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### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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**Holstein-Friesian Bulls**. I have for sale several very choice young bulls, out of imported cows. Write for prices. J. S. WATSON, Emporia, Kas.

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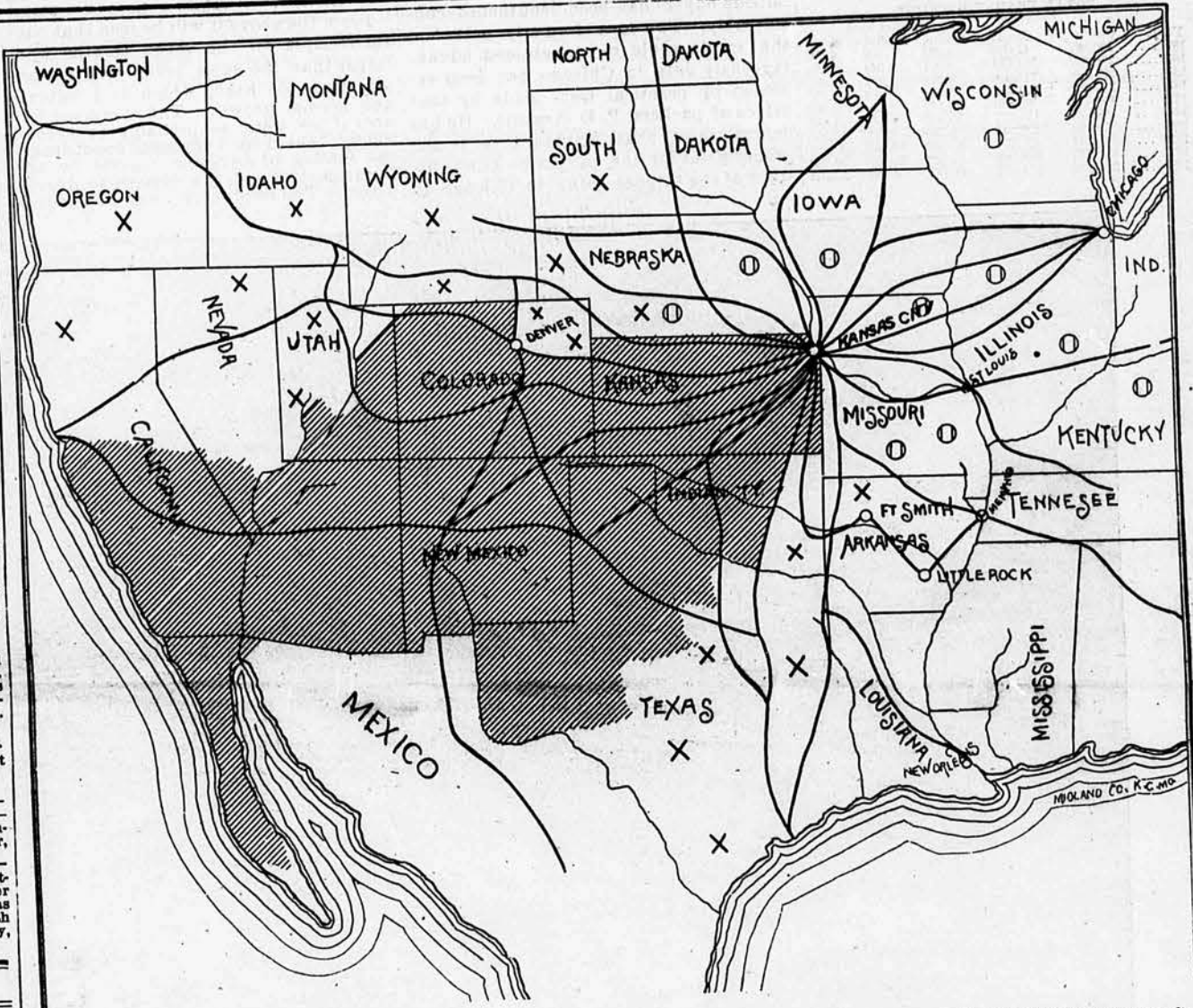
**V. B. HOWEY**, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-laced Wyandotte chickens.

**TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES**.—Mature sows bred, young boars ready to use, and choice weanling pigs. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**.—You can buy high quality Shropshires of the highest breeding and Hereford cattle of Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., located on H. & St. Joe and M., K. & T. R. R.

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F. F. JAGUE & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.



## KANSAS CITY MARKET.

## Essential Facts Pertaining to this Great Live Stock Market.

Believing that the readers of the FARMER would appreciate a tabulated and concise review containing the essential features pertaining to the growth and volume of business attained by the Kansas City live stock market since its inauguration twenty years ago, we therefore take pleasure in presenting the same.

The sale and exchange of live stock twenty-five years ago at Kansas City was hardly equal to the local needs of a city containing 20,000 inhabitants, while to-day it stands second in the list of live stock markets of the world. The rapid, steady and continuous growth has indeed been marvelous, which is plainly shown by the following table taken from the twenty-first annual report of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for the year ending December 31, 1891:

TOTAL YEARLY RECEIPTS.					
Year.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mules.	Cars.
1867.....	120,827	41,036	4,627	809	6,623
1871.....	236,802	104,639	6,071	2,648	13,110
1875.....	227,689	221,816	5,975	4,202	14,603
1879.....	207,080	212,532	8,855	3,679	13,370
1883.....	174,754	153,350	25,327	2,646	9,006
1887.....	183,378	153,777	55,045	6,839	11,602
1891.....	215,768	192,645	42,190	4,279	13,958
1895.....	175,344	427,777	36,700	10,796	16,583
1899.....	211,415	588,008	61,684	15,829	20,702
1900.....	244,709	676,477	60,611	14,086	22,704

gone to the remote corners of this country and cattlemen have justly been led to believe that the enlargement of the Kansas City capacity for the consumption of cattle is the key to the cattle situation. Chicago has long controlled the cattle trade. Tremendous receipts at that market with light receipts at the other Western markets invariably produce the same result as do heavy receipts at all markets. Such a condition should not exist. When Western and Southern shippers learn to divide their consignments and not amass them all at one point, a better day will dawn for the industry. In former years everybody thought that the Chicago market was the Mecca of hopes, but the past summer has demonstrated the fact that the longest haul does not mean the greatest profits.

"What has produced this change? Only one answer is needed—the enlargement of the buying side at Kansas City. Kansas City slaughterers are to-day killing more cattle than ever before, and the list of outside buyers has been lengthened considerably. The idea formerly prevalent that cattle could be slaughtered advantageously only in Chicago has been exploded by practical tests made by that prince of packers, P. D. Armour. He has demonstrated that Kansas City is the proper point for the purpose. Thus, instead of the shipper going to Chicago to

Shippers should keep their eyes on Kansas City, not alone for what she expects to do, but for the actual achievements of the present.

The record of the past seven months is one to be proud of, for it shows a gain in all branches of the business. The requirements have kept pace with the enlarged receipts. With enlarged supplies come correspondingly increased demands, so that it has come to be understood that Kansas City is amply able to care for all the stock that seeks here a market.

The receipts of cattle were large, but they have been disposed of and there is an urgent demand for more. Hogs and sheep have also come in fair numbers. The receipts for seven months of previous years, also for this year, are shown below:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1884.....	263,695	1,004,345	141,223
1885.....	240,759	1,338,108	163,892
1886.....	238,830	1,410,893	118,525
1887.....	236,020	1,406,690	120,250
1888.....	403,982	1,239,014	177,231
1889.....	542,115	1,300,882	205,332
1890.....	778,732	1,506,582	340,021
1891.....	533,088	1,409,300	218,643
1892.....	617,486	1,509,063	268,687

From the above it will be seen that cattle receipts for the seven months were larger than the same seven months last year by 84,368 head, which is a natural and normal growth. The enormous figures of 1890 were, as probably everybody knows, caused by unnatural conditions, the forcing of cattle to market by the burnt pastures of the disastrous drouth period. The receipts in each succeeding

to make a market strong, and these are local consumption and the killing capacity of the packing establishments, and their competitors who buy on order live stock for slaughter in Eastern cities. By reference to the following tables the reader will observe that the capacity to take the increase in receipts for the first seven months of 1892 was 15.8 per cent., while the consumption demand was 32.5 per cent.

Purchaser.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Armour Packing Co.....	101,981	86,773	*15,208
Kingman & Co.....	3,484	559	*2,925
Fowler & Son.....	3,455	3,369	*86
Dold Packing Co.....	21,907	16,171	*5,736
Phoenix Packing Co.....	36,377	14,383	*21,994
Swift & Co.....	130,962	96,023	*34,939
Libbey.....	.....	14,857	*14,857
Davis.....	1,589	.....	*1,589
P. D. Armour.....	11,858	.....	*11,858
City butchers.....	2,306	4,671	*2,365
Total.....	313,919	236,806	*77,113

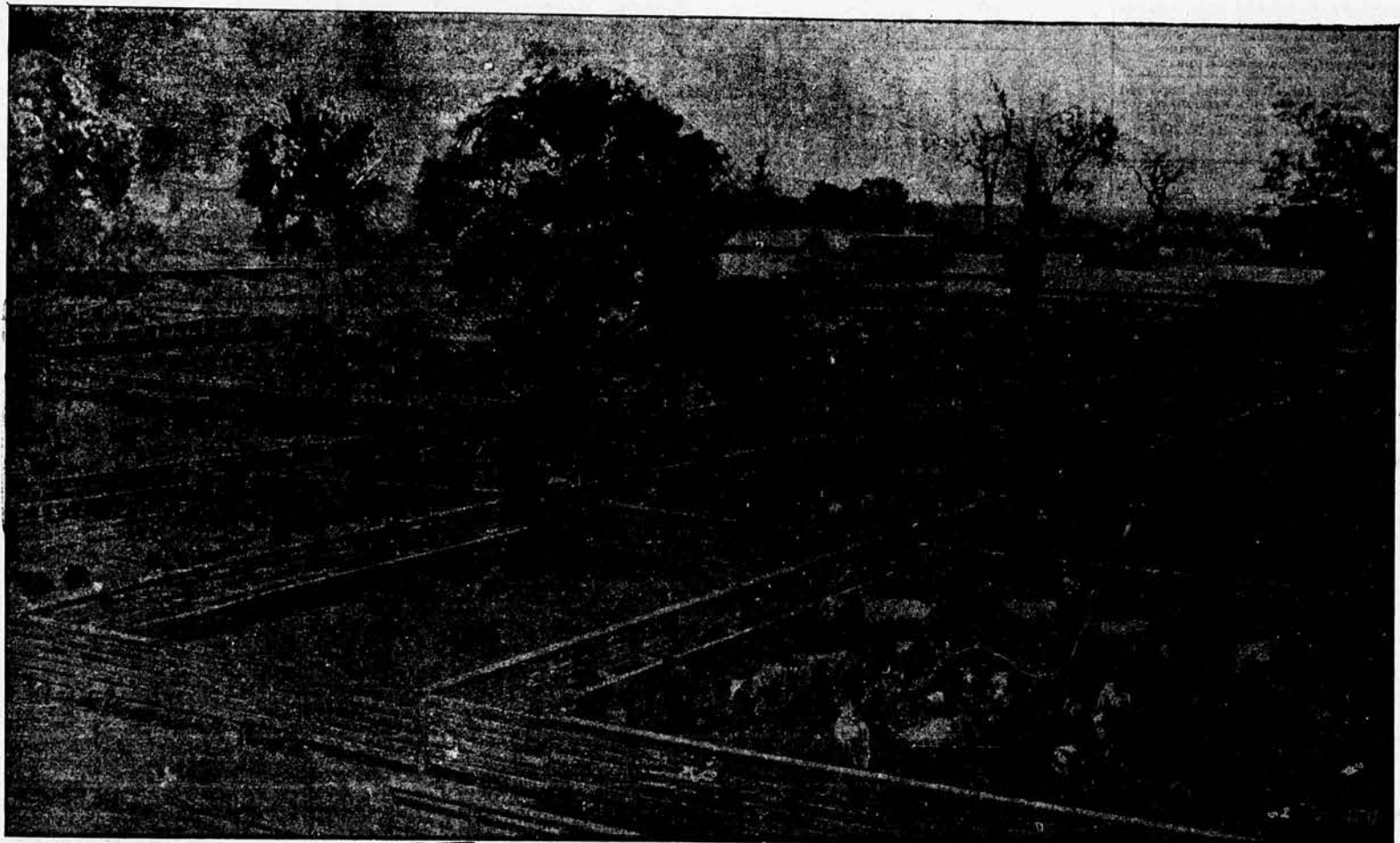
\*Increase. †Decrease.

The packing of hogs is also shown. The large decrease of packing during the winter season, consequent upon groaning warehouses, is now about effaced. The past month has wiped out 30,000 head of the deficit.

Purchaser.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Armour Packing Co.....	338,174	375,485	*37,311
Kingman & Co.....	139,158	161,325	*22,167
Fowler & Son.....	235,605	252,770	*17,165
Dold Packing Co.....	126,214	119,802	*6,412
Phoenix Packing Co.....	4,826	275	*4,551
Swift & Co.....	144,538	114,296	*30,242
Morris Packing Co.....	2,080	3,246	*1,166
Alburt.....	859	20,549	*19,690
Morris & B.....	468	5,662	*5,194
City butchers.....	3,327	149	*3,178
Total.....	1,046,049	1,053,559	*7,510

\*Increase. †Decrease.

That the demand for greater packing



THE KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, 1871.

1881.....	285,863	1,014,304	79,924	12,592	29,089
1882.....	439,671	963,036	80,724	11,716	34,668
1883.....	460,780	1,379,401	119,665	19,860	45,470
1884.....	533,526	1,723,586	237,964	27,163	55,227
1885.....	506,627	2,358,718	221,801	24,506	63,213
1886.....	490,971	2,204,484	172,650	33,183	58,924
1887.....	669,224	2,423,262	209,566	29,690	67,752
1888.....	1,056,036	2,008,984	351,050	27,650	74,666
1889.....	1,220,343	2,073,910	370,772	34,563	83,972
1890.....	1,472,229	2,865,171	535,869	37,118	108,160
1891.....	1,270,917	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Total.....	10,404,003	24,356,921	3,064,129	354,099	855,035

It will be seen that there was a shortage in the receipts of last year, and, in order to better understand the causes for the same, we quote from a late issue of the *Daily Drivers' Telegram*, the official paper of the Kansas City Stock Yards Exchange, which says: "The receipts in 1890, however, were not proper figures to use for comparison, as they were not composed altogether of marketable cattle. The drouth forced thousands of stock to market that would not otherwise have come, thus producing an oversupply and ruinously low prices for the then current season, as well as creating a shortage and restricting the supply for 1891.

"The past seven months, ending July 31, have seen remarkable developments in the capacity of this market, and probably more remarkable has been the growth of favorable public sentiment. Since the ground has been broken for the erection of the greatest beef slaughtering plant in the world, and since the announcement of the intention of local slaughterers to enlarge their present plants, the news has

meet the packer, the packer comes to Kansas City to meet the shipper. The packer has discovered that it is to his financial advantage to do so, and the shipper is not too blind to see that it furnishes the same market several hundred miles nearer the ranch.

"The demand for Kansas City beef this year is the greatest that has ever been known and the local slaughterers have therefore been active operators."

This is evident from the large increase in their output. The location at Kansas City of the actual consumers is what makes this market a superior one. They are steady buyers. They are obliged to fill their orders, while the operations of speculators and order buyers are controlled by current prices. It is evident, then, that the enlargement of the demand by local packers is what gives a market its stability. This is the inducement—that Kansas City has to offer to Western shippers—a market that is sustained in a great measure by the requirements of actual local consumption, and, while the past year has been the most active Kansas City has ever known in beef circles, the outlook for the immediate future is far more bright. The completion of the new Armour plant, in about ten weeks, will double the capacity of local beef killing plants and put the cattle market of this city on a more secure foundation than any other in this country.

year have manifested a substantial and permanent growth. The same condition existed to a considerable extent in the sheep and hog column, although hogs in the past seven months have outnumbered the receipts of any similar period.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS FOR 1891.  
In order to better comprehend the relative importance of Kansas City's market, the following official exhibit of the receipts at the four largest live stock centers tells its own story:

Market.	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mules.	Cars.
Chicago.....	3,455,742	8,000,305	2,135,837	94,396	304,766
Kansas City.....	1,347,457	2,390,709	386,760	31,740	91,456
St. Louis.....	1,063,014	1,462,223	170,419	8,662	47,754
St. Joseph.....	690,358	810,227	341,573	15,298	36,613
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,632	309,641	17,435	42,718
Sold to feeders.....	227,560	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sold to shippers.....	355,025	586,330	.....	.....	.....
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,153,946	2,581,962	309,641	17,435	42,718

THE PACKING FACILITIES.  
There are essential conditions necessary

facilities are to be promptly met is confirmed by the fact that Mr. P. D. Armour, the great Chicago packer, has broken ground in Kansas City for the largest slaughtering establishment in the country. The heaviest Chicago packer kills something like a half million cattle per year. The new Kansas City plant will have an easy killing capacity of 3,000 cattle per day and there were but two pairs of lips to carry the word of Mr. Armour to the *Drivers' Telegram* that it would be possible to slaughter 4,000 cattle per day. The computation is easy that the plant can handle 900,000 to 1,200,000 cattle per year. It is not a matter of so much importance to the swine-growers of the West, for their products have long had a satisfactory market on the Missouri river. They have not needed to leave home for a week's business trip to market their swine. But the addition of a plant with a capacity of 4,000 hogs per day, means more competition, better prices and more dollars in their pockets. The sheep men are deeply interested, for 4,000 woolly pelts will daily part company with 4,000 carcasses of mutton, and the flock-owners of Texas, New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Kansas, Missouri and the Indian Territory will have a handy home market.

## Expense of Marketing Stock.

In order to give our readers some idea of the cost of marketing their stock, we quote from rule 9 of the Articles of Association of the Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, as follows:

SECTION 1. The commission for selling live stock shall not be less than the following-named rates:  
Sec. 2. Six dollars per carload for single-deck



carloads of hogs or sheep, and ten dollars per carload for double-deck carloads of the same.

Sec. 3. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages. In carloads of twenty-four or more not more than twelve dollars per carload; ten dollars per single-deck car and eighteen dollars per double-deck carload of veal calves.

Sec. 4. Fifty cents per head for cattle and twenty-five cents per head for calves and ten cents per head for hogs and sheep, in mixed carloads—but not to exceed twelve dollars per carload. Fifty cents per head for cattle and twenty-five cents per head for calves driven into the yards, and ten cents per head for hogs and sheep for sixty head or less; more than that number shall be charged for at carload rates.

Sec. 5. Fifty cents per head for buying cattle for stockers or feeders: *Provided*, Such charges shall not exceed twelve dollars per carload; six dollars for single-deck carload for buying sheep and ten dollars per double-deck carload. All purchases paid for by a commission house or shipping clearance made by same shall be deemed a purchase and charged for as above provided.

Sec. 6. Not less than four dollars per single-deck and five dollars per double-deck carload for buying live hogs, and not less than three cents per head for hogs bought by the head.

The following rates of yardage are charged by the Stock Yards Company, on all stock sold in yards:

Cattle..... 20 cts. per head.  
Calves..... 10 cts. per head.  
Hogs..... 8 cts. per head.  
Sheep..... 5 cts. per head.

All stock fed in the yards is charged \$1.00 per hundred pounds of hay, and 75 cents per bushel of corn.

and distinct division of the yards especially for Southern cattle—a quarantine section—which has no connection with the main yards, being on the opposite side of the Kaw river.

It is important to note that the packers here who slaughter such vast numbers of stock do not by any means have a monopoly of the buying business, but have to contend with the keen competition of the order trade and buyers from all of the principal Eastern cities, who purchase car and train lots in competition with local packers. This trade is one of the important and late features of this market, so far as the cattle trade is concerned, and now there are dozens of buyers of this class where formerly there was one. This order trade buy here and ship direct to points north, east and south, where the stock is slaughtered and sold direct to the consumer. This trade so far in cattle this year has increased over any preceding year about 80,000 head. It was this large order trade that made Chicago so famous as a cattle market, and as a result of the natu-

\$75,000,000, or \$250,000 daily. It is said about 48,000 people are dependent on the business of the Kansas City live stock market.

The chief executive officers of this market are C. F. Morse, President; E. E. Richardson, Secretary and Treasurer; Eugene Rust, Superintendent, and Capt. Tough, manager of the horse and mule market. To these officers we are indebted for many of the official figures and facts of this exhibit of the Kansas City live stock market.

#### Other Facts About Kansas City.

Ranks—First in volume of agricultural implement business, second in the live stock business, packing houses, number of railroads at Union depot and cable railway mileage; third in railway facilities, fourth in volume of telegraph business, fifth as a grain market, tenth in bank clearings.

Packing houses.—Six houses now in operation, daily capacity 21,000 hogs, 4,000 cattle; value of annual product \$45,000,000. The new Armour plant, which is now in course of construction, will have a daily

Railroads.—Twenty-four distinct lines in operation, with an aggregate length of 38,000 miles, over one-fifth of the entire mileage of the United States. Three lines under construction and others projected.

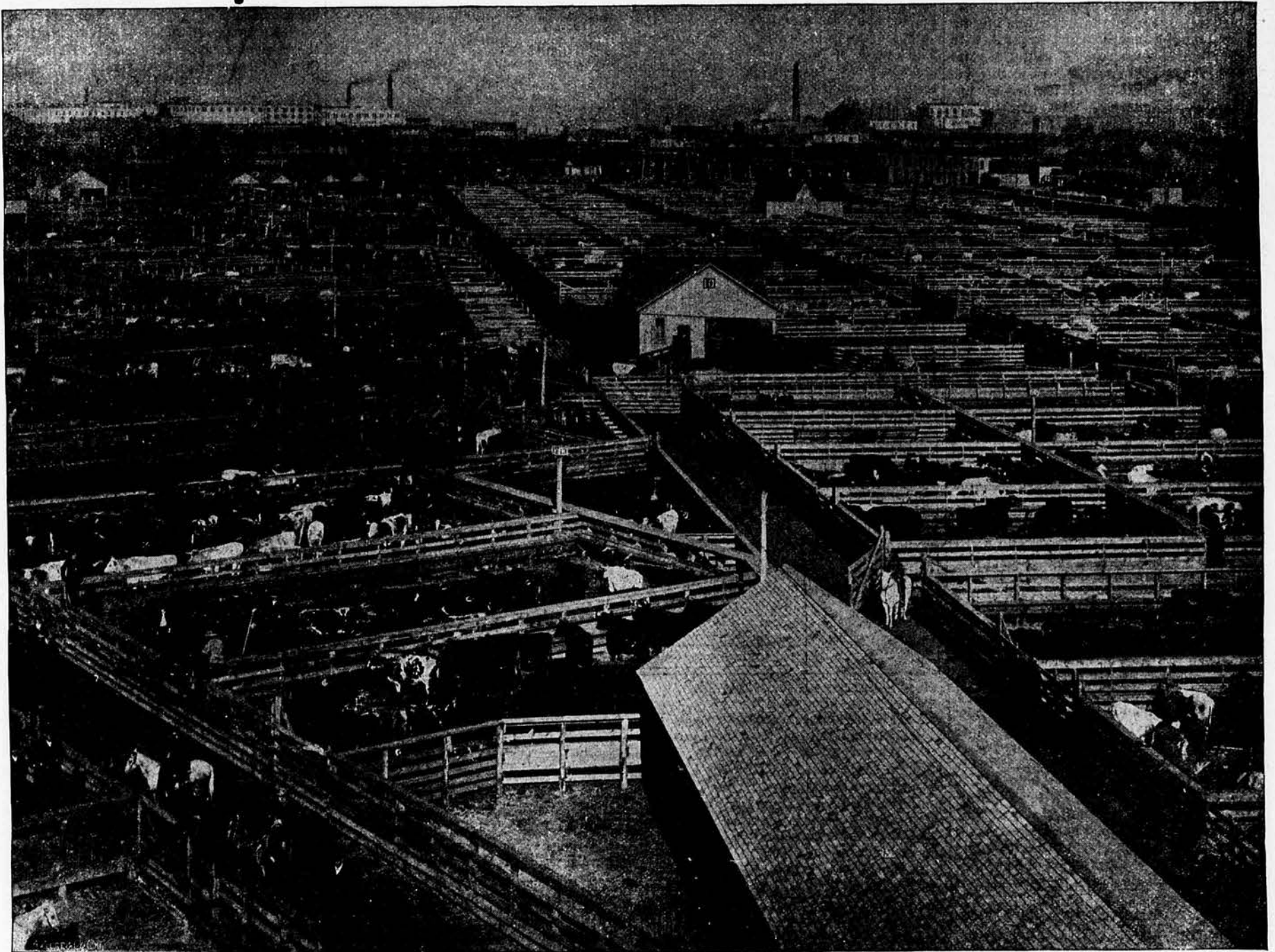
Weather.—Year ending July 31, 1892, 133 clear days, 133 part cloudy, 100 cloudy, 117 rainy. Highest temperature 98°, lowest 17°, mean 53.6. Rainfall for year 41.02 inches.

Health.—Death rate, 12.10 per 1,000. Lower than that of any other of the large cities in the United States.

Kansas City has within a radius of sixty miles a population of 841,000 and within 100 miles it is over 1,000,000.

Tributary territory—Extends into ten States and Territories, including one-fifth of the area and nearly one-fifth of the population of the United States. The opening of Indian lands and rapid settlement of the Southwest is daily increasing the commercial value of Kansas City's tributary territory.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.



SECTIONAL VIEW OF KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS, 1892.

#### Vantage-Points of the Market.

The location of the "future great" live stock market at Kansas City is the most natural one, from every point of view, owing to its central position in that portion of our country which produces the surplus live stock and grain.

Kansas City is also the chief railroad center and distributing point for the trans-Missouri region, and because of the eighteen railroads which have entry at yards the stock-raiser secures the advantage of quick transit to market with comparatively light shrinkage of his stock.

The stock yards have ample capacity and every modern facility for handling the stock on arrival, and fully one thousand cars can be handled daily. The present capacity of the yards will accommodate 15,000 cattle, 40,000 hogs, 10,000 sheep and stalls for about 1,500 horses and mules, outside of the covered sheds. It is of special interest to cattlemen to note that there has been provided a separate

ral trend of events it is fast being diverted to Kansas City, where it has come to stay. Kansas cattlemen who raised export cattle are not now compelled to ship to Chicago to find buyers.

It is gratifying to note that now the cattle receipts are following in the lead of the hog trade, and during the eight months of 1892 fully 90 per cent. of the receipts have been sold in this market. This market also claims to be the leading market for feeders.

A potent element in the success achieved by this market is due to an enterprising, competent and public-spirited management of the Kansas City stock yards, who have apparently left nothing undone to develop a market at the very gateway of Kansas that is destined in the very near future to become the leading live stock mart of the world. Very few realize the fact that there is no other industry or class of business in the West whose volume of business compares with that of this market, which annually amounts to

capacity of 3,000 cattle, 3,000 hogs and 4,000 sheep. The value of its annual product will exceed \$40,000,000.

Jobbing trade—Over \$26,000,000 (for year ending June 30, 1892,) exclusive of live stock and packing. Kansas City has now 460 jobbing houses, dealing in all commercial commodities. The business of 1892 is showing an increase of from 30 to 40 per cent. over 1891.

Grain trade.—For the year ending June 30, 1892, over 15,000,000 bushels of wheat were received at Kansas City, an increase over the preceding year of more than 100 per cent.; over 13,000,000 bushels of corn, an increase of nearly 100 per cent., and over 6,000,000 bushels of oats, an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The receipts for 1892 will undoubtedly exceed these figures by from 50 to 100 per cent. Among the actual purchasers of grain Kansas City stands fifth.

Kansas City has 542 factories, with a product for the year ending July 1, 1891, of over \$77,000,000.

Kansas City contains another institution with which every stockman should be interested—the Kansas City Veterinary college, chartered by the State of Missouri, whose faculty consists of fifteen members, seven of whom are graduates of the leading veterinary schools of America and Europe—is furnished with large lecture rooms, pharmacy, museum, laboratory, dissecting room and equipped with chemical apparatus, microscopes, skeletons, charts, models, drawings, and pathological specimens and all of the material for dissection and post mortem examinations. In short are prepared to teach a thorough, practical and scientific course in veterinary science, a school the city should feel proud of and the people of the entire West should patronize.

#### 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 ORFUT, ELMORE & COOPER, Room 14 Exchange Building, Kansas City Stock Yards.



KANSAS CITY HORSE MARKET.

The Increase of Trade in Horses and Mules Demands More Extensive Facilities.

It is indeed encouraging news to horsemen—especially breeders and shippers—to learn that the Kansas City horse and mule market is rapidly approaching a first place, and is already a good second, as compared with Chicago, St. Louis and Memphis. The past year has demonstrated that horses and mules find a ready market, built up on a fair and square competition of large horse and mule firms. The growth of this branch of Kansas City's live stock trade within the past twenty years has been phenomenal, and has thrown dust in the eyes of all Western competitors. It is the intention of the stock yards company to outstrip Chicago in the horse and mule trade just as surely as it proposes to acquire first place for Kansas City as a cattle, hog and sheep market. To this end Captain W. S. Tough was placed in charge, who, with his superior knowledge of this particular branch of the business, is rapidly pushing it to the desired end. His system of auctioneering stock, whereby the buyer and breeder are brought together and treated with equal fairness, is already a leading feature of his successful methods, and to this will be added a companion feature of undoubted popularity—four combination breeders' horse sales and four combination horse and cattle sales annually.

Of course all horses and mules shipped to this department can have the choice of either private or auction sale, according to the desire of the owner. The latter is a popular feature, and is regularly attended by buyers representing all sections of the country. Each animal is numbered, and a card is furnished to the owner, on which an accurate and impartial description of the horse with regard to age, color, pedigree and faults is registered by the expert who examines the animal. When it is brought up for sale Captain Tough, after calling off its number, age and character, and giving an accurate description of the good and bad points of the animal, offers it for sale. This system guarantees the purchaser from fraud and insures the owner from having the animal thrown back on his hands for faults discovered when delivery is made of the purchase.

ACTUAL FIGURES.

The total number of horses and mules handled by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company in the last twenty years is 354,099. The shipments for the same period were 353,991. The number of horses and mules handled in 1871 was 809, and in the banner year, 1890, 37,118 head were sold from the yards. These figures, which are taken from the twenty-first annual report of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company for the year ended December 31, 1891, show an increase of business of over 4,700 per cent. To meet this enormous increase in business the company has gradually increased the capacity of its stables. What it intends to do now is to build an establishment capable of handling almost double the number of stock handled hitherto, and offer such inducements that breeders and the general farmer may be encouraged to raise animals of a higher standard and thereby relegate the chunk to the past, where he properly belongs.

The new buildings will be a large two-story structure, with a frontage of 200 feet on Bell street and extending on Seventeenth street to Genesee, and four barns with a total frontage on Bell street of 400 feet. The first floor of the principal building will contain the offices of the manager of the horse and mule market, 350 box stalls and 150 open stalls.

The second floor will be fitted up with an oval track for the exhibition of stock. It will be on a sufficient grade to permit the speeding of horses, and will be constructed of beef blood and loam—a composition which gives a very springy, elastic track.

Two stands to accommodate between 500 and 600 people will be built. Opposite the stand will be an elevated platform like the judges' stand at a race track for the auctioneer. The center of the ring will probably be fitted up as a restaurant where visitors will be served with light refreshments. The four barns will be fitted up with 200 stalls each, making a total capacity of 1,300 stalls. The whole establishment will be fitted up with the latest improvements, and everything will be done to give both

the breeder and the purchaser the best advantages that can be desired.

Business Methods at the Yards.

The Kansas City market is conducted on plans that are satisfactory and fair to all interests. Indeed the rules and regulations that govern the market are made in accordance with the wishes of shippers of live stock. Nothing is done in an arbitrary manner. The Stock Yards Company, as well as commission merchants, find it to their interest to adopt the most perfect means of handling live stock to the best advantage of the shippers. The prosperity of the commission merchants depends on the success of their customers. As there are great numbers of farmers who do not consign their stock to the market, for the reason that they have no accurate information concerning its workings, we will make a few remarks for their benefit. Every opportunity is given to all producers of live stock to make use of the advantages offered by the market. The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange, an organization composed of men representing all interests in the market, compels its members to charge all shippers the same rates of commission. The owner of large herds of cattle, hogs and sheep pays commission in proportion to the volume of his shipments. He has no advantage over him who makes a limited number of shipments. All are on the same footing. The idea that governs the members of the Live Stock Exchange is that of affording every live stock producer, no matter how humble, the fullest advantages of the market. The wisdom

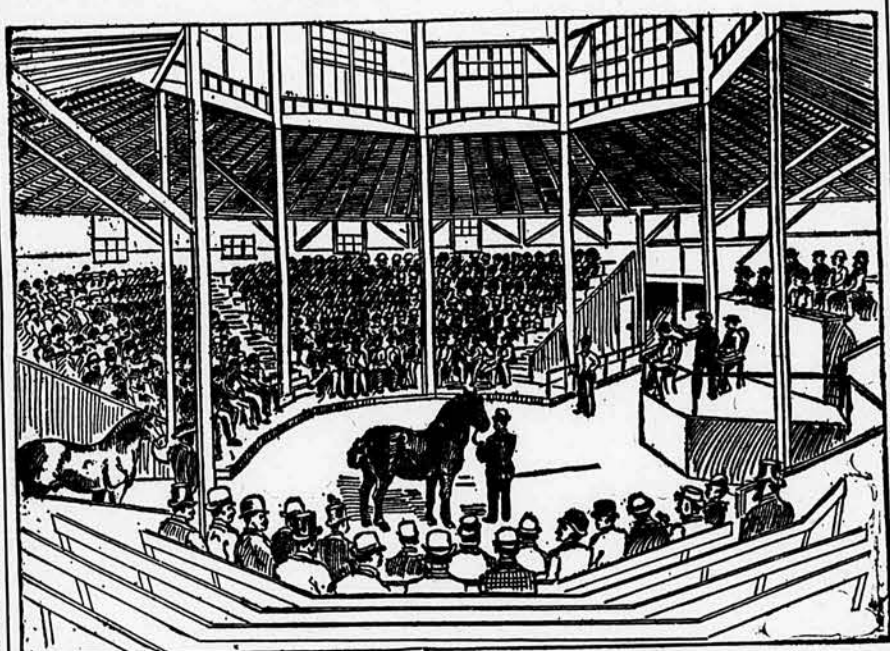
their (the commission merchants) superior knowledge of the wants of buyers, gained by long and careful training. Want of space forbids further remarks on this subject. Suffice it to say that the men engaged in handling live stock in the Kansas City market are ambitious, honorable in all their dealings, and thoroughly alive to the interests of the live stock producers.

With their energy and integrity they have built up this great market at our very doors and have made it an object of personal pride to all the people of the West. They are always ready to defend the interests of its patrons. We suggest to our readers that they cultivate closer and more friendly relations toward the live stock commission merchants. Mutual benefit and advantages are certain.

COMMISSION FIRMS.

The following is the official list of live stock commission firms doing business at the Kansas City stock yards:

- Adams, Burnside, Jardine Co.
- L. A. Allen & Co.
- W. C. M. Baker Co.
- Geo. R. Barse Live Stock Commission Co.
- Z. F. Crider & Co.
- Cassidy Bros.
- The Campbell Commission Co.
- Jas. Dalzell & Co.
- Duke, Lennon & Harrington.
- Jno. D. Dobyns & Co.
- Wm. Epperson & Co.
- Geo. B. Ecton & Co.
- Evans-Snyder-Buell Co.
- J. P. Emmert & Co.
- Foster & Branson.
- Fish & Keck Co.
- Greer, Mills & Co.
- A. J. Gillespie & Co.
- Hale & McIntosh.
- Hyre & Fletcher.
- J. C. Hall & Co.
- Holcomb, Snyder & Co.
- D. L. Jones & Bro. Commission Co.
- C. M. Keys & Co.



INTERIOR OF SALE PAVILION KANSAS CITY HORSE AND MULE MARKET.

of this is so apparent that it needs no further explanation.

On the arrival of stock at the stock yards, it is taken charge of by the Kansas City Stock Yards Company, who attend to the unloading, feeding and watering. So perfect is their system of handling stock that the shipper has not a care while his stock is on the market. The market is an open one. The cattle pens are so constructed as to show stock to good advantage, hence it is easy for buyers and sellers to make trades. All weighing is done by the Stock Yards Company. Neither buyer nor seller has the power to dictate to the weigher, hence there is no occasion for any accusation of partiality on the part of the weigher, who, although in the employ of the Live Stock Exchange, the membership of which is composed of men representing both the buying and selling interests, operates independently of them. There has never been a charge of dishonesty on the part of a weigher. So high is the standing of honor among the members of the Live Stock Exchange that but one of them has ever been detected in an act dishonorable to his customer, and under the rules of the Live Stock Exchange governing such cases, this member was expelled and consequently prevented from transacting any further business in the market. Protection to his customer is what every commission merchant insists on and fights for.

Commission charges are reasonable. This is attested by the fact that no shipper desires to sell his own stock, although nothing is done to prevent his doing so. Shippers prefer to pay the reasonable charges made by the commission merchants, in order to receive the benefit of

- Keenan, Morledge & Martin.
- Ladd, Downs & Penny.
- Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford.
- Larmon & Barnes.
- McCoy Bros. & Bass.
- McCoy & Underwood.
- C. G. Means & Sons.
- W. E. Moore & Co.
- McDonald, Titworth & Co.
- J. J. Myers & Co.
- J. Nicol & Co.
- Jas. A. Nutter & Co.
- Northwestern Live Stock Commission Co.
- Offutt, Elmore & Cooper.
- The McPherson & Black Live Stock Commission Co.
- Jas. H. Payne & Co.
- Peters Bros.
- Jos. Prosser & Co.
- Gilman Reed & Co.
- Rogers & Rogers.
- W. A. Sanders & Co.
- Souther, Kirk & Rouse.
- Scalling & Tamblin.
- Schwartz, Bolen & Co.
- Jas. Stephens & Co.
- Sallsbury & Co.
- D. G. Stockwell & Co.
- J. R. Stoller & Co.
- Soruggs, Hall & Co.
- Siegel, Welch and Clawson.
- Thies & Parlin.
- Thos. Trower & Sons.
- Taylor, Taylor & Houston.
- Texas Live Stock Commission Co.
- Talbot Commission Co.
- Verner & Scroggins.
- White, Campbell & Co.
- Wright & Hanna.
- James Worden & Co.
- White & Rial.
- Winder, Inman & Co.
- West, Reeder & West.

Our Advertisers.

Among the pioneer commission firms whose years of successful and well-earned financial standing commands the attention of shippers and feeders, is that of Rodgers & Rodgers, rooms Nos. 4 and 5 in the Exchange building. For twenty years they have done strictly a commission business, and now, as of old, give personal attention to all their consignments. The firm makes a specialty of stockers and feeders and are prepared to make very liberal advances on consignments or on cattle for feeding. Their annual sales

ran up to nearly \$5,000,000 during 1891 and promise even better for 1892. To those about to ship or desirous of keeping informed as to the market, Messrs. Rodgers respectfully ask the favor of sending all who may ask the daily market reports or any information pertaining to the market free of charge.

The strong and successful firm of Offutt, Elmore & Cooper, was established early in 1880, and during the time since have concentrated their energies in building up a very satisfactory business here at Kansas City that aggregated for the year of 1891 \$2,542,281.23. They give their customers choice of Eastern markets and have special correspondents at both St. Louis and Chicago. Mr. William Elmore supervises the cattle department, assisted by Mr. George E. Cole. The hog division is cared for by Mr. H. C. Offutt, and the office duties presided over by the well-known Mr. Frank Cooper. They have a very extensive acquaintance with the feeders and shippers covering the entire Western stock-growing country, and are prepared to make advances greatly to the interest of the feeder and shipper. To those contemplating shipping, market reports and all information desired cheerfully given on application.

The Campbell Commission Company is one of the solid and enterprising firms doing business at the yards. They began eighteen years ago and have grown until they are now doing business at Kansas City, Chicago, East St. Louis, Omaha, Sioux City and Fort Worth, Texas. During May, 1892, the company was reorganized, strengthened with additional resources and capitalized with a paid up stock of \$125,000. In the new order of things the active and experienced men of the old company at all points were retained and additional force was gained in the acquisition of Mr. L. J. Dunn as Treasurer of the company. He was formerly Secretary and Treasurer of the St. Joseph Loan and Trust Company, and now has strong financial backing which adds strength to the moneyed relations of the firm. During the year of 1891 the four Campbell brothers and two sons, with able assistants, sold all the cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, East St. Louis and Omaha handled by the firm, and their aggregated business in all branches exceeded \$10,000,000. Mr. Geo. W. Campbell, the manager here at Kansas City, has devoted the best part of the energy of youth in building up the business, and says that the firm stands always ready to furnish shippers and feeders with all funds and information necessary to increase their business relations and please their customers.

The firm of Hale & McIntosh is well and favorably known to a goodly number of Kansas customers. They are rustlers who work hard and always attend to their consignments with great dispatch. Their office is usually well filled with customers and they have the reputation of doing a lively business and impress one with the fact that they earn their commission. Mr. Hale, the senior member of the firm, is one of the old-timers who has developed a large business by strict attention to his customers' interests. Mr. McIntosh is a comparatively new member of the firm, but has had a wide experience as manager of the stock yards at Topeka, and a life experience as a buyer and seller of live stock of all kinds. No stockman will regret a business transaction with this aggressive firm.

Peters Brothers are among the old and well established commission firms, whose fifteen years of experience has brought them a fair share of the immense business done at the yards. They are fully equipped to handle all their consignments and attend personally to the wants of their patrons. A January issue of the Kansas City Live Stock Indicator said of them: "They are perhaps as well and favorably known as any live stock commission company or firm. It is composed of Mason S. Peters and W. Gee Peters, who were for years in business under the firm name of M. S. Peters & Co. No one who knows the Peters boys can say other than that they are first-class salesmen." They propose, like all enterprising individuals, to extend their business, and are ready at all times to answer all inquiries made by feeders, shippers and stockmen generally.

Every stockman or visitor to the stock yards who comes in contact with Ed. M. Smith, a member of that enterprising firm of Larimer, Smith & Bridgeford, comes away with a comprehensive idea of the magnitude of business done here and characteristic push that has developed this wonderful market in spite of all opposition and difficulties. Mr. Smith has charge of all the advertising of the firm, which is composed of that progressive and public-spirited sort of men who believe in judicious advertising and profit by it, and back up their advertising with capital and proper business methods. A good example showing results of their methods was one day's sale, on Friday of last week, when they sold \$16,000 worth of cattle from Wyoming, 2,000 sheep from the Texas Panhandle, \$1,000 worth of cattle from Nebraska and \$3,000 worth of cattle from Indian Territory, Missouri and Kansas. This firm has unlimited faith in the Kansas City market becoming the leading one of the world, and it is evident that they are doing more than their share in hastening this inevitable event.



## Agricultural Matters.

### POTATOES IN 1852 VERSUS 1892.

By Edwin Taylor, read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society.

In 1852 my interest in potatoes was confined to their adaptability to the purposes of the knife and fork. From 1852 till about 1864 my per capita requirements in this regard gradually increased. By 1892 the demand had perceptibly fallen off. I am pleased to say, however, that the general rule with my fellow patriots seems to be that their use of potatoes is waxing rather than waning. In 1852, if my recollection is not at fault, people ate less of all kinds of vegetables than they now do. In the circles where I was familiar there was no such thing in those days as having all we wanted of garden crops—except potatoes. When pea time came, for example, we had to save the biggest half of the row for seed; the balance were portioned around as sparingly as Captain Bligh's captured sea birds. We had a strawberry bed, to be sure, and the little thing was well named a "bed." I remember hearing it said, when I was a small boy, that so and so had turned market gardener, in much the same tone of surprise and resignation that his going off as a missionary or aeronaut would have occasioned. But now the market gardener has become one of the commonest kinds of agriculturists, and potato-planters, exclusively, then unheard of, are now too frequent for their own good.

In 1852 we had some varieties of potatoes quite as productive, and others quite as good, as any we now have, but the quality and quantity were not combined to the degree we now have them. One of the first tasks set me at the manual labor boarding school, where my young idea made its first "shoots," was to get some potatoes out of a pit. I can see them now, the deep-eyed, ill-shaped, overgrown tubers, called Red Neshannocks, and the taste of them in all its variations of badness is with me yet. My recollection is that their reputed yield was 400 bushels to the acre—a record that is hard to beat to-day. The first great advance made toward getting first-rate quality and turn-out combined in one potato was the introduction of the Early Rose; and when the potato-men of all generations come to have their well-deserved monuments erected the highest column of all will bear the name of the inventor of that grand variety.

The potato grew under ground in 1852 as it now does. The placing of the seed was a harder task then than now. Then, we dropped the sets out of a bucket carried on the arm, and covered them with a hoe. Now, to plant potatoes, we ride over the field in a gaily painted and ingeniously arranged carriage, two-wheeled, like a Roman war chariot, and, presto, the land is marked out, the seed dropped and covered in better shape than the boss himself could do it by hand, and all with a speed that, compared with hand-planting, seems like magic, not to speak of the notable absence on the part of the operator of "that tired feeling" so observable in hand-work. There were no machines for digging potatoes in those days. The hoe was the principal implement used in the potato harvest. Potatoes were cheap then for all. The year the Grandy boys "played the fool," as the neighbors said, by planting eight acres of potatoes, they had a dreadful time to get shut of their crop. I think they sold some for a shilling a bushel, and about the only way to sell anything then, with us, was to trade it out at the store. Not till after the Crimean war could "truck"—and potatoes were included in that generic term—be sold for cash. I think it was in 1858 that father raised two acres of potatoes and sold them for 50 cents a bushel by hauling to Adrian, eight miles away. Bob Tolon worked for us that year. He "lifted" the potatoes and I skirmished around and got them into the basket. These potatoes were a new variety, the Peachblow. With all our progress we have nothing that eats, now, like those Peachblows ate then. The quantity of them that I could put away when they were well swum in that cream gravy that mother used to make eclipses anything I can now do of a personal nature to increase the consumption of my favorite product, the fruit that grows at the root. I had no

expectation then of becoming a slave to the potato habit.

Ever since my attention was first turned toward potato-growing, my constant effort has been given to securing the best variety. I have tested some 200 varieties. Upon the subject of new varieties, I feel warranted, from experience, in submitting as approximately correct these conclusions: (1) That the value of the variety advertised will be inversely to the claims of the advertisement. (2) That if the advertisement is illustrated with some extravagant conceit, as of a wheelbarrow loaded with one potato, you may depend upon the potato and the advertiser both being frauds. If a new variety should be disseminated on its merits, it would be a long time getting introduced. Fortunately for the inventors of all sorts of novelties, human nature readily yields to repeated and vehement assertions that the unattainable has been secured, and will presently begin reaching for its pocket-book to buy a chance. Age does not wither nor custom stale the gullibility of the average citizen. To show the bearing of the well-known passage which says the "potato-man and his money are soon parted," I could tell how many times I have paid \$1, \$2 and \$3 a pound for potatoes that never amounted to a thing; and once went to the extreme of \$1 an ounce for the very poorest potato I ever saw. My last experience was with the Freeman, extensively advertised at this moment, in which, by taking four pounds I was allowed to invest at \$2 a pound. After having made two crops of Freeman, my estimate of it is this: That if Freeman were going for nothing in free packages, while Early Ohio were selling at \$1 a bushel in bulk, I would take the Early Ohio at the price in preference to the Freeman as a gift.

The yield of potatoes the country over is much criticised by the newspapers and fair orators as ridiculously small, particularly since the fool farmers could easily double their crops by informing themselves as to the principles upon which their calling rests, and by making themselves acquainted with the natural sciences that bear upon the phenomena of vegetable growth. Although this supposition is held by many worthy people, I believe it to be a species of hallucination—a sort of misinformation that is not only false but particularly mischievous, because it attributes to specific kinds of learning a bearing upon agriculture which they don't have, and by implication obscures the influence that all learning does exert upon potato-growing and all other kinds of farming. It would appear from current reading that the educated classes of this country actually suppose that what they call scientific agriculture offers a ready solution to the problem, "How to Make the Farm Pay." This word agricultural science is a term used with a double meaning, sometimes as equivalent to skill in farming; sometimes, as referring to the laws which regulate the succession of agricultural phenomena. The *Rural New Yorker* recently said science merely means knowing how. There is such a definition in the dictionary. But the average man has in mind when he speaks of agricultural science, a wisdom in farm procedure that is arrived at by a knowledge of the natural sciences, for in them he thinks he can find the reasons why that underlie the operations of the farm, the popular conception being that a knowledge of the why of a thing is a sort of intellectual shortcut to its how, and that the open road to agricultural success is an acquaintance with all the "ologies" wherein lie, or are supposed to lie, the laws that pertain to the agricultural vocation. For instance, that would be considered scientific potato-growing in which the operations of the industry were suggested by the chemistry, botany, geology, vegetable physiology and dynamics involved in producing potatoes. That is the popular idea and it is the correct one as to definition, but the idea itself, in my estimation, is one of the most harmful with which our calling has to contend, and that the farmer has an open road before him to the highest attainable agricultural success by making himself familiar with those natural sciences wherein lie, or are supposed to lie, the laws that pertain to his vocation. For example, take the trimming of an apple tree. That would be scientific trimming which should be suggested *a priori* by considerations resting in any or all of the ologies bearing upon the development of a tree. That would be scientific potato-growing in which the operations of the industry were calculated upon the chemistry, botany, geology, vegetable physiology and dynamics involved in producing pota-

atoes. That is the popular idea of the word and it is the correct one. It is an idea that contains a delusion and a snare. Perfection in all the sciences is not an open sesame to distinguishment in potato culture.

The truth is that the perplexities of the potato-man are those of practices, not principles. His harrassing questions are when, and how, and what next, instead of why. It is the strategy and tactics of his calling, and not its science, that perplexes him. How he is going to keep the seed over winter without sprouting and without freezing; how he shall cut it and how long before planting he shall cut it; how deep he shall plant it under given conditions and to what extent he shall vary the depth with varying conditions; whether he shall adopt the trench system or eschew it; whether he shall cultivate level or ridged; whether he shall cultivate deep or shallow; whether the ground being heavy and the weather signs portending more rain, he shall go into the crop or stay out; whether, having the crop made, he shall sell it at once, or hold it for a better market, and when he does conclude to sell, how and when he shall play the merchant with his stuff, are among the questions that keep him (if he is thoughtful) safe from ennui. But the problems of the professors don't disturb him. And if a professor of chemistry, for instance, had to depend upon potato-growing for a livelihood, you would find his books growing dusty while the path from his house to his grange neighbor's would get mighty well worn before the season was over. The truth is that our agricultural schools have been largely instrumental in throwing discredit upon the agricultural calling, and have been an active agency in turning our bright young farmers away from the paternal calling—for, claiming to teach "The Way Out," it has been apparent that their way out was only a laborious and round-about way into deeper depths. If book farming is discredited in this country it gets its discredit from its teachers, the unfortunate thing being that in rejecting it, the real value of letters to farming has in great measure failed of recognition.

Charles Sumner once quoted Lord Bacon as saying "that the lawyer should take all knowledge to be his province." To my mind, that position is also true of the farmer. I would that every young farmer knew the natural sciences with whatever familiarity his circumstances might permit, and that, as a thing not less important in his calling, he knew the history of the human race, of human thought, and had such an acquaintance with and fondness for books in general that, possessing a good one, he would never feel alone. Mathematics and languages and accounts, and every other branch of learning that strengthens what the Scripture calls might in the inner man, that develops the mental muscle, that makes broad between the eyes, is what a farmer needs to know as an equipment for his business. Ability comes to him in precisely the same way it comes to other men. In 1852 the superstition that chemistry was an important factor in farming was much more common among bookish people than now. In 1852 we were urged in season and out of season to have our soils submitted to chemical analysis, if happily we might find something out. In 1892, Prof. Massey said, "no respectable chemist holds out any expectations from such analysis." But to show that the superstition is still strong in 1892, in that year the Indiana Experiment Station made a report on the feeding value of wheat bran, ground wheat, rye and barley, in which bran is credited with the same fat-producing qualities within a small fraction as either of the grains mentioned, carrying the idea that bran and the grains mentioned have the same constant value in the barn which they have in the laboratory. Well, as every feeder knows, they haven't. Bran, for example, has one value for milch cows, another for horses, and still another for fattening swine. The truth is, the chemistry of a stock food don't show its value for stock, the chemistry of a fertilizer don't show its value to a crop, the chemistry of a soil don't surely indicate its fertility. By chemistry alone you couldn't tell whether a potato was raw or cooked. Is it any wonder that the farmer, having been so often picked up on learned fakes, should be ready to exclaim in a paraphrase of Madam Roland, "O, science, what crimes are committed in thy name?"

In 1892, more than in 1852, if my recollection is not at fault, we have urged upon us the importance of the study of botany, geology, entomology, ornithology, etc., in the country schools, on the ground that when the young

grangers get to farming for themselves their knowledge of those subjects will just shove them right along like a push-engine. The gravity of the situation in this regard I can especially appreciate, being a life-long farmer and every bit as eminent in botany as ornithology. If I am not mistaken, I passed my botany examination without a single condition, and all the impetus that my potato-growing received from all that erudition is that I know the Latin name of the potato (*Tuberosum Irish-manum*) and that the potato—the tuber—is an underground stem, and that, I long ago concluded, is true only in a Pickwickian sense. Geology is also urged upon the bucolic youth as having an important "pull" in the production of "truck." I don't believe that noble study has any such function. The geologist takes up a handful of soil and says, meditatively, this is formed wholly or in part of disintegrated rocks, if he is of one school; or if of another, he says the mineral constituents here were precipitated upon our planet at the breaking up of the anulus that contained them, just as later were precipitated the carbons in our stone coal, and last of all the "waters that were over the earth." What has either hypothesis to do with crops? The question with the potato-man is not how the soil was made, but how to handle it, now that it is made. What confronts him is not a theory, but a condition, and to the perplexities of the situation as he knows it, the great subjects I have discussed are as irrelevant as the history of the Hanseatic League or the significance of the iota subscript.

Andrew Carnegie has said that the old maxim about putting your eggs all in one basket has no application to one's vocation. When it comes to one's life-work, one should put his eggs all in one basket and then mind the basket. The great advance in potato-growing and handling that 1892 marks over 1852 must not be credited to our costly schools, but the concentration of our potato-men upon potatoes, to the ingenuity of the mechanics who have invented the machinery used in the business, and finally to the magic wand of the genius of steam, which has made it possible to send a bushel of potatoes from Edwardsville to Chicago for less than a farmer can haul the same by wagon to his county town, ten miles away.

Finally, my brethren, the outlook for potatoes is that, like stock-feeding, fruit-growing and other industries of the soil, their production and sale will fall into the hands of the ubiquitous syndicate or trust. The Kaw Valley Potato Association is now in its third year as a potato-seller. It works for the members of that organization so cheaply and so well that those of us who are in it feel that a new force in nature has been rendered available; that, as Emerson says, we have hitched our wagons to a star. It only remains now that the gentle tuber shall be produced by stock companies, working square miles of land, for the potato business to rise to the level of other businesses. An effort to organize such a company is now in hand. If large operations result here in the same percentage of economy observable in other industries, then sooner or later the individual potato patch must succumb to the inevitable. Under this new dispensation our agriculture will be divested of the characteristics of farming and the emblems of our order will no longer be the plow and hoe, but the high stool, the ledger, the debenture of the trust.

## Blood Poisoning

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



## Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 pounds, eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

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

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.



## KANSAS FARMER REPORTS

The KANSAS FARMER presents this week a showing of the crop resources of Kansas for 1892. The information here given is from original sources and from the best possible authorities. The long experience of these farmer crop reporters, and the fact that inaccuracies are sometimes severely criticised by the neighbors of the correspondents, has had the effect of making the reports as accurate as estimates ever become.

The wheat crop, almost without exception, is fine. The yield is large and the quality excellent. No doubt is now entertained of the full realization of the KANSAS FARMER'S preliminary estimate of 60,000,000 bushels for the State. The oat crop is generally a fair one, but not as uniformly good as the wheat. Corn is variously reported. In many of the great corn-producing counties the crop is good, and most of the very unfavorable reports come from those counties in which corn is not a leading crop. It is probable that the yield will be about two-thirds of that of last year, and while the railroads will not be so overburdened with the demand for corn cars as in '89 and '91, yet the State will have corn to sell at the high prices which are likely to prevail. The condition of this crop has been greatly improved by the late rains. Broomcorn, barley, rye and flax, where grown, have made good crops, and the sale of them adds a neat sum to the incomes of those who produce them. Fruits have yielded very poorly, with the exception of grapes, which are everywhere reported as a good crop. The dairy and poultry resources, which have grown to vast proportions in the aggregate, are not mentioned in these reports. They are constant sources of cash income, and will be estimated at a future time. The live stock produced and sold converts into cash a large part of the product of the pastures and meadows and corn fields of the State.

**Anderson.**—Wheat, average yield not more than seven or eight bushels per acre; quality very poor; struck by rust. Oats about thirty bushels; quality good, best for several years. Corn will be 50 per cent. short of an average crop. Pastures very short. Hay not more than 40 to 50 per cent. of a crop.

**Atchison.**—Wheat goes from twelve to twenty-five bushels per acre; most of it No. 2. Oats about thirty-five bushels. Rye and barley not raised, or but very little. Corn is late, but is going to make a fairly good crop—a great deal better than last year. Hay crop not as good as last year. Pastures have been very short but the late rains have started the grass again. Apples very scarce. Potatoes poor crop. Broomcorn not raised here.

**Barber.**—Wheat grades No. 2 and will yield about twelve bushels per acre. Oats has a fair berry, but the yield is low, average about twenty-five bushels per acre. Rye is good, yielding twelve bushels per acre. Barley averages twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn is very poor; we will have none to export, but may raise enough for home consumption. Hay is very scarce, not half a crop. Fall pastures are good on all buffalo ranges. Apples are almost total failure. Potatoes (Irish) almost a failure; sweet potatoes are good yield and a fine quality. Sorghum is short compared with the abundant yield last year, but the yield will exceed that of 1890. The general consensus of opinion among our best informed wheat-raisers is that two acres plowed during July and early part of August is worth three acres plowed later in the season, and that deep plowing is better than shallow.

**Barton.**—Wheat is running from twenty to forty-five bushels by the field and as high as thirty-five by the farm of 150 to 200 acres, seldom less than twenty-five; quality the best for years, testing as high as sixty-four pounds per bushel and none below sixty. The yield of oats is not large but quality good; acreage small. Corn is very irregular as to condition; some badly hurt by hot sun and dry weather. The hay and forage crop will be good.

**Brown.**—Wheat yield is good, both in quality and quantity, ranging from fifteen to thirty-four bushels per acre. Oats light; from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre. Rye and barley very little raised here now. Corn late and light; parts of county had seasonable showers, and have fair prospects of corn crop; about half of the corn in the county will average only about half a crop. A little shower last Monday and one the week before, each only one-fourth inch, were followed by dews which helped the corn very much. Hay nearly as good as last year. Fall pastures very short. Much stock losing flesh. Potatoes below the average—too hot for the plant. Very few apples and no other fruit except grapes, which seem to be a sure crop here. Garden truck scarce. No broomcorn raised here.

**Clay.**—Average yield per acre of wheat twenty bushels; quality good. Oats thirty bushels; quality good. Rye average yield. Corn condition poor, prospect for half crop. Hay crop about the same as last year. Prospect good for fall pastures on account of recent rains. Very little broomcorn raised in Clay county. Prospect for apples and potatoes very poor.

**Cloud.**—Wheat about twenty-five bushels per acre; quality from one to three grades higher than last year. Oats thirty bushels per acre; quality good. Corn will make about one-fourth crop. Tame hay very good, prairie hay medium.

**Cherokee.**—Wheat twelve to fifteen bushels per acre; quality good. Oats about twenty-five bushels per acre; medium quality. No rye nor barley to speak of. Corn not more than half a crop. Hay crop better than last year. Wild grass never better. Fall pastures fairly good, with late rains giving a prospect for better. Apples a very light crop. Broomcorn light crop. Irish potatoes hardly average. Flax a small yield. The country will be sown to wheat.

**Clark.**—Wheat usually grades good No. 2, weighing from fifty-eight to sixty-three pounds; only a small portion threshed, yielding from fif-

teen to forty-two bushels per acre—average above twenty bushels. Oats small acreage and light yield. Rye good, yielding from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre. Barley a fair crop, yielding twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Corn is not cultivated extensively in this county, dependence for feed being upon the Kaffir corn, barley, and other new grain crops, which are full crops. Corn will yield from ten to twenty bushels. Alfalfa hay good and plentiful; wild hay short. Fall pastures good.

**Coffey.**—Wheat average fifteen bushels; quality medium. Oats average twenty-five; quality fair. Rye, very little raised. Corn in some parts of county good, in others light; condition good, still filling out and making ears. Fall pasture fair with prospects of being very good, owing to the late rains. Hay crop not as good as last year but fair. Apples very few. Potatoes not good. Very little broomcorn.

**Comanche.**—Corn, fruits and vegetables are almost a complete failure. Wheat is good and of a good quality and brings all the way from 35 to 52 cents per bushel; wheat that we realized 81 cents per bushel for last year now brings from 48 to 52 cents. Barley and oats that were sown early are fair, but late sowings are very poor. Cane, Kaffir corn, milo maize and brown durum fell under the scorching hot winds, but Jerusalem corn withstood it all and gained great favor with our people. Melons of all kinds have done no good whatever; they have failed for the first time since the settlement of the county. Stock is doing well.

**Covey.**—Wheat will average eighteen to twenty bushels, of excellent quality. Oats will make an average of thirty bushels. No rye or barley to speak of. Early corn was only slightly damaged by dry weather and will make a fine crop; later planting will make a yield above the average for several years. Hay crop somewhat lighter than last year. Fall pastures good. Apple crop will be light, and of not extra quality. Potatoes, where planted medium early, will make a good yield. No broomcorn. The above applies to this valley, between Winfield and Arkansas City.

**Crawford.**—Wheat averages about sixteen bushels to the acre; quality not quite as good as last year. Oats, I think, will average about thirty bushels per acre; quality good. Rye and barley very little if any raised. Corn will make an average crop; the late rains will help it very much. Timothy hay not as heavy as last year; prairie grass full as good as last year. Pasture has been quite short; fall pasture will be good, the rains of the past week helping a great deal. A very good prospect now for late potatoes. Apples almost a failure. Broomcorn bids fair to be a good crop.

**Decatur.**—Winter wheat is averaging about twenty-five bushels per acre; some yields upwards of thirty bushels; quality good. Spring wheat from twelve to twenty-five bushels; quality fair. Some fruit. Oats from forty to sixty-five bushels per acre. Rye about twenty-five bushels per acre; quality good. But little barley raised. Corn is in good condition; prospect good. Hay crop about the same as last year. Potatoes fair. No fruit. Broomcorn good.

(2) Wheat, average yield from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre; better quality than last year. Oats are a good crop; average about forty-five bushels per acre, excellent quality. Corn did splendid through July. Hay is fair but not as good as last year; will be plenty for home consumption.

**Dickinson.**—Wheat is yielding from eight to thirty-five bushels per acre; weight fifty-six to sixty-three pounds per bushel. Oats yield twenty to thirty bushels, and the quality is good. Corn is a good half crop. Forage crops, Kaffir corn and prairie grass, are just booming. Pastures have improved 10 per cent. in the last ten days. Feed will be plenty, and stock should go into the winter in good shape. An immense amount of land is being prepared for fall grain. Some rye sown already, and considerable corn fodder cut.

(2) Threshers exceedingly busy; wheat returns large, quality very good. Farmers as busy as beavers turning over the stubble for next year's crop. Oats a fair crop, of excellent quality. Corn much injured by the excessive heat and drought; many yield half a crop. Pastures are getting short. Prairie hay will be a light crop. Potatoes have suffered much; returns will be small. Fruit crop light and poor in quality. Working teams and live stock in good condition.

(3) Corn crop will be very spotted here, just as the showers fell; from five to forty bushels to the acre. Wheat yielding above all estimates—twenty-five to thirty-two bushels—weighing sixty to sixty-two pounds per bushel. Grass very short. Fruit crop minus, except grapes, which are plentiful. Apples very scarce, except Rawley's Janet, which are loaded because of their late blooming.

**Doniphan.**—The average yield of wheat is about fifteen bushels; quality No. 2 and 3. But little barley and rye raised in the county. Oats, average crop. Prospects for corn better than in any year for several years. Hay crop about the same as last year. Fall pasture good. The apple crop is almost a total failure; not enough in the county for home use. Potatoes not more than half an average crop. Broomcorn good.

**Douglas.**—Wheat will average about fifteen bushels; not as much as last year; quality excellent. Oats will not average over twenty bushels, but is bright and good quality. Corn in western half cannot be beat, not quite so good in eastern part; the western part had a few local showers in time of hot spell. There will be an average crop of prairie hay but tame hay will fall short.

**Ellis.**—Wheat twenty-five to thirty bushels, No. 2; average weight sixty-two bushels. Oats thirty bushels, No. 1. Rye, estimated twenty bushels, No. 1. Barley thirty-five bushels, No. 1, bright and plump. Corn mostly in roasting ears; prospect for best crop in years. Hay 110. Fall pasture 110. Apples half a crop. Potatoes injured by drought when half grown. Ground in capital condition. Everybody plowing; more done than ever before at this time of year.

**Finney.**—Wheat ten to forty-five bushels per acre and the yield of the county will come very near averaging twenty bushels, if not quite that much; the yield is probably four to five bushels per acre more than last year. Oats will yield from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Rye very light acreage, with a yield of probably eighteen bushels. Barley was light, probably not to exceed twenty bushels. Corn light acreage and may fairly be noted as about a half yield. The hay crop, mainly alfalfa, is up to the average. Fall pasture so far is light on account of not having had the usual heavy August rains. The few bearing orchards in the county will give a good yield of apples. The potato crop is fairly good and probably up to the average. Early-planted broomcorn is good, the later planted will be light. We have had two or three good rains in August, but not as much as usual for this month. Farmers in some parts of the county are plowing for wheat and the acreage of wheat planted this fall will be very large.

**Ford.**—Wheat average fifteen bushels per acre; quality good. Rye will average twenty bushels per acre; quality very good. Oats and barley will be a poor crop this year, on account of so long continuance of dry weather. Corn is in poor condition; it won't make a third of a crop. Hay will be very scarce this year in Ford county. The rains during past week will benefit

the fall pastures very much. Early potatoes very good. Very poor prospects for broomcorn.

(2) Wheat, yield and quality good; weighs sixty-one to sixty-three pounds. Oats and barley yielded light but good quality. Hay exceedingly short. Corn not more than a third or a half crop.

**Garfield.**—Corn is practically a failure here, what little was planted, owing to the hot winds and cut-worm. So far as I have learned, wheat has yielded, where threshed, from fourteen to twenty-one bushels per acre. Oats more than an average crop, some reported sixty-five bushels per acre. Barley, early-sown fine; late not so good. Large acreage of wheat, oats and barley. Rye good, fair average. Hay crop good, 10 per cent. better than last year. The late rains make pasture good, and will mature late crops. Potatoes good, small area. Very little broomcorn except for forage.

**Geary.**—Wheat yield per acre twenty bushels; quality No. 2. Oats yield average twenty-five bushels; quality fair. Rye yield twenty-five bushels; quality good. Barley, none grown. Corn condition improved since last report. Prospects now indicate about 60 per cent. of last year's crop; quality fair. Hay about 75 per cent. of last year. Fall pasture fair to good. Apples almost a failure. Potatoes about 50 per cent.

**Greeley.**—Average yield of wheat eighteen bushels, oats twenty-five, rye twelve, barley twenty-five, quality good, winter wheat very good. Corn fields favored by local showers will turn out well; dry spell in July shortened the crop in general. No hay land in this county except in small areas. Buffalo grass pasture is fairly good. Potatoes do remarkably well in this county, giving not only large yields but the very best quality of tubers; large acreage was planted, but beetles in millions upon millions destroyed almost the entire crop. Broomcorn is one of our staple crops, and is doing very well.

**Hamilton.**—Wheat is averaging about twenty bushels per acre; quantity and quality are better than last year. Oats yield about fifty bushels per acre; good quality. Corn is in poor condition; was planted late and the long dry spell cut it short, and will not be over a half crop. Grass and hay will be a poor crop compared with previous years, but the amount of feed will far exceed the demand.

**Harvey.**—Wheat that was early sown will weigh out twenty-five bushels per acre, but the average is about four bushels less on late plowing; all weighs sixty and some lots as high as sixty-four pounds per bushel. Oats fifteen to twenty bushels. Rye about ten bushels. Potatoes about three-fourths of a crop. Grasses fine. Corn about fifteen bushels per acre.

**Jackson.**—Average yield per acre of wheat about twenty bushels; quality No. 2. Oats, twenty bushels per acre; quality No. 2. As the rains during the month of August have been very unevenly distributed in our county, the corn will range all the way from twenty up to fifty bushels per acre. The hay crop is about one-third less than it was last year. Fall pastures not so good as they were last year. The prospect for apples and potatoes is not above 25 per cent. of an average crop.

**Jefferson.**—Wheat twelve and one-half bushels per acre, oats twenty-two bushels. No barley and very little rye grown here. Corn in good condition in this locality, with a prospect for three-fourths of a full crop. Hay about three-fourths of a crop as compared with last year. Fall pasture very fair. Apples 20 per cent. of full crop. Potatoes, early, poor; late ones bid fair for good crop. Broomcorn good.

**Jewell.**—Wheat averages about fifteen bushels per acre and of good quality. Oats is above average quality and about thirty bushels per acre. Very little rye and barley raised. Corn is a little late, but prospects are for almost an average crop. Hay is not as good as last year. Recent rains make fall pasture good. Very few apples. Potatoes plenty, and broomcorn fair.

**Johnson.**—Average yield of wheat per acre, sixteen bushels; quality fair, No. 2 and No. 3. Average yield of oats, twenty-five bushels. Average yield of rye, fourteen bushels. Corn, early, good—a full crop; late, fair; needs rain now. Hay about same as last year. Pasture good. Scarcely any apples. Broomcorn, fair; needs rain.

**Kearney.**—Wheat very good; will probably average twenty bushels; we have a total acreage of 5,702 acres of fall and spring wheat. Rye will be a fair crop; only a small acreage sown—1,127 acres. Barley is the crop for southwestern Kansas; 1,953 acres, will make thirty bushels per acre; ground not properly cultivated. Oats is making from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre; our crop consists of 1,768 acres. Corn nearly a failure. Potatoes are doing better this year than common. Fall pasture good. Our hay crop, both tame and wild, is extra good this year.

**Kiowa.**—Average yield of wheat about twenty-three bushels; weight per bushel sixty-three pounds. Oats thirty bushels, rye twenty and barley thirty-five respectively, all of good quality. Condition of corn is very poor; very little corn will be harvested in this county. Hay crop rather short, not so good as last year. Fall pastures improving since rains set in. No apples raised in county. Potatoes short crop. Broomcorn fair; little planted.

**Labette.**—Average yield of wheat per acre ten bushels. Average yield of oats per acre twenty bushels. Corn about matured, or rather dried up, and will make one-third crop. Hay crop as good as last year, except prairie hay, and it is about three-fifths crop. Fall pasture short, but the recent good rains should make good pasture. Apples and potatoes not over one-fourth crop.

(2) Wheat twelve bushels per acre, quality 90. Oats thirty bushels per acre, quality 85. Corn in south part of county very poor, in other parts fair; average may be in the county fifteen bushels. Hay light but good; may average three-fourths ton on prairie, timothy one and one-half tons. Rains now will make pasture very good; has been short. Apples almost nothing. Potatoes, early, fair; late, poor. Broomcorn may give 500 pounds to the acre.

**Lane.**—Wheat yielding from twelve to twenty-seven bushels, the most of it eighteen to twenty, and a better quality than last year. Rye is yielding fairly, from twelve to eighteen bushels. Oats from twenty to thirty-five bushels, and are heavy. Cane is making a magnificent growth. Grass is good. Stock doing well. Some few cases of distemper among the horses. August 22 and 23 we had four inches of rain fall; ground is thoroughly soaked.

**Lyon.**—Wheat is threshing ten to twelve bushels per acre, oats twenty-five to thirty, rye twelve to fifteen, barley twenty to twenty-five, all of fair quality. August has been a good corn month, and I put Lyon county down for 100—(full crop); a few early fields were injured slightly by early drought and hot days, but rain came early enough to help all the later corn, and sorghum, cabbage, sweet potatoes, turnips, pasture, tame grass, etc. Apples in Lyon county are not one-fourth of a good crop, and poor quality at that; grapes are nearly a full crop, good quality. Prairie hay not more than three-fourths of what it was last year.

(2) Wheat eighteen bushels per acre, oats twenty-five, flax five, corn thirty. Early potatoes very poor. Prairie hay light crop; millet below average. Pastures improving rapidly. Apples, none worth speaking of. Grapes good crop.

**Marion.**—Wheat, twenty bushels per acre—last year eight bushels; quality very good—best for years. Oats, forty bushels per acre; quality very

good. Corn, late rains have insured us an average of twenty-five bushels per acre. Grass crop fair; not as good as last year.

(2) Average yield of wheat twenty-five bushels; quality good. Oats, thirty-five bushels; quality good. Rye, twenty bushels; quality good. No barley to speak of. On account of the rains this month corn will average from twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre of good corn. Hay not so good as last year, but will have an average crop. An abundance of rain has insured us good fall pastures. Potatoes, half a crop. Very poor prospects for apples and for fruit of all kinds. Prospects for broomcorn good.

**Marshall.**—Wheat, twenty bushels per acre; above average quality. Oats, twenty bushels per acre; fair quality. Rye, twelve bushels per acre; fair quality. Barley, little or none sown. Corn, prospect for half a crop. Hay probably one-third of a crop; good quality. Pasture short; must have much rain to revive. Apples few and inferior. Potatoes half a crop. Broomcorn fair crop and quality.

**McPherson.**—Wheat is generally good, twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre; I have had some threshed which made forty-one bushels. Oats fair. Corn suffered some damage from the dry, hot weather.

**Miami.**—Most of the wheat raised would grade No. 2, and was a fair yield, very limited area harvested. Hay about three-fourths yield, of excellent quality. Pastures irregular in growth and not good in quality, hence stock only in fair condition. Flax, light crop; as also oats. Corn is a fair average crop. Potatoes hurt by dry and wet, and will be a half crop. All kinds of fruit and berries a very short crop. Everything growing well now.

**Mitchell.**—Wheat yield per acre twenty bushels, quality very best. Oats yield per acre forty bushels, quality good. Rye yield per acre twenty-five bushels, quality good. Barley yield per acre twenty-five bushels, quality good. Corn very uneven; most fields no good except for fodder; others one-fourth and one-half crop; general average not more than one-fourth of an average crop. Hay crop one-half of last year. Pasture short, but improving. No apples to speak of. Potatoes one-half crop. Broomcorn nearly an average. Everything doing well the last ten days.

(2) Wheat making average of twenty bushels per acre; quality good, testing from sixty to sixty-four pounds. About forty bushels of oats per acre, of fair quality. Very little rye and barley raised. Late rains have helped late-planted corn. Much of early-planted corn killed by hot winds; will hardly be half a crop in this part of the county. Alfalfa crop good. Very little prairie hay. Fall pasture short. Not more than one-fourth crop of apples. Potatoes, half a crop.

**Montgomery.**—Wheat is a short half crop. Corn about the same. Oats two-thirds of a crop. Potatoes a half crop. Apples one-fourth of a crop. Truck of all kinds about the same.

**Morris.**—Average yield of wheat twenty bushels; quality very good. Oats eighteen bushels; quality good. Rye fifteen bushels; good. Prospect for corn better than a month ago, but less than a half crop; doing well now. Hay 80 per cent. of last year's crop. Fall pasture excellent. Few apples, perhaps 10 per cent. Potatoes 30 per cent. No broomcorn raised.

(2) Wheat, average yield per acre about fourteen bushels; quality good. Oats, average yield about twenty-two bushels per acre; quality extra good. Rye, little raised, but all that was planted averaged about fifteen bushels per acre, of good quality. Barley, none sown to speak of. Corn has been doing exceedingly well for the last fifteen days, and the little late corn that twenty days ago looked like it was gone up, will make a fair crop. Have had splendid rains of late. Hay crop will be light, not more than half of last year's crop; the blue-stem is lacking this year. The fall pasture will be splendid, better than for several years. Apples not more than one-eighth of a crop. Potatoes scarce. Broomcorn very little planted.

**Nemaha.**—Wheat yield about twenty-two bushels per acre; quality better than last year; will overrun a little in weight. Oats thirty bushels per acre; quality fair. Over most of the county corn is small, late and eared light; prospect for a scant half crop. Hay crop somewhat less than that of last year. Pastures very short and dry. Apples very scarce. Potatoes small and few in a hill.

**Norton.**—Average yield of wheat twenty bushels per acre. Oats not so heavy as last year, but there is a good crop. Rye much better than 1891. There is not much barley raised. The quality of all small grain is 33 1/3 per cent. better than last year. The late rains will insure us many thousands of bushels of corn more than the yield in 1891. Hay will be short as compared with last season. Fall pastures will be good. Potatoes will not come up to the usual yield; there will be, however, no scarcity; all that have been on the market have been large and of good quality.

**Osborne.**—Wheat, average yield fourteen bushels per acre; quality not as good as last year. Oats, average yield thirty bushels per acre; quality good; much larger acreage than 1891. Corn damaged badly by dry weather, but recent rains has improved the condition so that we expect at least a half crop and a much larger yield than last season. Hay about two-thirds of a crop. Pasture has been a little short for the past thirty days, but promises well from now on. Apples and potatoes very poor.

**Otago.**—The yield of wheat is from two to forty bushels; will average about eleven bushels. The average yield of oats is about twenty bushels; quality will compare favorably with other years. The condition of corn has improved wonderfully since the pouring down rain of the 9th and 10th; dry weather and hot winds damaged it badly, but now the prospect is good for two-thirds of a crop. The hay crop is light. Pasture is good.

**Osborne.**—Wheat is of excellent quality, and an average yield of twenty bushels per acre. Oats of good quality, yielding from thirty to fifty bushels per acre. Rye twenty bushels. Corn in fair condition; will probably make from twenty to thirty-five bushels per acre. Broomcorn good. Hay crop 70 per cent. of last year. Fall pastures in good condition. Very few orchards in the county. Good crop of apples where trees are old enough to bear. Early potatoes plentiful.

(2) Wheat is yielding twenty bushels per acre on an average; quality the best ever raised to my knowledge of twenty years' residence. Oat crop cut short by dry weather in June, but of good quality and stacked in good shape. Rye not much raised this season but a good crop both in quantity and quality. Corn very spotted; some very good pieces in the creek bottoms, but short on the high grounds, not much over one-half of a full crop will be gathered. Hay crop good.

**Ottawa.**—Wheat is all that a reasonable farmer could expect, averaging from twenty to forty bushels per acre, weighing sixty to sixty-three pounds per bushel. Corn is very much damaged by the continued dry weather. Hay very short except alfalfa, which is good. First crop of potatoes almost a failure. Stock is looking well and pastures will revive since the rain.

**Pratt.**—Wheat averages twenty-five bushels per acre; test sixty-two to sixty-five pounds. Oats and barley average about thirty-five



bushels per acre of fine quality. Corn won't be hardly a half crop, small acreage. Pastures short but have commenced to grow again the last week. Farmers are busy plowing for wheat. Fruit scarce.

**Pottawatomie.**—All the early-maturing crops were nearly a failure. Fruits of all kinds except grapes were a partial and some a total failure. Oats were about half a crop, but quality good. Wheat a full crop, acreage more than last year, with a promising increase in acreage for the coming year. Grass is very short and hay will be scarce and high priced. The late rains have revived corn so that I think it will average three-fourths of a crop.

**Rawlins.**—Wheat will make from ten to twenty-five bushels per acre. Corn in splendid shape; will make from twenty to thirty bushels per acre. Oats good, 20 per cent. better than last year. Potatoes about 50 per cent. of last year's crop, not good. Pasture good. Hay splendid and put up in good shape. We had heavy rains all week and the ground is in good shape for fall plowing.

**Renov.**—Wheat averages twenty bushels per acre and grades No. 2. Rye fifteen bushels per acre and oats twenty-five bushels; oats grade No. 4. Corn about half a crop, but quality poor. Hay will average about ten bushels per acre. Hay 75 per cent. of last year's crop. Fall pastures had got poor, but a good rain lately will improve them. Apples worthless; all tree fruits a failure. Potatoes light. Broomcorn an average.

(3) Wheat is threshing out from eighteen to forty bushels per acre in this immediate locality; in west part of the county not quite as good; all of good quality, most of it grading No. 2. Oats thirty to sixty bushels per acre. Corn is damaged I think about 25 per cent. in this neighborhood, back from the river not so good. Not many apples and poor, dropping from the trees half ripe.

**Republic.**—Wheat is running fourteen to twenty-five bushels per acre, averaging about sixteen bushels; a few places are reported thirty to thirty-six bushels; quality better than last year. Oats are running all the way from twenty-five to fifty bushels per acre, but will not average above thirty bushels. Corn cannot make a half crop in this vicinity, but some good fields are reported in central part of county. Tame grass was good, the native is short and hay will be scarce. The fruit crop has about all fallen off. Health in man and beast was never better on an average.

**Rice.**—Wheat is making from twelve to thirty bushels about here, and nearly all grading No. 2, weighing from sixty to sixty-three pounds; the lightest of our wheat is on breaking, second breaking and that grown in corn stalks; the quality of the wheat has never been better. Oats are making from twenty to thirty bushels to the acre; quality fair. Corn needs rain badly; is already hurt some, but if we should have rain in a few days would have a very fair crop of corn. Prairie hay will be about one-half last year's crop. Millet only fair. Sorghum good. Pastures good and stock in good fix. This report covers crops in southern part of Ellsworth and northern part of Rice counties. Later—Showers during the last week have helped a great many fields of corn in this vicinity.

(3) Average yield of wheat is not less than twenty-five bushels per acre, possibly thirty. Corn will not be below the yield of wheat. Oats thirty to thirty-five bushels per acre. But little if any barley in this county. Apple crop limited; small; injured by worms and in every way inferior, and dropping badly; Gentians hang on best of any variety as far as I have been able to observe.

**Riley.**—Wheat can safely be put at an average of twenty-three bushels per acre, and of fine quality. Oats are safe at twenty-seven bushels; quality only medium. Corn, if the rains continue, will be about half an average crop, but from present indications the grade will be rather inferior. Hay will be very short. Fruit almost a total failure, only a few apples in certain localities. Stock looks fairly well, but there is a great deal of influenza among horses.

(2) Threshing well under way. Wheat very good quality; average about twenty bushels per acre, running from ten to forty bushels. Oats light, about twenty-five bushels per acre. But little rye and barley sown. Corn has been helped out by the rains this week; now estimated at twenty-five bushels per acre. Tame hay was a fair crop; no second crop; prairie hay very light. Apples and all kinds of fruit, excepting grapes, are nearly a total failure; the lightest crop for years. Potatoes are light, owing to the dry summer; very late plantings may make a fair crop where the tops are still green. A few chinch bugs in some localities. Pastures were short but the late rains are helping them out.

**Rooks.**—We have an immense crop of No. 2 wheat. Oats good. Corn late, but uninjured to date, and promising a big yield.

(2) Cool weather till the commencement of harvest gave us plump small grain, but hot weather for the last two weeks has hurt corn some. A good heavy rain last night saves the corn and grass. We have some chinch bugs.

**Scott.**—Average yield of wheat fifteen bushels, quality excellent. Oats thirty bushels, quality very good. Rye twelve bushels, quality good. Barley twenty-eight bushels, quality good. Corn not in good condition and prospects poor. Hay crop fully as good as last year. Fall pastures very good. Apple trees too small to bear. Potatoes injured by bugs and grasshoppers. No broomcorn planted.

**Sedgwick.**—Wheat will average somewhere between fifteen and twenty bushels per acre, taking the county over. Oats probably thirty bushels. Rye eighteen or twenty bushels, but very small acreage. Prospect for about a half crop of corn. Hay crop, compared with last year, one-third short. Fall pastures short, but late rains will now freshen them up. Apples very short crop, wormy and falling off. Potatoes half crop, tubers generally small. Ground in good order for plowing stubbles.

**Shawnee.**—Wheat is not a leading crop here; has yielded well and the grain is of good quality. Oats short but well filled. Corn got a late start, but the recent rains are filling it out and a good crop is assured. Hay is not as heavy as last year.

**Sherman.**—Winter wheat will average twenty bushels per acre; spring wheat fifteen, oats thirty-five, rye sixteen, barley forty, corn on old ground forty, on sod twenty to twenty-five. Hay crop good, fall pasture good, broomcorn good, potatoes good. Some apples and grapes. Orchards rather young to bear. On the evening of August 21 there was four and one-half inches of rain and on the evening of the 22d there was two and a half inches, and on the 25th we had another heavy shower. Small grain is badly damaged in the shock, also that which is poorly stacked sprouting badly. Ground soaked full of water.

**Smith.**—Winter wheat about twenty bushels, quality extra good; spring wheat about twelve bushels, quality fair. Oats thirty-five bushels; quality good. Rye twenty bushels; good. Barley twenty bushels; good. Corn, late, condition good, prospects not as good as last year. Hay only about one-fourth as heavy as last year. Fall pasture good. Apples none. Potatoes not as good as last year. Broomcorn very little raised, but fair.

**Stafford.**—Wheat is turning off about eighteen

bushels per acre, quality good, test from sixty-one to sixty-four pounds per bushel; price from 45 to 51 cents per bushel. Oats makes from eighteen to twenty-five bushels per acre; quality good, straw very short. Corn will make about a half crop; some pieces are good, while others are very poor; a large portion of the stalks have no shoots; the dry wind burnt the tassels up and killed the ear. Hay will be very short; prairie hay is too short to cut and the chinch bug and dry weather has made the millet light. There is no alfalfa to speak of in this part. Potatoes are a fair crop. Apples are scarce and peaches are all gone; the small fruit was very good. There is no fall plowing done as yet, but the late rains have put the ground in fine fix for fall plowing, and everybody is plowing for wheat, and from the present outlook there will be a large acreage put in this fall.

(2) Wheat, average yield per acre twenty bushels, oats forty bushels, rye twenty bushels, barley thirty bushels. Condition and prospects for corn average about 50 per cent. of a full crop; injured by dry weather. Hay crop very short now but will improve if it rains soon. Fall pastures rather short. Prospect for apples, potatoes and broomcorn—good for broomcorn but poor for apples and potatoes.

**Stevens.**—Wheat averages about eighteen bushels per acre, varying from twelve to forty bushels; one man threshed over 8,000 bushels from seventy-five acres; quality good. Rye averages fifteen bushels. Oats, early-sown, forty bushels; late sown twenty bushels. Broomcorn fair to extra.

**Trego.**—Wheat average per acre twenty bushels, oats thirty, rye twenty, barley twenty-five. Corn, condition very good, except perhaps one-fourth injured by hot, dry weather when in tassels. Hay crop fully as good as last year. Late heavy rains have injured fall pastures. Potatoes a large crop.

**Wabunsee.**—Wheat in this vicinity will average about eighteen bushels per acre; quality good, about the same as last year's. Oats are a very light yield, say thirty bushels, but of good quality. Corn will not be more than half a crop on account of drought, alfalfa an average crop, prairie grass very light.

**Wallace.**—Winter wheat average per acre sixteen bushels, No. 3. Corn, early, injured by hot winds; late, in good condition and prospect for good yield. Hay crop good. Pasture in good condition. Fruit, none. Potatoes a reasonable crop. Broomcorn in good condition, acreage not large.

**Washington.**—The south half of Washington county wheat averages about twenty bushels per acre; quality very good, the best ever raised in these parts. Oats about thirty bushels per acre; quality very good. Corn has improved very much since the rains began to come, and I think it will average about twenty bushels per acre. Grass has also improved so that feed is more plenty for stock. The hay crop will still be rather short.

(2) Corn will be but half a crop and that will be largely on the second bottom land, the rest will make good feed cut up into fodder. Potatoes the lightest crop for many years, unless the late rains improve the late-planted, which is not uncommon in similar years in the past. Prairie hay crop light, worth \$5.50 per ton in market as against \$3 per ton last year. Wheat, oats and rye a good crop, and good in quality. Wheat threshing out as high as thirty-two bushels to the acre and oats fifty bushels. Apples very light crop and poor in quality. The general outlook is promising and farmers are plowing for fall wheat and the acreage will increase largely this year.

**Wichita.**—Average yield of wheat sixteen bushels and as high as forty bushels per acre; better than last year; quality, especially weight, excels former seasons. Oats, quality good, and will probably yield well. Grass is excellent and hay abundant, considering the few acres.

**Wilson.**—Wheat very poor in quality; average about seven bushels per acre; about one-fourth the usual acreage sown last fall. Oats acreage much larger than usual; average about thirty bushels per acre; quality good. No barley sown in this part. Corn acreage much larger than usual; a full half crop will be harvested. About two-thirds the usual hay crop will be put up in good condition. Fall pasture was never better. Apples poor. Potatoes fair. But little broomcorn cultivated in this county. A large acreage of flax was sown this year; average yield about six bushels per acre.

**Woodson.**—Wheat, very little raised. Oats good. Corn, early planted, good; late planted, not quite as good. Tame grass was good, prairie grass not as good as last year. Flax fair. Fruits scarce; a few apples, no peaches; grapes full crop.

(2) No wheat in this county. Oats threshes out from twenty-five to fifty-five bushels per acre. Flax from three to fourteen. Corn in three-fourths of this county is good; northeast corner hurt by dry weather. Later—Over three inches of rain fell in last twenty-four hours and will make late corn as good if not better than early.

(3) Wheat light and poor quality. Oats good quality, yield twenty to twenty-five bushels per acre. Rye only fair. Acreage of corn average; two-thirds of it good, one-third poor; the crop will be an average one. Hay light in quantity but of extra quality. Pasture extra. Apples a total failure. Potatoes less than average crop. Broomcorn very spotted, ranging from good to poor. Stock doing well.

**Wyandotte.**—Wheat average twenty-four bushels. Oats average forty bushels. Rye none. Corn will, I think, average 38 per cent. of a full crop. Tame hay about same as last year. Pastures very poor, grass burned; a good rain would improve it. Apples none. Broomcorn, none raised. Potatoes on upland very poor, not more than 33 per cent. of a crop; bottoms 75 per cent.

Friday, August 26, Martha Wilkes trotted two heats in a race at Independence in the remarkably fast time of 2:10 and 2:09½. On the same day and track Jay-Eye-See lowered his pacing record from 2:08¼ to 2:06¼.

On Tuesday, September 20, W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, will hold a grand dispersion sale of Short-horn cattle and Chester White sows. This is a splendid opportunity for many of our readers. Don't fail to look up the advertisement in this issue.

Last week E. D. King, of Burlington, Kansas, sold one Merino ram to go to Russell, Ark., for \$35, one to Jasper, Ala., for \$20, two to neighbors for \$35 and \$50 respectively, and twenty went to Spearville, Ford county, for \$380. Buyers seem numerous but the show flock may be seen at Western State fairs.

## Affiance Department.

### "Old-Fashioned Ways."

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your paper for July 20, appears a well written article under the above caption, which contains food for serious thought.

The great changes in our economic system during the last thirty years, seem not to be generally appreciated. Instead of the farmer producing at his home nearly everything that he consumes, nearly all manufactured articles are now produced at shops and factories hundreds and often thousands of miles away, and the manufacturers, carriers and commission men tax the business "all the traffic will bear," for their services.

Fifty years ago very few farmer's wives used cooking-stoves, and the sewing machine was not known. Now, both are essentials in nearly every family; also the improvements in farm machinery increase the farmer's expenses, and require the handling of more money than formerly. And some of these things do not bring in money to reimburse the farmer, but are rather helps to better living and easier methods of performing labor.

People spend a great deal more money traveling than before the advent of railroads, and I remember when 1 per cent. was considered high taxation; now 3 to 8 per cent. are common. These changes require more money.

People will never go back to hard methods of performing labor, but as "M." says, we must, to a great extent, produce on the farm the things that we use; raise and put up our own fruits and vegetables, and meats also; besides doing a great deal of mechanical work needed on the farm.

Another loss to the farmers of about 30 per cent. on the grain consumed in the family is in the abolition of the custom mill. Let it be restored, if it has to be done by co-operation of farmers. Always selling at wholesale and buying at retail makes a considerable per cent. against us.

Next we want manufactories at home, in our own State and county, giving us a market for a diversified farming, and saving the freights on our own products and the articles which we buy hundreds or thousands of miles to the distant factory.

Horace Greeley says: "To the ample and constant employment of a whole community one prerequisite is indispensable—that a variety of pursuits shall have been created or naturalized therein. A people who have but a single source of profit are uniformly poor."

No people can acquire wealth or independence by selling raw material and buying manufactured goods. Great ado is made about Pennsylvania and other States east, because, during the last decade they outstripped the agricultural States in the increase of wealth. It is more due to their manufactures than to anything else.

But in his remarks about money "M." makes a fatal error. He says an increase of money would only make matters worse. Money is admitted to be a necessity of civilization—something that every person doing business has need of, and like any other necessary commodity, when it becomes scarce it is difficult or impossible for those with limited means to obtain, and thus people are driven to dangerous and sometimes dishonest expedients, such as chattel mortgages and unlawful interest, to get money to supply their pressing needs.

Greeley, in his "Political Economy," maintains that a small amount of money is invariably oppressive to the laboring class. He argues that the contraction of the currency in the Roman empire was "among the most potent causes of the decay and ultimate downfall of that colossal fabric." He says further: "If paper money be forbidden by its (a people's) laws, interest will rule high, usury will devour the substance of its masses, and the sheriff and the constable be constantly at work among them, selling property at a heavy sacrifice, and paying debts in a ruinous fashion through the medium of judgments and executions."

To the proposition that if half the money in the country was shipped out, the remainder will as well answer the purpose of the whole, Mr. Greeley says: "I insist, and appeal to the experience of mankind to sustain me, that in such case the remainder so far from subserving the end formerly answered by the larger vol-

## A ROAD WAGON

\$32.00



To introduce our goods, we will give FREE one of these elegant Road wagons to any one who will sell six (6) for us. Regular price \$65.00, we sell it for cash with order for \$32. If you are looking for a bargain in Vehicles or Harness send for our free catalogue. FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., 11 Pike Bld. Cincinnati, O.

ume of currency, will not even subserve half of it, for it will all but cease to circulate at all. In its absence the people will quite generally be driven back to barter—a discouragement of industry, and a long stride on the downward road to barbarism."

Many of us well remember the hard times of fifty years ago, after the closing of the United States bank, and how thousands of people were ruined by the extreme low prices occasioned by scarcity of money. And we can remember, too, the improvement in industrial pursuits, consequent upon the increase of money during the 50's, when the mines of California and Australia were producing such an abundance of gold to augment the money volume of the civilized world. Gergory, in his "Political Economy," says: "The countries with a small amount of money per capita will usually be found to have large masses of the population in an ignorant or barbarous state."

J. EASTERLING.

Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kas.

### An Original Prize Contest.

To the first person who by taking two letters from the word "PLAGUE," can make the name of a disease that is common in portions of both Canada and the United States, will be given an elegant UPRIGHT PIANO (valued at \$325, or its equivalent in cash, as preferred). To the second person will be given a PONY, CART and HARNESS complete (valued at \$200, or its equivalent in cash, if preferred). To the third person will be given an elegant GOLD WATCH valued at \$75, or its equivalent in cash. Fifty other prizes, ranging in value from \$25 to \$5, will be awarded to the next fifty persons sending correct solutions strictly in order as received. If you have tried other so-called prize competitions without success you must not condemn these offered by this company, as they are perfectly reliable, and are carried on in good faith. Contestants must enclose United States postal note for 30 cents (or fifteen 2-cent United States stamps), for one month's trial subscription to the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, which is the handsomest and best illustrated weekly publication for ladies on this continent. The only object in offering this competition is to introduce it into new homes, and we guarantee that no partiality will be shown in the awarding of prizes. Persons living at a distance, or in the United States, have as good an opportunity, as the date of postmark on letters will be given precedence, so answer early. Address, LADIES' PICTORIAL CO., "D." TORONTO, CANADA.

### The Old Settlers' Picnic.

Arrangements have been perfected for a picnic on the fair grounds at Topeka, Thursday, September 8, for the old settlers in Shawnee county, and the term "old settlers" includes all who consider themselves such, without regard to the time of their coming into the State. Those who desire to come in the forenoon at any time can do so. Parties can be made up of neighbors to suit themselves. In case of rain the buildings on the fair grounds will be opened for the picnickers. It is expected some will come in the forenoon and stay all day, or as long as they choose, and others come in the afternoon only, but all of this is left to the parties themselves. It is expected and hoped that the children and grandchildren of old settlers will attend this picnic.

It is the desire of those in charge that this be made a gala day for old settlers of this State residing in this county, and it is hoped it will be continued from year to year in the future. By order of the

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

### Grand Encampment at Washington.

On the occasion of the G. A. R. grand encampment at Washington, D. C., September 20, 1892, the Union Pacific will sell tickets at the rate of one fare for the round trip. These tickets are good going until September 20, and good returning until October 12. See your nearest Union Pacific agent.



## 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.

### "If There Were Dreams to Sell."

If there were dreams to sell  
What would you buy?—Beddoes.

If there were dreams to sell,  
Do I not know full well  
What I would buy?—  
Hope's dear, delusive spell,  
Its happy tale to tell;  
Joy's fleeting sigh.

I would be young again—  
Youth's maddening bliss and bane  
I would recapture—  
Though it were keen with pain,  
All else seemed void and vain  
To that fine rapture.

I would be free once more—  
Slip through an open door  
Into life's glory—  
Keep what I spent of yore—  
Find what I lost before—  
Hear the old story.

As it of old befell,  
Breaking death's frozen spell,  
Love should draw nigh—  
Do I not know too well,  
If there were dreams to sell,  
What I would buy?

—Louise Chandler Moulton.

### The Little Wife at Home.

The dear little wife at home, John,  
With ever so much to do,  
Stitches to set and babies to pet,  
And so many thoughts of you;  
The beautiful household fairy,  
Filling your house with light,  
Whatever you meet to-day, John,  
Go cheerily home to-night.

For though you are worn and weary,  
You needn't be cross or curt;  
There are words like darts to gentle hearts,  
There are looks that wound and hurt;  
With the key in the latch at home, John,  
Drop the trouble out of sight;  
To the little wife who is waiting,  
Go cheerily home to-night.

—Unidentified.

### "GWINE TO DE CIRCOUS."

#### They Were Not Well Prepared but Found a Friend.

At the top of a long hill I met an old colored man and his wife. Both were at least 60 years old, and were so out of breath they had to sit down to rest.

"Well, uncle, going somewhere?" I asked.

"Yes, sah; gwine ober to Scottsville, sah," he replied.

"Why, Scottsville is twelve miles from here."

"Yes, sah, 'bout twelve miles."

"Camp-meeting over there?" I persisted, as I noticed that both were dressed in their Sunday best.

"No, sah—not 'zactly, sah. We's gwine ober dar to a circus."

"And where do you live?"

"On de cross-road, 'bout fo' miles from heah. Yes, sah—gwine ober to Scottsville to see de circus. Dey say it's de powerfulest circus dat eber cum into dis Statt."

"And your wife wants to see the circus, too, does she?"

"She do, sah. She neber done see no circus in all her bo'n days. All she eber seed was a camp-meetin', an' dey doan' hev no elephants at camp-meetin's, you know. Dars gwine to be 2,000 elephants at dis circus, besides all de lions an' tigers an' snaiks. When de ole woman sees dem elephants I 'spects I'll hev to hold right on to her—Yah? yah! yah!"

"Spect you will, honey. Yah! yah! yah!" she replied.

"You've got the money to go in, have you?" I asked.

"Money? Go in? What yo' mean?" he replied.

"Why a circus is held in a tent, and you'll have to pay to go in. I believe the seats for colored folks are two bits apiece."

"Hev to pay to go in? Hev to pay two bits apiece? Lawd bress yo', man, but doan' deceive de old folks! Am dat a fact?"

"Why certainly. You didn't suppose you could go in for nothing, did you?"

"Dat's what Maj. Black's nigger Jim dun tole us. Lawd sabe us, but we hain't got only 10 cents to buy gingerbread wid!"

"An' we won't see dem elephants an' lions!" exclaimed the old woman in dire dismay.

"Reckon not. We's jest busted all to smash."

She began weeping and wringing her hands, and he sat there the picture of despair. Presently I asked:

"This is a great disappointment to you, isn't it?"

"De powerfulest sort, sah," he an-

swered. "I'd eanamost radder de cabin had burned up."

"Oh! Lawd! how kin I eber git ober it!" she added as she rocked to and fro.

"Well, I'll fix you. Here's four bits, that will take you into the circus, and I hope you'll have a good time."

"Oh! Lawd!" he gasped as he stood up.

"Oh! Lawd!" she added as she wiped her eyes.

It took them a full minute to realize the situation. Then he turned to her and said:

"Honey, didn't I dun tole yo' de Lawd would dun fix it somehow so dat we could see dem 2,000 elephants an' de trick mewn. He's gone an' dun it afore we got half way dar?"

"Praise de Lawd foreber mo'!" she replied, as she raised her hands.

And so pleased and excited that they forgot to return thanks, they clasped each other's hands, took the middle of the road, and resumed their journey at a run.—*Detroit Free Press.*

### Elderberry Wine.

A card received at this office contained a question as follows:

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dear Sir:—Will you please publish a good receipt for making elderberry wine? Yours respectfully, J. W. McK.

It is very desirable to be able to answer all questions that may be asked, but this matter presents two very grave difficulties, viz.: It is unlawful to manufacture wine in Kansas, except for certain medicinal and other purposes, and secondly, we do not know how to make wine. To be sure we once did make a small quantity of grape wine, and after it became of suitable age a friend was invited to test its quality. This friend was supposed to have a knowledge of what good wine was, as he claimed to be an excellent judge of the article, having often and at sundry times imbibed a much larger quantity than was required to allay the suffering mentioned by St. Paul, I Timothy v. 23. Some defect in the manufacturing process caused the wine we had made to make the friend so sick that he contracted a great aversion to strong drink and declared, like the children of Jonadab the son Rechab, that he would drink no wine all his days. Jeremiah xxv, 8.

Having had such good success in the cause of prohibition, it might be well to tell Mr. McK. how to make this kind of wine, with the hope that it will cause many more to turn from the "flowing bowl" and not to look upon the "wine when it is red in the cup."

Elderberry wine is often considered an excellent remedy in some cases of sickness, and hardly any one has ever heard of a man getting drunk on elderberry wine. Perhaps the reason for the last mentioned fact is that so little of this kind of wine is ever made. None of the "cook books" give any receipt for making it, and, no doubt, J. W. McK. discovered that omission before writing the above request.

Dr. Price (who makes baking powder, and advertises in KANSAS FARMER) gives a recipe for making currant wine in his little book called "Table and Kitchen," as follows: "One quart of currant juice to three pounds of sugar with sufficient water to make a gallon."

Now elderberries produce a thicker or heavier juice than currants and a quarter more water may be added, and being sweeter than currants a quarter less sugar will be needed. The juice, sugar and water should be stirred thoroughly and put in a clean cask or jar in a moderately cool place—an ordinary cellar will do. After fermenting about thirty days it should be carefully drawn off, bottled and corked tightly. Put the bottles on the cellar shelf and after four or five months use only in case of sickness. N.

### Women in the Treasury.

One of the first women who was assigned work in the Treasury building was a colored woman, Sophie Holmes by name. One night when Sophie was sweeping the refuse papers in her room she found a box of greenbacks that had been cut, counted and packed to transfer to the vaults, and had been accidentally overlooked. She did not dare call the watchman for fear he would be tempted beyond resistance. She thought of her four small children at home alone with no one to give them their supper or put them to bed, but the one duty that stared her in the face was to protect that money; she sat down upon

## Delicious.

### BISCUIT.

### MUFFINS.

### WAFFLES.

### CORN BREAD.

### GRIDDLE CAKES.

### DUMPLINGS.

### POT PIES.

### PUDDINGS.

### CAKES.

### DOUGHNUTS.

Can always be made with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. And while cakes and biscuit will retain their moisture, they will be found flaky and extremely light and fine grained, not coarse and full of holes as are the biscuit made from ammonia baking powder. Price's Cream Baking Powder produces work that is beyond comparison and yet costs no more than the adulterated ammonia or alum powders. Dr. Price's stands for pure food and good health.

the box and quietly waited for the hours to go by.

At 1 o'clock in the morning she heard the shuffling step of Gen. Spinner in the corridor, and heard him open the door to his room. She quietly slipped along the corridor, knocked at his door and told him what she had found. The General had the box taken to his room and sent Sophie home in his carriage. The next morning when she returned she found the General still keeping guard. That night he sent for her and placed in her hand her appointment papers, given for honesty, and for thirty years she has earned and drawn her \$50 per month. Fifty thousand dollars was in this box. At another time she found \$80,000, for which the testimony can be seen over Gen. Spinner's own handwriting.—*Chautauquan.*

### A Depraved Taste.

A policeman was walking along Woodward avenue with the slow and majestic step of the law, when he was appealed to by a frantic woman:

"Oh, Mr. Policeman, my dear little Eugene is in that dreadful saloon. Won't you please go in there and bring him out to me?"

"I will, ma'am," said the official, beginning to swell up with dignity. "It is against the law for a saloonist to sell liquor to a minor," and he stalked into the place, but soon returned to say that there was no one there except one man, who was eating a cold lunch.

"That's my husband, and Eugene is with him. Oh, sir, think how dreadful it would be if the dear little fellow should get into the habit of going to such places. Ask the gentleman to let you bring him out to me."

The puzzled official again entered the saloon, whence he presently emerged, driving a fat pug in harness and bells ahead of him.

"Here he is, ma'am. I was thinking it was your son you meant," said the policeman, with a sniff of disdain.

"Oh, you naughty darling!" cried the fond mistress, as the sulky little beast licked its chops, "I do hope you haven't had anything that will disagree with you," and, thanking the policeman, she walked off with her pet.

### Paper Barrels.

The machinery for making paper barrels according to the English method differs considerably from the American. In the former case, the pulp is transformed in a tank, from a semi-fluid to a solid mass, by impinging with an endless traveling blanket, which picks up the pulp and allows the water to drain off through its pores, and on the upper side of this blanket and in contact with it are placed at intervals the cylinders upon which the barrel bodies are formed. These cylinders are provided with sheet metal cores, arranged with allowance for expansion and contraction, and upon the surface of these cores the pulp is deposited from the blanket; as the pulp accumulates upon the upper cylinder, it is compressed by

means of a pressure roller, under the blanket, and in direct line with each cylinder. After a lapse of, on an average, four minutes, a sufficient accumulation of pulp has been made on the cylinder and the latter is withdrawn, metal core and all, leaving the barrel body ready for drying. Hot air prevails in the drying room and is circulated by a blower, and in this room the barrel remains for a day, then damped and shaped under hydraulic pressure from a hydraulic main to which the water is admitted under the pressure named, and, on attaining the desired form, it is dried and finished.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### Sayings of Oynics.

If you do not want your feelings hurt keep them out of the way.—*Galveston News.*

We dance for joy to-day and to-morrow we are kicking. No wonder we have corns on our toes.—*Galveston News.*

To successfully grapple with the subject of a woman's headgear requires masterly intellect.—*Kate Field's Washington.*

As a rule a man who has a mustache he can twist or whiskers he can stroke is three times as long making up his mind as one who hasn't.—*Atchison Globe.*

The astronomers will not find that Mars is inhabited. It is hardly probable that the Lord's patience, great as it is, could tolerate another inhabited world.—*Courier-Journal.*

If your friend meets with adversity do not offend him by inquiring into the particulars. His neighbor will be glad to tell you all. Thus you not only avoid offending your friend, but give pleasure to his neighbor.—*Boston Transcript.*

Friends may fall away from a man, his wife may go to her mother's, and his political acquaintance may cross him from his list, but as long as he can keep his bald head above the waters of oblivion the friendly house fly will never desert him.—*Philadelphia Times.*

Leaf by leaf the roses fall;  
One by one our dear ones die.  
O, to keep them with us still!  
Loving hearts send up the cry.  
Wife and mother, O how dear,  
Fading like a mist away.  
Father, let us keep them here.  
Fearfully to God we pray.

Many a wife and mother, who seems doomed to die because she suffers from diseases peculiar to women, which saps her life away like a vampire, and baffles the skill of the family physician, can be saved by employing the proper remedy. This remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the greatest boon ever conferred by man on weak, suffering, despairing woman. It is a specific for all phases of female weakness, no matter what their name.

### Evolution of Army Transportation.

1861—Tiresome tramp along dusty roads, through brush and streams; hard-tack and beans; hard ground to sleep on, no covering but the sky. 1892—For the G. A. R. National Encampment, luxurious trains via Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines from St. Louis; palatable cuisine of Pullman Vestibule Dining Cars, inviting Sleeping Cars. Slide trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Reduced rates. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.



## The Young Folks.

### Hoeing and Praying.

Said Farmer Jones in a whining tone,  
To his good old neighbor Gray,  
"I've worn my knees through to the bone,  
But it ain't no use to pray."

"Your corn looks just twice as good as mine,  
Though you don't pretend to be  
A shinin' light in the church to shine,  
An' tell salvation's free."

"I've prayed to the Lord a thousand times  
For to make that 'ere corn grow;  
And why youn beats it so an' climbs  
I'd give a deal to know."

Said Farmer Gray to his neighbor Jones,  
In his quiet and easy way,  
"When your prayers get mixed with lazy bones  
They don't make farmin' pay."

"Your weeds, I notice, are good and tall,  
In spite of all your prayers;  
You may pray for corn till the heavens fall,  
If you don't dig up the tares."

"I mix my prayers with a little toll,  
Along in every row;  
An' I work this mixture into soil,  
Quite vig'rous with a hoe."

"An' I've discovered, though still in sin,  
As sure as you are born,  
This kind of compost well worked in,  
Makes pretty decent corn."

"So, while I'm praying I use my hoe,  
An' do my level best,  
To keep down the weeds along each row,  
An' the Lord, He does the rest."

"It's well for to pray, both night an' morn',  
As every farmer knows;  
But the place to pray for thrifty corn  
Is right between the rows."

"You must use your hands while praying  
though,  
If an answer you would get,  
For prayer-worn knees an' a rusty hoe  
Never raised a big crop yet."

"An' so I believe, my good old friend,  
If you mean to win the day,  
From plowing, clean to the harvest's end,  
You must hoe as well as pray."

—Farmer's Advocate.

### MARS.

Of course we all have seen Mars and have been looking at this planet every evening during the past month. We all know the large bright star we have seen shortly after sunset in the southeast low down near the horizon, and have watched it grow brighter as it progressed upward (from our line of vision) and shone as the "brightest star in the firmament." It has been quite the fashion to talk, read and write about Mars for the past few months, and this is one of the perhaps few fashions which are really instructive.

But why should Mars cause so much talking and writing now any more than at other times? He has been right there—"at the old stand" as one might say—for many years, even before Mr. F. V. Coronado made his first trip to Kansas.

Upon studying the matter, it appears that it is owing to the fact that our earth and the neighboring planet, Mars, have been becoming quite sociable and "getting together," figuratively speaking in the language of the gulleless politician. In fact, Mars, during August, 1892, was less than 34,000,000 miles from us, which may not cause us to realize his near relationship to our earth until we take into consideration the further fact that at times he is 200,000,000 miles away, with perhaps a few millions miles more or less—quite immaterial to us so far as journeying there and back is concerned.

Now that he has got so close, nudging us with his elbow as it were, we have been doing like some well-bred people do at the theater when a stranger comes in late and walks down the aisle—we have been poking our eye-glasses at him and staring him in the face.

It may puzzle some of our young folks to know why Mars could be any nearer the earth at one time than another. We all know that the earth moves around the sun, and have reason to believe that Mars does the same. If we take an illustration from a circus—Sells Brothers' or Barnum & Bailey's great forty-ring affair will do—it will become quite plain to us. Old Aunt Susan thinks that comparing the starry heavens to a circus is making light of a grand matter. But that is just what we want—light on the subject.

Shakespeare declared: "This world's a circus," or words to that effect; besides, when the starry heavens contain a big bear, a lion, a traveling dog, the curiosity called Job's coffin and the seven sisters (not the Sutherland Sisters), it seems very appropriate to illustrate their movements by a circus.

Let us imagine a circus ring laid out in shape slightly oval instead of a circle as is usual. This would bring the center-pole somewhat closer to the sides than

the farther extremity of the oval or ellipse. Now let the center-pole represent the sun and a large horse in the ring represent the earth. Before we start the horse imagine another oval track marked outside the ring—where the grand procession at the circus usually holds forth. On this outside track we will place a pony. The pony would be considerably further from the center-pole than the horse. Suppose we start the pony and the horse at the same time when they are at the sides of the oval and nearest the center-pole. Then the pony, the horse and the center-pole would all be in a straight line, and, as we say of Mars, the earth and the sun, they are in conjunction, and at perihelion, that is, nearest the center pole in one case and nearest the sun in the other. Now, the horse being larger and stronger than the pony, and having a smaller race course to travel over, will make his circuit in about half the time the pony will require to go around the outside of the circus ring. The horse and pony in running around the oval a good many times would not always be on the same side of the center-pole. Now, if the horse should get at the south apex of his oval circuit when the pony arrived at the north apex of his circuit, we can see that they would be on opposite sides of the center-pole and at the farthest distance from each other. Then, again, if the pony arrives at the south apex of his oval when the horse arrives at the south curve of his course, then both would be as far from the center-pole as they could get and yet both would be on the same side and the three would be in a straight line or in conjunction; and we might say of them as we would of the earth and Mars in a similar race course, they are in aphelion; that is, in the one case, farthest from the center-pole; in the other farthest from the sun. Now call the pony Mars, the horse representing the earth and the sun the center-pole and you have the relative positions of these planets. Mars is only one-seventh as large as our planet, and it requires nearly two years of our time for him to travel around the sun. The earth having "the inside track," makes his circuit in a trifle over 365 days, while Mars requires 687 days. In their travels, when they get neighborly like at the present time, they are nearest each other, and at about that time Mars is nearest the sun. On August 4th Mars was nearer the earth than he had been for years. Then he was said to be in opposition to the earth; that is, the center of Mars, the center of the earth and the center of the sun were all in one straight line. The earth was near "aphelion" (farthest from the sun), and Mars was near "perihelion" (nearest in his course to the sun), so that while we were nearly as far from the sun as we ever get, we were simply scraping closer acquaintance with Neighbor Mars, and our astronomers have been improving the opportunity to ask him "how he does" and how business generally is with him. No doubt they are learning many interesting facts about this planet, all of which will be told after a while.

Mars' greatest distance from the sun (when he is in "aphelion") is 152,304,000 miles, while we are 95,000,000 miles from the sun at times, and may get as close as 92,500,000 miles, so that if we and Brother Mars are on opposite sides of the sun, would we not be in the neighborhood of some 244,804,000 miles distant from each other? A coolness would be apt to spring up between us on such occasions. There are many interesting facts to be learned about Mars, all of which we may find by consulting the latest cyclopedias, but it would require too much space to copy them in KANSAS FARMER.

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At the August meeting of the Shawnee County Horticultural Society it was determined to make a fruit display at the State fair, and a competent committee was appointed and invested with power to make all necessary arrangements for the collection and display of the exhibit.

Samuel Lappin, who was elected Treasurer of Kansas in 1874, and who, while in office, was arrested on charge of forging \$17,848 of school bonds, and afterwards broke jail and wandered almost all over the western hemisphere, peddled books and sold school supplies, lost his fortune and broke the hearts of his family and friends, was apprehended and arrested in Washington Territory in 1885 and was finally discharged by a *nolle prosequi* entered by the Attorney General; this Samuel Lappin died in Clark county, Washington, on the 4th of the present month, having furnished a most striking illustration of the truth that "The way of the transgressor is hard."

At this time last year, according to the market reports of the *Louisiana Planter*, raw sugar was worth 3 cents per pound and granulated was worth 4 1/16 cents. But the business of refining is now more fully controlled by the combination and the price of raw sugar, of the same grade as that quoted at 3 cents last year, is now worth 2 3/4 cents, while granulated is quoted at 4 3/4 cents. Last year the margin was 1 1/16 cents. This year on a lower price for raw sugar the margin is 1 3/4 cents, a difference of 11-16 cent, a part of which is taken from the producer and a part from the consumer, and all for the benefit of the refiner, who ought to be satisfied with his present profits, but will probably make them larger still, since American refineries are now practically one and protected from foreign competition.

Attention is called to the complete showing of the resources of Kansas for the present season, as contained in this number of the *KANSAS FARMER*. This is the unvarnished showing of the men who have produced the crops and can be depended upon for accuracy and completeness. Another matter of vast importance which is fully set forth in this issue, is the great live stock market at our doors. The development and magnitude of this market can be appreciated by reading the description of this market contained in the pages of this paper. It is worthy of the careful attention of those who would be informed of the great material development of the West. The receipts at this market from January 1 to August 23, 1892, were: Cattle, 736,831, increase over the same period last year, 119,753; calves, 45,750, increase, 5,618; hogs, 1,628,173, increase 84,809; sheep, 294,069, increase 54,646; horses and mules, 16,564, increase 1,686.

## BEET SUGAR PRODUCTION.

The old glucose factory at Leavenworth, Kas., has been secured, through an option, by parties who contemplate converting it into a beet sugar factory. It is also stated that these parties have secured an option on the foreign-built machinery of an unused beet sugar factory in Canada, whereby about half of the expense of the machinery for the Leavenworth plant is to be saved.

There are in a glucose factory, besides the buildings, usually a number of pieces of machinery which, if in good order, might better be used than thrown away. But the usual experience of overhauling and adapting it to the new purposes is unsatisfactory. So also of the purchase of the machinery of the defunct Canada concern. The modern improvements in sugar machinery have been very marked. The manufacture of sugar is carried on upon so close margins, and is necessarily completed in so short a season, that only the most perfectly equipped factories can show a balance on the right side at the end of the season. This necessity for keeping fully up with the times has resulted in the accumulation of immense scrap piles, consisting of discarded machinery, in the vicinity of successful factories. The machinery of a beet sugar factory which has stood idle for a few years is sure to be so behind the times as to require complete overhauling before it can be used with profit. This Canada machinery is probably correctly reputed to be of foreign manufacture. Some of the wise newspaper writers volunteer the statement that beet sugar machinery is not yet successfully made in this country. This statement ignores the fact that the best machinery of this kind ever erected in the United States, machinery which has proved its excellence by successful use, was manufactured in the United States. A disadvantage of foreign-made machinery, which has not yet been overcome and which can be overcome only at great expense, arises from the fact that all measurements used by foreign machinists are made by the metric system, while in this country all machines, with which alterations and repairs are to be made, are constructed upon English measurements of which the foot or the inch is the unit. All bolts, nuts, screws, all pipes, tubes, rods—indeed all machine-made articles are found inconvenient, if not impossible to use interchangeably when not all made on the same system of measurement, so that a factory built of foreign machinery requires for its alteration or repair a foreign machine shop of large dimensions.

The conditions necessary for the success of beet sugar manufacture are not generally understood. An editorial in a recent Kansas paper intimates that an essential condition is the application of the "alcohol process." This is an error. The alcohol process is not needed in beet sugar manufacture, but was devised for the improvement of cane—notably sorghum—sugar manufacture. The separation which is sought to be made by the use of alcohol when sorghum juice is used, has long been effected with beet juice by the use of lime and carbonic acid gas, and Uncle Sam expended over \$100,000 trying to apply this lime and carbonic acid process—called carbonation or carbonatation—to sorghum.

The factory processes for the production of beet sugar have been brought to great efficiency in Europe and are quite as applicable here in Kansas as in France or Germany. Given a properly equipped factory, ample operating capital, competent skill, good business management and an ample supply of good beets, and there need be no doubt about the success of a beet sugar factory, at least as long as the government bounty is continued.

The properly-equipped factory, the operating capital, the skill and business management are all available and doubtless can be had at Leavenworth. But to secure an adequate supply of properly-cultivated beets is a matter of greater uncertainty. That Kansas can produce beets rich in saccharine matter and in every way well suited to the manufacture of sugar, has been practically demonstrated. But in all parts of the United States, where the matter has been brought to trial, it is found that farmers are averse to the tedious labor—largely hand work—necessary to the production of high-grade beets. The man who has cultivated corn with a sulky plow, or has planted wheat with a drill and harvested it with a self-

binder or a header, does not take readily to thumb-and-finger weeding, or even to extensive use of the hoe. In communities composed chiefly of Germans, or other foreigners, it is found that, after a few years' residence here, these foreigners appreciate the advantages of crops adapted to cultivation with labor-saving machinery just as well as do the natives. The idea of spending the entire season upon a few acres, even with a prospect of making a living from them, is not relished by the American farmer.

The greatest difficulty yet unsolved in connection with the beet sugar industry in this country, is the supply of raw material. There has been some disposition to censure farmers for their backwardness about contracting for and furnishing this essential to the success of the industry. But doubtless farmers act wisely in their conservatism as to exchanging those kinds of farming with which they are familiar for such as are untried and the details of which have to be learned. But the difficulty of obtaining a supply of raw material remains the greatest obstacle yet to be overcome in the inauguration of an American beet sugar industry.

## CROP REPORTERS WANTED.

We desire to present, quarterly, reliable reports of the condition of crops throughout the State, and for this purpose desire the co-operation of our readers. We do not always have every county represented in our reports, and almost invariably receive letters from farmers in the counties missed, regretting that their county was not mentioned, and often we have to submit to absolute scolding for this reason.

It would require but little more time and no more expense for the writers of such letters to send us correct crop reports from their counties and then they would be represented, and our Eastern readers who are looking toward Kansas with a longing desire for a good home will know that such counties really exist and have good crops, if such be the actual case, and that they may find there desirable homes.

There is no doubt that there are thousands now residing in our State who decided to locate here after reading the accurate crop reports we have published in the last ten or twelve years. If any such now regret the fact of their locating here we will simply have to bear the blame.

Our reports have always been considered reliable, and the demand for extra copies containing them requires an extra large edition to be printed. Of this issue of *KANSAS FARMER* several thousand extra copies were ordered before the paper went to press. By looking over the reports this week each one interested can see what counties are omitted. For these counties we would like volunteer crop reporters who will inform us by card at once that they will respond to our printed requests for future reports. We wish to know their names at once so we can complete our list and at the same time become acquainted with them before the time arrives for our next report. Our object is to obtain and publish truthful and reliable reports and only such are wanted for the *KANSAS FARMER*.

Any one having winter barley for sale may find a customer by writing to John Bull, Ravenna, Kas.

The celebration of the dedication of the World's Fair buildings will take place October 21, 22 and 23, 1892.

Asiatic cholera is prevailing with great severity in some parts of Europe. The scourge has reached London, and many deaths are reported. New York city authorities, in co-operation with officials of our government, have taken extra precautions to guard against its introduction into this country, and it is hoped that we shall escape. The greatest danger is now believed to be at places less securely quarantined than the principal port at New York.

The *Hays City Sentinel* gives a list of eighty-five farmers in Ellis county, each of whom has harvested 200 or more acres of wheat. A gentleman who is acquainted with the farmers of that county has inspected this list and found that forty-nine of these are Russians who came to that county a few years ago and are now able to contrast their condition with that of the famine-stricken peasants now eating the bread of charity made from American grain.

## GOING TO THE FAIR.

But a few moments contemplation are required for any thoughtful person to realize the helplessness of a human being when isolated from his fellows. Experiences of this kind have been had by persons who have explored the wilds of this continent and are even now occasionally suffered by individuals who get lost among the mountains or in the deserts. Not only does the deprivation of the material aid which every one is constantly receiving from his companions emphasize the dependence of man upon his fellows for the very ability to maintain his existence, but stagnation of the mental being which ensues from the lack of the impetus to activity derived from the contact of mind with mind is most depressing and destructive of mental energy. Even the strongest man has his activities stirred and his strength renewed by the stimulus of association. He works more intelligently, more effectively, more diligently and with less weariness than when for a long time alone. One of the lessons of the history of mankind is that the greatest advancement has been made by the human race when and where the conditions have promoted much exchange of thought, and where comparison of achievements has led to emulation and rivalry, while, in every age and in every quarter of the globe, the people who have been isolated have lagged far in the rear of the world's average progress.

In recognition of the advantages as well as the pleasures to be derived from meeting men and comparing the results of effort, and to secure the benefits of these advantages fairs are held. County, district, State and World's fairs, all possess similar advantages, differing only in extent and variety, and are held for similar objects. In considering the question of going to the fair people are apt to consider only whether they can afford the expense for the pleasure afforded. The pleasure is indeed a valuable consideration, but it is not the only—probably not the chief "value received" from attending even the smallest county fair, much less the district, the State, or the World's fair. Many millions of dollars will be expended this year in making exhibits, in premiums and in expense of attendance. Are the advantages derived worth the expense? On this point the *Ohio Farmer* says: "We would answer, most assuredly. The cost can be approximately estimated in dollars and cents, but the benefits can not be demonstrated in the same way. Just as it is with our public schools, churches, and other organized agencies for material, intellectual, social or religious advancement—the cost can be calculated but the benefits are incalculable—not to be measured by dollars and cents. That these fairs, with all their imperfections, greatly stimulate invention, improvement and progress in all the productive industries, adding immeasurably to the wealth of the country and to the energy, activity, intelligence and happiness of the people, can not be denied. The modern agricultural fair and the great industrial exposition are outgrowths of modern, advanced civilization, and they improve in their educational character just in proportion as this advancing civilization lifts the people up to higher aims and more exalted pleasures than mere animal indulgence."

The question sometimes, nay frequently, comes up, "Can we afford to go to the fair?" Quite as pertinent a question is, "Can we afford to stay away?" The farmer and his family have confined themselves closely to the labors of the season and will gain new ideas, correct old errors and receive added impulse by seeing the achievements of others, even though in some respects no better than their own. Each family will now have to strike the balance between the two questions, "Can we afford to go?" "Can we afford to stay away?"

To make the hair grow a natural color, prevent baldness, and keep the scalp healthy, Hall's Hair Renewer was invented, and has proved itself successful.

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## SCIENTIFIC WAR ON FIELD MICE.

The warfare waged by science against the various living enemies which destroy crops has recently achieved another victory. This time it is field mice which are made the victims of infectious disease. These pests are far more destructive in old world countries than on this side the water. Recently the valley of Thessaly was so overrun with field mice that the destruction of its growing crops was threatened, says *Science* for August. Public measures were undertaken and various schemes for poisoning were tried without success. Looking to other means a large land-owner applied to Pasteur for aid, who promptly referred him to Loeffler, the eminent bacteriologist of Grifswald. Loeffler had already discovered a pathogenic bacillus to infection which a certain species of field mouse common in Germany was susceptible.

On April 1 (this year) Loeffler and an assistant set out for Athens with a supply of cultures. Arriving in the Grecian capital the German savants were chagrined to discover that the Thessalian pests were of a different species from the mouse experimented on in Germany. Fortunately, however, it was found that the mice at Athens were even more susceptible to inoculation and also to infection through the alimentary canal than those in Germany. This fact was established by a short course of laboratory experiments. Preparations were accordingly made for carrying on the work on a large scale and the scientific men set out for Thessaly.

Loeffler had found that the micro-organism, *Bacillus typhi murium*, grows very well in a decoction of oat and barley straw to which 1 per cent. of peptone and 1/2 per cent. of grape sugar have been added. So a large amount of this liquid was prepared and inoculated. Pieces of bread about the size of a finger were soaked in these cultures after abundant growth was secured, and the bread was then distributed in the openings of the burrows of the mice. A number of mice were also inoculated and turned loose; this was done because the mice eat the bodies of those that die, and spread contagion in this way. It had been amply proved by experiment that the bread soaked in the culture could be eaten by man and various domestic animals with perfect impunity.

About nine days after the first putting out of infected material the mice about Bakrena, Nochate and Amariæ had ceased all activity. Burrows at these places were opened and found to be empty or to contain sick, dead or half-eaten mice. A number of sick and dead mice were carried to Loeffler's temporary laboratory in Larissa (Thessaly's capital), and were found on examination to show all the characteristic lesions of typhoid fever in mice, and to contain the microbe in their internal organs. Reports from the places were all satisfactory, and the whole expedition was attended with gratifying success.

This method of fighting the farmers' enemies bears a close resemblance to Prof. Snow's method with chinch bugs. Work is at the present time in progress looking toward the extermination of other crop destroyers. Probably every kind of animal and insect will eventually be found to be susceptible to some form of contagious disease which may be propagated by the aid of man and so used upon objectionable species as to cause their extermination or at least their elimination from regions where they cause serious loss or inconvenience.

## KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending August 29, 1892:

A superabundance of rain has fallen this week from the extreme northwestern counties diagonally across to the extreme southeastern counties, with moderate rains in the Solomon and Cimarron valleys, and fair to good rains in the rest of the State. It is heaviest in the central western counties, culminating in Trego with over five inches, and in the central southern counties of the eastern division, culminating in Wilson with over four inches.

Delayed reports for the preceding week show splendid rains in the extreme northwestern counties, good rains in Morton

and Kiowa, and fair rains in Montgomery and Sumner.

The temperature and sunshine have generally proved deficient.

Corn, potatoes, fruits, pastures, stock water, fall plowing, everything but haying and threshing, have all been benefited by the weather conditions this week. Corn in the central and northern part of the eastern division and north of the Saline in the other divisions is in excellent condition. Between the Saline and Arkansas rivers it is generally in good condition, and in the extreme southern part of the eastern division and in the counties south of the great bend it is fair.

Plowing for fall sowing is universal at close of the week.

Hail in southwestern part of Trego riddled the watermelons, corn, millet and potatoes, and slaughtered young prairie chickens, quails and rabbits.

Corn-cutting has commenced in the extreme southern counties.

## OUR SPECIAL SUBSCRIPTION PLAN.

We have perfected an entirely new subscription plan whereby we are enabled to give for one dollar—

1. The "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for one year.

2. One dollar's worth of staple merchandise.

This merchandise is just such as every family must continually purchase, and is to be selected by the subscriber or members of his family at leading stores in such one of the principal towns of his county as the subscriber may designate at the time of subscribing.

This plan is now in operation in many counties of the State and is being extended to the others as rapidly as we can reach the leading merchants.

No such generous proposition was ever before made by any publisher. By availing yourself of it you secure the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER, which has no superior as a farm journal, practically free of cost.

Note.—To our friends in those counties in which we have not yet perfected arrangements with the leading merchants, we will say that to all subscribers who send in their subscriptions on and after September 1, 1892, we will send the commutation orders for the merchandise as soon as arrangements are made with their merchants.

## The Inter-State Wool Congress.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Western Inter-State Wool Congress, to be held at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on the 16th and 17th of September, promises to be one of the most important meetings of its kind ever held in the West. The object is to discuss fully and freely all the questions bearing upon the interests of the several branches of the wool industry. It is not to be confined to "sheep men," but is to include all classes of "wool men," from the herder to the manufacturer, and delegates will be present to represent the interests of all these different classes. It is believed that by coming together and discussing in an earnest and intelligent manner all the various topics bearing upon the several divisions of this important industry, a great deal of good may be accomplished. Those engaged in other lines of industry have organizations for their mutual benefit and protection, through which they accomplish much for the promotion of their interests, but this is the first step that has ever been taken in the direction of effecting an organization among wool men, and its originators hope that it will prove to be the beginning of a work that will result in very great good to those in whose immediate interest it is undertaken, and incidentally to all the people of the West, for wool-growing has become one of our most important industries, and whatever affects that, to any considerable degree, must, of necessity, more or less affect all others.

The Albuquerque convention should be well attended by representatives of the different divisions of the wool industry in all parts of the West. Governors of States, county boards, Mayors of towns and cities, and the Presidents of boards of trade, chambers of commerce and wool-growers' associations, are all authorized to name delegates to the convention, and it is hoped that Kansas will be well represented.

W. S. BURKE.

Albuquerque, N. M.

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

## The Inter-State Fair.

That the people of the Kansas cities, professional, business and plebeians, collectively, have set out to have the most successful fair ever held at Kansas City this fall one has only to review the premium list of the Inter-State Fair. A brief looking up of the live stock prizes offered will doubtless interest the readers of the FARMER. In the division for horses provision has been made for the Clydesdale, Percheron or French Draft, English Shires, Belgians, thoroughbreds, roadsters and horses of all work, as follows:

	1st.	2d.
Stallion, 4 years old and over.....	\$40	\$20
" 3 years old and under 4.....	20	10
" 2 years old and under 3.....	15	7
" under 2 years old.....	10	5
Mare, 4 years old and over.....	30	15
" 3 years old and under 4.....	20	10
" 2 years old and under 3.....	15	7
" under 2 years old.....	10	5
Colts, either sex.....	10	5

In addition to the above cash premiums a sweepstakes silver medal is awarded to the best stallion that has served not less than ten mares the present season, and a like medal to the best mare, any age (breeder).

In the coach breeds prizes of \$40 and \$20 are offered for best stallion, and \$30 and \$15 for best brood mare. In other classes of horses and mules premiums are as follows:

SADDLE HORSES.		
To be exhibited under saddle.		
	1st.	2d.
Stallion, any age.....	\$100	\$50
Gelding or mare, 4 yrs old and over.....	100	50
" 3 yrs old and under.....	50	25

MATCHED DRIVING HORSES.		
Horses in this class must be of good size, be well formed and possess good style and action. Speed not specially required.		
	1st.	2d.
Team, shown to two-seated carriage.....	25	10
Single horse, mare or gelding, in harness.....	15	5

SHETLAND PONIES.		
	1st.	2d.
Best stallion.....	10	5
Best mare.....	10	5
Best colt.....	10	5
Best herd, not less than 5 head.....	25	10

## JACKS, JENNETS AND MULES.

Size and form to be considered in jacks and jennets; size, build, action and temper in mules.		
	1st.	2d.
Jack, any age.....	\$30	20
Jennet, any age.....	20	10
Pair mules, 4 years old and over (special by Sparks Bros.).....	40	20
Pair mules, 2 years old and under 3.....	20	10

The cattle department will be under the superintendency of Chas. Gudgell, who gave such universal satisfaction last year, and W. C. McGavock is the expert judge on Herefords, Hon. G. W. Glick on Short-horns, R. B. Hudson on Aberdeen-Angus and F. McHardy on Galloways. The expert judges for the Jersey and Holstein-Friesian classes will be announced later on.

	1st.	2d.
Bull, 3 years old and over.....	\$40	\$20
" 2 years old and under 3.....	20	10
" 1 year old and under 2.....	10	5
" under 1 year old.....	10	5
Cow, 3 years old and over.....	40	20
" 2 years old and under 3.....	20	10
Heifer, 1 year old and under 2.....	10	5
" under 1 year old.....	10	5
Herd, to consist of one bull, one cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and under 2 years old.....	Gold Medal	Silver Medal
Best bull, any age.....	Silver Medal	
Best cow or heifer, any age.....	Silver Medal	

Besides the above class premiums the beef breeds will compete for the following grand sweepstakes prizes:

Herd, to consist of one bull, any age, one cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer under 1 year old. First premium, \$500; second, \$250; third, \$150; fourth, \$100. Young herd, to consist of one bull and two heifers under 2 years of age. First premium, \$100; second, \$50.

In addition to the regular class premiums offered by the Fair Association, the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association offers the following special premiums. Animals to be eligible to compete for same must be recorded in the American Hereford Record:

Best Hereford herd of one bull and four females under 2 years old, first premium, \$30; second, \$20. Best four Herefords under 2 years old, the get of one bull bred and owned by exhibitor, first premium, \$30; second, \$20.

The dairy sweepstakes in each class are for herd to consist of one bull, one cow three years old or over, heifer two years old and under three, heifer one year old and under two and heifer under one year old; first premium, \$100; second, \$50, and the butter and milk prizes for any and all breeds are for best cow, showing most butter in forty-eight hours, first premium, \$25; second, \$10; same in milk, first premium, \$25; second, \$10.

The offerings for swine are also most liberal, and should bring a heavy exhibit. The three leading breeds, Poland-China, Berkshire and Chester White, are well provided for, and the superintendent is the same as last year—Mr. William Peters.

Each class has the same amount in premiums, as follows:

	1st.	2d.
Boar, 2 years old and over.....	\$15	\$10
" 1 year old and under 2.....	15	10
" 6 months and under 1 year.....	10	5
" under 6 months.....	5	5
Sow, 2 years old and over.....	15	10
" 1 year and under 2.....	15	10
" 6 months and under 1 year.....	10	5
" under 6 months.....	5	5
Boar and four sows, over 1 year.....	20	10
Boar and four sows, under 1 year.....	20	10
Sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months.....	20	10
Five head of swine, any age, the get of one boar.....	20	10
Boar, any age.....	20	10
Sow, any age.....	20	10

Mr. J. Wemple will superintend the sheep department, and the Southdowns, Oxford, Shropshire and other downs, Leicesters, Cotswolds and fine-wooled sheep are provided for as below:

	1st.	2d.
Ram, 2 years old or over.....	\$15	\$7
" 1 year old and under 2.....	15	7
" lamb.....	15	7
Pen of 2 ewes, 2 years old or over.....	15	7
Pen of 2 ewes, 1 year old and under 2.....	15	7
Pen of 2 ewe lambs.....	15	7
Best flock of 1 ram and 5 of his get, to be 1 year old or under and bred and owned the exhibitor.....	15	7
Best flock of 1 ram, any age, 2 ewes 2 years old and over, 2 ewes 1 year old and under 2, and 2 ewe lambs.....	15	7

For sweepstakes in each class, best ram, any age, silver medals will be awarded.

The poultry department is also liberally provided for, the prizes being the same as last year, and Asa Maddox will have charge, assisted by Mrs. Will R. Johnston. An improvement that will be appreciated is the placing of the poultry department inside the Exposition building, where it will be much more easy of access, rain or shine.

Being Presidential year, the management concluded that something political would lend to the many attractions, and accordingly they have secured the following-named orators of national fame and reputation to address the people. Tuesday, October 4, will be Republican day, and William McKinley, of Ohio, the speaker. Thursday, October 6, People's Party day; speakers, Senator W. A. Peffer, of Kansas, and Gen. Jas. B. Weaver, of Iowa, and Friday, October 7, will be the day of Democracy, whose exponent principles will be expounded by Hon. David B. Hill, of New York.

## Fairs Next Week.

The following fairs are to be held during the week ending September 10:

Johnson County Co-operative Fair Association—C. M. T. Hulet, Secretary, Edgerton; September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Linn County Fair Association—E. F. Campbell, Mound City; September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Sabetha District Fair Association (Nemaha)—Ira F. Collins, Sabetha; September 7, 8 and 9.

Pottawatomie and Wabawsee Fair Association—J. B. Mills, Wamego; September 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Rawlins County Agricultural Society—Albert Heming, Atwood.

Republic County Agricultural and Stock Growers' Association—I. O. Savage, Belleville.

Rice County Agricultural, Mechanical, Horticultural and Stock Fair Association—G. A. Bishop, Lyons.

Riley County Agricultural Society—Charles A. Southwick, Riley; September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Wilson County Agricultural Society—J. Holden, Fredonia; September 6, 7, 8 and 9.

Neosho Valley District Fair Association (Woodson)—W. W. Wilson, Neosho Falls.

The State fair will be held September 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17.

The Latonia race track, near Cincinnati, has been sold to a Chicago syndicate for \$500,000.

You can never have a really good complexion until the impurity is cleansed from your blood. What you need is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which is absolutely free from all harmful ingredients, and therefore, perfectly safe.

Applies to G. A. R. Veterans and all Others.

While the special low rate to Washington for the National G. A. R. Encampment in September was made especially for the veterans by the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines, all other persons who desire to visit the Nation's Capital can take advantage of the reduced rates over this direct route from St. Louis. Slide trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.



## Horticulture.

### FRUIT-PRESERVING FLUIDS.

No discovery has thus far been made by which the solidity of the fruit and its color can be perfectly preserved for any great length of time. The best processes known require more time and patience than the average fruit-grower is willing to bestow upon them, and, unless the smallest details are studied and directions faithfully followed, the result will be disappointing.

If any kind of fruit is placed in a liquid thicker or heavier than the juice of the fruit, the heavier fluid will *endosmose* or pass through the skin of the fruit, and the lighter juices will *exosmose*, or pass into the heavier or outside fluid. The opposite action takes place if the outside fluid is less dense than the juices. *Osmose*, or passing through, is the more powerful according to the difference in the density of the two fluids. If the fluid outside is less dense, the fruit will shrink, because its heavier juices pass outward; if the outside fluid or sirup is heavier, it will pass inward, causing the fruit to swell or become plump, and often disrupting or bursting the skin. Glycerine is used to regulate the density of the preserving fluids. It is harmless, and is easily and cheaply obtained. Pure, refined sugar, made into a clean, clear sirup, may be substituted for glycerine, but it is more apt to darken the color of the fluid and fruit, and if it is used its density must be determined in order to mix with the water in correct proportions.

It is essential:

First—The fruit should attain its full size and color without being ripe; and in order to preserve the bloom, should be gathered carefully, using tissue paper to prevent contact with hand.

Second—The preservative must prevent all fermentation, moulding or other fungus attacks on the outside.

Third—It should be an efficient antiseptic liquid, which should not exert any solvent or softening action upon the skin of the fruit.

Fourth—The antiseptic fluid should not extract or change the color of the fruit.

Fifth—The preservative fluid should not cause the fruit to swell so as to increase its size or burst the skin, nor should it have the opposite effect of causing it to shrink.

Immediately before placing the fruit in the preservative fluid it should be thoroughly rinsed in clean, clear water, so as to remove all dust and fungus germs.

A hydrometer for measuring the density of fluids can be obtained in almost every village, but even then it is not always easy to ascertain the density of the juices of fruits. It is only in very tender skinned fruits that a few per cent. more or less will make much difference in the result. Since fully ripe fruit is too tender for transportation, it is usual to select for exhibiting purposes that which, though having attained its full size and coloring, falls far short of the density, due to sugar contents, of the ripe fruits.

The following can be taken as approximately correct for ripe fruits, and that which is in proper condition for exhibition:

	Ripe.	For exhibition.
Apples, pears and cherries.....	1.12	1.00
Plums, peaches, prunes, apricots.....	1.10	1.07½
Most berries.....	1.08	1.06
Grapes, average.....	1.24	1.18

A fairly good glycerine has the specific gravity of 1.24. Water being 1.00, therefore, a mixture of water and glycerine in the proportions herein named, will be suitable for the fruits mentioned:

	Glycerine.	Water.
Apples, pears and cherries.....	1 part.	1.66 parts.
Plums, peaches, prunes and apricots.....	1 part.	2.20 parts.
Most berries.....	1 part.	3.00 parts.
Grapes, average.....	1 part.	.33 parts.

Prof. Hilgard gives the following receipt for colored fruits: A solution of one ounce of salicylic acid to five gallons of water, to which as much glycerine has been added as corresponds to the density of the fruit juice, constitutes a preservative fluid which has been used with very satisfactory results.

Introduce the acid in boiling water and there will be no difficulty in dissolving it. The solution can also be made very easily by the addition of a little carbonate of soda (sal-soda) without heating. But when making use of the soda, it is absolutely necessary to avoid an excess, as the un-

combined soda exerts a very injurious influence upon the preservation of fruits.

If the fruit thus preserved is to be kept a considerable time, it is well to use double the amount of acid per gallon, making half of it dissolve by means of carbonate of soda, carefully applied, then the remainder by heat alone. Air should be excluded as much as possible by sealing with wax.

A sulphurous solution is recommended for green and citrus fruits. This solution can be made directly from the gas of burning sulphur. An iron pan is floated on the water in a (forty-gallon) barrel, open at one end and three-quarters full. The sulphur is burned in the pan, two or three tablespoonfuls at a time, and the water well stirred each time, until about two pounds of sulphur has been consumed. The barrel head is laid on while the sulphur burns and is being stirred. The solution must be kept from contact with the air, and when used with fruit, the jars must be tightly sealed. With green fruits and citrus fruits this fluid is quite satisfactory; but thin-skinned, colored fruits, such as the cherry and red-cheeked apples, are bleached white by it.

The covers of all jars, when placed in permanent position, should be covered with a layer of paraffine.

### Plants for the World's Fair.

The Department of Horticulture of the World's Columbian Exposition desires to obtain fine specimens of various plants, such as palms, dracaenas, yuccas, agaves, cycads, bamboos, tree ferns, cacti, and other ornamental genera and species. Only finely-developed specimens are sought, and they must be established in boxes, tubs or pots, or in such a manner as to insure their growth and convenience for transportation.

If you have at your disposal any plants that are likely to be of interest, the Superintendent of Horticulture asks you to notify him, stating whether the plants will be donated or loaned to the department, or if the exhibitor wishes to enter them in competition for award.

The horticultural building and annexes will be well heated during the cold weather, and expert florists are in the employ of the department to properly care for all plants sent at any time.

The ladies are to make a frieze for library of the reading room of the Kansas building at the World's Fair. This is to be composed of Kansas grasses, including millet, broomcorn, Kaffir corn, sorghum, etc., and they ask that those ladies who live near enough to Topeka to bring in specimens assist by gathering both wild and tame grasses, arranging them in suitable bundles and delivering them to Chairman Smith, at the old Commonwealth building, on Jackson street.

### What Shakespeare Might Have Said.

To take or not to take: that is the question. Whether 'tis better for a man to suffer the pangs and torments of indigestion, Or something take, and, in its taking, end them.

Shakespeare didn't say that, but very likely he would have said something similar, if he was living in this 19th century, when so many suffer untold agonies from indigestion. Of course he would have gone on to say that a man must be a fool not to take the "something" which would put an end to the "pangs and torments" spoken of, if he could get it. Now it is a fact that weakened, impoverished blood brings on indigestion, which is the cause of dyspepsia, constipation—a poisoned condition of the whole system—and it is a fact, also, that Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will so purify the blood and enrich it that all the weakened organs are revitalized and strengthened. It is guaranteed to do this. If it doesn't your money will be returned to you.

### A Desirable Combination for a Trip to Washington.

For the trip to the G. A. R. National Encampment at Washington in September a direct route, rapid and comfortable transit and low rates will be prime matters for consideration. The Vandalla and Pennsylvania Lines offer this desirable combination. The connecting link between St. Louis and the National Capital. Side trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

### Farm Loans.

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

## 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.

### The Chrysanthemum.

We call your attention to this variety this month, as there are certain things to do that are essential to its best culture, which are pertinent at this time.

No plant of recent years has so quickly jumped into popular favor as this, nor does it seem to be declining in popularity, judging from the increased number of "shows" held in its honor already announced for this coming fall in all of our large cities and many of the smaller ones. Some idea of the magnitude of some of these shows may be formed when it is stated that at the one held last fall at the Madison Square Garden, in New York city, the aggregate amount in cash prizes was \$6,500, beside quite a number of special premium prizes of plate and cups.

Although this plant can be grown by the veriest novice, and almost under all conditions, yet none respond more quickly or generously to the grower under liberal treatment, nor is there a plant that has received the attention of our expert hybridizers, both of this country and abroad, as has this. From the types of a few years ago, producing blooms two or three inches in diameter, we now have, through their efforts, varieties producing, under highest culture, blooms ten inches across. Such flowers are, however, rarely seen outside of the flower shows. But that they can be grown to six and seven inches by an ordinary grower, the writer has demonstrated, as this last year, without any previous training in that direction, we did grow them to that size.

The following is the most simple method of culture, which, if followed, will give satisfactory results: Young plants which were planted out in the spring and kept growing well through the summer, should be lifted and potted at this time (September 1). Don't wait until the last thing before frost, and then expect your plants to recover from the effects of lifting in time to perfect large blooms, for they cannot do it. After potting, drench thoroughly and keep in a cool, shady place for a week or ten days, to prevent wilting. Afterwards place in a sunny place, but never let the plant suffer for water. Give manure water once a week\*, weak at first, increasing the strength as the buds expand until they show color, then discontinue its use. When brought into the house, just before frosts are expected, keep in a room without fire heat.

As soon as the buds show, remove all from each branch except the terminal one, ever remembering that every one removed increases the size of the one remaining.

To get rid of the black aphids, which sooner or later will infest this plant, nothing is better than to wash them off with water forcibly applied by the hose or syringe, or tobacco water syringed over the plant will kill them.

After blooming, winter in the cellar.

\*Never apply manure water or liquid fertilizer to any plant without first drenching it with clear water, as then the plant is in condition to take it up, and the young tender roots are not so apt to get burnt by it.

### Timely Hints.

#### GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

The summer's work is about over, and now we look forward to what we shall have for the window garden in the house. It is well to look over your plants and make a selection, that you can give them a little extra attention between this and lifting time. Geraniums that have been out in the ground and wanted for winter bloom, should be potted now, cut back severely, and set away in a cool, shady place to rest for a month or so before starting into active growth.

Select and order such bulbs as wanted for winter forcing. Sow some seed of the perennials for next year's blooming. There are some of the annuals that can be sown yet for blooming in pots in the house this month, if attended to at once.

HANGING BASKETS.—One is not always sure of getting the vines needed for these just when wanted. By sending for a packet of seed of convolvulus mauritanicus, fragaria (Chinese strawberry), nasturtium (climbing) or nolana and planting

## AT HAND

In a dangerous emergency, AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL is prompt to act and sure to cure. A dose taken on the first symptoms of Croup or Bronchitis, checks further progress of these complaints. It softens the phlegm, soothes the inflamed membrane, and induces sleep. As a remedy for colds, coughs, loss of voice, la grippe, pneumonia, and even consumption, in its early stages,

## AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

excels all similar preparations. It is endorsed by leading physicians, is agreeable to the taste, does not interfere with digestion, and needs to be taken usually in small doses.

"From repeated tests in my own family, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has proved itself a very efficient remedy for colds, coughs, and the various disorders of the throat and lungs."—A. W. Bartlett, Pittsfield, N. H.

"For the last 25 years I have been taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for lung troubles, and am assured that its use has

### Saved My Life

I have recommended it to hundreds. I find the most effective way of taking this medicine is in small and frequent doses."—T. M. Matthews, P. M., Sherman, Ohio.

"My wife suffered from a cold; nothing helped her but Ayer's Cherry Pectoral which effected a cure."—R. Amers, Plympton, N. S.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

now, you will soon have all you need and some to spare.

Callas that have been resting, if not already repotted, should be attended to at once. Shake off the old dirt, put in good rich soil, water well and put away in a cool, dark place, that the roots may make a good growth before the leaves start.

*Oxalis*.—Treat as recommended for callas.

Bulbs for early spring flowering outside, as tulips, hyacinths, narcissus, etc., may be planted this month or next, but they should be procured now. They can be bought, in mixed colors, very cheaply and should be largely planted.

Bulbs for winter blooming in the house should be potted at once and put away to get a good root growth. For a succession of bloom bring out a few at a time.

If you have any asters, balsams, Chinese pinks or petunias that were unusually fine, if taken up and potted now, taking care to keep them from wilting, and brought inside, you can enjoy their blooms long after the others are killed down outside by the frost.

Cactus that were planted out in the ground through the summer, should be potted and taken in before the fall rains come on.

Potting soil should be gotten together and piled up ready for use when wanted. Also drainage material. This last, although of great importance, is often overlooked.

Don't buy a blood-purifier because it is "cheap." The best—the Superior Medicine—Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is, in the end, the cheapest blood-purifier in the market. The ingredients of which it is composed are the most expensive and medicinally efficacious that can be obtained.

## Smith's Small Fruits.

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

## THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

BLOOMINGTON (PHENIX) NURSERY. 600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

## TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small FRUITS, Hedge Plants, FRUIT and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852. PHENIX NURSERY COMPANY Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



## In the Dairy.

### SMALL DAIRIES.

Many farmers find, even if located within reach of a large creamery, that it makes a serious break in the farm work to hitch the team every day and take the milk or the cream to the butter factory, that the profits scarcely compensate for the losses. No matter how busy the season, the trip must be made, and unless the work of the farm has been so organized as to harmonize with this daily duty, there is apt to be presently a sighing for the old way of churning at home. It is not forgotten, in this connection, that in many communities the butter factory plan is entirely successful, and that the longer it is tried the more the work of the farmers of the community becomes adapted to it and the more prosperous are the patrons. But the day of small dairies and family dairying is by no means past. Even if it is the ultimate intention to patronize a creamery, every improvement in the dairy herd and in the facilities for properly handling the milk will be well worth the cost in thought and money. In this connection, the following remarks taken from the *Rural Northwest* are pertinent:

"In small dairies it pays to raise the heifers which are to replenish the herd. Comparatively few of our old farmers care to incur the expense of buying a number of pedigreed cows. If sired by a pure-bred bull from some good butter strain, they are almost sure to be good milkers, and by careful selection a herd may soon be formed, which will not only pay for its maintenance, but yield a handsome profit for the farm treasury. Great care must be taken in training the young heifers. They should be petted and handled all their lives, so that they may learn that they will never be intentionally hurt. Secure in this belief they soon learn to submit to being milked, and it is a rare thing to find one of them unmanageable. A little carelessness, however, on the part of the milker, will upset the best laid plans—and the milk pail (as the writer knows to his sorrow). Care should be exercised to keep the young heifers in milk as long as possible. It takes a large percentage from the profits when cows are dry from three to four months in the year, or if their flow of milk decreases to any very marked degree during the last four or five months of the year. Clean, warm stables, plenty of pure water, roots and grain, in addition to their dry feed, are conditions which secure success in winter dairying. You will find it profitable as soon as the summer drouth begins to shorten the pastures there should be plenty of corn to supply the lacking feed. No matter how clean the stables are in which the cows are quartered, there is sure to be a decided animal odor, so it is advisable to remove the milk into pure air as soon as drawn from the cow. If it is strained at once, so much the better. In winter the milk should be brought to a temperature of 98° by the addition of from 10 to 12 per cent. of warm water. When the cream from two or more settings are to be churned together, it should be thoroughly mixed and kept cold until all is collected. It should then be warmed to 90° as quickly as possible and let sour. As soon as enough acid is developed to be detected by the sense of smell, it is ready for churning. Cream should never be left until it becomes solid. Frequent stirring retards the ripening. In small dairies it is easy to make excellent butter by churning on alternate days. Saturday morning's cream should be churned on Saturday afternoon if possible, as it is likely to get sour before Monday, and a little forethought will make it unnecessary to churn on Sunday. One error in butter-making which is somewhat dif-

ficult for the inexperienced to avoid is churning too long. The cream should be churned at from 62° to 69° in summer, and from 66° to 68° in winter, according to the temperature of the room in which the work is done. When the butter has come, and is in grains about the size of wheat, the temperature should be reduced to 58°. Let the churn stand still for two or three minutes, then draw off the bulk of the buttermilk, wash the butter with lightly salted cold water until the water drawn off is clear; take up the butter and weigh it, then sift in from half an ounce to an ounce and a quarter of salt per pound, according to taste of your customers. There are so many contrivances for holding small quantities of butter that one cannot go amiss, though we have nothing to compare with the 'Air-tight Jersey butter jar.'

"Butter is never better than when first packed, and I feel great respect for the customer who insists on having his weekly supply fresh from the churn on the day before delivery. Still it is very possible to produce butter which will come from the jar in good condition after it has been packed months. When packing butter in large jars or tubs, it is wise to lay a damp cloth over the top, and cover the butter at least two inches with salt. This may be removed at any time when more butter is put in, by taking a firm hold of the cloth at all its corners and lifting the salt to a milk pan. It may be returned in similar fashion, and care must be taken to have the salt equally distributed over the surface. The jar should not be filled so full as to prevent a good layer of salt between the butter and the cover."

### Ruined Temples.

Our bodies are temples of our souls. Should these temples, fashioned by the Divine hand, be allowed to fall into premature ruin? Assuredly not. Renovate, therefore, falling strength, renew lost appetite and an impaired power to sleep, recreate vital energy with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which restores digestion, liver, bowel and kidney regularity, and overcomes malaria and rheumatism.

## The Poultry Yard.

### Fowls in Hot Weather.

The heated term is the most trying time on adult hens; then, about this time, begins their annual molt, which, according to some authorities, lasts three months, during which few or no eggs can be expected. These facts being taken into consideration, we see at once that it will pay to keep only the most valuable of our hens—those that are young, strong and vigorous, good for at least another year, says a writer in the *Country Gentleman*. From their diet omit animal food altogether, and to such breeds as are inclined to be broody give little or no Indian corn. Non-sitters running at large may still consume a moderate quantity; for them, equal parts of wheat bran, corn meal and shorts form an ideal breakfast, moistened slightly with sweet milk and seasoned with a pinch of salt. Wheat bran, I consider one of the best of summer foods when fed judiciously, but if it be allowed to compose more than one-half the daily ration, then it is apt to have too laxative an effect, and bowel troubles ensue which may result in cholera. But whatever is given in the way of grain food at this time must be of good, sound quality. Musty, moldy grain food, either ground or whole, is dear at any price; better to put the flock on short allowance, and let what is given be clean and wholesome. A sick fowl is a nuisance on the face of the earth. But by keeping a close watch on our flocks, we may sometimes detect premonitory symptoms of disease, and avert what might perhaps prove a most disastrous epidemic. Frequently, a thorough cleaning up of their quarters, together with a judicious change of diet, will do the work.

A meal of parched corn now and then, or a mixture of equal parts of corn, wheat and oats, parched together, is said to have sometimes a marked effect. Again, when

# Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phenol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt. Better late than never. For man and all animals.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

their appetites seem to be below par, it is well to omit a meal altogether, or to cut their rations very short for awhile. For a tonic or appetizer in such cases, there is nothing better than a weak solution of sulphate of copper or copperas. A lump no bigger than a hazel nut is sufficient for two gallons of drinking water, and if the weather be dry and settled, it is a good plan to give a dose or two of sulphur in their soft food—about one tablespoonful to the gallon. Sulphur is an enemy to disease germs of all sorts, and when given as directed, in warm, dry weather, it is perfectly harmless. As a corrective of indigestion and mild forms of gastric troubles, there is nothing superior to charcoal, either powdered and mixed with their soft food, or broken in bits and placed within reach.

The most palatable of all summer foods, and the most effective of disease preventives is fruit, ripe luscious fruit of all kinds and descriptions. If there is plenty of it on the farm, as indeed there should be, especially in the summer time, by all means let the chickens have some. They are as fond of apples as are sensible people. And what could be more health-giving or health-preserving than ripe apples? Their refreshing coolness renders them eminently acceptable in hot weather, while their juicy deliciousness touches a hungry spot that nothing else can come near. Solomon says, "Comfort me with apples."

### A Man Thermometer.

Lean men make the best thermometers. Fahrenheit never invented better ones. If the weather is warm and sunny, they are cheerful. If cold and frosty, they are irritable and snappy. If damp and cloudy, they are downcast and gloomy. But if either lean or fat men are suffering from biliousness, headache, constipation, or indigestion, the weather will always be damp and cloudy in their locality, unless they use Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. These Pellets are small, sugar-coated granules, calculated to start the liver and digestive organs into healthy activity, and thereby raise low spirits and dispel gloom.

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## FOR A DISORDERED LIVER

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Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

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stimulate the torpid liver, strengthen the digestive organs, regulate the bowels, and are unequalled as an anti-bilious medicine. In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.

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a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1 per box.

BUTTER AND CHEESE MAKERS' MANUAL, advertising Chr. Hansen's Danish Butter Color and Rennet Preparations, sent free by J. H. MONRAD, 58 N. Clinton street, Chicago, Ill.

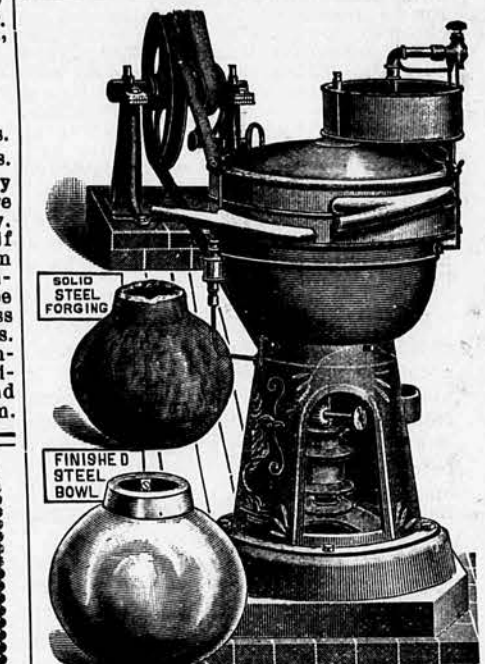
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## The Family Doctor.

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

### Answers to Correspondents.

Doctor, will you kindly tell us what precautions to observe in the use of canned goods, in order to prevent being poisoned thereby? Is there any way to detect poisonous canned goods—tomatoes for instance? What are the first symptoms, and what remedies should be used in a case of poisoning by above means? We live twelve miles from drug store or physician, so you see it is a matter of importance to be posted.

Crow, Kas., August 22, 1892.

There is only one way that I know of to be sure about the poisonous quality of canned goods, and that is the celebrated rule for testing mushrooms: "Eat them, and if they do not hurt you they are mushrooms, and if they kill you they are toadstools." It sometimes happens that the fruits or meats in cans are so discolored that their appearance creates a strong suspicion of bad quality. If you were a chemist or microscopist you might analyze and detect the poison, but it is so subtle that the laity can hardly hope to determine the quality.

The symptoms are pain in stomach and bowels, nausea and vomiting, purging, and sometimes cramps.

The best remedies are: First, a bowl of luke-warm mustard water, and repeated if need be till free vomiting occurs, to empty the stomach. Then if there is burning and pain, arsenicum in the third potency. If cramps occur, nux vomica in the same strength. A copious injection of water as hot as can be borne into the bowel to wash out all poison matter, is very serviceable.

DEAR FAMILY DOCTOR:—Can't you combat the notion that one can be scared into contracting epidemic disease? I have twice been the victim of most abject terror by reason of the breaking out of cholera in my place of residence—in 1850 in Menard county, Illinois, in 1866 in Pittsburg, Pa. This horror of contagious diseases is an inherited one, inherited from a mother so cautious about exposure to contagion that she allowed her daughter to grow to womanhood without having had measles or chickenpox, scarlet fever or whooping cough, diphtheria or typhoid fever. She carried her dread of exposure to such extreme lengths that in my childhood I carefully covered my mouth and nose at a passing funeral lest, in baby lingo, I might "catch the 'sease."

R. E. S.

Fear is a two-edged sword and often cuts both ways. It is useful and harmful, according to time, place and quantity. It makes some people ill and it saves some from illness. It may be a perpetual terror or a saving grace, like boldness in Longfellow's poem:

"Be bold, Be bold, always be bold,—  
Be not too bold, but better the excess than the defect."

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What publication or book can you recommend on the subject of "food and how to prepare it?" E. G. Lyndon, August 25, 1892.

Among the many popular household journals, *Food*, published by the Clover Publishing Co., of New York, takes a foremost place. Much of literary interest is to be found in the magazine. Recipes and menus dear to the feminine heart abound. Everything, though on old subjects, is fresh and unhackneyed. It is an excellent journal. The "Philosophy of Eating," by Dr. Bellew, of Boston, is a very excellent book on the subject.

### Cholera.

Cholera and rumors of cholera seem to fill the air as well as the newspapers and the papers read before medical and scientific bodies the world over. The cry of "mad dog!" in every street could scarcely engender more excitement and consternation among the whole populace than does this wide, wild cry of cholera!

Asiatic cholera! And why Asiatic cholera? Why not English, or German, or American? Simply because it comes always from Asia; from a land more widely known for filth and depravity, for indolence and debauchery than any other land on which the sun shines. This has been the case so long that the simple word cholera has become an Asiaticism. Name the disease, and the land of its perpetual incubation rises instinctively before the mind's eye. Cholera and the Asians are come to be almost synonymous terms. As far back as the writer can remember, the

annual cholera scare has had its place in the public mind with almost as great certainty and regularity as Christmas and Easter. Year after year we read in the public prints that cholera has again cropped out at or near Mecca, has already arrived at Bagdad and threatens to find its way into Europe. Then the chronic dyspeptics take up the cry and proclaim the imminent peril of our own fair land.

Occasionally this great curse of the world does break away from its Asiatic habitat and invade Europe and even America. But the conditions for its propagation and spread are so unfavorable in England and America that it seldom remains long when it does crop out. But this summer there is more in the matter than the mere annual cry of cholera. The fell destroyer is actually raging in savage ferocity in the cities of Hamburg, Antwerp, Havre, St. Etienne, and others. In one single day last week there were 6,891 cases reported in Russia, with 3,373 deaths, a serious state for one day in one country.

The following is the report from Teheran, Persia, on the same date:

TEHERAN, August 22.—Cholera continues to claim a fearfully large number of victims in this city. Sanitary regulations are almost unknown here, and the fatalistic tendencies of the people make it impossible to combat the disease. It is not known exactly how many persons have died from cholera since it made its appearance here a short time ago, but its fatal effects can be imagined when it is stated that 800 persons die daily. The city is estimated to have a population of 140,000, but it is so unhealthy in the summer time that the Shah, his court and the upper classes invariably leave it during that season and encamp on the plains of Sultaneeyah, north of Teheran.

But in the face of all these startling recitals from the Orient, the civilized and advanced nations of the West are summoning the sanitary hosts in battle array against this unwelcome visitant, as will be seen by the following cablegrams:

LONDON, August 22.—The regulations issued by the local government board with a view to prevent the introduction of cholera, went into force on Saturday. They shut out all rags, bedding or filthy clothes, whether belonging to emigrants or not.

PARIS, August 22.—The newspaper *Paris* announces that several parties of Jews en route to America from Odessa have recently arrived in France. The paper describes these people as disgustingly filthy and without money, dwells upon the danger of the outbreak of an epidemic of cholera from this source, and demands that precautionary measures be taken.

Our own American Public Health Association is in active campaign against this Asiatic plague. The Surgeon General, assisted by all the medical service of our military posts and garrisons, the United States marine hospital service, the seaport and coast quarantine forces, the maritime State and local health boards are all arrayed against the invasion. The State Board of Health of Illinois, in defense of Chicago and the World's Fair, is in the saddle with lances poised toward the Asian frontier, while California and the whole west coast of the United States, as well as the gulf ports, are on the look-out and trying to arrange a complete lock-out of this great, giant world-striker, cholera. Our entire diplomatic service is enlisted in the same cause and is acting the part of spies and pickets, watching its movements in the east and reporting its progress toward the west. And if need be, our gates will be closed to all infected countries until they purge themselves of this great pestilence that "walketh in darkness" and shadoweth the noonday.

### Concessions to Naval and Grand Army Veterans.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad will grant most liberal concessions in the way of stop-over privileges on the tickets sold for the reunion of the naval veterans at Baltimore, September 15 to 19, and for the Grand Army encampment at Washington, commencing September 20. Tickets will be sold at the offices of the company and at offices of the principal railroad companies of the West, from September 13 to 20 inclusive, at very low rates, and will be valid for return journey until October 10. Both going and returning tickets will be good to stop off at all stations between Cumberland and Baltimore, a region rendered familiar to all veterans by the constant warfare along the Potomac. The signature of purchaser to tickets will not be required, nor will it be necessary to have them stamped to make them valid for return journey.

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

## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

HEAVES.—Some time ago I wrote to you about a mare that had a deep, painful cough, and the powder you prescribed did not stop the cough, for it has turned out to be the heaves. Now is there a cure for heaves?

Wanamaker, Kas.

Answer.—There is no permanent cure for heaves; the powder prescribed will give temporary relief. Feed on food with as little bulk as possible and moisten all hay and grain with a little lime water.

ENLARGED GLANDS.—I have a yearling colt that had lumps about the size of a walnut to come on the sides of the throat, last summer, when it had the distemper. If they can be removed, please give a remedy.

Luka, Kas.

Answer.—Get some iodine ointment from your druggist and rub it into the lump once a day for three days. Repeat this at intervals of three weeks for several applications and the lumps will gradually disappear.

### Better Than a Gold Mine.

Are the rich farming and grazing lands in the fertile Arkansas River valley in south-central and western Kansas now offered for sale by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company on easy terms and at reasonable prices.

These lands are all valuable, being original selections which have reverted to the company on canceled sales. None better can be found, either for stock and general farming or investment.

Fine irrigable fruit lands in the wonderful Mesilla valley, near Las Cruces, in southern New Mexico, equal (except for citrus fruits) to any California fruit lands, are also offered at much less prices than this class of soil usually commands.

For information, apply to John E. Frost, Land Commissioner, A. T. & S. F. R., Topeka, Kansas.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

### EFFECTS OF HEAT.

#### Summer Vacations and Nerve Tonics Contrasted.

The expense as well as the impossibility of leaving one's business makes it entirely out of the question for many people to take a vacation, however bad they may need it. In all cases, where one can afford it, a vacation is probably preferable to tonics; but for the tens of thousands who can take no rest the brain and nerve tonic of modern medical science is an indispensable safeguard.

Nothing that is known to the medical profession to-day is the equal of Pe-ru-na in the cure or prevention of all derangements due to hot weather. Pe-ru-na gives new vigor to the tired brain, strength and quiet to the weakened nerves, and as nearly supplies the need of a vacation to the overworked man or woman as it is possible for any remedy to do. Pe-ru-na is a reliable specific for nervous prostration, nerve exhaustion, sleeplessness, and chronic malaria.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, publish the Family Physician No. 1, devoted to the treatment of malaria, diarrhea, cholera morbus, and other diseases of hot weather, which they will send free to any address.

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It is an elegant and admirably arranged volume of recipes for practical, everyday use. Among its points of excellence are the following:

Practical Suggestions to Young Housekeepers, Necessary Kitchen Utensils, Suggestions and Recipes for Soups, Fish, Poultry, Game, Meats, Salads, Sauces, Catsups and Relishes, Breakfast and Tea Dishes, Vegetables, Bread, Biscuit, Pies, Puddings, Cakes, Custards, Desserts, Cookies, Fritters, etc. Also for Preserves, Candies and Beverages; Cookery for the Sick, Bills of Fare for Family Dinners, Holiday Dinners, etc. A Table of Weights and Measures; Chapters on the Various Departments of Household Management and Work.

### IT WOULD BE CHEAP AT \$1,

As it is the Latest, Best and Most Practical Cook Book Published, More Nearly Meeting the Wants of American Homes than any other.

Any person accepting our offer will receive this paper one year, and also that charming home journal, the Ladies Home Companion, one year, together with the Cook Book, all mailed, postpaid, for less than the regular price of the two papers alone.

The Cook Book is offered absolutely free to induce thousands of our readers to become acquainted with the Ladies Home Companion, the publishers looking to the future for their profit, as they believe you will always want the Ladies Home Companion if you try it one year. Do not lose this opportunity to get the newest and best Cook Book free.

THE LADIES HOME COMPANION is a large and popular 16-page journal, published twice a month, and gives information about those things which ladies particularly wish to know, and is mostly written by ladies. Original or Selected Stories by eminent authors are found in each issue. A special feature is the variety of departments, each of which is conducted by a special editor. It gives the latest Fashions, arranged for practical use; timely hints to Housekeepers; cheering and helpful talks with Mothers; valuable information for lovers of Flowers; a pretty and pleasant page for pretty and pleasant children. All handsomely illustrated. It is not an ultra fashion paper, but a journal for the home circle, full of common-sense ideas and suggestions for home happiness and comfort.

OUR OFFER! Send us \$1.30 and you will receive the Kansas Farmer one year, and also the Ladies Home Companion one year (twenty-four numbers). And every one accepting this offer will receive the above Cook Book, postpaid.

This offer is extended to ALL our subscribers, renewals as well as new names. Subscribers whose subscriptions have not expired, or those recently renewed, are privileged to accept this Great Offer, in which case their term of subscription will be extended one year.



## The Horse.

### Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper says: "The near approach of September brought back a great many of the old-time buyers who have been absent during the summer months, and these gave the market the appearance of its old-time activity. The demand has been general with quite a fair demand for streeters and draft horses. The trade in these has practically only commenced, and we anticipate the largest fall business in them of any year in the history of the yards. Good smooth chunks always find ready sale at good prices. The trade in range horses has been on a rather limited scale, but there have been a great many inquiries, both of those who want to buy and also the ranchers, who have them to sell. These two elements can't keep long apart, and this market offers every advantage for the successful handling between now and December 1 of 5,000 head at better prices than can be commanded anywhere else. Summary of prices: Draft horses, 1,600 pounds, \$185 to \$225; chunks, 1,450 pounds, \$135 to \$170; express horses, 1,400 pounds, \$165 to \$200; streeters, \$100 to \$115; drivers, \$125 to \$175; range horses, 1,000 pounds, 3 to 4 years old, unbroken, \$40; range horses, 1,000 pounds, 3 to 4 years old, halter broken, \$45 to \$50; range horses, 1,000 pounds, 3 to 4 years old, harness broken, \$60 to \$80."

### An Amazing Scheme.

A well-known Santa Rosa horseman has a scheme for trotting horses which promises to beat the "scoot" track all to pieces as an important factor in aiding a horse to obtain a fast record. He is planning a sulky that will not only run itself, but will push the horse along a bit, too. He says it is to be built on the plan of the watch. It will have big coil springs to drive the wheels, and he contends that it will revolutionize trotting. Right under the driver's seat the springs will be located, and it is his intention to have things so nicely adjusted that when he wishes to go a 2:10 gait all he will have to do is to set it at the 2:10 figure and it will do the rest. When wound up the sulky will run one mile and a half. A very clever feature of the sulky is the self-winding apparatus. By simply touching a little spring near his stirrup the driver can make the wheels wind up the spring, and, by a hand device, he can throw them out of gear when the indicator tells him that the spring has been wound up to the proper tension. Thus in scoring whatever power is lost can be regained. And it is so arranged that the power can be turned on at will by the driver. The gentleman claims everything for this invention. He says it will transform the slowest scrub into a world-beater and make a three-minute horse able to go a 2:08½ record. The inventor apparently had nothing green in his eyes when he was talking about his wonderful sulky, but time and developments will tell whether he has been indulging in too many air castles or not.—*Santa Rosa Republican.*

### Horse Notes.

Rolling pastures develop better and stronger horses than flat pastures.

The Overland Jockey Club, of Denver, is said to have lost \$20,000 at its recent meeting.

Nightingale, C. J. Hamlin's sensational trotter, made a record of 2:13½ in a race at Hartford, Conn., last week.

Grant's Abdallah, Kansas City's speedy pacer, recently lowered the track record at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Conn., by pacing a mile in 2:11.

The first meeting of the live stock breeders of Leavenworth was held last week with four days of trotting, pacing and running races daily. Twenty-five hundred dollars in purses was given, and this initial meeting was quite satisfactory and Kansas and Missouri youngsters gave some good performances.

The Kentucky Stock Farm says: "The horse that is appreciated on the market is a good specimen of some distinct class. There may be such a thing as a general-purpose horse that can occupy a place on the farm, but when the cities are reached this idea must be dropped. Business men either want draft, driving or saddle horses, and they want them distinctly of their kind. The classification of horses in the

large horse markets is of great interest, and to no one has it a more intrinsic value than to the one that breeds and raises horses. While it is a fact, as some claim, that their horses never reach the great markets of the country, it is nevertheless a fact that the value of their stock is governed by the prices realized at these markets."

The entry list for the races at the fair of the St. Joseph Fair Association, to be held September 13 to 17, was issued the 23d inst. Nearly 200 horses are entered in the twelve class events, not including the free-for-all stallion trot and the free-for-all pace, and the entries are the pick of the year from States east to Ohio, south to Tennessee and west to California.

According to the Westmoreland Recorder, our Veterinary editor, S. C. Orr, performed quite a surgical feat on a case of strangulated inguinal hernia on a stallion owned by C. E. Morris, which became dangerously ill, apparently of colic. Everything possible was done for him but nothing relieved him. Dr. S. C. Orr, a veterinary physician and surgeon, of Manhattan, was sent for. He soon found that the horse had suffered a rupture of the left integral, allowing a loop of the intestines to fall down into the scrotum. Dr. Orr reduced the rupture and a truss was placed upon the horse and he is now doing well. Owing to the condition the horse was in and the nature of such a wound a successful operation is a very difficult task. Dr. Orr, by performing it, showed himself to be one of the most competent practitioners in his profession.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 29, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 4,877 cattle, 805 calves. Market steady for good corn-fed, poor stuff weak. The following are representative sales: Shipping steers, 33, averaging 1,158 pounds, at \$3 20; 23, averaging 1,261 pounds, at \$3 20; 6, averaging 1,141 pounds, at \$3 75; 23, averaging 1,305 pounds, at \$4 30; New Mexico steers, 127 averaging 986 pounds at \$2 80; New Mexico calves, 57, at \$4 25; 42 Colorado feeders, averaging 1,114 pounds, at \$2 25; 53 Colorado steers, averaging 988 pounds, at \$2 00; 63, averaging 1,190 pounds, at \$3 15; 23 Colorado cows, averaging 719 pounds, at \$1 40; 44 Indian steers, averaging 1,040 pounds, at \$2 55; 24 Indian cows, averaging 743 pounds, at \$1 90; 19 Indian calves at \$5 50; 100 wintered Texas steers, averaging 1,166 pounds, at \$3 10; 30 Texas yearlings, averaging 544 pounds, at \$1 15; 73 Texas steers, averaging 724 pounds, at \$2 00; 37, averaging 952 pounds, at \$2 85; 75 averaging 1,016 pounds, at \$2 75; 235, averaging 1,121 pounds, at \$2 80; 181 Texas cows, averaging 598 pounds, at \$1 75; 31, averaging 844 pounds, at \$1 75; 30, averaging 838 pounds, at \$1 80; 182 Texas calves at \$5 50; 13 at \$6 75, 29 at \$6 50, 76 at \$6 00; 18 cows, averaging 805 pounds, at \$1 70; 21, averaging 925 pounds, at \$2 00; 26, averaging 807 pounds, at \$2 25; 27, averaging 913 pounds, at \$1 20; 3, averaging 760 pounds, at 90c; 16 heifers, averaging 581 pounds, at \$1 35; 6 averaging 601 pounds, at \$1 25; 10 averaging 757 pounds, at \$2 05; 21 calves at \$8 00; 7 at \$7 00; 20 at \$8 25; 10 stockers and feeders, averaging 878 pounds, at \$2 25; 9, averaging 886 pounds, at \$2 50.

**HOGS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,665. Market quiet. The following are representative sales: 67, averaging 175 pounds, at \$4 70; 69, averaging 120 pounds, at \$5 20; 58, averaging 480 pounds, at \$5 25; 70, averaging 172 pounds, at \$4 60; 140, averaging 227 pounds, at \$5 25; 74, averaging 191 pounds, at \$5 20.

**SHEEP**—Receipts for twenty-four hours, 856. Market unsettled. Offerings mostly of range stock. Good stuff was steady. The following are representative sales: 48 muttons, averaging 111 pounds, at \$4 35; 24 lambs, averaging 80 pounds, at \$5 50; 51 lambs, averaging 67 pounds, at \$3 50; 474 Texans, averaging 85 pounds, at \$4 35.

#### St. Louis.

August 29, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 1,900. Market steady. Fair to choice native steers, \$3 00@4 80; fair to choice Texas and Indian steers, \$2 00@3 00; canners, \$1 10@2 15.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 2,200. Heavy, \$5 00@5 30; packing, \$4 75@5 20; light, \$4 90@5 20.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 2,200; shipments, 700. Market was steady. Native muttons, \$4 50@5 00; Texans, \$3 00@4 50.

#### Chicago.

August 29, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 20,000; shipments, 3,000. Market steady. Prime to extra natives, \$5 00@5 60; useful, \$4 70@4 95; others, \$3 90@4 50; Texans \$2 30@2 90; rangers, \$3 75@4 15.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 8,000. Market active. Rough packers, \$4 15@5 10; mixed, \$5 15@5 30; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$5 35@5 60; assorted light, \$5 25@5 45; other lights, \$5 00@5 10; grassers, \$4 50@4 75.

**SHEEP**—Receipts 15,000; shipments, 2,000. Natives, \$5 50@5 60; fed Texans, \$4 25@4 40; westerns, \$4 20@4 45; lambs, \$3 25@3 50.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

August 29, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 721,357 bushels; corn, 77,463 bushels; oats, 92,794 bushels, and rye, 9,876 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 146,000 bushels. An active market was had to-day. The announcement that the world's wheat crop is 285,000,000 bushels short of last year's created a more bullish feeling and encouraged freer buying and an advance of 1c per bushel was established on the upper grade. By sample on track, on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2 hard, 2 cars 60 pounds at 68½c, 1 car 60 pounds at 68½c, 20 cars 60 and 62 pounds at 69c, 2 cars 63 pounds at 69½c. No. 3, hard, 1 car 57 and 58 pounds at 66c, 1 car 58 pounds at 65c, 1 car 61



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pounds at 67c; No. 4, hard, 1 car 58 pounds at 68c, 1 car 58 pounds at 65c, 1 car 53½ pounds at 62½c, 1 car old 54 pounds at 60c, 1 car 58 pounds at 60c; Rejected, 1 car 59 pounds at 61c, 2 cars 55 pounds at 55c, 1 car 57 pounds smutty at 59c; no grade, 1 car at 45c; No. 2 red, 1 car 62 pounds at 73c and 2 cars old 60 pounds at 70c; No. 3 red, 1 car 59 pounds at 67c, 2 cars 60 pounds at 68c, 1 car 57 pounds at 67c and 1 car 59 pounds at 68c.

**CORN**—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 43,000 bushels. Market continues slow and weak, the scarcity of cars interfering with trade. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 45½@46c. No. 3 mixed, 44@45c. No. 2 white, 50c, and No. 3 white, 49@49½c. Sales, 5 cars No. 2 mixed, at 45½c, and 7 cars, special, at 46c, and 8 cars No. 2 white at 50c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. Demand fair and values steady. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 28@28½c; No. 3 mixed, 26½@27c; No. 4 mixed, 25@25½c; No. 2 white, 30½@31c; No. 3 white, 29@30c; No. 4 white, 28@28½c. Sales, 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 28c, 1 car at 28½c, 1 car No. 2 mixed, special, at 28½c, and 2 cars No. 2 white at 31c.

**RYE**—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 6,000 bushels. Selling fairly and prices steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: Sales of 3 cars No. 2, at 59c, and 1 car No. 3, at 56½c.

**FLAXSEED**—Steady and in fair demand. We quote at 90c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

**HAY**—Receipts in past forty-eight hours, 200 tons, and shipments 40 tons. Market steady and demand fair for both prairie and timothy. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$5 00@5 50; common, \$3 75@4 50; timothy, fancy, \$8 50, and choice, \$7 50@8 50.

#### St. Louis.

August 29, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 285,000 bushels; shipments, 94,000 bushels. Market opened strong, closing ¼¢ higher than Saturday's figures. No. 2 red, cash, 71¼c; September, 71¼c; October, 73c; December, 75¼@75½c.

**CORN**—Receipts, 54,000 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels. Market closed ¼¢ higher than

Saturday's finish. No. 2 cash, 47¼@47½c; September, closing 48; October 48¼c; December and year, 46½c; May, 49½c.  
**OATS**—Receipts, 90,000 bushels; shipments, 6,000. Market quiet. No. 2 cash, 31a31½c; September, 28c; October, 33c; May, 38½c.  
**HAY**—Weak. Timothy, \$10 00@13 00; prairie, \$7 00@8 50.

**WOOL**—Market quiet. Missouri and Illinois, etc.—Medium, 30a22c; coarse and braid, 18a 19c. Kansas and Nebraska—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 15a17c. Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, etc.—Medium, 17a22c; coarse, 15a17c for 8 to 12 months. Montana, Wyoming and Dakota—Medium, 17a21c; coarse, 15a16c. Colorado, Utah New Mexico and Arizona—Medium, 17a20c; coarse, 13a16c. Choice tub-washed, 30a 31c.

#### Chicago.

August 29, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 330,000 bushels; shipments, 529,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 70a70½c; No. 3 spring, 67a69c; No. 2 red, 70a70½c.

**CORN**—Receipts 295,000 bushels; shipments, 55,000 bushels. No. 2, 51½c.

**OATS**—Receipts, 250,000 bushels; shipments, 462,000 bushels. No. 2, 34½c; No. 3, white, 33a 35c.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools are still meeting with fair demand and good inquiry. No change in price is noted. Sales are being made on the following range of prices: fine, 14a16c (heavy), 17a19 for light fine, half-blood 2 cents higher; medium 4 cents higher; quarter-blood 2 cents higher, and coarse 1 cent less than fine.

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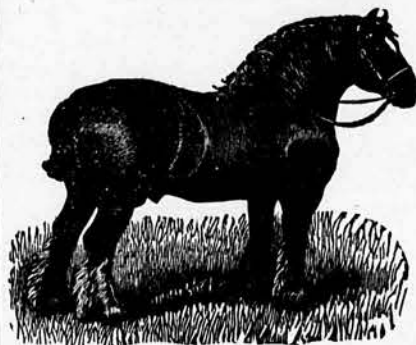
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[First publication August 3, 1892.]  
In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaut and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.  
BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the 5th day of September, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:  
Lot numbered 158, on Liberty street, in Venale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.  
The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.  
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 29th day of July, 1892.  
J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,580	17,672	17,435		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,825	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,588,654	269,794		

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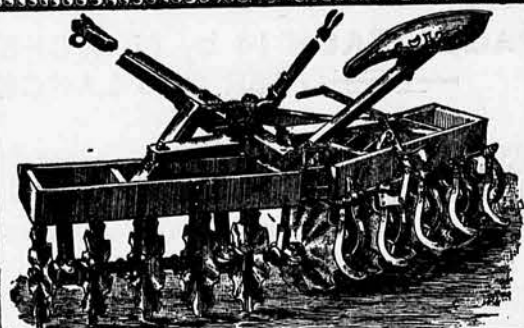
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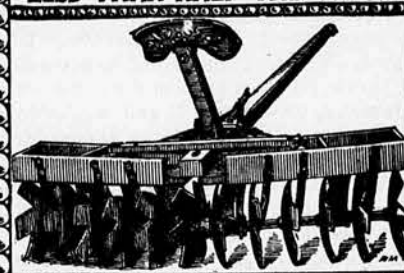


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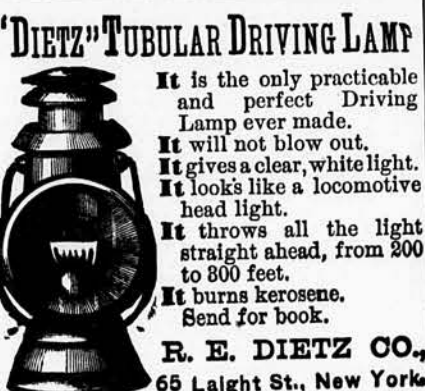
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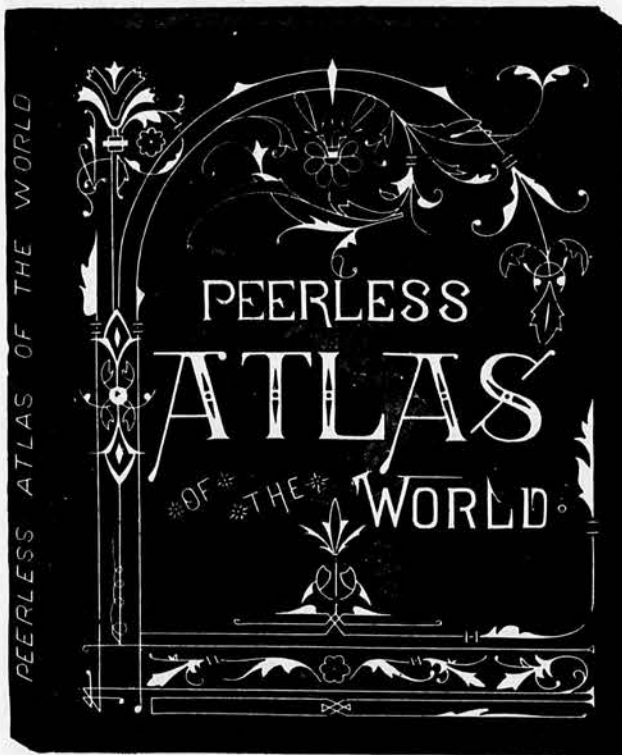
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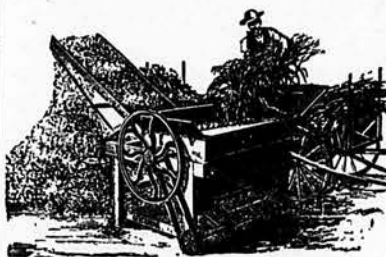
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The Grand Army of the Republic and Woman's Relief Corps of Kansas have selected the "Great Rock Island" as the official route to attend the national encampment and convention at Washington, September 19 to 23, 1892.

The department of Oklahoma, G. A. R., have also chosen the Rock Island as official route, and the Woman's Relief Corps of Missouri have taken the same action as to the route for this trip.

Tickets will be on sale at all coupon stations of the C. R. I. & P. Ry. in Oklahoma, Kansas and Nebraska, September 12 to 18, inclusive, and from Colorado points 11 to 18, inclusive.

The rate is one fare for the round trip, and, based on present rates, makes it but little in excess of 1 cent per mile.

Write at once for particulars, and there are many special parties desiring cars that should at once communicate in reference to it. We can and will take care of this business in a satisfactory manner. Address,

JNO. SEBASTIAN,  
General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Chicago.  
T. J. ANDERSON,  
Assistant General Ticket and Passenger Agent, Topeka, Kas.

### Special Club List!

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

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
Breeder's Gazette.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
Globe-Democrat.....	1.00	1.75
Farm, Field and Stockman.....	1.00	1.75
Kansas City Times.....	1.00	1.75
Western Agriculturist.....	1.10	1.75
Weekly Kansas Democrat.....	1.00	1.25
Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
Topeka State Journal.....	1.00	1.50
Daily Kansas State Journal.....	4.00	4.00
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Alliance Tribune.....	1.00	1.50
American Swineherd.....	.50	1.35
Omaha Bee.....	1.00	1.75
Leavenworth Daily Times.....	3.00	3.00
Leavenworth Standard.....	1.00	1.50
Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.30
Chicago Daily Herald.....	6.00	6.00
Chicago Saturday Herald.....	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman.....	4.00	4.00
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50
Western Horseman.....	2.00	2.50
Western School Journal.....	1.00	1.75
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St. Louis Republic, Tues & Fri.....	1.00	1.75
Smith's Small Fruit Grower.....	.50	1.25
The Arena with Art Portfolio.....	9.00	5.20
American Agriculturist.....	1.50	2.00
Harper's Magazine.....	4.00	4.00
Harper's Weekly.....	4.00	4.25
Harper's Young Folks.....	2.00	2.50
American Sheep Breeder.....	1.00	1.65
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—By Senator Peffer, is a book that every one should read who is interested in present financial and political conditions. It is published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, is neatly bound in cloth, contains 275 pages of neatly printed matter, and the price is one dollar (\$1). Send your orders to the KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

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



THE MONTEZUMA,  
LAS VEGAS HOT SPRINGS,  
NEW MEXICO.  
CLARK D. FROST, Manager.

This Magnificent Wayside Inn is located in the Rocky Mountains, 7,000 feet above sea-level, on the Santa Fe Route.

A MODERN HOTEL.  
OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.  
LOW WEEKLY RATES.  
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CONSTANT SUNSHINE.  
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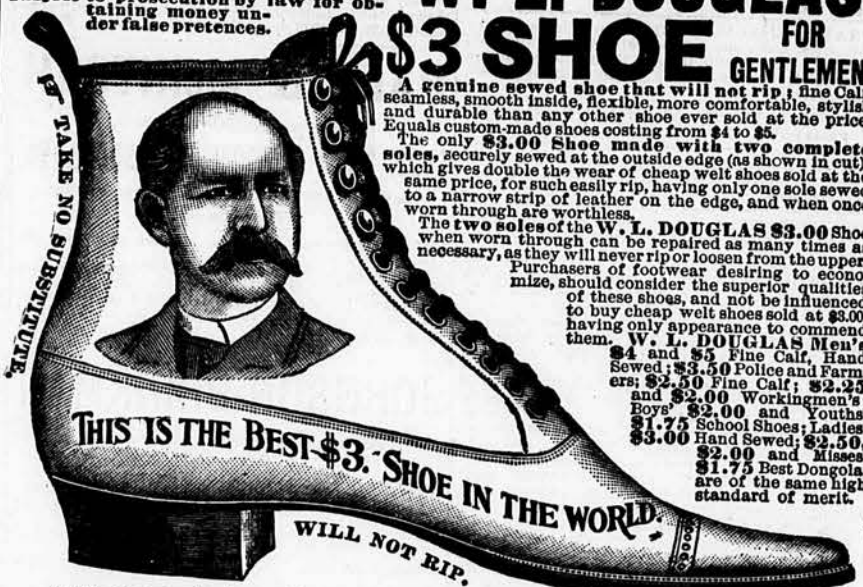
YOU SHOULD VISIT  
The Land of Sunshine.

Excursion Tickets on sale EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR. Write to G. T. NICHOLSON, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R., Topeka, Kansas, for a copy of a beautifully illustrated brochure, entitled "THE LAND OF SUNSHINE." Nearest Agent of Santa Fe Route will quote ticket rates on application.

CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

## 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. The only \$3.00 shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless. The two soles of the 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 Men's Hand 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.



Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

KANSAS CITY METAL ROOFING & CORRUGATING CO.  
**CORRUGATED IRON**  
FIRE-PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF, CHEAP AS LUMBER  
**AMERICAN ROOFING TIN,**  
Metal Shingles, Wire Fencing, Roof Cresting, etc.  
BUILDERS AND TRADERS EXCHANGE, KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Send for Catalogue. Mention this paper.

**TO EVERY MAN—CURE YOURSELF**

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors," wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when for a two-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt LASTING cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all weak, stunted organs, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can up it for you as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address J. D. HOUSE, Box 458, ALBION, MICH.

**AFTER.**



## TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.  
Special:—All orders receive 1 for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rate, cash with order. It will pay. Try it!

320 GOOD SHEEP—For sale at \$2.25 per head. For particulars address A. H. Cox, Quincy, Kas.

WANTED—The address of John Smith, who left home, Jefferson Co., Wis. fourteen years ago 2d of April, intending to locate in Kansas. Had no children when he left. Address Mrs. Jo. Witt, Beaver Falls, Minn.

WANTED—To exchange for a good draft stallion, young cattle or sheep, 100 acres of beautiful land, free from all incumbrance except a mortgage of \$400 at 4 per cent. interest, and taxes paid up. A. Reeves, Richfield, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE.—Two thousand 1, 2 and 3-year-old wethers, in lots to suit. S. D. Yoxall, Wekan, Kas.

## CLOVER and TIMOTHY SEED

Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE FOR SALE.—Fifty-three for \$600. Twenty-seven steers (thirteen 3's, five 2's, nine yearlings), thirteen cows (4 and 5 years), five heifers, seven calves and one registered Holstein bull. Terms to suit. M. J. Chendle, Attica, Kas.

FOR SALE.—At \$18 per head, twenty head of thrifty, choice yearling steers. Bought tops only and dehorned last fall. Have had tip-top winter care and clover and wild grass this season. Stock on my farm two miles north of Denison, Jackson Co., Kas. M. E. Marriott.

WANTED—To exchange for sheep, thirty head of horses, brood mares, colts from weanlings up to 3 years old, one grade Morgan horse, one pair mules. Parties desiring a trade of this kind can have a bargain. Address R. N. Stewart, Colfax, Iowa.

SEED WHEAT.—Jones' Winter Fife and Early Red Clawson wheat. Two of the finest varieties of wheat ever raised. Both smooth head. \$2 per bushel sacked and delivered at depot; ten bushel lots, \$1.50 per bushel. Address E. H. Pratt, Piper, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Pure-bred Polled Angus cattle. Fifty-six head, consisting of 4 two-year-old steers, 6 one-year-old steers, 14 sucking calves (6 females and 8 males), 1 bull (registered), 31 females from 1 to 5 years old. About one-half of the females are registered. They are all pure-breds. A splendid herd for a foundation. All in good condition. Will sell to first person making a reasonable offer. Want to get out of the business. Sam Scott, Box 237, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Eighty acres fine grass land near Meriden, Kas., cheap for cash. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

A FINE 160 ACRE FARM.—In southern Kansas, four miles from county seat, two and one-half miles from railroad station and large elevator; all fine farming land; good house, five rooms and good cellar, house newly painted; good barn with hay-mow, will stable twelve head of horses; two granaries; all shingled. Eighty-five acres under cultivation; 60 acres fine pasture, fenced with two boards and two wires; 8 acres in timothy, fenced; fine young orchard; two wells; corral; hog lot, 1 1/2 acres, fenced with three boards and two wires. For price address J. R. Matthews, Newton, Kas.

200 CANVASSERS WANTED.—To sell Kansas-grown fruit trees and all other nursery stock for the Seneca Nursery. S. J. Baldwin, proprietor, Seneca, Kas.

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of S. Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mul, 16 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

WANTED.—Timothy, clover and English blue grass seeds. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE.—New crop turnip seeds; twelve varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE.—Pedigree seed wheats; ten varieties. Send for price list. F. Barteldes & Co., Lawrence, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.—Farm of 230 acres in Elk county, Kansas. For particulars address S. D. Lewis, Howard, Elk Co., Kas.

EGGS.—Choice Light Brahmas, \$1 per 13, \$1.50 per 26. Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON EASY TERMS.—One of the nicest located and best improved farms in eastern Kansas. Also a full section under cultivation. For particulars and terms address the owner, C. H. Pratt, Humboldt, Kas.

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

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

FOR SALE.—First-class farmers' spring wagons of our own make, very cheap. Kinley & Lannan, 424 and 426 Jackson St., Topeka, Kas.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale.

BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

## FOR SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

Bulls 1, 2 and 3 years old. Also cows and heifers of all ages for sale to suit the times. Cruickshank bull at head of herd. Also full-blooded CLYDESDALE and high-grade mares and fillies for sale very reasonable. Six miles southeast of Topeka. Will meet parties at Topeka wanting to buy if notified 2 or 3 days in advance. J. H. SANDERS, Box 225, Topeka, Kas.

## WEST x LAWN x HERD

POLAND-CHINAS. Contains much of the blood of the most noted prize-winning strains and are bred for as large sizes possible to retain quality. Write for price list and mention KANSAS FARMER. W. W. McCLUNG, Waterloo, Iowa.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1892.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. H. Oglesby, July 6, 1892, one small bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot in forehead and left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 31, 1892.

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

HORSE—Taken up by C. P. Mathis, in Caney tp., July 22, 1892, one white horse, 10 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$35.

Osage county—George Rogers, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by G. H. Watson, in Ridgeway tp., July 2, 1892, one bright bay mare, 13 hands high, weight 300 pounds, saddle mark on each side; valued at \$37.

Ness county—J. C. Hopper, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Annie Lewis, in Ohio tp., P. O. Utica, August 21, 1891, one brown horse; valued at \$25.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by T. J. Custard, in Tecumseh tp., July 21, 1892, one cream-colored mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, legs, mane and tail black, mane and tail are short; valued at \$20.

Phillips county—J. F. Arnold, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by John Hahnenkratt, in Arcade tp., August 2, 1892, one brown horse, 16 hands high, white spot on right hind foot, about 8 years old; valued at \$50.

**Tower's Improved SLICKER**  
is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.  
Will not Peel or Leak  
Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.  
A. J. TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS Catalogue.

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

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

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Successors to Hale & Painter,

## LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City.

Telephone 1564.

Consignments solicited. Market reports free.

References:—Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.; National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.; Bank of Topeka, Topeka, Kas.

A. D. JOHNSON, President. G. L. BRINKMAN, Vice President

## JOHNSON-BRINKMAN

## COMMISSION COMPANY.

## Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.

Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

## RUDY SEED WHEAT.

Unequaled for production and quality. The greatest novelty of the age in the wheat world. The largest yielder at Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station in 1891; sixty-nine leading varieties tested; average yield of Rudy wheat at the station in 1891 and 1892 was 35.20 bushels per acre. Universal yielder, extremely hardy. Bearded, straw stiff, berry large and plump. After five years trial, on all kinds of soil and conditions, this wheat has yielded from 30 to 50 bushels an acre each year. Genuine seed direct from headquarters. Notice:—Mr. Ritter has the exclusive sale of my entire crop of Rudy wheat of which I am the originator.—JOSEPH RUDY.

Russian Red—One of the best smooth wheats grown. Same prices as Rudy. One bushel \$1.50; two or more bushels, \$1.35 a bushel, sack included. H. J. RITTER, TIPPECANOE CITY, OHIO.

## FARMS PAID FOR!

## THE FIRST YEAR.

We have for sale, at a small increase over government prices, a number of farms in different sections of Colorado, aggregating 8,000 acres, that can be made to pay for themselves the first year. Adjoining lands have been made to accomplish this without trouble.

## FARMING IN COLORADO

Is more profitable than in any State in the Union. Moisture is plentiful, while there is always a ready home market for all products at good prices.

Write for full descriptions.

E. H. SMITH & CO.,

101-112 Boston Block, DENVER, COLO.

## SEEDS J. G. PEPPARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., KANSAS CITY, MO.

## THE TENTH ANNUAL KANSAS STATE FAIR TOPEKA,

SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1892.

Will show the Greatest Exhibition of LIVE STOCK, the Most Wonderful AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, the Most Varied and Interesting Displays in the FINE ARTS and MACHINERY DEPARTMENTS, and the Most Exciting RACES ever brought together at any Fair in Kansas.

MADAME MARANTETTE, with her famous stable of Trained Running and High-Jumping Horses, will give daily exhibitions. Nothing to equal these has ever been given in the West.

HALF FARE ON ALL RAILROADS. Write for Premium List.

L. C. WASSON, President. L. H. POUNDS, Secretary.

## THIRD ANNUAL EXPOSITION AND FAIR OF THE

## Southern Kansas Fair Association

WILL BE HELD AT

## WICHITA, KANSAS,

SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and OCTOBER 1, 1892.

## \$25,000 IN SPECIALS AND PREMIUMS!

The Blue Ribbon Fair of the Southwest. An attractive and elaborate programme of everything conspicuous that can lend a charm or fascination or make the Fair grand, diffusive, alluring and pre-eminent in features of instruction and entertainment.

## EVERY DAY WILL BE THE BEST DAY

With special features and attractions not attempted on other days. Six days of the greatest Racing ever seen. Special engagement of the BUTLER COMBINATION, with their CHARIOT RACES, HURDLE RACES, and the

## GREAT CHAMPION TEN MILE RACE

Lady riders to change horses in front of the grand stand at end of each mile.

Wichita is the hotel town of the State. Everybody come and spend a whole week.

ONE FARE on all Railroads in Kansas and Oklahoma.

B. H. CAMPBELL, President. W. P. McNAIR, Secretary.

## ST. JOSEPH, MO., FAIR.

SEPTEMBER 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, 1892.

## \$50,000—OFFERED IN PREMIUMS—\$50,000

## LIBERAL LIVE STOCK AWARDS.

Some of the leading prizes and attractions:			
Cattle—Beef Breeds.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Bull, 3 years old and over.	\$40	\$20	\$
Cow, 3 years old and over.	40	20	
Sweepstakes herd.	250	100	50
Best herd dairy cattle.	150	100	
Bull, any age or breed.	50		
Cow, any age or breed.	50		
Best four calves, get of one bull.	50	25	
Horses.	1st.	2d.	3d.
Stallion, standard, any age.	\$25	\$	
Mare, standard, any age.	25		
Stallion, grade draft, 4 years.	25		
Stallion, pure-bred Clydesdale.	50	25	
Stallion, pure-bred Shire.	50	25	
Draft stallion, sweepstake.	75		
Best jack, 3 years old and over.	40		

## 180 ENTRIES—SPEED RING, \$26,000—ENTRIES 180

## THE GREAT FREE-FOR-ALL STALLION RACE,

Wednesday, September 14.

Labasco 2:15 1/4. Pat Downing 2:13 1/4. Grattan 2:17 1/4. Robert Rysdyk 2:13 1/4. Incas 2:14 1/4. Senator Conkling 2:16 1/4.

On Thursday, September 15,

## NANCY HANKS 2:07 1/4,

The New Queen of the Turf, will appear and Trot Against Time.

Races Under 2:30 Every Day. The New Mile Track and Grounds just completed at an expense of \$50,000.

One Fare for Round Trip on all railroads within a radius of 200 miles of St. Joseph.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS—SAME EVERY DAY.

For Premium Lists and further information, address

H. J. KLINE, Secretary. ST. JOSEPH, MO. JOHN S. BRITTAIN, President.

## Grand Dispersion Sale!

Of SHORT-HORN CATTLE and CHESTER WHITE HOGS, on Tuesday, September 20, 1892, at 1 o'clock sharp, at W. W. Waltmire's, five and a half miles northwest of Carbondale, Kas. Thirty head of cattle and thirty head of hogs. Now is your chance to purchase first-class stock at your own price. All stock pedigreed, both cattle and hogs. Cattle consist of bulls, cows and heifers of the popular families. No overfed animals, but will be sold off of grass. If you are in need of a fine cow, heifer or bull or a fine pair of Chester Whites, don't fail to be at the sale. Parties from a distance will be met at the train at Carbondale on day of sale and conveyed to and from sale free of charge.

Capt. Hingate, Auctioneer. W. W. WALTMIKE, Carbondale, Kas.