, one gill of molasses, one pound of sifted flour, six tablespoonfuls of coarse flour, and one wineglass of brandy; beat all together for five minutes. Add three pounds of seeded raisins, one pound of dried currants, half a pound each of almonds and sliced citron, well floured, two ounces of grated coconut, one tablespoonful each of ground allspice, mace and cloves, and two grated nutmegs; lastly, add the beaten whites of two eggs. Mix well, pour in one large or two smaller cake moulds, and bake in a moderate oven for six hours; ornament when cold with fancy sugar plums and a wreath of holly.

Christmas Black Cake.—Cream three pounds of brown sugar and three pounds of butter together; sift in three pounds of flour; beat twenty-eight eggs separately, and add, with five pounds of seeded raisins, four pounds of dried currants, one pound of sliced citron, one ounce each of cinnamon and nutmeg, half an ounce of mace, cloves and allspice, with a glass of blackberry wine. Mix and beat well. Turn into a very large cake mould, and bake for six hours. This cake will keep for years.

Christmas Fruit Cake (a Creole recipe).—Take a pound of butter, a pound of pow-

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

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

dered sugar, fifteen eggs, a pound of sifted flour, a pound and a half of raisins, half a pound of currants, half a pound of citron, half a pound each of candied cherries, orange and lemon peel, one grated nutmeg, half a tablespoonful each of ground cinnamon and mace; a teaspoonful each of ground cloves and ginger, two tablespoonfuls of rum and the juice of two lemons. Seed the raisins; wash and dry the currants; slice the citron, orange and lemon peel thin; beat the butter to a cream; add the sugar; beat the eggs until very light and add them to the butter and sugar, then gradually sift in the flour. Mix all the fruit together and flour well. Mix the spices in the batter; add the fruit; mix thoroughly; add the rum and lemon juice; beat again. Line a large cake pan with greased paper, turn in the batter, and bake in a very slow oven for four hours. When done remove carefully from the pan; let cool. Ice and ornament the top with candied cherries, strawberries or other small candied fruit.

New Year's Cake.—Cream one and a half pounds of butter and one and a half pounds of powdered sugar; beat well together. Beat fifteen eggs, and add, with a pound and a half of sifted flour and three teaspoonfuls of baking powder; grate two lemons in half a teacup of molasses and add the batter, with two pounds of finely chopped almonds, two pounds of seeded raisins, and one pound of sliced citron. Turn in a cake mould, and bake two hours in a moderate oven.

Holiday Cake.—Blanch three-quarters of a pound of shelled almonds, and slice in halves; chop half a pound of citron; mix them together and roll in sifted flour; add to six well beaten eggs and three-quarters of a pound of sugar; mix well, and sift in a pound of flour. Butter long shallow cake pans, put the batter in them, and bake in a quick oven. When done, take out, roll in sugar and finely pounded almonds. Put away in a tight tin box, and these cakes will keep for a year.

White Fruit Cake.—Cream one pound of butter and one pound of powdered sugar together; add the beaten yolks of sixteen eggs, and a pound of sifted flour with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Slice three pounds of citron, blanch a pound of almonds, and grate one coconut; add to the batter, with the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Line a cake pan with greased paper, turn in the mixture, and set in a moderate oven. Bake slowly for two hours; when cold, ice with coconut frosting. If kept in a close tin box, this cake will keep two or three weeks.—Harper's Bazaar.

Mother and Child are Doing Well.

Mrs. Brown was sick. Her friends said she never would get well. "What's the trouble?" "O, some kind of female weakness. The doctors have given up her case as hopeless. 'She may live for sometime,' they say, 'but as for a cure, that is quite out of the question.'"

"I don't believe it," said a woman, who heard the sad news. "I don't believe she's any worse off than I was, five years ago, from the same trouble, and I don't look very much like a dead woman, do I?" She certainly did not, with her red, plump cheeks, bright eyes, and 150 pounds of good healthy bone, blood and flesh. "I'm going to see her and tell her how she can get well." She did so. She advised Mrs. Brown to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Mrs. Brown took the advice, also the medicine, which cures all kinds of delicate diseases so common among women, and—got well. That was two years ago. Last month she presented Mr. Brown with a ten-pound son, and "mother and child are doing well."

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

Dish Washing Made Easy.

The editor of the "Home Circle" ever and always hails with pleasure the introduction of labor-saving machinery in the household, that which will save the labor of head or hands or feet; for the women of the household are taxed to death with work, and but few attempt for themselves in the shape of help or assistance. In washing dishes for a large household it is much more work than the men who eat off of them have any realizing sense. In the dish-washer made by the Trew Dish Washer Manufacturing Company, of Macon, Mo., we have a machine which enables the woman of the house or the kitchen help to wash the dishes not only without wetting her hands, but to wash and dry them without help or assistance whilst busy about her other work. It is a very simple and inexpensive machine, which stands upon the stove and does the work as effectively and thoroughly as can be. The ladies of this city who have tried it speak in its praise most enthusiastically. Our own people have the pleasure of its acquaintance and endorse the encomiums bestowed upon it.

Important to Fleshy People.

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

CATARRH CURED.

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

"That Glorious Climate."

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

ELY'S CATARRH CREAM BALM

Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sores, Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell.

TRY THE OURE. HAY-FEVER

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

A DISH WASHER

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

Trew Dish-Washer Mfg. Co.,
Macon, Mo.
Agents wanted everywhere.

MASON & HAMLIN

Sold for cash and easy payments. New styles just introduced. Send for illustrated Catalogues. NEW YORK. BOSTON. CHICAGO.

ORGANS & PIANOS

The Young Folks.

The Sugar Plum Tree.

Have you ever heard of the Sugar Plum Tree?
'Tis a marvel of great renown!
It blooms on the shore of the Lollipop Sea,
In the garden of Shut-Eye Town;
The fruit that it bears is so wondrously sweet
(As those who have tasted it say)
That good little children have only to eat
Of that fruit to be happy next day.

When you've got to the tree, you would have
A hard time
To capture the fruit which I sing;
The tree is so tall that no person could climb
To the boughs where the sugar plums swing!
But up in the tree sits a chocolate cat,
And a ginger bread dog prowls below—
And this is the way you contrive to get at
Those sugar plums tempting you so.

You say but the word to that gingerbread dog,
And he barks with such terrible zest
That the chocolate cat is at once all agog.
As her swelling proportions attest.
And the chocolate cat goes cavorting around
From this leafy limb unto that,
And the sugar plums tumble, of course, to the ground—
Hurrah for that chocolate cat!

There are marshmallows, gumdrops and peppermint
candies,
With striplings of scarlet or gold,
And you carry away of the treasure that rains
As much as your apron can hold!
So come, little child, cuddle closer to me
In your dainty white nightcap and gown,
And I'll rock you away to that Sugar Plum
Tree
In the garden of Shut-Eye Town.
—Eugene Field.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

MURZA.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

It was the last of November, 1491, and the conquest of Granada was drawing to a close. Kind reader, we will glance into the council chamber of the Alhambra. King Brabdel and his followers, mostly his faithful officers, had assembled there in that magnificent hall to consult the terms of capitulation offered by Ferdinand and Isabella. Their pale, dejected countenances too plainly betrayed the thoughts uppermost in their minds.

For 800 years the bold cavaliers had held possession of Spain; for centuries had the plaintive voice of the Mohammedan echoed and re-echoed in prayer at sunrise, noon and night, among the hills and valleys of their adopted country, where countless numbers of beautiful temples and costly mosques met the eye of the traveler on every side; the husbandmen had tilled the soil and their harvests were abundant; flocks and herds roamed at will over luxuriant pastures. But, alas! their places of worship had been destroyed by the torch of the enemy. Their fields are laid waste, their herds and flocks are food for the conquering foe. They had fought as only brave men can when their country, homes and families are in danger. All they loved was there, but the mighty conqueror had come.

Those councillors and their King had paused for a few moments in their debate. There rose from their midst a cavalier of noble mien. He was attired in the costly robes of a warrior. His lance and cimenter were richly carved. A long cloak of Turkish design hung carelessly on his left arm. He stepped toward his King, and while gazing upon him with the most tender expression, raising his right hand he said: "I will not be a slave for these Christian dogs. I go from you all forever." He turned and slowly walked out of the hall into the long corridors, which re-echoed only the click of his lance, cimenter and heavy footsteps. Out through the court of lions, until he had reached the outer gate of the besieged city. There he paused and was met by his faithful servant, to whom he gave orders to bring his Arabian steed. Soon there stood before him a steed as black as the raven's wing. It was covered with heavy trappings of silver and gold. He mounted it and rode away, never to return to friends, wife or children. It was an aching heart and throbbing brow that steed carried away. Over the red cliffs of those Andalusian mountains where so often the signal fires had been kindled, the moon was rising, casting long shadows on the roadside as he slowly passed out of the Province of Granada. He does not glance about him, for those are familiar scenes through which he is passing, for so often had he led the brave young cavalier of his country only a few months before.

What pen or brush can describe or paint that lonely highway, winding among mountains, over deep ravines and steep precipices, and through dark alcoves of forest trees, where outlaws alone found shelter?

Did he pause to think of his loneliness

and danger? No, a lineal descendant of Murza, who had conquered Spain and established the Moslem religion there 800 years before, should he ever dream of danger?

It was now past the hour of midnight. The moon was high above him. The shadows had grown shorter, while a death-like stillness reigned over all the surrounding country.

He enters a dark glade formed of tall trees, whose massive boughs and thick foliage formed a canopy so dense that the moonbeams could not penetrate those depths of nature's solitude. In the midst of that dark alcove his steed started at some strange object. The rider roused from his reverie. There, before him, he beheld a burning mass of wood made into a heap, the light showing the hard, broad road as smooth as the floor of the peasant's hut and making the darkness beyond as black as the darkness of night can be.

The steed stopped, and both rider and beast remained motionless. There, gathered around the burning heap, were strange human beings. Strangers to him, unlike any other people he had ever seen. They were tall and well formed; their complexion as dark as the Arabs; their eyes small, black and sparkling; their coarse, black hair hung over their bare necks and shoulders, decked with the feathers of the birds of the air. Long garments made from the skins of wild animals covered their bodies, while their arms and legs were bare, save the bands of silver and gold worn as bracelets and anklets. Near them lay a bundle of bows and arrows, with bunches of human scalps lying near. They circle round the campfire in a wild, barbaric dance; and there beyond them is a most lovely landscape, whose magnificent mountains are covered with snow, and through the boundless verdant plains flow deep, rapid rivers.

Only a moment, and the vision is gone. It disappears as it came, like the mirage of the desert. The steed moves on and they are soon out of the dark recess, out in the bright moonlight again.

Drawing the reins slightly he looks back, but all is dark. Being a true follower of Mahomet, he did not believe in the supernatural, only in God through the prophets. Yet he has seen that vision with his eyes wide open, and the dumb beast upon whose back he sat had been startled, too, by something which must have been the same apparition.

For days he traveled on. He was going to Constantinople, the city of Mohammedan mosques. After a tedious journey he embarks for that city.

It was during that century, Spain, Portugal and France were sending out fleets to explore and discover new roads on the high seas to the prosperous countries of the East.

Brave and hardy seamen found employment readily.

(To be concluded next week.)

His Credit Was Ruined.

The manager of the collection department rushed into the office and asked excitedly:

"Have we an account against Dunfer?"

"Yes," replied the head bookkeeper, looking up. "He owes us something like \$500."

"Give me the bill," exclaimed the manager.

"What's the matter? Has he busted?"

"No, no! Don't stop to ask questions! There's no time to lose."

He danced nervously about the office while the bill was being made out; then grabbed it and rushed out.

When he returned he was perspiring freely, but seemed to feel easier.

"I've given it to a lawyer," he said, "and he'll sue at once."

"Do you think he's going to skip?" asked the head bookkeeper.

"I don't know what he's going to do," replied the manager, "but I'm taking no chances. I heard him referred to in a political speech to-day. The speaker spoke of him as a man of sterling integrity and honest impulses."

"Yes?"

"He said he had always paid dollar for dollar, and owed no man even for a vote."

"Well?"

"Then he went on to say that George Washington wasn't in it with him to upright business methods; that he was the North Star in the firmament of an honorable business world; that he was a friend

Dr. SYDNEY RINGER, Professor of Medicine at University College, London, Author of the Standard "Handbook of Therapeutics," actually writes as follows: "From the careful analyses of Prof. ATTFIELD and others, I am satisfied that
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
is in no way injurious to health, and that it is decidedly more nutritious than other Cocosas.—It is certainly "Pure" and highly digestible.—The quotations in certain advertisements (from Trade rivals) from my book on Therapeutics are quite misleading, and cannot possibly apply to VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
The false reflection on VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA is thus effectually repelled, and the very authority cited to injure it, is thereby prompted to give it a very handsome testimonial. B

of the unfortunate—a man who never took advantage of another in his life, and who had not a penny of ill-gotten wealth."
"What of it?"

"What of it!" exclaimed the manager scornfully, "when it's necessary to dilate on a man's honesty in a political speech there's something wrong with his record or there's going to be mighty soon."

"German Syrup"

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

Tutt's Pills

Regulate The Bowels.

Costiveness deranges the whole system and begets diseases, such as

Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Kidney Diseases, Bilious Colic, Malaria, etc.

Tutt's Pills produce regular habit of body and good digestion, without which, no one can enjoy good health.

Sold Everywhere.

\$10,000 IN PREMIUMS

Given away to those who purchase our Great Family Remedy which is guaranteed to permanently cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Sick Headache, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Nervous Debility and even Consumption in its early stages. If you are sincere and really want a speedy, cheap and permanent cure of the above-named complaints, we will gladly send you a trial package of our Wonderful Medicine Free, and postpaid, thus giving you a chance to test its merits, free of all cost. Write to-day. We give a Guarantee to cure any of the above-named complaints. Address,
EGYPTIAN DRUG CO., 29 Park Row, N. Y.

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

Topeka Business College and Institute of Shorthand and Penmanship

A LARGE, THOROUGH, PROGRESSIVE SCHOOL. SUPERIOR INSTRUCTION. Catalogue and beautiful specimens of penmanship sent free by mentioning this paper. Board and room \$2.50 per week. Address 531 and 528 Quincy street, TOPEKA, KANSAS. L. H. Strickler.

GOOD POSITIONS Secured by Young Men and Women Graduates of **BEYANT & STRATTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, CHICAGO** Business and Shorthand Courses. **GOOD SALARIES** LARGEST in the WORLD Address, 24 Wabash Ave., CHICAGO. Magnificent Catalogue Free. Can visit **WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS SATURDAYS** without interfering with studies.

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS
Beware of Imitations.
NOTICE OF AUTOGRAF OF STEWART HARTSHORN AND THE GENUINE LABEL HARTSHORN

Best Utensil in the universe.
W. A. DAGGETT & CO., Address nearest office for terms. Vincennes, Ind., Boston, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Atlanta, Ga., Salt Lake City, Utah, Oakland, Cal.

WHEREVER THE **ROCKER WASHER** is used the Washboard becomes a **Relic of Barbarism**. It is warranted to do the washing of an ordinary family in one hour as clean as can be washed by hand. Write for full description and prices. **Rocker Washer Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.** Agents wanted.

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.**

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.**

TELEGRAPHY Taught. Graduates assisted to positions. Only exclusive School in Kansas. Only Co-operative School in the World. The best on earth. More advantages than are offered by all other schools combined. \$35 pays for "average course," including tuition, board, room and washing, for the first twenty answering this advertisement. Write at once. For past year we have been unable to fill orders for our graduates. Address **W. H. SKELTON, Manager, Lock Box 770, SALINA, KANSAS.**

IOWA VETERINARY COLLEGE 413 West Grand Ave., DES MOINES, IOWA. Organized and incorporated under the laws of the State of Iowa. Session 1892-3 beginning October 1, 1892. Trustees—O. H. P. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D., President; F. W. Loomis, M. D., Secretary; J. A. Campbell, D. V. S., Treasurer and Registrar. Write for catalogue.

Southwestern Business College Wichita, Kas. Send for Catalogue. Book-keeping, Shorthand, Telegraphing, Penmanship, Typewriting, and all other business branches thoroughly taught. We secure positions for our graduates through the National Accountants and Stenographers' Bureau, with which no other college in the West is connected.

DO NOT GO TO SCHOOL Until you have written to the **EMPORIA Business College** AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING AND PENMANSHIP, EMPORIA, KANSAS, and received an elegant illustrated catalogue. It is one of the finest, and is full of facts pertaining to this live, progressive and prosperous institution. No school is more thorough and none so economical. Has a superior class of students. Located in a model city. Good board \$1.60 a week. Address **C. E. D. PARKER, PRINCIPAL.**

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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
ASSOCIATE LIST.

New York Office: Thos. H. Child, Manager,
Times Building.
Chicago Office: Frank B. White, Manager,
661 The Bookery.

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.

Electric signs 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 second session of the present Congress met at noon on Monday, December 5. It is not probable that this session, which must terminate not later than March 4, will accomplish much aside from making the appropriations.

Friends calling to see the KANSAS FARMER will now find us at 116 West Sixth street, instead of corner of Fifth and Jackson, as formerly. The Secretary's office is on the ground or basement floor, while the editorial department is on the first floor above, at the end of the hall.

Arrangements have recently been perfected whereby the State Fair Association will have competent management and all premiums paid as soon as awarded. L. M. Crawford, of Topeka, will soon assume such management. It seems this year that the association ran several thousand dollars behind, hence were unable to pay out. Mr. Crawford will pay all these obligations and then proceed at once to perfect arrangements for a State fair in fact as well as name.

According to Rev. C. H. St. John, of Topeka, the Hon. Jno. H. Raper, of England, said that "Kansas is the Eiffel tower of the world that has led to all the great reforms," and Rev. St. John further adds that "Topeka is the lighthouse tower of this great Eiffel building." In this connection it is well to add that the KANSAS FARMER, the best agricultural journal of the West, is published every week at Topeka, and only costs \$1 from now until January 1, 1894.

Our friends are requested to examine the labels on their KANSAS FARMER and send in their renewals promptly. A great many are doing this by simply enclosing a \$1 bill in a letter and directing it to the KANSAS FARMER, Topeka, Kansas. This is just as safe as a postal note and is less trouble. But however you send it, be sure to renew promptly and save us the trouble and expense of sending a postal card to convey to you the information which can as readily be obtained from the label.

Ex-Governor Geo. W. Glick has just purchased 100 head of high-grade Merino ewes from J. R. Brown, of Kingman county, and is taking them to his farm in Atchison county, where he will breed them to Shropshire rams, with a view to working into the mutton and wool business. Mr. Patton, of Baker, Brown county, sold at public sale, on November 17, to nine purchasers, 140 head of ewes at prices ranging from \$9 to \$4.50 per head. These are all to be used as the beginnings of flocks. These purchasers, we are assured, are all advocates of free wool and a tariff on shoddy. They are not afraid of competition with good, honest wool, feeling sure they can produce it as cheaply as anybody, but they object to shoddy, which they say displaces honest wool, both in the market in which they must sell and in the clothing which they must buy.

THE ABANDONED FARMS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Almost from the settlement of Plymouth Rock and of James river, the course of migration in this country has been westward. Over the Allegheny mountains, across the valley of the Ohio, past the great lakes, across the Mississippi and the Missouri, along the plains, over the Rockies, and down to the coast of the Pacific, has this stream of humanity poured. Vast commonwealths have been formed; cities have been built; railroads and canals have been made; churches and schools have been founded; manufactories of vast magnitude have been established, and farms have been opened, occupied and some of them abandoned. Whatever has been the order of the founding of institutions and industries in the opening of the new countries, the development of the farming industry has, in every case, been attended with the privations and hardships of pioneering. But sustained with the hope and belief that, if not for themselves, at least for others, they were preparing the way for an ideal American farm life, the pioneers have borne their trials with meekness; have battled the difficulties bravely; have met disappointment heroically and have contributed to the general welfare more generously than they could afford. In every new community there has been a current conviction that these burdens were incident to the new country and the belief has been cultivated that in the older settled portions, where the farm buildings have been completed and other permanent improvements have been made, the farmer dwells in peace and plenty; is content with his lot, and has grown wealthy on account of the appreciation of the value of his land. This has been the idea in Kansas, and it has been expected that, as a matter of course, the enhanced value believed to be due to the advanced condition of the older settlements must very soon reach her borders. There are doubtless good reasons to expect that the world's demand for the products of food-producing lands will in the near future create a competition for opportunities to till the soil which will change the relative valuation of land and labor.

But possibly a rude awakening as to ideal conditions of agriculture in the older American communities has been prepared by the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture in its publication of a descriptive catalogue of abandoned farms in Massachusetts. A copy of the third edition of this catalogue is before the writer. From this it appears that in 1890 there were in the State of Massachusetts no less than 1,461 farms which, to use the language of the report, "were formerly cultivated but now deserted, upon which cultivation is now abandoned, and the buildings, if any, unoccupied and permitted to fall into decay. In some cases the grass is still cut on these farms, but nothing is done in the way of enrichment of the soil and the land is practically unproductive and left to run wild."

However much the Western farmer's complaints have been answered by the assurance that his troubles were purely local, or incident to a new country, and therefore transitory, or the result of his improvidence, or his lack of industry, and that nobody else was similarly affected; and however much he may have believed that the circumstances which caused so many mortgages to creep over Western farms, were as a punishment for some economic sin of his own, yet here comes the pathetic story of 1,461 abandoned farms in one of the oldest, most enterprising, most populous and wealthiest commonwealths in the Union.

The owners of these farms want to sell them and are willing to accept low prices. Here are a few of the descriptions:

Farm of 237 acres; mowing, 40; pasture, large part of the farm; woodland enough to supply the wants of the place; suitable for cultivation, all the mowing land and portions of the pasture. A large part of the grass can be cut with a machine. Sugar bush, 300 trees. Medium-sized house, much out of repair. An old barn in poor repair. Stone wall and brush fence in need of repairs. An excellent well at the house and an unfailing brook through the farm. A good-sized orchard. Railroad station, Norfolk or Winsted, Conn., fourteen miles; postoffice, New Boston, three miles. Price, \$350, all in cash. Address, Chas. J. Taylor, Treasurer Great Barrington Savings Bank, Great Barrington, Mass.

Withdrawn, 1892.—Farm of 200 acres; mowing 75; pasture, 100; woodland, 25; suitable for cultivation, 150. Grass can be cut with a machine. Young sugar bush. One and one-half story house, 24x33; L, 31x16; twelve rooms; fair repair. Barn, 50x24; barn, 50x28; barn, 33x24; all in good repair. Fence in fair condition. Good water supply. Twenty apple trees. Railroad station, Dalton, six miles; postoffice,

Windsor, one-half mile. Price, \$2,500; cash at sale, \$1,250; interest on balance, 6 per cent. Address, John K. Weston, Conway, Mass.

Farm of 100 acres; mowing, 60; pasture, 40; woodland, 20; suitable for cultivation, 50. Grass can be cut with a machine. Sugar bush, 200 trees. House, 40x30; L, 30x20; nine rooms; fair repair. Two barns, 40x30 each; not in very good repair, with cellar. Three good springs. Sixty apple trees. Railroad station, Charlemont, six miles; postoffice, Heath, two miles. Price \$700, all in cash. Address Lucy E. Gleason, Shelburne Falls, Mass.

Sold, 1891.—Farm of 148 acres; mowing, 20; pasture, 64; woodland, 64; suitable for cultivation, 60. Nearly all the grass can be cut with a machine. Sugar bush, 25 to 50 trees. House, 25x30; L, 10x20; seven rooms; poor repair. No barn but frame, 40x60. Well at house, large brook and several springs. Mostly fenced with stone wall. One hundred and fifty apple trees, other fruit of little value. Railroad station, Athol, eight miles; postoffice, Richmond, N. H., and Tully, Mass., four miles. Price, \$1,000; cash at sale, \$500; interest on balance, 5 per cent. There is wood and timber enough to pay for farm. Address, L. Everett Bixby, Warwick, Mass.

Sold, 1892.—Farm of 75 acres. Grass cannot be cut with a machine. Sugar bush, 25 to 30 trees. No house. Barn, 30x50, in very good repair. Stone wall and rail fence in poor condition. Quite a number of apple trees and some cherries. Railroad station, Belchertown, two and one-half miles; postoffice, Belchertown, two miles. Price, \$250, all in cash. Farm taken for debt; have never examined, but am told that there is timber enough for railroad ties to more than pay for the place. Address, Joseph Dart, 70 Thomas street, New York City, N. Y.

Sold, 1892.—Farm of 200 acres; mowing, 40; pasture, 100; woodland, 60; suitable for cultivation, 40. Grass can be cut with a machine. Sugar bush, over 100 trees. House, 25x30; L, 15, 20; eleven rooms; fairly good repair. Barn, 30x40; barn cellar, not in very good repair. Nice spring water. A few apple trees. Railroad station, Middlefield, four miles; postoffice, less than one mile. Price, \$1,000; cash at sale, \$500; interest on balance, 5 per cent. Address, Merriek A. Maroy, Hartford, Conn.

Some of these farms, the descriptions of which indicate that their locations and other characteristics fit them for country residences for wealthy city folks, are priced higher than those above described. But the melancholy fact enforced by reading the catalogue is that farming in Massachusetts, which was once in a sufficiently flourishing condition to enable farmers to make finely improved homes of their farms, is now so unprofitable as to lead to the abandonment of these highly developed estates, notwithstanding the fact that the "home market" has received all the development possible under the protective system. On this point the catalogue before us says:

Massachusetts farmers have one advantage over their brethren in many of the States of the Union, in that they have a good home market for their produce. Within our 8,315 square miles are 28 cities and 323 towns. Seven-eighths of these towns have a population of 4,000 and over. There are 47 cities and towns which have a population of 5,000 and over. The business of supplying these centres of population with milk, butter, eggs, fresh fruit and fine vegetables, belongs to the farmers of the State.

But with all of the advantages enumerated, the bald fact stands prominently forth that these farms have been abandoned, and further, they are offered at prices averaging less than \$10 per acre; surely less than the cost of the improvements.

TO ELIMINATE LIQUOR PROFITS.

The problem as to the most efficient method of dealing with the whisky question is as pressing to-day as at any previous time. Kansas has been greatly benefited by her prohibitory provisions of constitution and statutes, and yet her experience of a dozen years has clearly shown that these laws are not self-enforcing, and that the least appearance of apathy on the part of the friends of temperance is followed promptly by attempts more or less successful to evade or to openly violate the law.

The chief incentive to infraction of the prohibitory laws is the gain to be made by selling liquor. At the late meeting of the Kansas State Temperance Union, a resolution was adopted looking towards the elimination of this element. The following is the resolution, which was introduced by L. R. Elliott, of Manhattan:

Resolved, That it is the idea and intent of the prohibitory law to cut off all profits in the sale of liquors, and only to provide places for the convenience of the people in obtaining liquors under the excepted conditions named in the law; therefore we earnestly request the coming Legislature of the State to so amend the prohibitory law as to put the sale of liquor for the excepted purposes in the hands of agents of the State, who shall have no financial profit from the sales, be they many or few.

This resolution is open to the charge of "paternalism," as the term is generally used.

The strongest objection was expressed by Rev. Embree, who said he was opposed to putting into the hands of an officer who would have to be appointed by any party in control, so much power. But, while several prominent temperance people expressed their objections, the convention seemed to think that there must be lodged somewhere sufficient power to cope with the liquor problem, and the resolution was passed by a vote of 75 to 38.

THE RAIN FAKERS' FAILURE.

An account from San Antonio, dated December 1, says: "The extensive bombardment conducted here last night under the direction of General Dyrenfurth with a view of producing rain was without satisfactory results. The only apparent effect produced was the formation of a cloud directly overhead at 11 o'clock last night, but a strong southerly wind soon dispersed all prospect for rain from that source. There was a very light shower at 6 o'clock this morning which General Dyrenfurth was responsible for. The weather has been perfectly clear, however, all day with no indication of rain. General Dyrenfurth claims the test was successful from a scientific standpoint. J. P. King and J. W. Dickerson, backers of the experiment, left to-night for Chicago. They stated before their departure that General Dyrenfurth would make further experiments at rain-making at Chamberlain, S. D., next summer."

The claim that "the test was successful from a scientific standpoint" sounds exceedingly Pickwickian. It is probable that we have heard nearly the last of the rain-makers.

Weather Report for November, 1892.

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

A pleasant November, with but four winter days (days when mean temperature is below 32°), and a range of temperature between maximum and minimum of only 44°. This range last November was 70°. The rainfall was but one-half of the average and no snow fell in measurable quantity. The temperature was first below freezing on the morning of the 5th, but the first real cold snap came on the 8th and lasted through the 10th. On the 24th the maximum temperature reached was but one degree above freezing. The mean cloudiness was perceptibly below the average, the total run of the wind about average, and the relative humidity slightly below the average.

Mean temperature was 40.38°, which is 0.43° above the November average. The highest temperature was 65° on the 12th; the lowest was 21° on the 8th, giving a range of 44°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 33.68°; at 2 p. m., 48.75°; at 9 p. m., 39.55°.

Rainfall was .985 inch, which is .955 inch below the November average. Rain or snow fell in measurable quantities on two days. There was snow (trace) on the 16th. There were no thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the eleven months of 1892 now completed, has been 40.50 inches, which is 6.35 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-four years, and 4.64 inches above the entire average annual rainfall for this station.

Mean cloudiness was 40 per cent. of the sky, the month being 4.96 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) fourteen; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) eight; cloudy (more than two-thirds) eight. There were four entirely clear days and four entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 46.3 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 42.3 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 31.3 per cent.

Wind was southwest twenty times; northwest fourteen times; east fourteen times; north thirteen times; west twelve times; southeast eight times; south five times; northeast four times. The total run of the wind was 11,580 miles, which is 123 miles above the November average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 16.04 miles. The highest velocity was forty-eight miles an hour, on the 17th, at 2:30 p. m.

Barometer.—Mean for the month 29.150 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.155 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.131 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.170 inches; maximum, 29.557 inches, on the 21st; minimum, 28.603 inches on the 17th; monthly range, 0.954 inch.

Relative Humidity.—Mean for the month, 64.2; at 7 a. m., 83.2; at 2 p. m., 60; at 9 p. m., 44.43; greatest, 100, on seventeen occasions; least, 37.5 on the 9th. There were four fogs.

Renew your subscription before your time expires.

The Southern Kansas Poultry Association will hold their annual show at Wichita, December 28 to January 1.

The Western Agriculturist, a monthly publication largely devoted to the draft horse interest, has recently removed from Quincy, Ill., to Chicago.

KANSAS FARMER'S NEW "DISPATCH" PRINTING PRESS.

On account of the increasing work of the KANSAS FARMER'S press-room, a new fast press has just been added to the plant. The illustration on this page is a correct representation of this elegant machine, which was bought from the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., through its Western agent, S. A. Pierce, of Kansas City. Our press-work has heretofore been done on a Potter press, an excellent machine, which is still retained, and will also be used in our press-room, as soon as some needed repairs can be completed. The KANSAS FARMER is folded, pasted and trimmed by a Dexter folding machine, which has a speed of 2,500 per hour. This machinery is all driven by an electric motor, which is found to be the most convenient and satisfactory power ever used in the press-room.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Cardinal Gibbons has completed for the *Ladies' Home Journal* what he considers one of the most important articles written by him. It will tell the complete story of "The Life of a Sister of Charity."

Be sure to ask your druggist for the Sunflower State almanac for 1893. It contains, besides regular almanac information, brief suggestions for garden work for each month. These are prepared especially for this State.

The *Cosmopolitan* will mark its first edition of 150,000 copies—that for January—by the offer of 1,000 free scholarships. In return for introducing the *Cosmopolitan* into certain neighborhoods the *Cosmopolitan* offers to any young man or woman free tuition, board, lodging and laundry at Yale, Vassar, Harvard, or any of the leading colleges, schools of art, music, medicine or science. They send out a pamphlet on application telling how to obtain one of these free scholarships.

The *Review of Reviews* for December sustains with remarkable enterprise and ability the great reputation this magazine has won for timeliness, exact pertinency and wide range of interest. Among its almost countless illustrations are groups including some thirty of the newly-elected Governors of States. No other magazine could possibly have secured and made such illustrations and actually embodied them in its December number, for in many instances it was not definitely known until the middle of November who were actually elected as Governors. The editor's review of the election and his discussion of the results will attract wide attention. The editorial department entitled "The Progress of the World," is unusually extended this month.

JUST WHAT IS WANTED.—Business is alive to a great coming event, and preparations of all sorts for the Columbian Exposition in 1893 are active and earnest. Just what is wanted of a unique kind, has happily already made its appearance, and we have before us "The Official Portfolio of the World's Columbian Exposition," illustrated from water color drawings. This portfolio is a rare and beautiful exponent of the main architectural features of the great exposition at Chicago in 1893. The fourteen magnificent structures are faithfully exhibited, while the bird's-eye view gives a realistic glance at the lay of the grounds with their principal buildings, lagoons, etc. The illustrations are exact reproductions, in water color effects, of the original drawings, made especially for this purpose from the official plans, by America's best known water color artist, Charles Graham. A copy of this exceptionally fine production, will be sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents in postage stamps, by The Charles A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md.

A NEW IDEA.—Our attention has recently been called to something entirely new in the educational line, which deserves more than passing notice. Messrs. Coonrod & Smith, who have been before the public for the past fifteen years as leaders in practical education, and who own and conduct both the Lawrence and Atchison Business colleges, have, in addition to the regular theoretical course of study obtaining in most business colleges, adopted a feature in teaching business and shorthand, at once original and practical. Each school is a community of business men and women in itself; all the goods purchased by the students of either institution must be ordered either by letter or

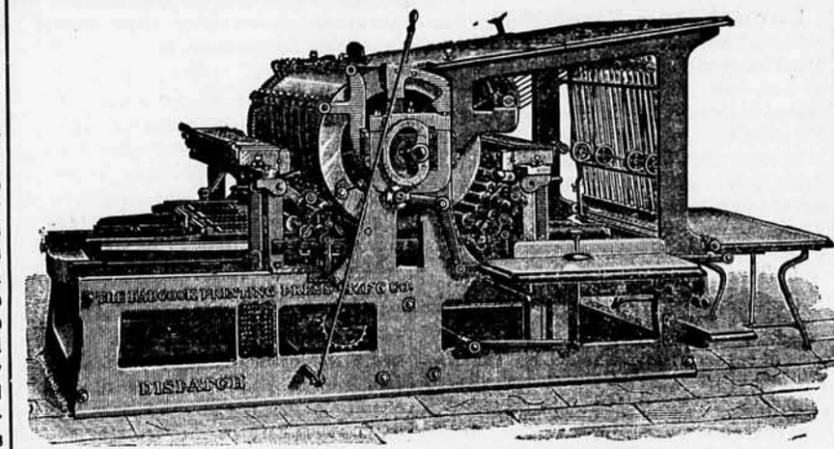
telegram, of the wholesalers of the other institution; all shipments of the Atchison students must be sent to the commission house at Lawrence, and vice versa; all collections are made through the banks of the "twin school." Remittances must be made by actual drafts purchased at the bank, and the correspondence necessary for the conduct of this immense volume of business must be approved by the instructors before it will be admitted to the mail. Every indorsement, etc., is inspected, so that the proper handling of negotiable paper, and the details of modern business are taught by that most common-sense of all methods, the giving of actual practice therein. The student, therefore, learns by doing, which inculcates a self-reliance which a purely theoretical training cannot provide. The intricacies of the different departments of bookkeeping, such as banking, insurance, etc., are thus thoroughly mastered and understood. The pupils of the shorthand and typewriting departments are also obliged to act as practical amanuenses, and hundreds of letters pass between the two schools each week. This is undoubtedly a long step in advance in the teaching of these most necessary and practical branches.

Gossip About Stock.

The proceedings of the National Swine Breeders' Association for 1890-91, recently published, contains 115 pages of papers and discussions of interest and of value to those interested in the swine industry. In the matter of hog cholera and kindred diseases, the meeting of 1891 was pretty thoroughly discussed.

On December 16, at the State fair grounds, Topeka, during the annual

meeting of the Kansas Dairy Association, there will be held a notable sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle from the best herds in this country. Every dairyman or breeder of dairy cattle should not fail to be present, for a better opportunity was never before offered in Kansas. See their advertisement elsewhere.



THE KANSAS FARMER'S NEW PRESS.

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At Springfield, Ill., December 14 and 15, there will meet in annual session the Illinois Sheep Breeders' Association, the Illinois Swine Breeders' Association, the Illinois Short-horn Breeders' Association and the Illinois State Grange. These meetings will each have interesting programs, including papers presented by breeders and farmers and the discussions thereon. As the railroads have indicated their willingness to make reduced rates from all points within the State, the attendance will include not only the delegates to the several meetings, but many breeders and farmers who will take advantage of this opportunity to meet with and get in line with the progressive leaders in these industries.

Every stockman who is feeding sheep should write Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford for their sheep circular, as they are worth all the way from \$2.25 to \$4.75 and lambs higher. In their circular of the 2d inst. they say: "Good feeding sheep are now higher than at any time this season, owing to a liberal demand. Good lambs are 25 cents per 100 pounds higher than they were a month ago. We have faith in the prospects for an active, strong market in the future. Parties who have good feeding sheep on hand may expect good prices for the feed they put into them, as fat mutton sheep are nearly always scarce during the late winter and spring months. Good fat lambs are as high here as in Chicago, and higher than in St. Louis. Our packers are in need of lambs and mutton sheep, especially lambs. Any of

that kind will meet with ready market at good prices."

Volume 1, of the Southdown Flock Book of England, has been issued. This volume contains a roll of thirty-one members of the association, with a registration of about 1,000 animals in flocks, and the individual registry of 349 rams and thirty-three ewes. While the volume does not contain among its members some of the names of older Southdown breeders, it presents those of the progressive breeders of the present day—those by whom the maintenance of the purity of the breed in that country will now be in charge. The American Southdown Association and the Southdown breeders of this country, appreciating the difficulties the British association has so far overcome, will give it hearty support.

A review of the Kansas City live stock market for November by the Barse Live Stock Commission Co. is as follows: "Receipts for the month of November were 180,000 cattle, 200,000 hogs and 42,000 sheep. Compared with November, 1891, they show an increase of 41,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep, and a decrease of 114,000 hogs. Our market on all kinds of fat cattle shows a steady and marked improvement during the month. The medium grades or killing cattle and butcher steers show an advance of 50 cents, while good killing cows are 25 to 40 cents higher. Good feeders of all kinds have been especially strong and in demand. The shipments to the country this month were 1,316 cars. Kansas feeders have bought 919 cars, and Missouri 351 cars. Kansas feeders have bought over 50,000 feeders in the Kansas City stock yards in sixty days. Missouri feeders over 20,000. Can any one say that this is not the greatest feeder market in

the world? We have had very large receipts of common, trashy stockers, which have made the hold-overs in the yards large every day. Such stuff is hard to sell at any time, especially now, when everybody wants good cattle. Many feeders have not made their purchases, and will not get the cattle. Those feeders who bought good fleshy feeders in September and put them on full feed are realizing good prices and making money, such cattle selling now from \$4.00 to \$4.60, according to quality. We look for a good market during December, on all kinds of good cattle, with possibly declines, with large receipts at Chicago and here. We do not think good cattle will sell much lower than present quotations. Hogs have shown an advance of 50 cents for the month, and shippers have been able to buy and make money all month. We have advised our shippers to buy for the past sixty days, and still advise buying, especially if the market should break 10 to 15 cents. Hogs are in a very strong position, and when our receipts show a shortage of nearly 4,000 head a day on an advancing market, it looks like they were scarce. We do not look for 8 cent hogs, still they are a possibility. We fully expect hogs to advance \$1.00 per hundred weight in the next sixty days."

The American Berkshire Association is now receiving the list of awards made at the several State fairs for the special premiums of ten volumes of its Record. While few of the exhibits for this premium were in exact compliance with conditions under which this offer was made, the association will not stand on small matters of non-compliance with conditions, but will pay the awards to those who in good faith exhibited recorded animals for these premiums. Parties who made exhibits for these premiums without complying with all the requirements as published in the premium lists of their States, would do well to correspond with John G. Springer, Secretary American Berkshire Association, Springfield, Ill., in regard to their exhibits.

CATARRH OMNIPRESENT.

It Pervades, Saturates, Deranges, and Finally Destroys Every Organ and Tissue of the Human Body.

Periodical frontal headache is chronic catarrh of the frontal sinuses. Watery eyes and granulated lids are caused by chronic catarrh. The majority of cases of deafness are simply catarrh of the middle ear. Discharge from the nose is caused by catarrh of the mucous lining. Sore throat and chronic enlargement of the tonsils are the result of chronic catarrh of the pharynx. Hoarseness indicates catarrh of the larynx. Cough is an infallible symptom of catarrh of the bronchial tubes. Consumption is rarely, if ever, anything but catarrh of the air cells of the lungs. Dyspepsia is catarrh of the stomach. Bright's disease is catarrh of the kidneys. Biliousness and liver complaint are catarrh of the liver. Many forms of heart disease are caused by catarrh of the lining membrane of the heart. Female diseases and urinary derangements of either sex are easily traceable in most cases to catarrh of the pelvic organs.

Catarrh can not be cured by local treatment alone. A thorough course of internal treatment with Pe-ru-na affords the only reasonable prospect of cure. Sprays, douches, inhalants and gargles sometimes relieve, but never cure. Pe-ru-na cures by removing the cause. It gradually eradicates the catarrh from the system, wherever its location. An illustrated treatise on catarrh will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

Last Sunday's dispatches say that Congressman Ben. H. Clover's wife has brought suit for a divorce. This is evidently one of the bad effects of going into politics. The man that regularly reads the FARMER is usually prosperous in his business, and, as far as heard from, is happy in his domestic relations, hence a word to the wise—renew your subscription now for 1893.

The Blue Valley Foundry Company, of Manhattan, Kas., reports the sale of twenty feed mills last week. The firm writes that since the election business is assuming a normal condition, and that orders are coming in principally direct from the farmers in Kansas, Colorado and Nebraska. The Blue Valley mill is undoubtedly a good one at a very reasonable price, making it a very desirable thing for every farmer and stockman to have and use.

Summers, Morrison & Co., general commission merchants, Chicago, write the KANSAS FARMER, under date December 3: "Since our last report the market has been very quiet in all lines of fruit and produce and prices have remained steady without essential change. The weather has been rather unfavorable for handling game and dressed poultry during the past week, owing to a great deal of rain and high temperature, still all fresh stock met with ready sale at fair prices. Turkeys, 11 to 12½ cents per pound; ducks and geese, 9 to 11 cents, and chickens, 8 to 9 cents. The indications at present point to a large demand for Christmas and at higher prices. Orders for poultry are already coming in and shippers should have their stock reach this market from the 20th to the 22d inst. Potatoes, owing to very liberal receipts, are a little lower. Choice, 75 cents per bushel, in car lots on track; fair to good, 70 to 72 cents, and mixed stock 65 to 68 cents. Apples steady and not many car lots offered. The stock seems to be about all in market. Sales from store range from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per barrel for good to choice, owing to the open weather. Fresh eggs are in a little larger supply and have dropped back to 23 cents per dozen. The demand for game steady with no change in price. The keen edge has been taken off the butter market and under liberal receipts prices are lower. Best creamery, 29 cents; best dairy, 24 to 25 cents; roll butter, 22 to 23 cents. Dressed hogs, \$6.75 to \$7 per 100. Veal of good weight and well fattened, 7½ to 8 cents per pound. Hay, No. 1 timothy, \$11.50 to \$12. No. 2, \$10 to \$11. Mixed timothy, \$9 to \$10. Prairie, \$8 to \$10. Cash grain closed as follows: Wheat, 71¼ cents; corn, 41½ cents; oats, 30¼ cents."



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

Horticulture.

NOMENCLATURE OF FRUIT.

By A. H. Buckman, of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

Since the first cultivation of fruit new kinds have been added to the list, and as they have been reproduced and transported to the different parts of the earth, new names have been applied to the one old, identical kind. Especially is this true in regard to the apple and pear, and to-day we find that some of our best-known kinds of apples and pears have a dozen names. There is nothing strange in the fact the same kinds of apples are known by many names in different sections of country. We may to-day, here in Kansas, be cultivating the same identical kinds of apples that ancient Romans cultivated. Who can deny this assertion? For, so far as I know, history is blank. I do believe kinds can be perpetuated indefinitely, notwithstanding some noted writers assert the contrary. It may be the general supposition that all very old kinds have been discarded to satisfy the fastidious demands of the present generation of horticulturists as to quality, keeping, and earliness to ripen. But what are the facts? The White Geniting (which I have in my orchard) is conceded to be the earliest known apple to ripen. Downing says it was described in 1660. The Winesap is at the head of your list. Its origin is lost. The Limber Twig—what apple will keep longer? Its origin is perhaps as old as North Carolina, and most likely emigrated across the ocean. Ben Davis, the apple that has put more money into the pockets of the Western horticulturists than any other one kind, has some twenty-five synonyms, which rather indicates old origin and wide-extended cultivation. Downing resorted to all the means in his power to trace the origin of different kinds of apples, but failed. Many are foreign. Think for a moment of the different generations of trees to perpetuate the identical kind, and the generations of men to reproduce and cultivate the same. Many careless men have handled trees. There have been many tags used; some may have been lost; some placed upon the wrong trees or the name may have corresponded with what the planter wanted. But put the trees away from the neighborhood of the parent tree. When the tree bears fruit, what is the result? (No Shawnee county horticulturist there to identify the kind). It likely will receive the name given on the tag, or if lost, some appropriate name—perhaps after the gentleman or lady who owns the tree, if it proves to be worthy of a name in its new surroundings. No doubt in this and many other ways new names are assigned to old kinds of fruits. For instance, the Belmont. Origin near Strasburgh, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, in Mrs. Beam's garden, near the gate. Hence the name, Mama Beam and Gate apple. It was taken to Belmont county, Ohio, and there proved to be valuable (and that may have had something to do with losing its commonplace name, Mama Beam and Gate), and there it is christened the Belmont, propagated quite extensively and sent broadcast over the country. And we find other names given which are somewhat appropriate to the apple—Golden Pippin, Waxen, White Apple, Kelley's White. Most likely, if Mrs. Beam were living and could attend a dozen horticultural exhibits west of the Allegheny mountains, she might find the identical kind of apple that first grew in her garden; name attached, Belmont, or whatever it happened to be known by in the neighborhood where it grew. Perhaps she might find it on half a dozen plates, each plate named something other than Mama Beam. I could have shown you at the horticultural display at the last State fair (one exhibit), managed by noted fruit men, four plates of apples that might have all grown upon one tree, for they were all one kind, labeled four kinds. With equal propriety, if they had had enough of that kind they might have added two more kinds. The apple was sweet, whereas two kinds it was named for are sour. You can see this same duplicating kinds with synonyms at nearly all horticultural displays. Sometimes it may be done through ignorance. But when men do it whom we look upon as instructors, it is wrong. They aim to take advantage of their knowledge and standing as horticulturists and our ignor-

ance and smallness. It is grabbing for a premium through dishonesty. And instead of our exhibit being a place to learn, it is a school of confusion to the unlearned in nomenclature of fruit.

A person to be placed in the unenviable position of naming fruit, must have an abundance of confidence or conceit in himself. I am not sure but an over-abundance of it, or more than is needed to make an average good citizen. Perhaps I should say he is required to be a crank and his hobby must be fruit. If he relies upon other people's judgment or what they say, he will soon be lost. It does seem to me that our nurserymen and tree dealers or horticulturists are to be censured for the great confusion of names given to fruit, especially the apple. Through their conventions and associations it is in their power to do away with all synonyms, and give each kind of apple, pear, or whatever kind of fruit, one proper name. Tree dealers take advantage of the desires of the average farmer to get something new and better than his neighbor has. He buys the old kind at a big price, with its new name to him—a synonym which he does not know of. When it bears it proves to be no better for him than it was for his neighbor. He knew that identical kind of apple was of but little value. Deception on the part of the tree dealer causes him a loss in time, money, patience and general confidence in horticulture. Synonyms oftentimes have prevented the nurseryman's brush-heap from being very large.

Yes, a person should know what he wants before he buys. What proportion of farmers do? It seems no class of reformers need be out of a job.

What Do Trees Cost?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Will some reader of the KANSAS FARMER who has experience in planting a tree claim west of the east line of Ellsworth county, Kansas, give me in the KANSAS FARMER the average cost, as near as possible, of producing 640 trees to the acre on ten acres in the eight or fourteen years the government allows for their production? LEWIS WILLIAMS.

A Chance to Make \$500--or Better.

A slim chance, you fancy. Well, read and judge for yourselves. You have catarrh. \$500 is offered for an incurable case of catarrh in the head, by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Symptoms of Catarrh.—Headache, obstruction of the nose, discharges falling into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, putrid and offensive; eyes weak, ringing in the ears, deafness; offensive breath; smell and taste impaired, and general debility. Only a few of these symptoms likely to be present at once. Dr. Sage's Remedy cures the worst cases. Only 50 cents. Sold by druggists everywhere. \$500 or a cure. Either would be acceptable.

St. Louis.

When going to St. Louis, why don't you take the Wabash? It is the shortest (277 miles), quickest, smoothest and best equipped line. The only line running the celebrated vestibuled compartment sleeping cars from Kansas City.

H. N. GARLAND, Western Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

"Among the Ozarks."

"The Land of Big Red Apples" is the title of an attractive and highly interesting book recently issued. It is handsomely illustrated with views of south Missouri scenery, including the famous Olden fruit farm of 3,000 acres in Howell county. It pertains entirely to fruit-raising in that great fruit belt of America, the southern slope of the Ozarks, and will prove of great value, not only to fruit-growers, but to every farmer and home-seeker in other States looking for a farm and a home. Mailed free. Address

J. E. LOCKWOOD, Kansas City, Mo.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who wish it, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 830 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Floriculture.

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

Church Decoration.

In all of our cities and large towns, each church has its committee on church decoration, whose business it is to make arrangements and take charge of this work. While they aim to have flowers either on or about the pulpit every Sabbath, yet it is at Christmas time, Easter and Children's day that the elaborate displays are made, at which times not only are the members of the congregation called upon for their choicest specimens, but a visit is made to the nearest florist as well. That the custom prevails more in our cities is due, mainly, we think, to the easy access to the church for gathering and returning plants. As, occurring during the winter season, there is great risk of having them frozen moving them, we give our methods.

Where the distance is short, or only a few blocks, the plants can be enveloped in several thicknesses of newspaper, tying the top and bottom close. When the distance is greater, a wooden box with a tight cover is used. In the bottom of this is placed a jug of hot water, around which the plants, prepared as above, are grouped and the cover fastened down. By this means we have carried plants several miles in perfect safety. We would add a word of caution in regard to the latter method. Do not neglect to wrap the plants well with paper, as it prevents any ill effects from the sudden change of temperature when taking them out of the warm box to the church.

Plants for Winter Blooming.

In the numerous articles written on "Plants for Winter Blooming," nothing has been said about the sweet little English violet, and yet none give more pleasure, I think, than that modest little flower. In the fall I take up—not the whole bunch by any means, but one or two little sprouts, putting each one by itself in a small pot in good soil. It will soon start to grow, and in a few weeks begin to bloom. To keep it healthy and free from insects, I put my fingers over the dirt across the pot and turn it upside down in cold water—not freezing cold, but colder than I use for watering my plants. The insect that affects it is on the under side of the leaf, as in the heliotrope, and the same treatment is good for that plant, and should be administered at least twice a week.

All plants should be kept clean to be healthy, and with as much sun heat and as little artificial heat as is possible to keep them from chilling. And the watering has much to do with the health of a plant. We don't want water poured down our throats if we are not thirsty, neither does a plant. Until it has drunk up all it has and the soil is dry around it, it doesn't call for more. Some plants need it every day and others may go a week.

A word about the soil: My favorite way is to have the leaves and dry grass raked up in a pile in one corner of the back yard and covered with dirt and left till well rotted, and then, by adding a little sand, or what is better, a bit of old plastering, well pounded up, I have an excellent soil for potting my plants, and it has been the easiest way to me of getting that desirable article.

Shawnee Co. MRS. BURLINGAME.

Timely Hints.

Protecting Roses.—If not already cared for, all tender roses should be laid down and covered with five or six inches of earth (first cutting off all unripened wood and dead branches), putting a few boards on top. Thus covered, your roses are pretty sure to go through the winter safely.

Chrysanthemums, after blooming, should be cut down to six or eight inches and stored in the cellar, keeping rather dry. Next March we will tell you how to obtain your young plants from them.

Callas should be watered freely, giving manure water once a week.

Carnations may be placed close to the glass, keeping the soil moist but not soaked. Stake and tie as needed.

Begonias in flower delight in a sunny

For Bronchitis

"I never realized the good of a medicine so much as I have in the last few months, during which time I have suffered intensely from pneumonia, followed by bronchitis. After trying various remedies without benefit, I began the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and the effect has been marvelous, a single dose relieving me of choking, and securing a good night's rest."—T. A. Higginbotham, Gen. Store, Long Mountain, Va.

La Grippe

"Last Spring I was taken down with la grippe. At times I was completely prostrated, and so difficult was my breathing that my breath seemed as if confined in an iron cage. I procured a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and no sooner had I begun taking it than relief followed. I could not believe that the effect would be so rapid."—W. H. Williams, Cook City, S. Dak.

Lung Trouble

"For more than twenty-five years, I was a sufferer from lung trouble, attended with coughing so severe at times as to cause hemorrhage, the paroxysms frequently lasting three or four hours. I was induced to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and after taking four bottles, was thoroughly cured. I can confidently recommend this medicine."—Franz Hoffmann, Clay Centre, Kans.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5. Prompt to act, sure to cure

window. When out of bloom a shadler place will do for them.

Keep a sharp watch for insects. For aphids (green lice), syringe the plants with tobacco water to which has been added a little soap, to make it sudsy. Mealy bugs can best be disposed of by dislodging with a toothpick or match and killed. For red spider, spray the under side of the foliage with clear water several times a week.

Three Blessings in One.

A triplet of benefits is comprised in the single word—vigor. This implies good appetite, sound sleep, the power to digest. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters endows an enfeebled system with vigor. It insures digestion, helps nightly repose, and increases zest for the food it enables the system to assimilate. It is potent in malaria, constipation, liver and kidney complaints and rheumatism.

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

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

SPRAYING PUMPS. CHEAPEST AND BEST. Automatic Mixers, Hand Working Parts, heavy Hose and VERMOREL NOZ. ZLES. Our GARFIELD KNAPSACK and LITTLE GEM lead all others. You can save money by dealing with us. Book of instructions free. FIELD, FOSBERG & CO., 188 Bristol Ave., LOCKPORT, N. Y.

DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Invisible Ear Cushions. Whispers heard. Successful when all remedies fail. **FREE** by F. HENCOX, 833 Broadway, N.Y. Write for book of proofs

DOUBLE BREECH-LOADER \$7.50 **RIFLES \$2.00** **WATCHES** **GUNS** **BICYCLES \$15** All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.

WE WANT AT ONCE Reliable men in every section of America to represent us, advertise and keep our show cards tacked up in towns, on trees and fences along public roads. Steady work in your own county. **\$70 A MONTH. SALARY** and **EXPENSES Advanced Every 15 Days.** **FRANCO-GERMAN ELECTRIC CO., Cincinnati, O.**

AGENTS WANTED. The publishers of the KANSAS FARMER want good agents to canvass for subscribers at all points not already occupied. Good inducements offered. Address **KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.**

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

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

In the Dairy.

Churning at Home.

One of our valued exchanges has the following on churning at home:

"There are many good butter-makers among the readers of *Rural Life*. There are others who have not learned the knack. Still others can make butter, but find it involves more work than they have to spare. A few suggestions may help three of these classes; the fourth needs no help.

"The object now in mind is to economize time and work. If the labor is simplified to the greatest possible degree and the time shortened to the smallest limit, and the butter made is as good as that made by the more laborious and tedious process, a great gain is made. Even if the butter is a trifle excelled by the slow and laborious method, it is questionable whether the extra price received would pay for the extra work where the churning is small.

"Here is the simplest method we know of, and for any but the expert it gives the best results. The expert may do better by another method, but we are not giving any directions for his use. A small dairy house near the well, with a tank always full of clear, cold water, is the first thing. The churn stands near the tank. It is always in its place, and always coupled to the pulley shaft, so merely raising a lever will set it whirling. After use, it is scalded out and rinsed, and is kept clean that way. On churning days the churn is filled in the morning, the cream being kept where the temperature will be right. Experience shows how to manage that, but a little variation is easily corrected. If too cold, warm it gradually; if too warm, set it in the cold water tank a few minutes. The temperature can be varied somewhat in the churn, by the addition of a little warm water, or cold water, as required. It is in the morning, the help is busy churning. The windmill is set free and the churning commences. Very rarely indeed will a windmill refuse to turn a light dairy churn on account of lack of wind.

"When the butter comes, dash in cold water in quantity equal to half the amount of cream in the churn. This floats the butter and the buttermilk is then drawn off from beneath. Now fill the churn almost full of water—it is right there and is a short job—and let the windmill loose again. Being so full, there is not enough concussion to mass the butter. It quietly washes it so each granule stands out separate and becomes firm. Next draw off the water and sprinkle salt over the top of the butter. It is very wet—the butter—and will dissolve the salt quickly. Use plenty of salt because of the amount of moisture—say nearly double as much as in dry salting. Now put on the lid and turn the churn a few times by hand very slowly. Let it stand about ten minutes. Take off the lid, and with a potato-masher, or lump, pound the butter down solid, allowing the brine to drain off. Take it out with a ladle, put in a jar or tub and pound it down. It will be moister than dry salted butter, but it will find plenty of customers. You can take it and work it over and probably get five or six pounds of moisture out of each hundred pounds of butter, but we never do. Our customers like to buy this moisture, and we like to sell it, seeing they want it. It saves fooling with a worker and keeping it clean, and it insures against overworking, that fruitful source of damage, for it is not worked at all."

Milkmen's Pointers.

The following pertinent pointers are from the *National Stockman and Farmer*:

It is necessary to repeat that ten times one does not make ten in the cow multiplication table.

If one cow will make 350 pounds of butter a year, how many pounds will ten cows make? According to the arithmetic they would make 3,500 pounds; in practice they would probably run short one-seventh of that sum.

In making calculations of profits when going into butter dairying it would be better to count on two-sevenths less, then try to overcome those two-sevenths. But when you do—and it is readily within the possibilities—don't go to multiplying ten by two and say you will double your herd and make 7,000 pounds of butter from twenty cows.

While that is within the possibilities—it has been done—it is not done without great skill being shown in selecting cows and in feeding and caring for them.

Feeding a cow just right is only one of the factors that go towards filling the butter tub; the way she is treated otherwise counts up just as well.

An ill-fed cow, if treated all right otherwise, will not do near her best; and an ill-treated cow if fed in the best manner will not do any better. Feed and care must both be of the best.

When the cold wind goes through the cracks in the stable it takes a certain per cent. of cow feed with it. When snow accompanies that cold wind the percentage of cow feed is much increased.

When the milker comes in and kicks the cow because her udder is covered with manure, the lack of plenty of good bedding costs another percentage of feed.

There are many leaks that can be easily and cheaply stopped; bad care is one of the biggest of them all.

This is a good time to set about stopping some of the leaks in dairying.

Cracks in the stable may be easily and cheaply stopped with straw, if there are no boards at hand.

Some of the straw can be stacked near the stable to be used for bedding.

The cow's manger should be made tight, so that no feed will leak out and be lost.

The stalls can be put in good order and the manure gutters made water-tight.

The feed-bin can be enlarged so that it will hold more feed, then more can be bought at one time and money saved by buying in large quantity.

A large rack can be built in the yard, so that second quality roughness may be fed there during cold, sunny days in winter.

Under a shed a box can be fastened so a lump of rock salt will be handy at all times for the cows to lick.

A little work with hoe and shovel will turn the water from the yard, and cows and manure will be drier than they were last winter.

A sash can be put in the stable so that it will be lighter for both cows and milker.

Any one who tries to do all he can to make the cows comfortable will find that it pays well for all the time expended.

Don't forget that the barn-yard gate should have a secure fastening, and one easily managed by the man with full milk pails.

If the cows get out of the yard in winter and race over the fields for an hour or so, it will cost more—in the loss of butter fat—than a new gate would.

The "stitch in time" is always in order.

"I was deaf for a year, caused by catarrh in the head, but was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla." H. Hicks, Rochester, N. Y.

The Poultry Yard.

Local Clubs.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—There should be a poultry, pigeon and pet stock association in every town. It is a great benefit to the business. It not only benefits the old breeders but encourages new beginners, and once started it will prove its advantage, and all will fall in line. Why not improve poultry as well as horses, cattle and sheep?

We see by reports that there is more money received from poultry than any other one business except cattle. We can double the business and then not any more than supply the demand for eggs and poultry. We also recommend thoroughbred poultry, for it does not cost any more to raise them than it does common stock. It will cost a little more to commence, but in a short time it will all come back and good pay for the investment.

I would like to give the readers of this paper our experience and results. A little over two years ago we, with considerable hard work, organized a local club called the Topeka Fanciers' Association, for the purpose of protecting ourselves and our customers. When we find any of our members misrepresenting their stock we expel them, and also report them. We meet once a month, and the meetings are very interesting and the membership roll is rapidly increasing, as they see the benefit that is derived from it. We usually do the regular business, then either have some member give his experience or an article on some special breed, or score some fowls and see how our score agrees

PROMPT, GOOD WORK.

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. Willet F. Cook, Canajoharie, N. Y., writes: "Awoke one morning with excruciating pains in my shoulder. Tried various remedies for sudden pains without effect; went to my office; the pain became insufferable; went home at 11 o'clock and used **ST. JACOBS OIL**; effect magical, pain ceased, and at 1 o'clock went to work; cure permanent."

NEURALGIA.

LITTLE RAPIDS, WIS.
My wife suffered with such intense neuralgic pains in the face, she thought she would die. She bathed her face and head with **ST. JACOBS OIL**, and it cured her in four hours.
CARL SCHEIBE.

with that of some regular judge. We have a monthly due of 25 cents. This is mostly used for advertising in some good paper, and we receive good results. We are shipping eggs and poultry both far and near, and are receiving lots of praise for the fair deals we are giving.

I wish every town would organize a club and give the results through the columns of this paper.
J. P. LUCAS.
Topeka, Kas.

Poultry Notes.

The poultry yards at present are void of the life and animation seen in them when spring and summer weather comes, and as cold weather approaches the poorly kept fowls show their neglect sooner and die in large numbers. Is this the way to keep poultry? You know yourself how yours is kept. Fowls that are worth keeping are worth keeping well. Select a suitable breed, then see that they have comfortable quarters. There is no profit nor pleasure either in attempting to keep them in any other way.

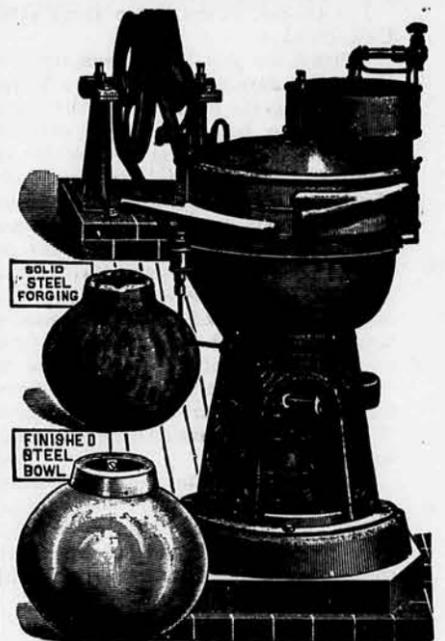
Light Brahmas are well liked by all farmers who have kept them. They are steady layers and attend to their own affairs as well as any breed, are docile and easily adapt themselves to any condition or surrounding. Their size, awkwardness and funny ways rather increase the interest in them. The contrast of the sharp strokes of the penciling on neck and hackles, produce on the creamy white color a beautiful picture indeed. They are esteemed excellent winter layers, but to be so they must not be fat. This is a severe difficulty to many farmers. They being large eaters, take on flesh easily, and this always lessens the number of eggs. Being hardy and clad in soft feathers, they do not succumb to cold like some breeds.

Don't attempt to raise 300 chicks on a town lot and expect to have them develop into as fine specimens as they would if allowed the range of three acres of rich meadow land on the farm. The tendency to multiply numbers and varieties of poultry is one of the failings of a large majority of our poultrymen, a very unwise thing to do, and you will learn so by experience. One or two varieties is sufficient for any breeder to keep and improve. There is far more work than you will believe caring for a flock of 300, and this number brought together in one flock will amaze you to see how many you have. It is far better to keep a less number and give them the very best of care and management than to half care for a large flock. Your losses will overbalance your profits every time.

An excellent cross for a good general farm fowl would be to cross White Leg-

horn males on White Plymouth Rocks. Another good result would be derived from crossing a Houdan male on Langshans. The rapidity of the growth of the progeny of this cross excels all other crosses we know of. The chicks are heavy, vigorous, and have plenty of breast. Langshans and Black Minorcas are excellent as a cross for eggs and table qualities combined. These two varieties in our estimation are among the leaders as useful breeds. The fact that one man will carry a flock of poultry through a season at a loss, while another could make the same flock pay a net profit of two dollars a head per annum, should be proof sufficient to establish the fact that there is as much in the feed and care as in the breed.

Do not let your dealer palm off on you any new remedy for colds. Insist on having Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.



If you know of any one contemplating buying Creamery or Cheese Factory Machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low prices and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty. See cut above. Capacity 2,500 to 4,000 pounds per hour: two horse power will run it. They also manufacture Fairlamb Cheese Color, Fairlamb Cheese Dressing, Fairlamb Rennet Extract, Fairlamb Butter Color and the Babcock Milk Tester and everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. If you wish to buy from the manufacturers direct, write for quotations and discounts. All goods guaranteed first-class or can be returned at our expense.

Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co.,
240 to 252 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

CREAMERY PACKAGE MFG CO., KANSAS CITY.

Our Combined Vertical Engine and Boiler.

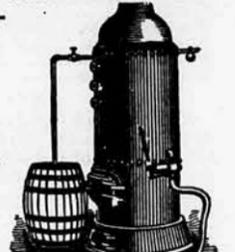


We Carry All Sizes Boilers and Engines From 2 to 75 Horse Power in Stock.

Boilers and Engines and Creamery Supplies.

Send For Catalogues.

Eureka Feed Cooker.



2 horse power engine and 2 horse power boiler	\$127	These prices are net, and speak for them-
2 " " " " " "	133	No. 1. Weight, 875 lbs.
2 " " " " " "	154	No. 2. " 570 "

OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE

The way to obtain them is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Grain, Potatoes, Hay, Wool, Hides, Broom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables or anything you may have to us. We have a very large trade, and can sell your shipments promptly at the highest market price, and will make quick returns. No waiting for account sales or money after goods are sold. Write us for prices, tags or shipping directions.

SUMMERS MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants,
Reference: Metropolitan Nat'l. Bank, Chicago. 174 South Water St., CHICAGO.
Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

The Veterinarian.

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

BLISTER WANTED.—Will you tell me how to make a good blister for a splint? Arrington, Kas. C. S. P.

Answer.—Take 1 drachm of biniodide of mercury and mix thoroughly with 7 drachms of lard. Take enough to anoint the part well, and rub in for ten minutes with the hand...

TEXAS ITCH.—Will you please tell me through the KANSAS FARMER what to do for cattle that have the Texas itch? Odin, Kas. J. H. R.

Answer.—Make a wash in the following proportions: Unslacked lime, 1 pound; sulphur, 2 pounds; water, 2 gallons; boil together till well combined...

Last Week's Horse Market.

CHICAGO. J. S. Cooper, of the Union stock yards, Chicago, says:

"Within the past few days a few old-time New Jersey and Southern buyers have been on the market, and their purchases alone have materially advanced the prices of small common stock for the South and shapely chunks and drivers for the East..."

"Draft horses continue in good demand at firm prices, with rather a scant supply. Weight and quality sell at sight. It is quite probable that, in the absence of snow, there will be but little change before the first of the new year."

KANSAS CITY.

The market during the past week was quite brisk. The reaction since election has set in and there was an active demand for most classes—except the plug and the tall leggy draft. Prices were firm at quotations and buyers paid good prices for the top grades...

Table listing horse prices: Draft, extra, 1,500 lbs. \$125@175; Draft, good, 1,300 lbs. 85@115; Drivers, extra. 120@210; Drivers, good. 75@95; Saddlers, good to extra. 75@175; Southern mares and geldings. 35@75; Cavalry. @100; Western range, unbroken. 20@50; Western range, broken. 30@80; Matched teams. 150@300; Western ponies. 10@20.

MULES.

The demand has been mostly for from 14 to 15 1/2 hands. Big mules are a little slow, and, while the trade in all classes is a little quiet, still prices are firm at quotations. Flesh and quality are what bring the prices.

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

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

December 5, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,889 cattle; 109 calves. The run of corn-fed was the largest of the season. The following are a few of the sales made, including the highest and lowest of each class:

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

TEXAS STEERS. 65 fds. 1,031 3 35; 18. 5. 924 3 00; 56. 1,067 3 00.

TEXAS COWS. 27. 771 2 20; 13. 610 1 15; 8. 718 1 80; 85. 684 1 75; 4. 1,125 2 25.

NATIVE COWS. 2. 800 1 25; 11. 878 1 40; 8. 913 1 50; 12. 986 1 55; 22. 952 1 60; 12. 1,010 1 80; 27. 851 1 75; 29. 832 1 85; 23. 711 1 90; 26. 823 2 00; 20. 732 2 05; 48. 885 2 15; 27. 850 2 25; 24. 909 2 25; 71. 952 2 50; 22. 1,027 2 60; 50. 1,023 2 65; 2. 975 2 75; 8. 1,231 3 00; 1. 1,180 2 75.

NATIVE CALVES. 4. 650 9. 7 00; 3. 480 15. 7 50; 4. 450 18. 7 00.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. 25. 1,219 3 15; 1. 600 1 75; 10. 595 2 30; 65. 1,031 1 90; 17. 1,090 3 40; 16. 485 2 30.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,031. A considerable proportion of the run was of Indian hogs, which sold at a large discount from top prices.

PIGS AND LIGHTS. No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 28. 138 5 05; 99. 154 5 25; 85. 177 5 35; 89. 170 5 50; 85. 156 5 65; 13. 178 5 80.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES. 64. 202 5 20; 73. 183 5 67 1/2; 75. 192 5 70; 48. 185 5 75; 70. 225 5 80; 60. 197 5 80; 38. 230 5 82 1/2; 74. 232 5 85; 58. 234 5 87 1/2; 60. 251 5 90; 67. 275 5 95; 55. 271 5 92 1/2; 50. 318 6 00; 24. 254 6 00.

SHEEP—The supply was light and fat sheep scarce. 280 fds. 82 3 65; 5 lambs. 80 5 25; 156 stk. 89 2 90.

St. Louis. December 5, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 2,800. No good natives. Texans slow. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 50; Texans, \$2 15@3 85.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500. Sales were at \$5 45@6 25. SHEEP—Receipts 300. Market steady. Natives, \$3 50@4 50.

Chicago. December 5, 1892. CATTLE—Receipts, 24,000. Best natives and cow stuff steady; others 5@10c lower. Beef steers, \$3 10@5 75; stockers and feeders, \$2 10@3 25; bulls, \$1 00@2 85; cows, \$1 00@2 85.

HOGS—Receipts, 38,000. Market active and 5@10c higher. Mixed, \$5 70@6 20; heavy, \$5 70@6 40; light weights, \$5 55@6 10.

SHEEP—Receipts 9,000. Market steady. Natives \$2 00@5 25; lambs, per cwt., \$3 80@5 85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS. St. Louis. December 5, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 145,000 bushels; shipments, 42,000 bushels. Cash, 68 1/2c; December, 68 3/4c; January, 69 3/4c; May, 76c; July, 75 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 324,000 bushels; shipments, 43,000 bushels. Cash, 37 1/2c; December, 38c; January, 38 1/2c; May, 42 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 50,000 bushels; shipments, 11,000 bushels. Cash, 31 1/2c; May, 34 1/2c.

WOOL—Receipts 87,000 pounds; shipments, 126,000 pounds. Market steady. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 21@23c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 12@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@21c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 16@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32 1/2c.

Chicago. December 5, 1892. WHEAT—Receipts, 110,000 bushels; shipments, 28,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 71 1/2@71 3/4c; No. 3 spring, 65@67c; No. 2 red, 71 1/2@71 3/4c.

CORN—Receipts 124,000 bushels; shipments, 35,000 bushels. No. 2, 41 1/2c; No. 3, 38 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 231,000 bushels; shipments, 123,000 bushels. No. 2, 30@30 1/2c; No. 2, white, 1 o b, 35c; No. 3 white, 35@36c.

Kansas City. December 5, 1892. In store—Wheat, 1,828,459 bushels; corn, 143,179 bushels; oats, 169,460 bushels; and rye, 71,245 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 135,500 bushels. An active and firmer market was had. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 18 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 64 1/2c, 13 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 64 1/2c, 3 cars 61 pounds at 63 1/2c; 10 cars 60 to 60 pounds 63 1/2c, 5 cars 59 to 59 pounds at 64c, 2 cars 57 to 59 pounds at 63 1/2c; No. 4 hard, 2 cars 53 to 55 pounds at 62c, 1 car 54 pounds at 62 1/2c, 3 cars 54 to 59 pounds at 62 1/2c, 1 car 50 pounds at 63c; rejected, 1 car at 58c, and 2 cars soft, 59 pounds at 62 1/2c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 60c; No. 3 red, 2 cars 58 pounds at 61c, 1 car choice at 60c, and 1 car thin at 64c; No. 4 red, 61@63c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 54,000 bushels. Demand fair but values weaker under the influence of increased offerings. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2@33 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 32 1/2@33c; No. 2 white, 33 1/2@34c; No. 3 white, 32@33 1/4c. Sales: 2 cars mixed at 33c, 3 cars No. 3 mixed at 33 1/2c; 2 cars special at 34c; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars at 33c; 3 cars at 33 1/2c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 33 1/2c, 2 cars at 33 1/2c, 1 car special at 34 1/2c, 5 cars No. 3 white, 33 1/2c, and 5 cars at 33c; 1 car No. 4 white at 32c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: Demand fair at the prices, both for white and mixed. No. 2 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 28@28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30@30 1/2c; No. 4 white, 29@29 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars fancy No. 2 mixed at 31c, and 2 cars choice No. 2 white at 32c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 3,000 bushels. Steady and in fair demand. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 47@47 1/2c; No. 3, 45@45 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars No. 3 at 45c.

MILLET—Steady but slow sale. German, 35@43c per bushel, and common 30@35c per bushel. CASTOR BEANS—Demand good and prices steady at \$1.45 per bushel in car lots, small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—Slow sale and weak. We quote at 97c per bushel upon the basis of pure. HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 tons, shipments 60 tons. Slow sale and market weak. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$6 25@7 00; prime, \$5 25@6 00; common, \$4 50@5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 00@9 00.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 25c per pound; finest gathered cream, 28c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 24c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 18c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c. Roll—Fancy, 18c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c.

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OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: Demand fair at the prices, both for white and mixed. No. 2 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 28@28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30@30 1/2c; No. 4 white, 29@29 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars fancy No. 2 mixed at 31c, and 2 cars choice No. 2 white at 32c.

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FLAXSEED—Slow sale and weak. We quote at 97c per bushel upon the basis of pure. HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 600 tons, shipments 60 tons. Slow sale and market weak. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 50; good to choice, \$6 25@7 00; prime, \$5 25@6 00; common, \$4 50@5 00; timothy, fancy, \$9 50, and choice, \$8 00@9 00.

BUTTER—We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 25c per pound; finest gathered cream, 28c; fine fresh, good flavor, 25c; fair to good, 24c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 18c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store packed—Fancy, 18c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c. Roll—Fancy, 18c; choice, 15c; fair to good, 14c.

EGGS—Market quiet but steady. Fresh candled 20c per dozen. LIVE POULTRY—Offerings all that is required and market steady. Chickens suitable for broilers in brisk demand. Turkeys quiet and ducks steady. We quote: Chicks, broilers, 8c per pound; chickens, light, 6 1/2c; heavy, 6c; roosters, each 15c; turkey hens, small, 8c; large, 8c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 6c; spring, 6c; geese, full feathered, 5 1/2@6c; pigeons, per dozen, 75@81 00.

DRESSED POULTRY—Quotations are nominal as any price is accepted that buyers will offer, all on account of the weather. Broilers, 8c per pound; chickens, 5c; turkeys, 7 1/2c; ducks, 6c; geese, 4 1/2@5c.

BUCKLE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 54,000 bushels. Demand fair but values weaker under the influence of increased offerings. By sample on track local: No. 2 mixed, 32 1/2@33 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 32 1/2@33c; No. 2 white, 33 1/2@34c; No. 3 white, 32@33 1/4c. Sales: 2 cars mixed at 33c, 3 cars No. 3 mixed at 33 1/2c; 2 cars special at 34c; No. 3 mixed, 8 cars at 33c; 3 cars at 33 1/2c; No. 2 white, 2 cars at 33 1/2c, 2 cars at 33 1/2c, 1 car special at 34 1/2c, 5 cars No. 3 white, 33 1/2c, and 5 cars at 33c; 1 car No. 4 white at 32c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: Demand fair at the prices, both for white and mixed. No. 2 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 3 mixed, 28@29 1/4c; No. 4 mixed, 28@28 1/2c; No. 2 white, 31@32c; No. 3 white, 30@30 1/2c; No. 4 white, 29@29 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars fancy No. 2 mixed at 31c, and 2 cars choice No. 2 white at 32c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 3,000 bushels. Steady and in fair demand. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 47@47 1/2c; No. 3, 45@45 1/2c. Sales: 2 cars No. 3 at 45c.

MILLET—Steady but slow sale. German, 35@43c per bushel, and common 30@35c per bushel. CASTOR BEANS—Demand good and prices steady at \$1.45 per bushel in car lots, small lots 10c per bushel less.

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The World's Fair.

Col. George R. Davis, the Director-General of the Fair, has promised to contribute articles, and **Mrs. Potter Palmer** will describe the proposed "Children's Palace." THE COMPANION will also have special correspondents at the Fair. Among the subjects to be treated are:

- How to Economize Time and Money.**
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What can best be Seen in a Given Time.

In Foreign Lands.

- How to See St. Paul's Cathedral;** by **The Dean of St. Paul.**
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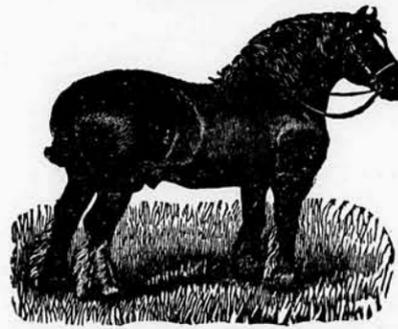
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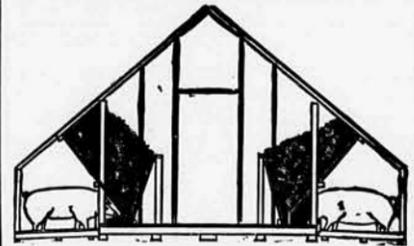
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HE CANNOT GO ANY FURTHER, NEITHER CAN WE, But if you will write to us and say you saw our ad. in this paper, we will send you Free our PRICE LIST of goods that should be in Every Family in the land. We Guarantee our goods. You will be pleased, sure. Write to-day. **CHAS. J. DOLD CO., Kansas City, Mo.**

SEEDS. ALFALFA SEED A SPECIALTY.

In car lots or less. Seed Wheat of all varieties. Onion Sets, Millet, Cane and Tree Seed.

McBETH & KINISON, Garden City, Kansas.

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For Sale, Wanted, For Exchange, and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

FOR SALE—A fine farm near Pleasanton, Lin county, Kansas. 160 acres. Two-story brick house, barn, tenant house, big orchard.

FOR SALE—Choice single-comb Brown Leghorns and Bronze turkeys, or will exchange for Black Langshans, Banded Plymouth Rock or Light Brahma pullets.

WANTED—Two hundred bushels Mammoth Pearl potatoes. Will pay more than market price for pure seed.

WANTED—To buy a good farm located near a county seat. Address Box 315, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—MALES.—The Stedman-Hutchinson "Library of American Literature" offers an exceptional opportunity to agents who have sold Encyclopedias, Histories, or high-class subscription books.

FOR SALE—Two hundred M. B. turkey hens, \$1.50; gobblers, \$1.75, or \$3 per pair. Good healthy stock. Miss Emma Anno, Colony, Kas.

A CHOICE LOT OF KENTUCKY BRONZE TURKEYS. These are pure bred, healthy birds, from select stock. Call on or address A. M. Mizer, Courtland, Kas.

FOR SALE—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.—Toms \$3 each, hens \$2 each. Have a flock of 100 to select from. None but choice birds shipped. A. P. Williamson, Mulvane, Kas.

EUREKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas. Choice young cockerels of different breeds, \$1 each if taken before cold weather.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The great show bull and breeder, Chief of Maple Hill No. 60 A. R. Having disposed of our Holstein herd, we will sell or exchange this valuable bull at a sacrifice.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK AND PARTRIDGE Cockerel cockerels at free trade prices. Lucy Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

STRAYED—On November 10, 1892, one dark bay mare, 5 years old, weighs 1,100 pounds, collar marks on both shoulders. A liberal reward will be given for her recovery.

FOR SALE—Choice Light Brahmas, Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

FOR SALE—Large, fine, richly-bred Poland-China males; six sows bred to Gold Collin, his sire Tecumseh Chip. All first-class. One thousand hedge posts. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas.

CORN SHOCK LOADER.—Will work in all kinds of weather. A boy can load a ton of fodder in twenty minutes. Can load six to eighteen shocks on a load. It is handy, easy and quick. If you want to husk your corn in the shocks, use a loader. You can do it in half the time, save fodder and no corn spoiled on the ground. Handles sorghum in piles, by using a single harpoon hay fork. Guaranteed to work as represented. Price \$20. The Fodder Loader Co., Canada, Kas.

FOR SALE—Fine early Plymouth Rock cockerels, \$2 each. Fine E. C. White Leghorns, \$1 each. E. B. Garrigue, Osborne, Kas.

FOR SALE—One hundred and sixty acres fine farming land in Gove county, cheap. Address John Sloan, Pretty Prairie, Kas.

MUST BE SOLD—A finely improved farm of 112 acres, one mile from Humboldt, Kansas. Terms easy. Address J. Andrews, Davenport, Iowa.

STOCKHOLM ST. BERNARD DOG KENNELS.—R. F. Jacobs, Topeka, Kas., importer and breeder of thoroughbred St. Bernards, Newfoundland, English fighting bull dogs (from Orib and Queen Bess, of Canada), Scotch collie shepherds of first premium stock, white Spanish poodles, King Charles spaniels (fine house pets), and the Alaska dogs, noted for their curative qualities for rheumatism and neuralgia. All stock for sale at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Three-fourths of a mile west of Washburn college.

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FOR SALE—Improved farm, 275 acres, two miles northwest of Silver Lake, Kas., fifteen miles from Topeka. Must be sold soon. By order of Probate court. E. B. Guild, Administrator, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Good residences, good farms, good business property, good surrey, light wagon and top buggy. Want good farm near Topeka. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

\$7 PER HUNDRED FOR FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES at THE SENECA NURSERY. Also pear, peach, plum, cherry and all other fruit, ornamental and shade trees, and millions of forest tree seedlings, small fruit plants, grape vines, etc., at wholesale prices. S. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS—And other forest trees; also a general nursery stock. Send for price list. B. P. Hannan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

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MODELS—For patents and experimental machinery. Also brass castings. Joseph Gerdon & Sons, 1012 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 23, 1892.

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

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

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 30, 1892.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk. 2 MULES—Taken up by Louis Hess, in Crawford tp., P. O. Girard, October 5, 1892, two mare mules—black one 12 years old, 16 1/2 hands high; bay one 20 years old, 16 1/2 hands high, scar on right shoulder.

Chase county—M. K. Harmon, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Robert Cuthbert, in Falls tp., November 16, 1892, one dun steer, 1 year old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. L. McDowell, in Manhattan tp., P. O. Manhattan, November 19, 1892, one red steer, 1 1/2 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. R. Mathews, in Richland tp., P. O. Wilmot, November 13, 1892, one light bay mare, 16 hands high, dim spot on right hip, white collar and saddle marks, black mane and tail, white spot in forehead, about 10 years old.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by M. C. Gafney, in Janesville tp., one roan or spotted three-year-old steer, no brands visible; valued at \$28.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by M. Gorman, in Lincoln tp., one red steer, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$16.

Morris county—June Baxter, clerk. MULE—Taken up by William Houser, in Elm Creek tp., October 2, 1892, one light-colored mare mule, 16 years old, scar on right fore leg below knee, about 16 hands high; valued at \$50.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. HEIFER—Taken up by Frederick Ostoff, in Ross tp., one red and white spotted heifer with white spot in forehead; valued at \$7.50.

FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 7, 1892.

Greenwood county—J. M. Smyth, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Fred Koch, in Fall River tp., September 5, 1892, one roan speckled steer, about 2 1/2 years old, dehorned, no marks or brands visible; valued at \$12.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans, Jr., clk. HORSE—Taken up by F. W. Spencer, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, November 7, 1892, one roan horse, 3 years old; valued at \$15.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk. PONY—Taken up by D. H. Rush, in Cedar tp., P. O. Cedarvale, Chautauqua county, one black mare pony, 14 1/2 hands high, mealy nose, white spot in face, wire cut on left thigh, small white spot on left hind foot near hoof; valued at \$30.

Morris county—June Baxter, clerk. HORSE—Taken up by Fred Barker, in Garfield tp., October 26, 1892, one dun horse, about 11 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$20.

Butler county—John T. Evans, clerk. COW—Taken up by W. J. Barker, in Chelsea tp., one red muley cow, 8 years old; valued at \$12.

Coffey county—O. P. Mauck, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. E. Bender, in Rock Creek tp., November 17, 1892, one black and white spotted steer, crop off of left ear; valued at \$12.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk. STEER—Taken up by Jesse Smith, in Gordon tp., one red and white (mostly red) steer, no marks or brands, has drooping horns; valued at \$5.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk. MARE—Taken up by J. C. Brown, in American tp., November 8, 1892, one bay mare, 5 years old, white in face, scar on left fore foot; valued at \$30.

PONY—Taken up by E. Barkley, in Agnes City tp.,

SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., MILLET A SPECIALTY.

Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

November 1, 1892, one gray pony mare, 6 years old, branded with a sort of three-pronged brand with crooked, straggly prongs; valued at \$15.

Pottawatomie county—T. J. Ryan, clerk. STEER—Taken up by J. O. Booth, in Sherman tp., P. O. Arisple, November 7, 1892, one one-year-old red steer with white speckled face; valued at \$14.

AGENTS WANTED for the Watch-Gas, Self-Lighting Pocket Lamp. \$25.00 per week guaranteed. Particulars for stamp. Address, TOLEDO LAMP CO., Box 431, Toledo, Ohio.

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The Recognized Standard of Modern Piano Manufacture. BALTIMORE, NEW YORK. 22 & 24 E. Baltimore St. 148 Fifth Ave. WASHINGTON, 817 Pennsylvania Ave.

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL.—We have a few copies left, which our subscribers can have for 15 cents each in 1 or 2-cent stamps. It gives a history of tariff, and treats the subject in a non-partisan manner. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

A Great Sale!

There will be offered at the State Fair Grounds, TOPEKA, KAS., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1892,

From the noted herds of M. E. MOORE, Cameron, Mo.; C. F. STONE, Peabody, Kas., and H. V. TOEPFFER, Stockton, Kas.

FIFTY—HEAD OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—FIFTY. Forty Cows and Heifers and ten Bulls. Nothing but first-class stock offered. The chance of a lifetime to procure CHOICE DAIRY CATTLE for foundation stock. Bona fide sale; no by-bidding; no postponement on account of weather—sale indoors.

DO YOU KNOW 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 to us for prices. The most successful feeders cannot do without it.

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NOTWITHSTANDING THE RECENT LAND-SLIDE, To parties desiring to do their own wood-work, painting, etc., during the winter months, we will furnish the IRON-WORK malleables, hooks, couplings, bolts, etc., complete, at a very low figure.

DES MOINES EQUALIZER CO., M'FRS., DES MOINES, IOWA.

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W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 Shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at \$3.00, having only appearance to commend them.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 Shoe Sewed; \$3.50 Police and Farmers; \$2.50 Fine Calf; \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' \$2.00 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' \$3.00 Hand Sewed; \$2.50, \$2.00 and Misses' \$1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD. WILL NOT RIP.

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