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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less, will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$5.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC STOCK-WATERER.—Send for full descriptive circular to the manufacturers, Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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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. Jos and M., K. & T. R. R.

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

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Our cows milk from 60 to 100 pounds per day. All ages for sale. Special sale of choice young bulls.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—The largest and best flock in the West. New importation due in August. Special sale of ram lambs.

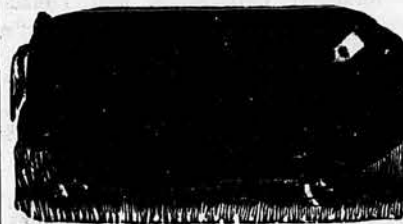
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POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred spring pigs at low prices. None better. Send for catalogue and prices, or visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, or Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 8d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 82, Empress Josephine 8d, 31 1/4 lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

Berkshire Hogs.



Unsurpassed in purity and excellence of breeding. All ages for sale, imported and home-bred. Light Brahmas, Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks. Illustrated catalogue free. Correspondence invited. JOHN B. THOMPSON, Plattsburg, Mo.

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25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

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

Agricultural Matters.

FARM FAILURES.

Extracts from a paper by Judge A. J. Abbott, and read before the Finney County Farmers' Institute.

On the southeast quarter of section 20, township 23, range 33, stands the separator of an old threshing machine. It was moved to that place about two years ago from a distance of nineteen and one-half miles to the northeast, where it had been standing upon the prairie without shade or shelter for the space of three or four years, without use or molestation, except perhaps such as an old machine is always subject to, that of having a bolt removed with which to repair some other piece of machinery; the paint on the surface was reasonably well preserved considering the long exposure to the hot sun and dry winds of this semi-arid country, and the necessary fact of the too infrequent rain, sleet and snow storms. To the casual observer there was no reason to conclude that the frame and wood-work in general of the old machine were very much injured by the exposure and long disuse. When, however, it was removed, the motion necessary to the drawing of the machine over the prairie for the distance of nineteen miles developed the imperceptible, but sure and effective work of the elements, while it had been standing where it "had remained so long." And an effort to put it in repair developed the fact that the weather-soaked joints and tenons in many instances were entirely decayed and new timbers were necessary before sufficient strength could be imparted to the frame-work to admit of its safe and profitable use. In material and labor the cost of again putting the machine in order so that it could be profitably used amounted to \$100.

Now the purpose of this illustration is to make of it a kind of object lesson. The separator at first probably cost \$600. Had it been properly sheltered at all times when not in use there would have been no occasion for, nor would there in fact have been any decay in the tenons, nor of the wood surrounding the mortises, nor of the frame-work in any of its parts.

The use to which the machine had been subjected prior to the time of which I speak had not seriously injured the parts composed of iron and steel. They were injured much more by rust than they had ever been by use.

One hundred dollars is 16½ per cent. of \$600. The expenditure of \$100, or a very large portion thereof, might have been avoided by proper care of the machine during the times when it was not in use. Any of us would in these days of financial depression, and consequently of necessary economy, open our eyes in astonishment if we were called upon to pay 16½ per cent. for the use of money, yet any of us who treat our machinery after the manner of the example here given are actually throwing it away at that rate.

If any vender of farm machinery would suggest the payment of 16½ per cent. interest on our notes when we go to purchase a binder, a mower, a hay rake, a wagon, a disk harrow, a drill, or any other necessary or indispensable piece of farm machinery; or, getting hard up, should we call upon a heartless money shark for the loan of a few dollars to carry us over until something should be realized from the incoming crop, and he would suggest 16½ per cent. on the money, we would at once think of electing somebody to the Legislature who would see to it that such rates of interest could not under any circumstances be collected from the laboring and producing classes.

In a drive of not over five miles from this city, the writer of this paper, a little less than two weeks ago, counted

twenty-six pieces of farm machinery, including all kinds of farm utensils from an ordinary double-shovel plow to a threshing machine. In the list of those observed were three separators, two reapers or self-binders, and all other kinds of machinery and utensils needed under our system of farming. In one instance what appeared to be an ordinary two-horse plow was standing in the ground, evidently just as the farmer had left it when he had unhitched for dinner or for the night, intending to return shortly to continue plowing in the same place. Of the twenty-six pieces observed, not a single one was protected in any way. An inventory of the cost value of all these separate pieces of machinery would unquestionably amount to at least \$3,000. Supposing them to have been purchased on time, we cannot conclude that the rate of interest is less than 10 per cent., or \$300 per year. Fifty dollars, or at most \$75, would purchase lumber enough to shelter the entire lot had they all belonged to one person, and with the aid of a team they could have been placed within shelter in one day's time. Thus all injury which would follow from exposure to the weather would be avoided. Any ordinary piece of farm machinery with proper care during the time it is not in use will last at least one-third longer than if exposed after the manner of the old separator, or the twenty-six pieces of machinery to which I have heretofore alluded. The failure to save the expense necessarily incurred by way of repairing, replacing decayed wood, or rusted iron or steel, is a failure for which the farmer himself is entirely responsible, and which costs him more annually than the interest on the money invested in such machinery or implements.

Were the broker or money loaner as careless with his security and notes in which he has his money invested, as we are with our farm machinery, there would no longer be occasion for the commonly expressed distinction of rich broker and poor farmer. Should the merchant permit the goods in which he has his money invested to be carelessly used, poorly protected, or be clouded by dust or smoke, his business would fall away and he would soon stand on a lower plane than many of the tillers of the soil. Again native genius in many instances has much to do with the ability of a person to properly handle and use machinery, and inasmuch as this natural adaptation assists the farmer in handling his machinery, probably to just that extent he is more fortunate than those who do not possess it.

But any man with sufficient intelligence to manage and control a farm, has sufficient intelligence, if rightly applied, to run a binder or mower, or to set the cutter on a plow, or do most any other thing that requires a little skill in the management of machinery; and certainly any farmer has seen enough to know that a bolt must be kept tight, and the moving parts of machinery well lubricated with oil and the machinery carefully and moderately used. And yet you will agree with me when I say that more than half the injury done to farm machinery is occasioned by allowing it to run with loose nuts, unoiled journals, dull knives or sickles, awkwardly or diagonally set cutters on a plow, or a twenty-penny nail for a clevis pin, or similarly careless matters of neglect that could be remedied by spending five minutes or less of time in the beginning, which results in the loss of hours or even a day, when time is valuable, the crop needing attention or hands are waiting and on expense. Any of us would indignantly resent the idea that we are not endowed with sufficient natural sense to properly and economically run a piece of farm machinery. And yet, I will now ask how many have not observed where a ten-penny nail has been

ruthlessly driven into some well-painted piece of timber which will hold only until the force upon it shall overcome the friction. A bolt introduced at the same place and properly tightened by a screw tap would hold much longer, look much better, and when it finally loses its grip, could be tightened again by the turn of a wrench, whereas the nail hole has marred the wood, weakened its strength, broken the paint so as to cause decay. That "a stitch in time saves nine," is as well known to him who handles machinery for the purpose of getting the best return therefrom as it is to the seamstress or the housewife who looks after the clothing of the family.

We have all learned by experience that timely repairs and vigilance in observing the wearing parts of machinery, the application of lubricants, the use of the monkey-wrench and screw-driver will almost double the length of time that a machine may be used. The failure to apply these remedies at the proper time will soon put any piece of machinery in the same condition as to usefulness as the old separator which I have taken as my text, and make of it a sinking fund rather than a labor-saving implement.

A Cheap Silo.

The value of ensilage for winter and spring feeding has been much discussed, and while its merits as compared with that of dry feed has been a subject of some disagreement, there has been no disagreement on the proposition that, as usually described, silos cost so much as to place them beyond the reach of many farmers, and to largely offset their advantages even to those who are able to provide them. The word silo really means pit, or hole in the ground, but according to all directions for constructing them they are expensive structures, either below or above ground. This expensiveness is not necessary in order that the green fodder, etc., shall keep in the pit. It is proposed here to describe a silo which, under the writer's observation, has kept some thousands of tons of ensilage perfectly, and which had none of the expensive characteristics so often described.

The location of this silo was on a piece of ground, the natural formation of which had left what is usually called a "bench," that is, there was a rather abrupt elevation some twenty feet high and on top of the elevated portion it was flat. With plow and scraper a broad, deep trench was extended from the edge of the bench as far as was desired into the flat ground. This trench was made 16 feet wide at bottom, 16 feet deep and 32 feet wide at top. A light, self-supporting board roof was placed over the trench, and a little water ditch was passed around it to prevent surface water from running into it. It was filled with ensilage, beginning at the end farthest from the bench. No partitions of any kind were placed in it. When full, waste trash to a depth of about one and a half feet was thrown over the ensilage and the work was complete.

When feeding out the ensilage, a cart was driven into the lower end of the trench or silo, and the feed was taken out and given with other feed to fattening cattle. None of the ensilage had spoiled. The cattle did remarkably well. Col. Charles H. Eldred, of Medicine Lodge, who thus kept his forage last season, is putting away a much larger quantity for the coming winter's feeding.

"Save who can!" was the frantic cry of Napoleon to his army at Waterloo. Save health and strength while you can, by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, is advice that applies to all, both young and old. Don't wait until disease fastens on you; begin at once.

BEECHAM'S PILLS for a bad liver.

How to Keep Sweet Potatoes.

As an immense yield of sweet potatoes will be harvested this fall, and as farmers do not always get as much benefit from this highly-prized product as they might, because they do not understand how to keep them properly until later in the season when they command better prices, we deem it timely just now to quote the following from the *Northwestern Farmer*:

"To keep sweet potatoes they must be dug and handled absolutely without cutting or bruising; dried off in the sun, and then put away without being dumped roughly from one receptacle into another, or rolled about in a barrel. In the field, as soon dry, they should be put into the box or barrel in which they are to remain. In the bottom of the package should be put a thin layer of fine straw, or soft, dry shavings; on this lay potatoes, say to a depth of six or eight inches. Then another layer of the packing material, and so on until the package is full. Then cover, but not so tightly as to prevent circulation of air, and place in a dry room where the temperature is kept as nearly as possible at 50 degrees. This is of course a great deal of trouble; but it pays, whether you wish to sell at the better prices prevailing during the later season, or whether you merely desire sound dry potatoes for your own home use at a time when they are becoming something of a rarity."

Seed Farms.

Census Bulletin No. 111, issued September 4, is before us. It is certainly a very interesting and valuable document. This has been the first time that the production of seeds as an industry has been made a subject of census investigation. The report is prepared under the direction of Mortimer Whitehead, special agent in charge of horticulture, and the material from which these statistics were compiled was obtained directly from the seed-growers in all parts of the country.

While seed-growing as a business has been carried on in this country for a little more than a century, only within the past thirty years has it assumed large proportions. More than one-half the total number of establishments reported were started between 1870 and 1890. The report shows that there were in the United States in the census year, 596 farms, with a total of 169,851 acres, devoted exclusively to seed-growing, of which 96,567½ acres were reported as producing seeds, divided as follows: 1,437 acres in asparagus; 12,905 of beans; 919 of beets; 1,268 of cabbage; 569 of carrots; 11 of cauliflower; ½ of celeriac; 71 of celery; 13 of collards; 1½ of corn salad; 15,004 of sweet corn; 16,322 of field corn; 1½ of cress; 10,219 of cucumbers; 39½ of dandelion; 252 of egg-plants; 16 of endive; 105 of kale; 19 of kohlrabi; 13½ of leek; 486½ of lettuce; 5,149 of muskmelons; 3,978 of watermelons; 2 of nasturtium; 13 of okra; 3,560 of onions; 352 of onion sets; 75 of parsley; 374 of parsnips; 7,971 of peas; 365 of pepper; 4,102 of potatoes; 105 of pumpkins; 662 of radishes; 25 of rhubarb; 26 of salsify; 150 of spinach; 4,356 of tomatoes; 885 of turnips; 4,663 of squashes, and 81 of flower seeds.

The 596 seed farms reported, represent a total value of farms, implements and buildings of \$18,325,935.86, and employed in the census year 13,500 men and 1,541 women. Two hundred and fifty-eight of these farms are in the North Atlantic division, with an average of 185 acres per farm. In the North Central division there are 157 seed farms, with an average of 555 acres per farm. The seed farms in Iowa and Nebraska average 695 acres in extent, being nearly 3,000 acres in extent.

Baldness ought not to come till the age of 55 or later. If the hair begins to fall earlier, use Hall's Hair Renewer and prevent baldness and grayness.

The Stock Interest.

THE HEAD OF THE HERD.

By Prof. C. C. Georgeson, read before the Improved Stock Breeders' Association, at Topeka, September 14, 1891.

One of the most important questions which ever and anon presents itself to the breeder is, how to make a suitable selection of a male to head the herd. The experienced and successful breeder gives this subject his earnest, and, I may almost say, solicitous consideration. He studies long and considers well before he makes his choice, and then it is with no small degree of anxiety that he awaits the first season's calves in order to see to what extent his judgment is verified by the results. The females are, of course, also objects of careful selection, but should a mistake be made the consequences are not so disastrous to the general well-being of the herd as is a mistake in the choice of a bull. If one proves to be in any way an inferior breeder, she can be weeded out without damage to the herd as a whole, and she can be replaced with comparative ease by an animal of different breeding, or from another family, and the experience which such a change affords may prove a valuable guide for future selections. Not so with the bull. The breeder who, after two or three years, finds that his confidence in the head of the herd is misplaced, and that he must set about to make another choice, buys his experience at too great a cost; not, perhaps, in actual money outlay, but in loss of invaluable time, in the discouragement which comes over him by seeing that his judgment goes for naught, that his plans and theories are upset, and that he is outstripped in the race for eminence and reputation as a breeder by more sagacious rivals. Many a breeder whose name to-day is great in the history of our improved breeds, owes his fame to a fortunate selection of a bull to head his herd. Even the Colling Brothers might not have attained the eminence they now occupy had not Hubbock given them encouragement and reputation from the start. Being of such momentous import, may it not be worth our while to briefly consider some of the points that bear on this subject. I urge them, not, indeed, from the standpoint of a teacher, for there are breeders here at whose feet I should be content to gather knowledge. Nor is it my plan to prescribe rules that shall guide the inexperienced to unflinching success, but rather to point out some of the natural laws which govern animal life, with the results of their operations, in the hope that a consideration of these facts will still further emphasize the need of a judicious choice.

And, first, let us consider the work of the bull. It is a common saying that he is half the herd, but he is more than that. Be he suitable or not, he will impress his good or bad points on his offspring, to a greater extent than do the females. Certain peculiarities of his will stamp every calf so that while the trained eye discovers him in every young animal, the females are not always so easily recognized. The bull that cannot thus stamp his stock is worse than useless. No two animals will be alike, and instead of working toward the coveted uniformity in the stock, he scatters to the winds what years of patient, careful breeding may have gained. But grant that in the make-up of the offspring, he represents half the herd and no more; from the multitude of his offspring his influence is still paramount. Let us, for the sake of illustration, suppose that we have a female that is a regular breeder, and let us for the sake of ease in the calculation suppose that her children and children's children are all females for a given period, and that these, like herself, are regular breeders. In ten years, if my calculation is not faulty, the total of her offspring, representing four generations, will be sixty animals all tracing to that one female, and, of course, many times more if half the number were bulls and these used for breeding. But, going now to the bull heading a small herd of twenty-five females, there would, under the same conditions, be 1,500 animals that would trace to him in the course of ten years, and in actual practice when about 50 per cent. are bull calves and a fair proportion of these are kept for breeding, the number would be at least half a dozen times greater. We see thus how numerous are the chances that the bull has for transmitting his characters and how great the importance that these characters should be faultless. The breeding bull is a functionary whose shortcomings cannot be remedied. Unlike the shortcomings of office-holders in human affairs, they are perpetuated down the track of ages and unless overcome by opposing forces in the shape of skilled breeding, they broaden and multiply as they go.

Perfection is not attainable. The breeder who has reached the ideal he carries in his mind is sure to fall behind and go to the wall. The attainment of one's standard is not a proof of perfection, but a proof that the standard is too low. Constant improvement must be the general watchword and the aim of each individual breeder. The breed that has reached the end of its capabilities stands on the threshold of decay. But the choice should

always approach the ideal as closely as may be possible. And the first consideration should doubtless be the form and physical make-up of the animal. The old saying that "like begets like," although not strictly true, is still true to such an extent that it will not do to ignore it. A well-proportioned carcass and prominence of all the points to an eminent degree which are characteristic of the breed are essentials. But he may have all these and yet be an inferior sire. He must have breeding to back him or his fine points may go for naught. To make him a sire of high merit he should carry in his constitution the accumulated merits of a long line of meritorious ancestors. If thus fortified he will impress his characters on his get with almost unflinching certainty. It is this accumulated force manifested in the offspring that we term prepotency. How is it acquired? At the foundation of all life the Creator laid the mysterious and inexorable law of inheritance. It governs and confines each living creature in its development to certain narrow paths out of which it cannot go. It cannot be evaded. Characters which form part and parcel of the nature of ancestors become part and parcel of the offspring. They may be modified when antagonized by other laws of life, but they are not lost. Nor are the operations of the law of inheritance confined to the fixing of the outward and more obvious peculiarities; they extend to the minutest details of the organization. Not only may peculiarities in the form of the organs be transmitted, but simple functional derangements such as a vitiation in the secretion of fat, or milk or of any of the other fluids of the body.

When we look at it thoughtfully, this subject of inheritance is most wonderful. We can trace the origin of the organism back to minute cells, so small that it requires a powerful microscope to see them, yet these cells carry in their organization the power to develop the characters that distinguished the parent stock, be they high-bred aristocrats or the veriest scrubs. They carry in them predispositions to disease or to abnormal developments of one form or another which may not appear till the animal is advanced in years, and after the system has gone through an endless succession of changes in the course of its growth. There in that cell lies hidden the deficient crop, the light quarters, or the ring-bone and spavin, or on the other hand, the points of excellence which shall distinguish the future animal. And what is still a greater wonder, this tendency to develop certain characters, be they good or bad, from the breeder's standpoint, often remains dormant through several generations, when suddenly an animal will appear the image of and with all the characters peculiar to a great-great-grandparent. Here the force or law of inheritance has preserved these peculiarities and passed them on through the life history of several individuals from the microscopic cell to maturity, till they reappear in full force in some distant descendant. Such cases are by no means rare. Possibly every breeder here may call to mind one or more that he has observed, and doubtless there are many occurrences that pass by unobserved. This form of inheritance is called *atavism* or *reversion*. Darwin gives numerous instances of it in all classes of domestic animals and in man, and so do other observers of nature. This fact bears strongly on the selection of the head of the herd. It is not safe to appoint an animal to this office whose ancestors, near or remote, were tainted by disease or other objectionable characters. No matter what his individual merits, or how aristocratic his pedigree, the faults of his ancestors are likely to recur in his offspring.

The pedigree, of course, is an important feature. The fact that of two apparently equally good animals a difference in pedigree may make a difference of hundreds of dollars in the price, is proof that breeders generally appreciate the force of inheritance. The extra hundreds are paid for the supposed accumulated merits collected from his ancestors, and which it is expected he is able to transmit to his get. But what does a pedigree mean to all but the most experienced breeder and thorough student of the breed in question? Under the system now in vogue for recording pedigrees it is a meaningless list of names and numbers, which teaches the uninitiated nothing, and from which even experienced breeders get but little of value unless they happen to be personally acquainted with the animals that compose the list. They may have heard of one or more of the sires and from such hearsay form an imperfect idea of them, and they may place some confidence in the integrity of their breeders, and, of course, the herd-book record is a safeguard, but beyond this there is not a peg on which to hang a hat. You can tell nothing of the qualities or performances of these ancestors. They may have been ill-shaped, tainted with disease, poor breeders and poor feeders, and some of these characters may be lurking in the constitution of the animal that seeks to pass muster by virtue of this pedigree. Aside from the faith that one man places in another, the value of this form of pedigree is wholly fictitious. I am aware that you will consider this a radical view, but it appears to me to be time to use a little radicalism in treating the subject. I do not say that such a pedigree is wholly worthless. Far from it; it is good as far as it goes, but it falls far short of being what a pedigree should be, namely, a means of learning of the qualities and performances of the ancestors, and from these judge of the merits of the animal that carries the pedigree. "But," some one will say, "it is impracticable to have any other form; the subject has been

considered and this string of names has been adjudged sufficient." Without going into the subject here, as it is merely incidental to my theme, I say that it is possible to describe each animal, no matter what the breed, on a plan something like that adopted in the Advanced Register of the Holstein-Friesians. If beef breeds, give full data as to weight, measurements and accurate statements in regard to all the leading points, and especially full data concerning the number and character of the offspring. Such a system would not be hard to devise. The would-be purchaser could then judge for himself what he might reasonably expect of the animal in question. I will go farther, and venture the assertion that the general adoption of such a system would give such an impetus to the further improvement of our live stock as has not been seen since the time of Bakewell and the Colling Brothers.

I have ventured, gentlemen, to bring out these points in a brief and disconnected way for the reason that while we, as stock breeders, profess to value good bulls, there is yet danger that we do not sufficiently appreciate the far-reaching influence of the head of the herd.

Collar Galls in Horses.

In Bulletin No. 10 of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station it is stated that the pain and discomfort and consequent loss of condition caused to the horse, and the annoyance caused the owner by sore shoulders, or what is commonly known as collar-galls, are out of all proportion to the gravity of the trouble; and when it is remembered that with the removal of the cause of the disease recovery becomes assured, it is a matter of wonder that the trouble is so common.

Sore shoulders are of three kinds: (1) A simple bruising of the skin with slight heat and swelling and considerable tenderness; (2) chafing, or abrasion of the skin, its outer layer being worn away, leaving a red, angry-looking and painful sore having an inflamed and hardened base with regular outline; (3) death of a circular patch of skin, this being surrounded by a ring of thickened tissue, which, as time goes on, becomes converted into a pus-discharging sore with red edges; the dead skin in the center of the wound becoming hard and leathery and so firmly adherent to the underlying tissues as to render its removal impossible except by means of the knife.

Treatment of all of these kinds of conditions depends, first, on removal of the cause, that cause being a poor fitting and improperly made collar. There is no more certain way of causing chafed shoulders than that of compelling the horse to wear a soft, nicely-padded collar; and especially is this the case if the collar pad is not kept clean and the shoulders are not washed every time the horse comes in from work. The cause being so evident, it follows that, as already intimated, its removal is the first and most important part of the treatment. And this end will be most perfectly accomplished by letting the horse wear a collar made of cast iron. These collars may be had of Alexander Thompson, Fitchburg, Mass., and while the first cost is greater than that of an ordinary collar, the result of the use of the iron one will more than repay the increased expense.

These collars are in use in the fire and other departments of several large cities, and their usefulness has been conclusively proven.

The horse having been fitted with a suitable collar, the next step in the treatment will depend upon the condition of the shoulders. If the skin covering the shoulders is simply chafed and inflamed, the shoulders and the collar should both be washed in clean warm water in which a little castile soap has been dissolved every time the horse comes in from work. If the skin be broken, a lotion composed of tincture of opium four ounces, Goulard's extract two ounces, water enough to make one pint, may be applied to the inflamed skin after each washing, and as often between those times as may be convenient. After the acute inflammation has subsided and there remains nothing but a raw sore, the following lotion may be applied several times daily: Sulphate of zinc and sugar of lead of each four drachms, dissolve these in separate half pints of water, mix the solution so formed, and when the white cloud that will form has settled, pour off the clear fluid for use. But if there be an area of dead skin with a ring of thickened tissue surrounding it and a mass of dead tissue in the center, the use of the knife will be required; for the dead mass is to all purposes as much a foreign body as a bullet would be.

If neither the lead and opium wash nor the zinc lotion be at hand a decoction of nut-galls, or any astringent and cooling lotion may be substituted.

An Icy Invasion

Of the back and shoulders announces the approach of chills and fever. You go to bed, if lucky enough to sleep, you wake in a furnace, or fancy so. Fierce is the heat that consumes you. Then comes profuse sweating. This over you resemble a limp, damp rag. After the first paroxysm, prevent another with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which knocks out malaria, biliousness, constipation and kidney complaints.

OLD MALARIA SUFFERERS!

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Selected From a Lecture Delivered by Dr. Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio.

I need only to refer every one to their own observation in malarial diseases to prove that the usual remedies have not, as a matter of fact, been successful in curing them. Go to any malarious section of the country and you find its inhabitants taking regularly enormous doses of the medicines that are lauded as cures of these affections, with little or no effect. The various preparations of cinchona or calisaya bark, known as quinine, sulphate of cinchona, sweet quinine and tasteless quinine, are taken with wonderful persistency, with seemingly no other effect than to depress the heart's action, lower the nervous vitality, and produce a most pernicious form of biliousness.

When travelling through the malarial districts it is often pitiful to see the sorrowful, hollow-eyed, listless, woe-begone victims industriously swallowing large doses of these harmful chemical preparations, vainly hoping, through them, to regain their health, but rarely realizing their hopes. I have much to say in favor of cinchona bark in the treatment of malarious affections, but these peculiar chemicals—quinine, etc.—which are obtained from cinchona bark, by adding to them poisonous acids, I can not too strongly denounce as dangerous drugs, which will inevitably produce a much worse condition of the system than the disease for which they are taken.

It is almost an every-day occurrence in my practice that a patient comes to my office to consult me who has been treated for some form of malaria from one to ten years. The unfortunate victims have gone helplessly from doctor to doctor, taking of each one about the same list of vegetable and mineral poisons, until, broken in body and spirit, they languidly begin to use my prescriptions with hardly faith enough left to take any more medicine. Pe-ru-na is a specific for this condition, but I generally find it necessary in such cases to use, in addition to Pe-ru-na, a few bottles of Man-a-lin to restore the action of the liver and bowels, which have been deranged, as the result of former treatment. In these cases the Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin should be taken as directed on the bottles. Having continued the Man-a-lin long enough to thoroughly regulate these organs, the Pe-ru-na is continued alone until a cure is complete, which is sure to occur unless some serious complication has set in before the treatment was begun.

For a complete treatise on Malaria, Chills, and Fever and Ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Peru-na Medicine Company, Columbus, Ohio.

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HAS THE CURRENCY BEEN CONTRACTED?

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Topeka Capital, of Sunday, July 26, has an article on the monetary circulation of the United States, in review of Senator Peffer's discussion of the subject. As the small fry papers of the two old parties will take the Capital's mendacity for gospel, a few remarks on the subject in reply may not be amiss.

In the first place, the Capital states that there has been no contraction of the currency in this country since the war; but, on the other hand, a gradual expansion, so that the per capita of money is now equal to, or even greater, than that in 1860. Mendacity does not seem to be so fatal a crime now as in the days of Ananias and Sapphira, otherwise the Capital man's friends would certainly feel concerned for his safety. The Capital says:

The Judge's main error was in relation to the alleged contraction of the currency. He agrees with N. A. Dunning, late associate editor of Polk's Washington organ, that the currency in actual circulation per capita, in 1898, was \$23.01. To obtain these figures he went to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which distinctly states that the actual circulation in that year was \$23.50 per capita. To-day, by the way, the same high authority puts the actual circulation at about \$23.80. * * * Judge Peffer, however, manipulated the Secretary's report for 1896 so as to include in the currency those portions of the public debt which were in form of notes. * * * What he says is historically untrue. The notes (seven-thirties) were not used as currency because they were in denominations too high for use in ordinary money transactions, and, furthermore, they bore a high rate of interest and were held for that income, and not passed from hand to hand any more than a government bond is to-day. * * * Summed up, the truth is that the currency has been greatly expanded and is to-day larger than ever before, even per capita, and is as good as that of any other nation on the globe. * * * All the circumstances of history since the war indicate that there must have been an expansion in currency. This test proves the statement of the government officials, if they need any further proof, and lays upon Senator Peffer the burden of proof to show that the currency has not expanded. The use he makes of the official figures in undertaking to prove a contraction we showed at the beginning of this article to be deceptive and altogether contrary to the historical facts. * * * The Capital wants to be understood as in favor of an increase in the currency. Increase it to \$50 per capita, we say—if we can get that much of first-class money—the only kind of money that a nation of our standing should have.

On this currency question I shall not place my own dictum in the scale against the Capital, but will quote the most orthodox and reliable testimony. The points at issue are these:

The Capital states that there has been no contraction of the currency since the war, and that the \$830,000,000 of seven-thirty treasury notes did not circulate as currency.

I claim that there has been an immense contraction of the currency in the face of a rapidly increasing population; and that the \$830,000,000 of seven-thirty treasury notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as currency. That makes an issue. Now for the proof. I first call attention to Secretary McCullough's treasury report for 1865. The report says:

The paper circulation of the United States, October 31, 1865, was substantially as follows:

U. S. notes and fractional currency	\$ 454,219,038
Notes of national banks	305,000,000
Treasury 5 per cent. notes	32,535,000
Notes of State banks	65,000,000
Compound interest notes	173,012,140
Seven-thirty notes	830,000,000
	\$1,759,768,078

In General Logan's speech, of March 17, 1874, in the United States Senate, I find the following:

I will give the following tables, showing the amount of currency in circulation in the years 1865 and 1896:

	1865.	1896.
National bank notes	\$ 171,321,903	\$ 280,253,818
Legal tender and other notes	698,918,800	9,748,025
State bank notes	58,000,000	608,870,825
Seven-thirty notes	830,000,000	830,000,000
	\$1,759,240,703	\$1,728,872,668

"Since which time," says Gen. Logan, in March, 1874, "contraction has gone on until the whole amount of currency of every kind now outstanding is only \$742,000,000."

It will be noticed that Secretary McCullough and Gen. Logan both classed the \$830,000,000 of seven-thirty notes among the active currency of the country, the Topeka Capital to the contrary, notwithstanding. In reply to a note of inquiry, by a committee, Gen. Spinner, ex-United States Treasurer, replied as follows:

MOHAWK, August 17, 1876.
SIRS—Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received. In answer I have to say that the seven-thirty notes were intended, prepared, issued and used as money.

Very respectfully yours,

F. E. SPINNER.

The Topeka Capital does not agree with

McCullough, Logan and Spinner. Who is right?

I call attention to the following table and remarks from the Chicago Inter-Ocean, a leading Republican paper of Illinois in 1878:

Year.	Currency.	Population.	Per capita.
1865	\$1,051,282,373	34,819,581	\$47.42
1880	1,803,702,726	35,537,148	50.76
1887	1,330,414,677	36,269,502	36.68
1888	817,199,773	37,010,949	22.08
1889	750,025,989	37,779,800	19.85
1870	740,039,179	38,588,371	19.19
1871	734,244,774	39,750,073	18.47
1872	736,340,912	40,978,007	17.97
1873	738,291,749	42,245,110	17.48
1874	739,031,580	43,550,756	17.89
1875	773,176,250	44,896,705	17.33
1876	736,358,832	46,284,344	15.89
1877	696,443,394	47,714,829	14.60

The seven-thirty, three-year notes, whose circulation as currency is most scouted, were outstanding on the 1st of September, 1865, to the amount of \$830,000,000, every dollar of which was legal tender for its face value under the terms of the law, "to the same extent as United States notes."

It is, in our opinion, the height of folly for the opponents of the so-called National party to deny facts so well established as is that of the contraction of the currency. If that party cannot be defeated by a fair and honest statement of the truth, then it had better be allowed to win.

I now call attention to testimony more recent, but equally orthodox and truthful.

In April, 1888, Senator Plumb, of Kansas, discussed this contraction subject as follows:

But this contraction of the currency, by means of the retirement of national bank circulation, has been going on for more than ten years, and all the committee has to say now is that it has considered some bill, but it is not yet completed. If the committee will not complete some measure the Senate must. If the Senate will not, and if the other house will not, then the country is going upon the breakers of financial disturbance. As a Senator says in my hearing, "it is there now." I think it is there now. We are dealing with a question which has more to do with the welfare of the people of the United States, which is of more concern to them than any other thing that is pending in either house of Congress, or of which the volume of the circulating medium of the country, the value of its property, the difference between debt and bankruptcy on the one hand, and freedom from debt and prosperity on the other.

It is estimated that there are in circulation, including that which is locked up in the treasury and held in the banks as a reserve fund, about \$1,600,000,000 of all kinds of currency of the United States, gold and silver, the overplus of gold and silver certificates, greenback notes and national bank notes all told; and there are more than \$80,000,000,000 of property which must finally be measured by this volume of currency. It has been contracted during the past year more than 5 per cent. in addition to all that has occurred by reason of abrasion and loss. No man can tell the volume of greenbacks outstanding. Nominally it is \$346,000,000 and a fraction, but that volume has been subject to all the accidents which have occurred during the past twenty-five years, whereby money has been consumed, worn out, lost, and it is doubtful if the amount is really over \$300,000,000 to-day.

But saying nothing about that, the retirement of the national banking circulation during the past twelve months has been 5 per cent. of the total amount of the currency outstanding. There has been during that period a phenomenal depreciation of the prices of property. There has been the greatest depreciation of the price of agricultural products the country has ever known.

The contraction of the currency by 5 per cent. of its volume means the depreciation of the property of the country \$3,000,000,000. Debts have not only increased but the means to pay them have diminished in proportion as the currency has been contracted. Events based upon non-legislation have proved of advantage to lenders but disastrous to borrowers.

The Senator from Delaware (Mr. Saulsbury) the other day spoke with great feeling about the mortgage of farms in this country. So far as that complaint relates to a general condition, to the lack and to the shortcomings of legislation, it is more nearly related to the diminished volume of currency than to any other one thing.

In June, 1890, Senator Plumb continued the discussion of this subject as follows:

Let us see, therefore, how much money is available for actual use among the people. From the total of \$1,500,000,000, arrived at as above, must be deducted an average of \$200,000,000 which the treasury always keeps on hand, and about which something has heretofore been said in the debate on this bill, and that leaves as the maximum which can be any possibility be used \$1,300,000,000.

There ought, in fairness, to be deducted from this \$150,000,000, error in estimate of gold in the country, which would reduce the money outside the treasury to \$1,150,000,000. From this is to be subtracted the \$600,000,000 kept as reserve, as before computed, leaving a balance of \$550,000,000 which is available for delivery or use in the transaction of the business of all the people, or a trifle over \$5 per capita. But the force of my argument is not materially weakened by conceding the gold coin to be as estimated by the Treasury Department, which would leave in actual circulation \$700,000,000. In order to make up this amount all doubt must be resolved in favor of the treasury and against the people, both the doubt as to the amount of lost and destroyed notes and that as to the gold supply. If I were deciding this case upon what I consider the best evidence, I would be bound to say that I believed the money in actual circulation did not much, if at all, exceed \$500,000,000.

Upon this narrow foundation has been built the enormous structure of credit of which I have spoken. It is the greatest of the kind that was ever built, because it was built by the best people that ever built anything. Over \$200,000,000,000 of debts, the enormous and widely extended business of 65,000,000 of people, all rest upon and must be served by a volume of currency which must seem to the most veteran financier as absolutely and dangerously small.

I have now shown that the editor of the Capital is either absurdly ignorant or satanically mendacious. In either case he has made himself supremely ridiculous. His review of Senator Peffer, by its blundering falsehoods, has shown the Senator's

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Junction City, Kas.

The Sub-Treasury Plan.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In the FARMER of August 26, D. W. Cozad makes a "plunge" at "Col. Scott" & Co. for not explaining the "sub-treasury bill." I have heard Bro. Scott explain the "sub-treasury plan," but as Bro. Cozad puts it, I have never heard any one explain the "bill." This particular incident may be from the fact that the forum is necessarily separate from legislation. To the forum belongs the creation of public opinion to fully grasp and understand the philosophy of the plan, reasoning from the wants of the people. To legislation belongs the formulation of the philosophy of the measure into efficient laws that fully embrace the ideas of the people, so that their wants may be fully supplied. Understanding this, I have never called upon our lecturers to produce the "bill," fully believing that the men we have elected to Congress are competent to reduce into the legal machinery the wheels needed to do the work as wanted. For myself, I never saw the bill, and therefore grateful to Bro. Cozad for its synopsis. It is even better than I expected from what I have heard and read of it; am glad also that it has produced a good and favorable impression upon the brother.

In 1889 I raised 2,300 bushels of wheat. I was, as well as all of my neighbors, compelled to sell it for 55 cents a bushel. When the bulk of the crop was moved prices also moved up to 80 cents per bushel. Then the speculator made a clean profit on my year's labor of \$75. I thought then, as I think now, that I was entitled to this profit, consequently when I can not get what I am entitled to I feel offended. Now the sub-treasury plan is a panacea to my offended feeling, because it intends to cure the ills of a suppressed market in the fall, and a flushed market some other time of the year, an evener of conditions, insuring to the producer the full profit of his products. Hall, Harris, Shinn & Co. seem to be against that. Possibly they have a share of that \$75. Now if you have, "dear brothers," don't worry. I know we are accused of wanting to despoil our enemies, but that is a grand mistake. I shall never call on you for the \$75. All I want is, that I shall be able to retain unto myself and babies the profits on my future labor. This you must agree is reasonable, although you think it is foolhardy to express it and downright impudence to demand it.

When I first heard of the warehouse plan I grasped the idea, and saw it was good. But as good things are often overdone for want of efficient brakemen, I also saw, as I see now, that an elevator in each county involves a great expenditure of money. This expenditure must come out of the products, consequently out of

my profits. Then it will be required to be moved from such elevator to the center of trade. This will require another haul. This will also come out of my profit. Then each farmer will, as now, require wheat bins and cribs on the farm for wheat and corn. This will be double cost of storage in the county. This will reduce my profit, consequently I am against county warehouses. Three large elevators in the State of Kansas, at three distributive points, two to the east and one to the south, will serve the State in all its needs. The idea is to regulate and equalize the fluctuations of the cereal market, reducing it as near as possible to a uniformity throughout the year. Thus, in my opinion, three elevators in the State will do as well as an elevator in each of the great wheat-producing counties. Then, if that does not prove sufficient, let the warehouses be increased till the need is fully supplied.

This sub-treasury plan I support upon the hypothesis that our present monetary system will for some decades yet remain the same as we have it now, because it is the only measure so far known that will secure to the producer a uniform price for his product, and as we hope will stop all gambling in breadstuffs. Now people busy themselves in passing criminal laws to stop gambling of all sorts, and the Legislature of Illinois has several times tried to stop the gambling in grain, buying puts and calls, and still it is not stopped. Therefore let us try this measure and upon a thorough test we will see how far it is effective. Now if our monetary system should change, as we labor to have it changed, then, as far as the corn and wheat-producing region, and as far as the owners of land are concerned, we hardly need the sub-treasury measure, because then each owner of land can procure the money he needs upon his land from the government. Then he can hold his own grain in his own bin and sell it as fast as he wants to. This system will be the cheapest, the most effective for the farmer, and the one to work for. But if we can not change the present money system, the sub-treasury is the measure that will secure us uniform prices.

The sub-treasury plan will not materially hurt the banker, because an easy money market will accelerate business and business will accelerate ventures. Ventures will demand money. The banks will handle that and make its profits. But the speculators in cereals will be hurt by the sub-treasury plan—that is as far as I can see to-day. Now suppose that we do not have success with the sub-treasury plan, but press the government loan direct to the people upon land security, then we are trying to hurt the interest market. There is where the banker is hurt, but that would leave the speculator free to gamble in breadstuffs.

Now we demand the two things, consequently we have them all for our enemies. Suppose, brothers, we reconsider this matter, and in sifting it down we take up one thing at a time, if possible, thereby we make friends in the other camp. Personally I am in favor of it all, but would prefer one thing before nothing.

In regard to the division in the Alliance

that Hall, Harris and Shinn are trying to effect, let us be moderate, and not too harsh. Hon. Colbert Caldwell, of McPherson, stated the other day that it took fifty years to educate the people of the United States up to the point of passing and sustaining the "homestead" law; that a Democratic Congress passed the law, and that Buchanan vetoed it. Then again, a Republican Congress repassed it and President Lincoln signed it. Now the whole Union supports it. History repeats itself. Harris, Hall, Shinn & Co. will, fifty years hence, support the measure, or their posterity will, which is all the same. Therefore, brothers, let us be charitable.

CHARLES FERM,
Assistant Lecturer McPherson County.

STATE ALLIANCE MEETING.

The fourth annual meeting of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of Kansas will meet at Salina, October 21, 1891.

Reduced rates are given on all roads in the State of one and one-third fare, on the certificate plan. That is, you pay full fare going and take from the ticket agent a receipt or certificate to that effect, which, after being countersigned by the proper officer at Salina, will entitle the holder to a return ticket for one-third fare. Certificates will not be honored for return tickets at reduced rates unless presented within three days after the date of adjournment of the meeting, nor will certificates be honored in cases where going tickets were purchased more than three days prior to the commencement of the meeting.

J. B. FRENCH, Secretary.

Congressman Otis' Appointments.

Hon. J. G. Otis will address the people of Kansas at the following places on the dates named:

Harveyville, October 13.
Columbus, October 15.
Toronto, October 17.
Independence, October 19.
Paola, October 20.
Lincoln, October 22.
Goodland, October 24.
North Topeka, October 26.
LaCygne, October 30.
Mound City, October 31.
Topeka, November 2.

Jackson County Fair.

The first annual fair of the Jackson County Fair Association, under the new management, opened Tuesday, October 6, at Holton, and was a decided success, both financially and otherwise. There having been no fairs held in that county for nearly ten years, every one seemed to take an interest in making it successful, and succeeded admirably. Most departments were well represented, and in all cases the displays reflected great credit on the exhibitors. With larger and more commodious buildings, which will be erected another year, the exhibits would have been much better and shown to better advantage. One suggestion we would make to exhibitors hereafter is to have some one in charge who will stay and "talk business." Your correspondent had some difficulty in finding exhibitors, having had to call at their places of business of an evening in order to catch them. There is some excuse for them this time, however, as it was their first, and naturally all wanted to see everything going on on the grounds. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The stock interests were well represented, considering the short time for preparation. Horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry, all occupied prominent positions. The races were very good, one or more being run each day of the fair. The principal draft breeds of horses were Normans, English Shires, Suffolks and Clydes. Roadsters, however, far outnumbered any other class. The sheep interests were represented by Cotswolds and fine cross-breeds. In hogs, Berkshires seemed to take the lead, although Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites were well represented. Short-horn, Jersey and Galloway cattle were on exhibition, though the first were in the greatest number.

The following were the principal exhibitors: J. R. Matson, draft horses; F. M. Bostwick, draft horses; A. Allard, draft horses; Geo. A. Watkins, Short-horn cattle; S. Q. White, Short-horns; Linscott Bros., Short-horns and Jerseys; J. F. Conner, Galloways; S. Q. White, Berkshires; J. F. White, Berkshires; M. Fisher, Chester Whites.

The products of the field and garden were in abundance, as were also pantry stores. Neither were the fruit interests neglected, some excellent samples being shown. The ladies were not behind their "noble lords" in enthusiasm and earnestness, excellent samples of their work being exhibited in profusion. We cannot leave this subject without making special mention of the display of decorated china by Mrs. E. J. Hoenshel, in connection with the art exhibit of Campbell University. She exhibited about one hundred pieces of china painting, besides a number of landscapes in oil, and all were exceedingly beautiful. Prof. Tingley's portrait work was also much admired, as was also Prof. Shattuck's penmanship.

The leading mercantile displays were of Singer and Domestic sewing machines; Hinnen & Keller, harness; Holton City greenhouse, plants; W. M. Oaks, photographs; Gabel Bros., cigars; Schillinger & Meck, furniture; H. J. Klusman, horse-shoeing; T. C. McConnell, musical instruments.

Mr. McConnell's display was creditable

indeed, consisting of Haines Bros. and Bush & Gerts' pianos, Kimball and Newman Bros. organs. Every instrument he sells is fully warranted for five years, and he takes great pleasure in trying to please his customers. Call at his store, or leave word and his wagon will call on you.

The most notable exhibit of Short-horn cattle was from Idlewild stock farm, Whiting, Kas., Geo. A. Watkins, proprietor. There were nine head in the herd, and it captured for its owner nine premiums—one sweepstakes, four first and four second. Mr. Watkins is a young man of considerable experience, having had charge of his father's herd (G. T. Watkins, deceased,) for ten years. His stock shows that his time and care is not expended in vain. He had the largest and best display of Short-horns on the ground. The herd consists of Rosemary's, Princesses, Floras, Victorias, Imported Florindas, Bellinas, Rose of Sharons, Young Marys, and other fashionable strains. He will continue the business, and assures all lovers of Short-horns that the same care and judgment will be exercised as during his father's time.

One of the finest private systems of waterworks seen lately is that of Mr. Chas. Morris, of Holton, at his residence, costing about \$1,000, put in by Mr. E. A. Shepherd, the rustler for the Woodmanse Windmill Co., of Freeport, Ill. The outfit is not only serviceable, but very attractive to the eye, and in case of fire will be of great value, as there is no city water at Holton. Mr. Shepherd also had a mill on exhibition at the fair grounds, which supplied the main buildings with water. Those in want of mills, either for use on farms for stock, or as Mr. Morris, should consult Mr. Shepherd as to their wants before buying, as he has a good mill, does good work, and can be relied on to do the fair thing generally. He will also put down the well, if desired, and furnish all pumps and supplies needed at bottom prices.

The most notable feature of the fruit exhibit was that of the Rose-Lawn fruit farm, Netawaka, Kas., Messrs. Dixon & Son, proprietors. They had not only the largest and best display of fruit generally, but captured the blue on the largest single specimen of both apples and peaches. These were the most perfect specimens seen in a long time. The peach was a Heath cling, and measured 11½ inches in circumference. Name of apple not learned. They also handle a full line of small fruit plants, both for fall and spring planting. See their card in another column and consult them before buying.

Gossip About Stock.

Brookville *Earth*: Dry cows sold as high as \$30 at J. L. Dick's sale. They were Holsteins and Short-horns.

S. Q. White, Holton, Kas., received first and sweepstakes on Short-horn bull, first and sweepstakes on Berkshire hogs, and several ribbons on agricultural products at the Holton fair last week. Well done.

J. C. Canaday, of Bogard, Mo., exhibited the Improved Ohio Chester White swine at the Kansas City fair, and won the "lion's share" of premiums, and made several sales from his fine herd. He has a few more left yet for sale.

M. Fisher, Circleville, Kas., received two first and one second premium on Chester White hogs at the Jackson county fair last week, but is not yet satisfied with his stock, and has ordered a fine breeding pair from L. B. Silver, the noted breeder of Cleveland, O.

C. S. Bingham, proprietor of "The Evergreens," Vernon, Mich., stated to our Chicago manager that he had upwards of 600 Shropshire sheep, and that the sheep were in excellent condition. Mr. Bingham makes a specialty of carload lots, and has been very successful in the business.

J. W. Young, of Smithville, Mo., showed Poland-Chinas at the Kansas City fair last week that attracted much attention. He showed for eight premiums and won seven. The boar, Tecumseh's Chip 6170, stands at the head of the herd. Mr. Y. offers this boar for sale. See advertisement in another column.

Mr. G. W. Minckler, of Oshkosh, Wis., who has for a number of years been an extensive Merino wool grower, reports to our Chicago manager that his intention is to change his flock to Shropshires. He recently purchased of Geo. McKerron a very fine Shropshire buck and a number of ewes, and intends to keep about 100 of that breed hereafter.

One of the best exhibitions of stock at the Kansas City Inter-State fair was that of John B. Thompson, of Plattsburg, Mo. Mr. T. took first premium on two-year-old Berkshire boar, and second premium on boar under 1 year; also four ribbons on sows. His Berkshires are widely known for purity and general excellence. He received the silver medal for best sow of any age, winning eleven of a possible thirteen premiums.

We call the attention of swine-breeders whose preference is for Poland-Chinas to the advertisement of Stewart & Cook, Wichita, Kas. These gentlemen are pioneers in the business and own, probably, the best all-round herd to be found in the West. Lately they have sold many fine animals to professional breeders. They write us that they can fit a man out with blue ribbon stock at fair prices. They have several \$10 pigs for sale. Their motto is: "A good pig is deserving of a good price; a poor pig is dear at any price."

The Inter-State Galloway Cattle Co., of Kansas City, Mo., will have a dispersion



DR. A. OWEN.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCES CURE ACUTE, CHRONIC AND NERVOUS DISEASES WITHOUT THE USE OF DRUGS OR MEDICINES.

(Notice our address, street and number, following testimonials.)

The (only) Owen Electric Belt and Appliance Co., is incorporated under the Laws of the State of Illinois, with a cash capital of \$50,000.00. President, Dr. A. Owen; Treasurer, S. M. Owen; Secretary, C. E. Meigs. The Main Offices, Head Salesrooms and only Factory, are located at 191-193 State Street, Chicago, Ill., with a branch office at 826 Broadway, New York City. We are in no way responsible for representations of agents or any other persons selling goods of our manufacture, or making contracts for advertising in our name. Customers purchasing from either of the above offices may rely on whatever representations are made.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE

Is Best Evidence

OF WHAT CAN BE DONE.

Don't Take ANY Substitute.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT IS THE BEST!

HUSBAND AND WIFE--(Both Were Sick).

"Throw Physic to the Dogs"—Now Enjoying Good Health.
READ WHAT DID IT.

ARGYLE, LA FAYETTE CO., WIS., August 24, 1891.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., CHICAGO:
GENTLEMEN:—I feel it my duty to tell you what the No. 4 Belt, which I purchased from you about a year ago, has done for me. At that time I considered it as a last resort in the effort to regain my health. I was troubled with Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Urinary Troubles. I was so low that I could not work, eat, drink, nor sleep more than half of the night. I had been doctoring with different physicians, with some relief at first, but at last they did me no good, and the more medicine I took the worse I got. Just so soon as I began to wear the belt I began to get better sleep, my appetite came back, and now I must say the Belt has cured me and I am feeling like a new person. My wife has also been cured of Female Weakness by the use of the same belt. We would not part with the belt for any price if we could not get another one. We wear it sometimes when we get a cold or feel kind of tired, which it cures in a short time. When my friends saw how I was improving in health they all wanted to know what kind of medicines I was using. I told them I had given all the poisonous stuff to the dogs, and that I was now using one of Dr. A. Owen's Electric Belts. So a good many wanted me to order belts for them, which I have done, and all of the belts are doing wonderful work. Your true friend and well-wisher,
N. K. SAALSAA.

NEURALGIA OF THE STOMACH AND NERVOUS PROSTRATION CURED.

VERONA, ILL., June 8, 1891.

DR. A. OWEN:
DEAR SIR:—I had what the doctors called Neuralgia of the Stomach and suffered more or less for twelve years. I also had bowel trouble for fifteen years and a lame side for as long a time. Now I can say so far as these are concerned I do not know I ever had them. I am able to eat and sleep as well as when I was younger. In addition to these diseases, I have had several spells of prostration of the nerves, and my circulation has been very poor for a number of years. I tell you, God alone knows what I have suffered. But now, I enjoy good health, can eat as well as any one and as much, and scarcely know what pain is. I was very ill, and had been for weeks, when I received my belt from you last November. Soon after I began to wear it I began to work, and have been able to do my work ever since. I have not taken any medicine and do not now have to wear my belt scarcely any. I have not worn it for over a month. I hope you will sell many more. Yours, etc.,
MRS. LIZZIE FELLINGHAM.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials are requested to inclose self-addressed stamped envelope to insure a prompt reply.

OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

Containing full information regarding the cure of Acute, Chronic and Nervous Diseases, sworn testimonials and portraits of people who have been cured, list of diseases, etc., in English, Swedish, German and Norwegian; or treatise on Rupture cured with Electric Truss will be mailed to any address upon receipt of 6 cents postage.

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.

MAIN OFFICE AND ONLY FACTORY:

191 & 193 STATE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

New York Office, 826 Broadway.

The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

sale of their entire herd of pure-bred record Galloway cattle, November 5 and 6. To the older breeders of Galloways it is unnecessary to say that their cattle well deserve the reputation of being called the "premium herd." They have won more honors in the show ring in the last ten years than any other herd of this breed in America. To add choice blood to established herds or to found new ones, a better opportunity has never before been offered. Write them for catalogue.

G. A. Watkins, Whiting, Kas., is settling up the business of his father, the late G. I. Watkins, Idlewild stock farm. To

this end he will hold a big sale on Thursday, October 15, two and a half miles southwest of Whiting. One hundred and five head of cattle, eleven head of horses, and farming implements will be sold at auction. Free lunch will be served on the grounds. Mr. Watkins will continue the business of breeding pedigreed Short-horns at the old place. Having had the care of his father's herd during the past ten years, he is amply capable to continue the well-earned reputation of the Idlewild herd, and assures all interested that he will not be found behind the times in any particular.

The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

A Tribute to the Sheaves.

All day the reapers on the hill
Have plied their task with sturdy will,
But now the field is void and still;

And, wandering thither, I have found
The bearded spears and sheaves well bound,
And stacked in many a golden mound.

And while cool evening suavely grows,
And o'er the sunset's dying rose
The first great white star throbs and glows,

And from the clear east, red of glare,
The ascendant harvest moon floats fair
Through dreamy deeps and purple air.

And in among the slanted sheaves
A tender light in glamour weaves,
A lovely light that lures, deceives—

Then, swayed by Fancy's dear command,
Amid the past I seem to stand,
In hallowed Bethlehem's harvest land!

And through the dim field, vague described,
A homeward host of shadows glide,
And sickles gleam on every side.

Shadows of man and maid I trace,
With shapes of strength and shapes of grace,
Yet gaze but on a single face—

A candid brow, still smooth with youth;
A tranquil brow; a mien of truth—
The patient, star-eyed gleaner, Ruth!

DISCONTENTED MOTHERS.

How many people we meet in our daily lives who should be happy, but who are not. How many mothers there are who are continually grumbling at the maternal burdens they are called upon to bear, instead of rejoicing in the many blessings given them. There is many a lonely little woman to-day who would gladly and cheerfully bear the so-called "burdens" if she were only so blessed. I know parents who seem to think children have no feeling, but are made to be scolded and ordered about as if they were slaves, scarcely receiving a kind or affectionate word from one day to another. How my heart aches for the children of such parents! Too many mothers fear that their children will be spoiled by petting and kindness. I know this is frequently the case with some, where the children are allowed their own will in every and all things; but I do not mean that they should be allowed to do as they please. God forbid! But by love and uniform treatment they should be persuaded to do as you wish them to. Uniform treatment does not consist in indulging them while you are in a good humor; then beating them severely when you are cross for the very thing you have overlooked a dozen times. All mothers know what a task it is to raise a family, especially those that are not very strongly constituted and have not the means to keep help the greater part of the time. But does it lighten the "burden," or make our trouble any the easier to bear, to be all the time grumbling and fretting? Instead, would it not be more pleasant to try and cultivate patience and cheerfulness, and bravely bear the burdens God has put upon us and thereby lighten our own load? We oftentimes hear mothers say: "If it were not for these little nuisances how much good I could do in the world. I could take a class in Sunday school, join a missionary society, or perhaps give an occasional lecture on temperance, and in many ways do good to the society in which I move; but with all those kids, what can a woman do?" Dear mothers, don't call the little beings God has given you, "nuisances" and "kids." What happier mission could be given woman than the one God has given to the mother of children? Don't let the longing for "missionary work" and the other "great things," crowd out the holier ones of home and maternal duties. Just take a look about you, and see how much you are needed at home. How many weak characters have we in our own homes that need a mother's careful training to make them good, noble men and women? I think if more thought was given to the training and strengthening of the young minds in our own homes to-day, there would be less need of temperance workers in our next generation. I do not mean by this that we should not try and do all the good we can; but first let us train our little ones, and leave the missionary work and "great things" for those who have no little ones—no family cares to claim their first attention. How sad it makes me feel to hear a wife and

mother always complaining at the cares and trials of wifehood and motherhood bring to them; to listen to the discontented remarks continually issuing from the lips that should seldom have anything but smiles and loving words for the kind husband and dear little children. I think if the ones who complain so much because they have a little more work at home than they think they ought to have, would stop to consider how much worse off they might be, there would be much less grumbling in the world. Suppose God, to punish us for our impatient and discontented grumblings, would take our little ones from us—would relieve us of the "burdens" altogether; it would lessen the work, to be sure; we would not have so many childish playthings to pick up each day where baby hands had strewn them; perhaps no imprints of little feet to brush from chairs and carpets after baby's run in the dirt; nor so many soiled collars from little chubby arms when baby "loves mamma;" but would our hearts be any lighter for all that? Would not our maternal love long more for the little clinging fingers and childish prattle, now forever still, than we had ever longed to be freed from the "burden" of their care? When I hear mothers complaining, I know that their little flock has never been visited by death's dark angel, and likely did not know the grief and despair caused by the unwelcome guest; have never experienced the heart-breaking sensation at the death of a little one, and I pray they may never know. For ah! when the ones we have been accustomed to see are gone, when the little white hearse has departed from our door down the long, dusty street on its way to Greenwood; the precious little form that we can never more caress is hidden from our sight beneath the little mound of fresh earth, and we return to our desolate homes and see the forlorn look of the room, the empty cradle, little shoes that will never more caress our darling's feet, a headless doll, a broken toy, a flower (perhaps a little withered rose-bud, gathered and cast aside by the little chubby hands, now gathering the flowers of Paradise), and many other things to remind us of our loss, greet our tear-dimmed eyes, and how sad we feel! Oh, if we could only bring back our little darling, how cheerfully and gladly we would perform the work its little life would require at our hands. But alas! baby is gone. There is no sound of restless little feet to make us nervous; no shrill shouts of joyous laughter to make our head ache—all is still! All is still, did I say? No, for our heart—the mother's heart—calls loudly for baby and baby's love, and will not be satisfied; nor will conscience altogether keep still. Oh, sad, vain regrets!—Mrs. Alice B. Auhl, in *Practical Farmer*.

A Submarine Telephone.

To transmit the sound of the human voice through twenty-four miles of water—to say nothing of 270 miles of land line—has been regarded as impossible, the retardation of the current in the submarine cable over even short distances having been found sufficient to reduce all articulate sounds to an indefinite murmur, says the *Manchester Guardian*. The most important submarine telephone existing is that across the river La Plata from Buenos Ayres to Montevideo, a comparatively short distance, and that is hardly a success. The French government, which has shown remarkable energy in the development of the national telephone system, however aspired to overcome the difficulties and to establish a speaking communication with London, and the English telegraphic engineering department at St. Martin's-le-Grand undertook to grapple with the problem. Under the direction of Mr. Preece, the chief engineer, a number of experiments with cables have been made, and a new cable designed in which every resource of electrical engineering has been employed to secure success. The cable consists of four thick copper wires. Two wires will be required for a single line, as a complete metallic circle is one of the first essentials; the other wires will be available to duplicate the line if successful, and in the meantime they will be used to supplement the telegraphic service. A new set of posts, entirely separate from any other wires, have been erected from London to Dover, carrying two wires to the cable, and these are fixed to the posts in a special way and crossed continually. All these precautions are taken in order to reduce the in-

duction to a minimum. The wires used throughout both the English land line and the submarine cables are of three times the usual weight and of solid copper, being 600 pounds per mile weight. The French line from Paris to Calais is a little lighter. Its terminal are St. Margaret's bay, near Dover, and Sangatte, near Calais. The cable had been constructed in England, and will be laid by the English department, but the coast will be divided. The eighty miles of land line from London to St. Margaret's bay is practically completed, as is the line constructed by the French government over the 180 miles from Paris to Sangatte.

Since the above was written the cable has been successfully laid and is in operation.

Scientific Miscellany.

USE OF DISTANT POWER.

It has been generally questioned whether power could be conveyed electrically from Lauffen to the Frankfort Exhibition, as was proposed some months ago, and the suggestion has been made that, if the project were otherwise practicable, leakage would consume the entire current in damp weather. The results, however, have demonstrated the important fact that high tension alternating currents may be successfully, and in many cases economically, transmitted to great distances. On a rainy day 200 horse-power has been passed over the line, a distance of nearly 112 miles, with an efficiency of about 75 per cent. The current was raised by transformers to the high potential of 13,000 volts, before passing over the wire, and then reduced by other transformers to a lower voltage before being utilized in the motor.

PICTURES OF MOVING OBJECTS.

The photographic analysis of rapid movements has made great progress. In a recent series of instantaneous photographs, Anschütz, of Lissa, has secured twenty-four successive impressions of a dog in the act of making a single jump over a low bush, and each impression is not a mere silhouette, as was the case with Muybridge's first attempts of this kind, but a little picture showing half-tone and detail. Some of the attitudes, never caught by the eye, seem quite amusing. This is true at the commencement of the jump, when the dog's hind toes only touch the ground; and at the end of the jump, when his legs are gathered together in a heap.

LUNAR STREAKS.

The Astronomer Royal for Scotland states that when the moon is half full its brilliancy is not nearly one-half as great as when it is quite full. He attributes the brightness of the full moon to the bright streaks which are then seen over the lunar surface, starting from the craters. He supposes these to be convex or concave, and largely invisible under cross light and brightly illuminated when the sun shines full upon them.

The electric motor is said to have now found a use in connection with nearly 300 branches of productive industry.

PRESERVING POTATOES.

A prize of 1,000 francs was not long ago offered by a French association for a method for keeping potatoes and other vegetables. Some isolating substance, such as wood ashes, sawdust, or rye straw with sand, was used by four of the competitors. The plan of M. Schriber, who gained the prize, is to put the potatoes for ten hours in a 1½ per cent. solution of commercial sulphuric acid, when, after being thoroughly dried, they will keep without alteration more than a year. The same solution may be used many times.

Royal Incomes in England.

"The amount of the Queen's civil list (£385,000)," says Labouchere, editor of the *London Truth*, in the *October Forum*, "in no way represents the cost of royalty. The maintenance of palaces is a most costly item, for it includes not only the palaces inhabited by the sovereign, but a vast number of houses in which she lodges her relatives and friends. One of these houses has actually been given to the Duc de Nemours, a son of Louis Philippe, and one of the wealthiest of the Orleans family. Besides this, there is the building and keeping in repair of royal yachts, and various other such costly items. Incomes, too, are voted to the sons and daughters of the sovereign and to other of her relatives. In addition to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, amounting to about £60,000



Hood's Sarsaparilla has by its peculiar merit and its wonderful cures won the confidence of the people, and is to-day the most popular blood purifier and strengthening medicine. It cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, headache, kidney and liver complaint, catarrh, rheumatism, etc. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is peculiar to itself. Hood's Sarsaparilla sold by druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

per annum, an income of £50,000 per annum has been voted to the Prince of Wales, and of £10,000 per annum to the Princess of Wales. The younger sons of the Queen have been voted incomes of £25,000 per annum, a portion of which devolves upon their wives if they survive them. The daughters of Her Majesty have each an income of £6,000 per annum, and in addition to this the Empress Frederick of Germany received a sum of £100,000 on her marriage. The Duke of Cambridge, as a cousin of the Queen, has £12,000 per annum, and his two sisters have severally an income of £5,000 and £3,000 per annum.

Things Worth Knowing.

Some of the fastest men in the world are slow in paying their rent.

The man who is a poor liar finds it convenient to stick to the truth.

Half of the world does not want the other half to know how it lives.

There is a constantly growing demand that other people be good.

How can you expect information from a letter when it is not posted?

If sassafras bark is sprinkled among dried fruit, it will keep out the worms.

Economy is the road to wealth, but you can't get the boarders to believe it.

If you want your advice valued, tell the advised just what he wants to hear.

Soup should not boil very hard, as that has a tendency to toughen the meat.

To clean brass fixtures, rub them with slices of lemon, then wash in hot water.

After we have called a man a fool it always pleases us to see him get mad and prove it.

In the practice of morality, unlike law, it is best to have very little to do with the bar.

When you need a good, safe laxative, ask your druggist for a box of Ayer's Pills, and you will find that they give perfect satisfaction. For indigestion, torpid liver, and sick headache there is nothing superior. Leading physicians recommend them.

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

She Never Laughs.

And no wonder! She's all out of order inside; She's got Impaired Digestion, Disordered Liver and a Sick Headache.

BEECHAM'S PILLS act like magic on all the vital functions, and restore harmony to the entire system.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

The Mormon Elders' Book on 80 and strength, mailed free to married men, upon receipt of 25¢. Groun, 202 Grand St., New York.

FORTUNES A PHILADELPHIA found a dollar worth \$775. A barber in Chester, Pa., received a coin worth \$75. A man in Orange, N. J., picked up a cent worth \$12. An Iowa lady came across a dime worth \$24. A Kansas farmer found in his cash a half-dollar worth \$49.75. A Texas clerk got a quarter for which I paid \$89. The above are but a few of many coins worth big prices, many of which are found daily. **WANTED: \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1866 ct., and Big Prices for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 323 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.**

OLD COINS FIVE 2-cent stamps will get a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila., Pa. Agents wanted.

KANSAS FARMER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1893.

Published Every Wednesday by the
KANSAS FARMER COMPANY.

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KANSAS FARMER BUILDING,
Corner Fifth and Jackson Sts.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

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

Deep water has been obtained at the mouth of the Brazos river on the Gulf of Mexico at the "Live Oak City"—Velasco, Texas, so says the official announcement of the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company.

The fair season in Kansas closes with the fair at Garden City, to be held October 22-24. Everybody of course is invited to be present, and every effort is being made to have an exhibition which will fitly represent the resources of western Kansas.

By letter from our long-time friend, A. B. Dille, of Edgerton, Kas., we are informed of the demise of his excellent wife. The *KANSAS FARMER* extends its sympathy to the bereaved family. Mrs. Dille was for many years an advertiser in our columns, and was very successful as a poultry fancier, having been one of the first in the State to engage in this industry. Mrs. Dille was a Christian woman, strictly conscientious in all her dealings, and has made a host of friends throughout the State who will be sad to learn of her departure.

In writing us, Mr. John N. Schoonover, of Haven, Reno county, this State, says that ground in his locality is in fine condition for wheat, one-third less of which has been planted than last year. About two-thirds of the wheat has been threshed, showing a yield of an average of about twenty-two bushels per acre. More than the usual amount of wheat for this time of year has been marketed, considerable of which went in August at from 80 to 82 cents per bushel. He reports corn in his neighborhood good; not as many cattle feeding this fall as usual, and hogs scarce.

At present only crude estimates can be made of the acreage of wheat now being sown in the winter wheat portions of the country. The protracted dry weather which in most parts of the country was terminated late in September rendered the ground so hard that comparatively little plowing was done and little wheat sown until very recently. Farmers are now pushing this work with the greatest possible energy and will continue it until the last of October, especially in the more southerly portions of the winter wheat country. It is scarcely possible that the area sown shall equal that of the crop recently harvested even with a continuance of favorable conditions. That there was an intention to sow very largely, at least in Kansas, is indicated by the unprecedentedly large sale of grain drills reported by implement dealers. In view of the conceded fact that the world's present supply of breadstuffs is scarcely sufficient for the comfortable subsistence of the people until wheat harvest again is reached it is desirable, both from motives of philanthropy and profit, that every acre be sown that can possibly be properly put in.

IMPROVING PLANTS BY HYBRIDIZATION AND BY SEED SELECTION.

What are known as "hybrid" plants are the result of crossing one variety with another variety of the same species.

In order that those who are not familiar with the botanical characteristics of plants which render this possible, it is well to state here that the sex of plants is manifested in the blossoms. Flowers are designated in this respect as staminate, or male, and pistillate, or female. In some cases both kinds of flowers grow on the same plant or tree, in some in the same blossom and in others on entirely different plants or trees. A familiar example of a plant producing both kinds of flowers on the same individual is Indian corn, in which the tassel is the staminate and the silk is a part of the pistillate flower. In the case of wheat both parts of the flower are in the head. The cottonwood tree is a familiar example in which the staminate flowers are produced on one and the pistillate on another individual.

Fertilization takes place by the pollen of the staminate falling on a certain part of the pistillate blossom. In cases in which the application of the pollen can be controlled, crossing is effected as surely as with animals. In other cases it is brought about by planting near to each other—in the same hill or row, or sowing together—seeds of the varieties it is desired to cross. In this case a good deal of cross fertilization may take place, as every farmer has observed—for example, on planting two varieties of corn close together.

The use of crossing as a means of producing improved varieties of plants requires careful study and close observation. Fruit-growers have been very successful with some of their work in this line, and to their efforts we owe some of the best of our grapes, strawberries, and some other fruits. More careful, scientific and practical work in this direction has been done with the sugar beet than with any other plant, with the possible exception of sorghum. The success in the production of improved varieties of these last-named field crops has been so great that the inquiry whether it is practicable to make valuable improvements in the varieties of other field plants becomes an important one. If a new variety of corn can probably be produced excelling in valuable qualities those heretofore grown, as the sugar beet of 1890 excels the sugar beet of 1840, a revolution in agriculture will have been effected. Or, to take a more familiar example, bringing in the animal kingdom, if improved wheat can be produced excelling that now grown as the thoroughbred beef steer excels the scrub he has displaced, everybody will rejoice in the change.

The fact that so great improvements have been made in the cases of many farm animals and some farm plants, gives ground to expect that the work may be extended with similar beneficial results.

Some of the experiences of those engaged in this line of work will here be interesting. The work nearest home, most recent and most diligently pursued is that of A. A. Denton with sorghum at Sterling, Kas. Mr. Denton finds that in most cases two varieties of sorghum grown together will cross to a large extent. Now selecting a seed head from a cane showing indications of cross fertilization, the seeds of this head are kept separate from all other seeds and the following spring planted in a plot by themselves. In almost every case the plants produced from this seed head are of two varieties; sometimes several varieties are produced from the one seed head. Some of these may and usually do resemble one of the parent varieties from which the first cross was produced, and some resemble the other parent variety, and some appear to be entirely different from either. The merit of these new varieties varies greatly. One may be very large, much larger than either parent variety was ever known to grow; another may be very small; one may be very slender; another very stocky; one may be very sweet; another may be almost devoid of sweetness. The great majority of the new varieties thus produced are inferior in value to either of the parent varieties. This last fact, however, is not to be considered discouraging, for if out of an experiment with several hundred crosses one new variety of superior excellence is produced the labor is well repaid. Of course this one is used for further propagation, while all inferior varieties are thrown away.

It should be remarked here that some of

these new varieties may show to the practiced observer indications of latent excellence which may possibly be developed by further propagation. Such should not be immediately discarded, but given further trial. A new variety not in itself valuable may possess characteristics which it is desirable to blend with those of some other variety by further crossing. This branch of the work, it is thus seen, may become very complex, and is likely to be abandoned by any except an enthusiast who has time and means to devote to the work.

Let the work of each season in this description be clearly kept in mind. The first season saw the two varieties planted together and the seed saved from a cross. The second season saw the seeds of this cross, planted in a plot separated from other cane, and two or more varieties produced from this one seed head, the seed from valuable specimens of this product saved and the seed from the inferior specimens discarded. Let it be supposed that one valuable variety was found. The third season's work begins with planting the seeds from the best individual specimen of the new variety. In the case of sorghum it was a matter of great surprise that this third year's work gave a comparatively uniform variety in which the characteristics for which it was selected were faithfully perpetuated. The seed was saved from the best specimens of the third year's product for the fourth year's planting.

Mr. Denton's statement at the close of his third season's work was that "new varieties can be produced easily and the type fixed in three years." Further experience has confirmed this statement.

It must not be omitted to state here that an important factor in the development of the characteristics of excellence is the character of the farming pursued. Good farming tends to the production of excellence in the type of the new variety.

The work so far accomplished by Mr. Denton has given some excellent new varieties of the northern cane, one of which is the Coleman, from which, as shown in the *KANSAS FARMER* last week, Dr. Wiley is obtaining about 200 pounds of sugar per ton of cane.

Another and an equally important, though less complex, branch of the subject of improving varieties is so closely related to the above that it is here given, even at the risk of making this article too long.

Every one has noticed that in the same field, in the same row, in the same hill, one plant may be excellent while another may be inferior. In the case of cane this difference may relate to the size of the plants, to their shape, to their strength, to their roots, to their seed tops, to their leaves, or to their sugar. In the case of corn most of these variations are as to the same characteristics as in the case of cane, except that the most important variations are as to the ear. The maxim that "like produces like" is very old. In Mr. Denton's experiments above referred to he has found that selecting seeds for planting from the individual plants which have in an exceptional degree the characteristics which he desires to increase he can lead the plant or the variety in such direction as he likes. Thus, if a variety grows too tall and slender, he selects from that variety the seeds of individuals which are more stocky than the average. The product of these seeds is more stocky than the typical variety. By repeating the selection of seeds from the more stocky plants of each year's growth, a marked and permanent change is effected in the desired direction. So by seed selection with reference to other characteristics, as the quantity of seed, percentage of sugar, date of maturing, etc., remembering that like tends to produce like, that even the accidental variation tends to be reproduced in the offspring and by being often repeated becomes a permanent characteristic, valuable improvements are effected.

It is not to be overlooked in this connection that the character of the agricultural treatment has much to do with producing variations of plants; and while a plant whose excellence was built up by high cultivation, coupled with careful seed selection, cannot be expected to maintain its superiority under neglect and bad farming, it is well worth while to develop its excellence for its advantages under good farming, just as improved cattle, hogs and horses which fall of their advantages and are less serviceable than scrubs under very short feed, are more profitable than the latter to the good farmer.

This last method of improving varieties

is, in the case of corn, simple and easily applied, from the fact that the excellence of corn is easily recognized by outward appearances. There are farmers in Kansas who now, during the husking season, select their seed corn, and these are making year by year slight but permanent improvement by this method. Attention heretofore has been directed chiefly to the characteristics of the ear, which is, of course, the matter of chief importance as to corn. It is here suggested that a study of other points by these practical and progressive farmers is also desirable. Among these may be mentioned date of maturing, ability to resist drouth, strength to resist winds, and many others which the practical farmer recognizes as valuable.

SENATOR PEPPER'S NEW BOOK, "THE FARMER'S SIDE."

In response to a general demand, Senator Pepper has prepared a statement of grievances presented by farmers and their fellow-workers in other departments of labor. The complaint, roundly stated, is this: That while they produce all the property of the country, it is fast being absorbed by the wealthy classes, as is shown in late census reports: Massachusetts, with 8,313 square miles of territory and 2,250,000 population, increased her assessed valuation during the ten years following 1880, \$10,000,000 more than did nine great agricultural States—Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, with an area of 485,355 square miles and 16,250,000 population. Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts increased their assessed valuation, during the same years, more than one-half as much as all the rest of the country.

The book is entitled "The Farmer's Side"—a suggestive title—intended to present the farmers' view of the present depression of agriculture, its cause and the remedy. In doing this, the author has condensed a vast amount of important statistical and historical information into a few hundred pages. The book reads like a romance, opening up a mine of interesting and instructive facts on every page. It treats the subject-matter from the standpoint of comparison—comparison with railroading, banking and manufacturing. Statistical tables are given—made up from public records—relating to all these subjects. The tables on production and value of farm crops, during many years, are full and complete, showing how much the farmer has fallen behind, and why. Our recent financial history is shown in copies of the laws relating to circulation, currency, coinage and bonds since 1861, with tables giving details. The philosophy of money is discussed clearly, and the destroying power of interest is treated with peculiar force. The reason why the "rich are growing richer and the poor poorer," is made plain to the most common understanding. This book will make clear to many minds what has heretofore been seen but dimly. Quoting from a circular issued by the publishers: "In a clear, forcible style, with abundant citations of facts and figures, the author tells why the farmer reached his present unsatisfactory condition. Then follows an elaborate discussion of 'The Way Out,' which is the fullest and most authoritative presentation of the aims and views of the Farmers' Alliance that has been published, including full discussions of the currency, the questions of interest and mortgages, railroads, the sale of crops, and other matters of vital consequence."

This book will have a wide sale, and will exert a powerful influence on the politics of the country, for it is the only work which pretends to cover this particular field. It is the most powerful arraignment of the "money power" ever written, and its array of testimony is overwhelming. To students of present social and political conditions it will be a storehouse of useful information, to lecturers it will be indispensable, and to everybody it will be a guide and a helper in studying the most interesting topic of the times—the "Farmers' Movement," a wise counsellor in the various stages of the great industrial revolution now in progress.

"The Farmer's Side" is copyrighted and published by D. Appleton & Co., of New York, one of the most extensive book-publishing firms in the United States. It is printed in full, clear type, on heavy paper, well bound in cloth—a neat, handsome book, fit for any library, and is sold at retail for one dollar a copy. It may be ordered through this office, or we will send one copy and the *KANSAS FARMER* one year for \$1.75, or a copy will be mailed free to any one sending us a club of four subscribers and \$4.

Any person in Kansas or the Southwest desiring a copy of "The Farmer's Side," or an agency for the same, should write to this office.

THE INTER-STATE FAIR.

The annual Kansas City Inter-State Fair and Exposition, which was held last week, was one of the most successful fairs ever held in Kansas City; and notwithstanding three days of stormy weather, a great success was scored, and the attendance all that could be desired. The great success achieved this year will do much to place this fair in the lead in the West. Every department of the exposition and the fair was filled to overflowing, with the exception of the horse department, which was not as large as it probably will be hereafter. The exhibits of draft horses consisted of the displays made by Jos. Watson & Co., Beatrice, Neb.; M. C. Libby, LaPlata, Mo., and John Espy, Lee's Summit, Mo. The other live stock exhibits were of a very high order, having a full representation, with strong competition, as will be seen in the list of exhibits and awards. The show of poultry was very large, and creditable in every way.

In the exposition building, the county agricultural and horticultural displays were numerous and extensive. For best county agricultural display, the first premium of \$400 was awarded to Wyandotte county, Kansas; second premium of \$200 to Linn county, Kansas; the third premium of \$100 to Jackson county, Missouri; and the fourth premium of \$75 to Pettis county, Missouri. The horticultural display was very large and complete. The first premium of \$200 was awarded to Mills county, Iowa; second premium of \$100 to Pettis county, Missouri; the third premium of \$50 to Douglass county, Kansas, and the fourth premium of \$25 to Osage county, Kansas. The Osage county display was made by W. T. Jackson, who showed great skill in the arrangement and collection of his exhibit, which was highly creditable, especially as he had to compete with the veteran exhibitors, Messrs. Smith and Reynolds, of Lawrence.

There was probably no fair held in the West this year that had so many attractions for amusing and entertaining the people, as the Kansas City fair. There was the Priests of Pallas parade, which was viewed by the multitudes; and every afternoon, in the exposition building, there was given a band concert, or an address by some distinguished speaker, also another entertainment at night, in addition to the races in the afternoon. There were attractive amusements for the people, which did a great deal toward making a success of the fair in the way of a large daily attendance.

LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Short-horns.—A fine exhibit of this splendid breed was made by Col. W. A. Harris, of Linwood, Kas.; Dr. J. W. Dean, of Maryville, Mo.; W. P. Harned, of Buncheon, Mo., and T. W. Ragsdale, of Paris, Mo. The premiums were distributed as follows: Bull, 3 years old and over, first, T. W. Ragsdale; second, W. P. Harned. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, Col. W. A. Harris; second, W. P. Harned. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, Col. W. A. Harris; second, T. W. Ragsdale. Bull, under 1 year, first and second, Col. W. A. Harris. Cow, 3 years and over, first, Col. W. A. Harris; second, Dr. J. W. Dean. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Dr. J. W. Dean; second, Col. W. A. Harris. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, Col. W. A. Harris; second, Dr. J. W. Dean. Heifer, under 1 year, first, T. W. Ragsdale; second, Col. W. A. Harris. Herd, consisting of one bull, one cow 3 years and over, one heifer 2 years and under 3, one heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer 1 year, first, Col. W. A. Harris; second, Dr. J. W. Dean. Sweepstakes.—Best bull, any age, Col. W. A. Harris; best cow or heifer of any age, Col. W. A. Harris.

Herefords.—A splendid showing of the white faces was made by Tom Clark, of Beecher, Ill.; Fowler & Bassett, of Long Point, Ill.; E. E. Day, of Weeping Water, Neb., and J. S. Carlyle, of Vesta, Neb. Premiums awarded: Bull, 3 years and over, first, E. E. Day; second, Fowler & Bassett. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, Tom Clark. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, first and second, E. E. Day. Bull under 1 year, first, J. S. Carlyle; second, E. E. Day. Cow, 3 years and over, first and second, Tom Clark. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first, J. S. Carlyle; second, E. E. Day. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first and second, Tom Clark. Heifer under 1 year, first, Tom Clark; second, J. S. Carlyle. Herd, consisting of bull, one cow 3 years and over, heifer 2 years and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1

year, first, Tom Clark; second, Fowler & Bassett. Sweepstakes.—Best bull of any age, E. E. Day; best cow or heifer of any age, Tom Clark.

Galloways.—Exhibitions were made by the Brookside Farm Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Hugh Paul, Herron Lake, Minn., and M. R. Platt, of Kansas City, Mo. Premiums awarded: Bull, 3 years old and over, first, Brookside Farm Co. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, M. R. Platt; second, Brookside Farm Co. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, M. R. Platt; second, Brookside Farm Co. Bull, 1 year old, first, Hugh Paul; second, Brookside Farm Co. Cow, 3 years and over, first, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Hugh Paul. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first, M. R. Platt; second, Hugh Paul. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, second, Brookside Farm Co. Heifer under 1 year, first, Brookside Farm Co.; second, Hugh Paul. Herd, consisting of one bull, cow 3 years or over, heifer 2 years old and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1 year, first, Brookside Farm Co.; second, M. R. Platt. Sweepstakes.—Cow, Brookside Farm Co.; bull, M. R. Platt.

Grand Sweepstakes.—(Open to all beef breeds)—Consisting of one bull any age, one cow 3 years or over, heifer 2 years and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, heifer under 1 year. First premium, \$250, Col. W. A. Harris, Short-horns. Second premium, \$100, Tom Clark, Herefords. Third premium, \$50, Dr. J. W. Dean, Short-horns.

Holstein-Friesians.—Probably the finest display of this magnificent breed ever exhibited at this fair was shown by C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas.; M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., and Kirkpatrick & Son, of Connors, Kas. Premiums awarded: Bull, 3 years old and over, first, C. F. Stone; second, Kirkpatrick & Son. Bull, 2 years and under 3, first, M. E. Moore; second, Kirkpatrick & Son. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first and second, C. F. Stone. Bull, under one year, first, C. F. Stone. Cow, 3 years old or over, first, C. F. Stone; second, M. E. Moore. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first, C. F. Stone; second, Kirkpatrick & Son. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, C. F. Stone. Heifer, under 1 year, first, M. E. Moore; second, C. F. Stone. Herd, consisting of one bull, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1 year, first, M. E. Moore; second, C. F. Stone. Sweepstakes.—Cow, C. F. Stone; bull, C. F. Stone.

Jerseys.—A fine show of these little beauties was made by T. C. Murphy, of Thayer, Kas.; J. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo.; La Veta Jersey Cattle Co., Topeka, Kas.; Dr. W. Bell, Marshall, Mo.; C. L. Allen, Independence, Mo., and R. G. Webber, Kansas City, Mo. Premiums awarded: Bull, 3 years old or over, first, J. H. Shawhan; second, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co. Bull, 2 years and under 3, second, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first and second, T. C. Murphy. Bull, under 1 year, first, C. L. Allen; second, J. H. Shawhan. Cow, 3 years or over, first, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co.; second, J. H. Shawhan. Heifer, 2 years and under 3, first, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, J. H. Shawhan. Heifer, under 1 year, first, C. L. Allen; second, T. C. Murphy. Herd, consisting of bull, cow 3 years old or over, heifer 2 years and under 3, heifer 1 year and under 2, and heifer under 1 year, first, J. H. Shawhan; second, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co. Sweepstakes.—Bull, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co.; cow, La Veta Jersey Cattle Co.

Poland-Chinas.—The largest and finest display of this breed of swine ever exhibited at this fair was shown by Kirkpatrick & Son, Hoge, Kas.; Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kas.; Risk & Gabbert, Weston, Mo.; G. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo.; Monseese & Wiley, Smithton, Mo.; W. A. Hill, Belton, Mo.; J. W. Young, Smithville, Mo.; J. W. Green, Belton, Mo., and W. A. Morton, Liberty, Mo. Premiums awarded: Boar, 2 years and over, first, W. A. Hill; second, Monseese & Wiley. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, G. W. Falk; second, J. W. Young. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Kirkpatrick & Son; second, Risk & Gabbert. Boar, under 6 months, first, G. W. Falk. Sow, 2 years and over, first, G. W. Falk. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first and second, G. W. Falk. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Kirkpatrick & Son; second, G. W. Falk. Sow, under 6 months, first, Risk & Gabbert. Herd, boar and four

sows, over 1 year, second, Monseese & Wiley. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Kirkpatrick & Son; second, G. W. Falk. Breeders' ring, sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, G. W. Falk. Five head of swine, of any age, the get of one boar, first, G. W. Falk; second, Monseese & Wiley. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, first, Kirkpatrick & Son; second (silver medal), J. W. Young. Sow, any age, first, Monseese & Wiley; second (silver medal), Kirkpatrick & Son.

Berkshires.—This valuable breed of swine was shown by G. W. Berry, of Berryton, Kas.; Lovejoy & Son, Roscoe, Ill., and Jno. B. Thompson, of Plattsburg, Mo. Premiums awarded: Boar, 2 years and over, first, Jno. B. Thompson; second, G. W. Berry. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, G. W. Berry; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Lovejoy & Son; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Boar, under 6 months, first, G. W. Berry; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Sow, 2 years and over, first, Lovejoy & Son; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Lovejoy & Son; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Jno. B. Thompson; second, Lovejoy & Son. Sow, under 6 months, first, G. W. Berry. Herd, boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Lovejoy & Son; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Lovejoy & Son; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Breeders' ring, sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, G. W. Berry; second, Jno. B. Thompson. Five head of swine, of any age, the get of one boar, first, Jno. B. Thompson; second, G. W. Berry. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, G. W. Berry; sow, any age, Lovejoy & Son.

Chester Whites.—This beautiful breed of swine was shown by J. C. Canaday, of Bogard, Mo., and W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, Kas. Premiums awarded: Boar, 2 years old and over, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Boar, 1 year old and under 2, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, W. W. Waltmire; second, J. C. Canaday. Boar under 6 months, first, J. C. Canaday. Sow, 2 years and over, first, W. W. Waltmire. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, W. W. Waltmire. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, W. W. Waltmire. Herd, boar and four sows, over 1 year, first, W. W. Waltmire. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Breeders' ring, sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Five head of any age, the get of one boar, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, first, J. C. Canaday; second, W. W. Waltmire. Sow, any age, first and second, W. W. Waltmire.

Sheep—Fine-Wool.—Jewett & Son, of Lawrence, Kas., were the only exhibitors in this class, and were awarded all premiums except one first and two second.

Southdowns.—Exhibitors, Geo. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., and G. W. Powell & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo. Premiums awarded: Ram, 2 years old or over, first, Geo. Harding; second, G. W. Powell & Son. Ram, 1 year and under 2, first, Geo. Harding; second, G. W. Powell & Son. Ram lamb, first, G. W. Powell & Son; second, Geo. Harding. Pen of two ewes, 2 years and over, first, Geo. Harding; second, G. W. Powell & Son. Pen of two ewes, 1 year and under 2, first, G. W. Powell & Son; second, Geo. Harding. Pen of two ewe lambs, first, Geo. Harding; second, G. W. Powell & Son. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, 1 year old and under 2, and bred and owned by exhibitor, first, G. W. Powell & Son. Best flock of one ram any age, two ewes 2 years old and over, two ewes 1 year and under 2, and two ewe lambs, first, Geo. Harding; second, G. W. Powell & Son. Sweepstakes.—Best ram and best ewe, any age, Geo. Harding.

Oxforddowns.—L. Banks Wilson, Creston, Iowa, had no competition, and was awarded all the second premiums, under the rules.

Shropshires and other Downs.—The exhibitors were W. T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., and Kirkpatrick & Sons, Connors, Kas. The awards, both first and second, were taken by W. T. Clark, except second on ram lamb, which went to the Hampshire down lamb of L. Banks Wilson. It is a significant fact to note that the imported Shropshires were invariably beaten by the home-bred sheep when brought into competition in the same class.

Leicesters, Lincolns and other Long-

Wools.—Exhibited by Geo. Harding, of Waukesha, Wis., (Cotswolds); Geo. Bell, of Neely, Kas., (Cotswolds), and Geo. Richardson, Benedict, Neb., (Leicesters). Premiums awarded: Ram, 2 years old or over, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Richardson. Ram, 1 year and under 2, first, Geo. Bell; second, Geo. Harding. Ram lamb, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Richardson. Pen of two ewes, 2 years or over, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Richardson. Pen of two ewes, 1 year and under 2, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Bell. Pen of two ewe lambs, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Richardson. Best flock of one ram and five of his get, 1 year old or under, and bred and owned by exhibitor, first, Geo. Richardson; second, Geo. Harding. Best flock of one ram any age, two ewes 2 years and over, two ewes 1 year and under 2, and two ewe lambs, first, Geo. Harding; second, Geo. Bell. Sweepstakes.—Best ram, any age, Geo. Bell. Best ewe, any age, Geo. Harding.

KANSAS CROPS.

The official report of wheat, oats and corn, by Secretary Mohler, gives the average yield per acre of winter wheat of Kansas, by belts, as follows, based upon yields reported by threshers: For the eastern belt, thirty-nine counties, 16.64 bushels per acre; for the central belt, thirty-five counties, 15.52 bushels; for the western belt, thirty-two counties, 14.6 bushels. The wheat area as returned by assessors for the eastern belt is 815,430 acres. The average yield per acre was 16.64 bushels, giving a winter wheat product for the eastern belt of 13,570,576 bushels. The average yield per acre for the central belt, applied to an area of 2,422,168 acres, gives a total winter wheat product for this belt of 37,569,221 bushels. The average yield per acre of winter wheat, applied to an area of 34,400 acres, gives a total winter wheat product for the western belt of 5,029,954 bushels. (In this belt there is a large acreage of spring wheat).

In the entire State, we have a total winter product of 56,106,750 bushels, and according to the estimates of our correspondents the yield of spring wheat is 2,202,869 bushels, making a total aggregate wheat product for the State, winter and spring, of 58,399,619 bushels.

Oats.—The average yield per acre of oats for the entire State is placed by our correspondents at 30.54 bushels; making a total oats product for the State of 39,663,045 bushels.

Corn.—It is yet too early to procure final estimates on the corn crop of Kansas, but the reports of our correspondents place the probable yield per acre of this cereal for the entire State at 27.92 bushels. This average yield per acre on an area of 5,209,234 acres, would give a total corn product for the State of 145,485,918 bushels.

Summary of conditions.—Irish potatoes 85 per cent., sweet potatoes 86 per cent., sorghum 96 per cent., broomcorn 92 per cent. and millet 89 per cent.

The only counties in the State that report the condition of the ground good or fairly good are Jewell, Mitchell, Osborne, Pratt and Rooks, all except Pratt in the northwest portion of the central belt. Even in these counties the ground was quite dry until the middle of September. In consequence of this extreme drought wheat sowing has been greatly retarded everywhere in the State. In the eastern belt correspondents report only 27 per cent. of the area it is proposed to plant as sown at the date of the report, in the central belt 26 per cent. and in the western belt 11 per cent. In nearly all portions of the State, however, rains fell the last week in September and with ground in good condition throughout October, an acreage equal to that of last year will probably be sown in most of the counties of the State.

Live stock.—There is no prevailing disease reported in live stock, except that in several counties in eastern Kansas a good many cases of hog cholera are reported. The counties reporting hog cholera are Allen, Coffey, Jefferson, Miami, Neosho and Shawnee. All other counties report stock of all kinds in excellent health and in good condition generally.

California Farm Products!

Cost of Production: Net Profits: given by a thousand farmers. Also hundreds of questions answered about California. Sent free on application to A. PHILLIPS & Co., 104 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., or 296 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Horticulture.

The New Orchard.

The fruit trees planted out last spring will need looking after. The labels, if left on, may be injuring the growing wood; by the wire cutting into it. They should be removed entirely, or if left on attached to a side shoot and so loosely that no harm can be done.

If a register has not been made it will be well to make one now, noting the places of the different varieties, so that when the trees come to bear there may be no doubt about the names. This is the more important from the fact that sooner or later the labels will be lost, and generally before bearing begins. In the growth some shoots will be observed growing thriftily in a direction not desired. Do not pull them off now, but stop their growth by pinching out half an inch or so of the growing point.

If any kinds specially desired have failed, make a note of them so their places can be filled when planting time comes round again.

Fruit Better Than Medicine.

If one only knew what health there is stored up by nature in our orchards and gardens, one would rarely have need of a physician. Grapes, especially the black varieties, are most nutritious and purifying to the blood. Peaches are most hygienic to the human system. However, they should not be eaten overripe. Although they may be eaten at meals and between meals they are especially beneficial when eaten at breakfast—indeed all fruits are more hygienic when eaten at the morning meal. An orange eaten (only the juice should be swallowed) before breakfast will, it is said, cure dyspepsia. Apples, especially when baked or stewed, are very hygienic, and are excellent in many cases of illness and are far better than salts, oil, and pills to cure constipation and liver complaints. The juice of oranges, as well as lemons, is most valuable to make drinks in case of fever. Tomatoes are also excellent remedies in liver and bowel complaints, only the juice however, should be taken at such times. Figs, raspberries, strawberries, currants and cherries are all nutritious, cooling and purifying to the system. There is no better medicine for fever and kidney complaints than the juice of a nice, ripe, fresh watermelon. It may be taken in health and sickness, and in large quantities, excepting when cholera is raging—then nearly all fruits must be avoided.

Horticultural Notes.

Stake and tie up plants which need it.

A little salt in a vase helps greatly to keep the flowers fresh.

Begin the fall work of getting plants ready for winter quarters.

The best cider is always made late in the season from well matured fruit.

Flower pots, soil and other needed articles should be got ready in good season.

Plenty of white flowers help to set off the other colors to advantage in a bouquet.

Order your bulbs for winter blooming early; otherwise you will not have them in bloom until after the holidays.

Make up your mind to have a good supply of hyacinths, narcissus and other winter-blooming bulbs in the house this winter.

Secure a good supply of leaf mould or other rich, loose soil, and also some sharp sand to use for potting plants in the fall and winter.

See that your plants are free from insects before moving them to the house. Tobacco smoke, tobacco tea, insect powder or the Sulpho-tobacco soap are all good.

The United States imported \$4,500,000 worth of bananas and \$882,810 worth of coconuts last year. New York was the largest receiving point with New Orleans a good second.

Cedarvale Star: M. Bumgarner reports a good crop of very fine Bellflower apples this year, the first full crop in the eighteen years the orchard has been planted. They are fine enough this year, however, to almost make amends.

Baldwin Ledger: The monster apple we spoke of last week as being brought in by W. D. Kerns measured seventeen and three-quarter inches round instead of thir-

teen and three-quarter inches as was stated. There is enough material in this apple to make five or six large pies.

In Florida the orange trees are everywhere loaded with the "golden fruit," and it is believed that the present crop will be the largest for many years. The market for them opens up in Chicago this season at from \$2.50 to \$3.25, as against \$4 last season.

An exchange says that apples packed in buckwheat chaff for winter use keep longer, do not lose their flavor, are less inclined to rot and if a few are affected the chaff absorbs the juices, which prevents them from affecting the rest. They may be packed direct from the tree when picked. This saves cost, but it is a better way to put them under cover in cool buildings until there is danger of freezing. Begin with enough chaff to cover the bottom of the barrel. Place on this enough apples to form a layer. If nearly of a size in the layers they will work better. Enough chaff to cover the apples lightly and prevent them touching each other is all that is required. It should not be fine and dusty nor too coarse. Press each layer moderately with the hands.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

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Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Bargains in Books.

We have a stock of very valuable and salable books which we will sell at *one-half the usual selling price* to readers of the KANSAS FARMER. These books are the remainder of a large lot which we bought for cash, and in order to close them out soon we make a *special price* on them as follows:

"A NORTHERN SOUTH," or the Race Problem in America, by a Northern man who spent many years in travel and life in our Southern States. A history of the colored brother, his present condition, and what to do with him. Paper, 10 cents.

"THOUGHT AND THRIFT."—A book of 358 pages, on subjects in every letter of the alphabet for all who labor and need rest—a looking forward, by Joshua Hill. Price in paper 30 cents by mail, or in cloth 60 cents.

"LADIES' GUIDE TO NEEDLE WORK AND EMBROIDERY."—This book is what its name indicates and is very useful to the lady members of the family. It contains 158 pages, will full descriptions of all the various stitches and materials, with a large number of illustrations for each variety of work. In paper 25 cents, postage paid.

"HINTS ON DAIRYING."—This is a nice little volume in flexible cloth cover which treats the subject in a practical way in chapters as follows: Historical, conditions, dairy stock, breeding dairy stock, feeding stock, handling milk, butter-making, cheese-making, acid in cheese-making, rennet, curing rooms, whey, etc. Price 25 cents, postage paid.

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With each succeeding day comes an increased demand for better service on the railways of our country. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways to the front, as usual, have been leading in these lines of improvement for some time, and running Through Pullman Sleepers between Salt Lake City and St. Louis via Denver.

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If you desire to be restored to complete vigor and manhood, promptly, permanently and cheaply, we will send you full particulars (sealed) of a reliable, unfailing Home Treatment free. No electric nonsense, no stomach drugging. Address ALBION PHARMACY CO., Albion, Mich.

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Are more successfully treated with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral than with any other medicine. For colds, coughs, bronchitis, and other affections of the vocal organs, this is the most prompt and effective remedy. It relieves asthma and prevents consumption.

"Twenty years ago I was troubled with a disease of the lungs. Doctors afforded no relief, and said that I could not live many months. I commenced using Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and, before I had finished one bottle, found it was helping me. I continued to take the medicine until I was cured."—Samuel Griggs, Waukegan, Ill.

"The merits of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral cannot be over-estimated. It allays inflammation and soreness of the throat and lungs and cures a cough when all other medicines fail. I speak from an extended experience with those affections and their remedies."—H. L. Smith, City Editor "Helena World," Helena, Ark.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

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

The Stable Shelf

ought to have on it a bottle of Phénol Sodique for bruises, cuts, sore spots, &c.

Just as good for a man.

If not at your druggist's, send or 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.

The Poultry Yard.

Filthy Poultry Houses and Cholera.

Fowls at this time of the year are very apt to be neglected and left to shift for themselves. On many farms the poultry house has not been cleaned for months, consequently there is filth everywhere.

Upon discovering a dead fowl upon the premises, ascertain the cause of its death at once, if possible. First, hold a post mortem examination—dissect the fowl. If the liver is very much enlarged and of purple hue, and very soft, so that you can crush it with ease in your hands; if the stomach seems much swollen, and the gizzard filled with a greenish substance, your fowl has the cholera in its worst form, and no time should be lost in making a vigorous search for every sick fowl and putting them by themselves in some place out of the reach of those that seem to be well. Then, says a very prominent breeder, 'clean up the premises; if there are any weeds standing, mow them down and spade up as much ground as possible, more especially the bare portions. Sprinkle lime all over it; also sprinkle every nook and corner with water, adding crude carbolic acid to it at the rate of one pint to five gallons water, and wet everything in and out of the house. Clean out every bit of dirt and droppings, and sweep clean. Clean out the nest boxes and put in new nests—try sweet, fresh prairie hay; I like it better than straw, as it has such a sweet, pleasant smell. Scatter your flock and do not keep too many in one place, putting those of the same age together. Give only cooked feed. Unless you pay very strict attention to the smallest details you will not have a fowl left. Any one doubting this statement will be convinced by a trial.'

Select Your Breeding Fowls.

The time has arrived when the practical poultry-raiser should begin to forecast the breeding operations for another season. "In the selection of stock for the breeding of market poultry," says George H. Polard, of Massachusetts, "the fowls must be closely culled and only those bred which have positive merit, the next season's profit depending largely on the judgment shown in this selection. Do not save a cockerel because of a lovely tail, or pretty wings, but rather choose only those having a plump, full breast, wide back, short yellow legs and a deep yellow skin. Avoid any tendency to a white or blue skin, such being indifferent appearing poultry when dressed, and not commanding the readiest sale, or highest prices. Choose the hens on the same general body lines as the males, giving the preference to those laying brown eggs and laying often. Other things being equal a white or nearly white plumage is most desirable, as such chickens dress much cleaner and brighter than those having a dark plumage, a point worth considering. When the breeding pens have been chosen give them roomy, dry quarters and a liberal range. Care must be taken that, they

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IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGTON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. BARNY SOLOMON.
EUREKA, Ill.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. DANIEL BAKER.
MILLETTS, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. A. D. BALL.
GALLESVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. GEO. KLIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.
P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

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Advice to the Aged.
Age brings infirmities, such as sluggish bowels, weak kidneys and bladder and torpid liver.

Tutt's Pills

have a specific effect on these organs, stimulating the bowels, giving natural discharges without straining or griping, and

IMPARTING VIGOR

to the kidneys, bladder and liver. They are adapted to old or young.

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have not too much stimulating food until near the season to begin hatching. Over-feeding and close confinement will ruin the best of stock for breeding or for general purposes. There is no reason in nature why fowls should not lay eggs which will produce healthy, vigorous chickens. Judicious selection and proper care are the most important factors."

In the Dairy.

Feeding Experiment.

Bulletin No. 14 of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station contains the following tests:

"The effect of feed on the quality of milk indicated that (1) quality of milk so far as measured by its percentage of fat was changed by feed to a much greater degree than was quantity. Two-thirds of the increase in average gross yield of butter fat was due to improved quality of the milk, and only one-third to increased milk flow. (2) Sugar meal produced .58 of a pound more butter fat per 100 pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal; this difference is 17 per cent. of the amount of fat in 100 pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal. (3) Sugar meal produced .73 of a pound more total solids per 100 pounds of milk than did corn and cob meal; this difference is 6 per cent. of the solids in 100 pounds of milk produced by corn and cob meal. (4) As compared with corn and cob meal, sugar meal increased the ratio of fat to 'solids not fat' in 100 pounds of milk, from 396 per 1,000 of 'solids not fat,' to 457 per 1,000 of 'solids not fat'—an increase of over 15 per cent.

"A calf-feeding experiment indicated that (1) a ration of skim-milk and ground flax seed compares favorably with a new milk ration for young calves. (2) The larger gain came from the whole milk, but a part of it was partly due to the individuality of the calves and good results and a thrifty growth were made on skim-milk and ground flax seed. (3) The skim-milk calves were interrupted less in their growth by weaning than the whole milk calves. (4) A saving in value of butter fat alone of \$1.11 per month on each calf was effected by substituting the ground flax seed. (5) The cost of producing a pound of gain (estimating new milk at 87½ cents per 100 pounds and skim-milk at 15 cents per 100 pounds, grain 1-cent per day, hay \$5 per ton, and flax seed meal 3½ cents per pound) was 7.6 cents for the fresh milk ration and 5 cents for the skim-milk ration.

"A feeding experiment for milk indicated that (1) corn is not a perfect milk ration. (2) The substitution of bran and oil meal results in an increase of quantity and quality of milk."

An old and successful dairyman recently said that he never lost any cows by milk fever since he adopted the plan of giving each cow two ounces of sweet spirits of nitre immediately after calving. This is a suggestion that is not difficult to follow, and may save you from serious losses.

In order to lay the foundation for a first-class dairy, select a choice thoroughbred bull of the best breed for the purpose; then single out your best native cows, and from these raise heifer calves. This is a practical way to secure a good lot of milkers, and far cheaper than expending a large amount of money in purchasing a herd of thoroughbreds.

An exchange very timely says: "In order to be profitable in the dairy throughout the winter, the cows must go into winter quarters in good condition. If they are poor in flesh at the beginning of cold weather, it will be expensive work to maintain them well and at the same time get a profitable return in milk. It will be much cheaper, and productive of better results, to give them extra feed while on the last fall pasture than to be dependent wholly on the fodder and expensive grain feed which has been stored for the winter use."

While it is certainly wise, where one can, to procure a good dairy cow which will turn off a good carcass of beef when her usefulness as a milk producer is ended, it is not the part of wisdom to permit the anticipated beef value to at all influence you to choose any but absolutely the very best for the dairy. A dairy cow should be purchased with a view to many years of usefulness. If, says a prominent dairyman, the difference between the best

milk that you can obtain and one only a trifle less good should represent even so small a difference in the value of the product as would amount to \$5 per annum, this would in a very few years more than offset the greater value to be obtained by the heavier beef carcass. The dairy product must be the first consideration in the purchase of dairy animals. Because it is not so is the reason why many men fail to find satisfactory profit in that business.

"August Flower"

What is It For?

This is the query perpetually on your little boy's lips. And he is no worse than the bigger, older, balder-headed boys. Life is an interrogation point. "What is it for?" we continually cry from the cradle to the grave. So with this little introductory sermon we turn and ask: "What is AUGUST FLOWER FOR?" As easily answered as asked: It is for Dyspepsia. It is a special remedy for the Stomach and Liver. Nothing more than this; but this brimful. We believe August Flower cures Dyspepsia. We know it will. We have reasons for knowing it. Twenty years ago it started in a small country town. To-day it has an honored place in every city and country store, possesses one of the largest manufacturing plants in the country and sells everywhere. Why is this? The reason is as simple as a child's thought. It is honest, does one thing, and does it right along—it cures Dyspepsia.

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

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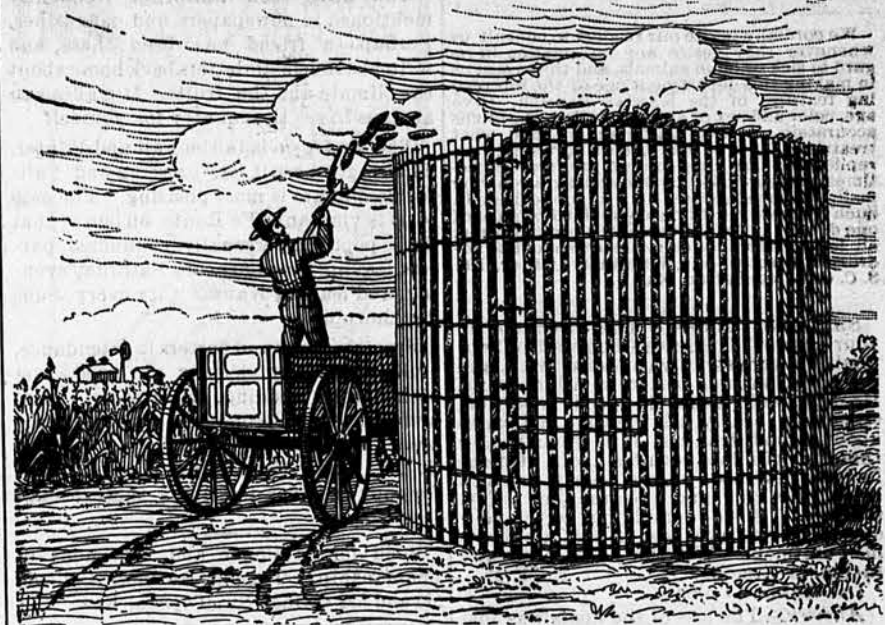
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The Veterinarian.

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

SHEDDING HOOF.—The directions in your answer in KANSAS FARMER of September 9 were strictly complied with, and the horse is much better in all respects. He eats well, keeps in good condition, stands up nearly all the time and walks about a good deal, but it is certain now that he will lose both his hoofs. On one foot the new hoof shows nearly an inch below the hair and the other one is just starting. Since complying with your directions we have been using Campbell's hoof ointment. Will the horse need any further treatment?
R. M. M.
Las Animas, Colo.

Answer.—The loss of the hoofs was just what we predicted in our former reply, but we are glad to know that the prescribed treatment has been satisfactory. About all you can do now is to keep the horse on soft ground, keep the hoofs soft by soaking in cold water occasionally and then oiling them with a mixture composed of equal parts of lard oil and oil of tar. Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides to the coronet once in six weeks, and wait patiently for nature to do the rest.

BLIND STAGGERS.—I have a seven-year-old mare that has been affected with a disease similar to blind staggers for about four weeks. It came on gradually. We first noticed her holding her head to the left and walking to one side. The left eye became affected and in about a week she became so bad that I could not use her. I gave her a pound of Epsom salt, stopped her feed of corn, put her on bran and hay, and since then she has been gradually improving, but still holds her head to one side and pulls to the left when working. Otherwise she seems to be in good health. Will you please inform me through the KANSAS FARMER what is the trouble and what can be done for her?
W. A. McC.
Kingman, Kas.

Answer.—It is impossible, without a personal examination, to say just what was the exact cause of the trouble with your mare. Temporary congestion of the brain, working in a tight collar, heart disease, worms, indigestion, some unaccountable condition of the brain or tumor in the brain, may, any one of them, produce the symptoms given. As the left side of the brain seemed to be the seat of the trouble, she may have received an injury to that part. Keep the mare free from noise or excitement, feed on bran and light diet, and give in feed, twice a day, two drachms of iodide of potassium, and give two or three times a day a heaping tablespoonful of hypo-sulphite of soda dissolved in the drinking water. Apply a blister of cerate of cantharides over the region of the brain, on the left side of the head, and let her rest from work for a few weeks.

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The publishers of *Seed-Time and Harvest*, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$10 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address,
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Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 12, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 9,430, and 729 calves. But few good native shipping steers on sale and they were steady and in fair demand. Common, however, were dull, and buyers towards the finish wanted them 10a15c per cwt. lower. Shipping steers, \$4 05a4 60; corn-fed Colorado, \$4 25; wintered Texas, \$2 80a3 25; wintered Colorado, \$3 30; cows, \$1 40a2 25; bulls, \$1 55a2 25; heifers, \$1 40a2 25; Texas steers, \$1 80a2 70; Indian steers, \$2 25a2 40; Colorado steers, \$2 10a 3 25; New Mexico steers, \$2 05; stockers and feeders, \$1 35a3 15.

HOGS—Receipts 4,599. A slow and lower market. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 05a4 55; bulk of sales, \$4 25a4 45.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,798. A good many on sale, but nearly all stockers, and poor at that. Colorados, \$4 15; feeders, \$3 50.

HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a125. Saddlers, \$125a150. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120. Streeters, extra, \$100a 110; good, \$70a85.

MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$80a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a125; 15½ hands, extra, \$140a150.

Chicago.

October 12, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 18,000. Market steady to strong. Prime to extra natives, \$5 00a5 35; others, \$2 50a5 25; Texans, \$2 10a3 40; rangers, \$3 40a4 50; stockers, \$2 00a2 40; butcher cows, \$2 50a2 75.

HOGS—Receipts 26,000. Market firmer. Rough and common, \$4 00a4 25; mixed and packers, \$4 40a4 70; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$4 75a4 95; fancy, \$5 00a5 15; prime light, \$4 75a4 90.

SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market active. Native ewes, \$3 50a4 25; wethers, \$4 40a5 00; Texans, \$3 85a4 45; Westerns, \$4 25a4 65; lambs, \$3 25 a5 50.

St. Louis.

October 12, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 4,900. Market steady. Good to choice native steers, \$4 80a5 60; fair to good native steers, \$3 00a4 90; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 50a3 10; do. canners, \$1 40a2 30.

HOGS—Receipts 2,700. Market lower. Fair to fancy heavy, \$4 55a5 00; mixed grades, \$4 40a 4 80; light, fair to choice, \$4 50a4 70.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,100. Market strong. Fair to good, \$3 00a4 65.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 12, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 24 hours 124,000 bushels. A good movement continues to be had in this grain. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 80c; No. 3 hard, 80c; No. 4 hard, 74a76c; No. 2 red, 90c; No. 3 red, 85c; No. 4 red, 76a78c.

CORN—Receipts for past 24 hours 7,000 bushels. Light receipts; buyers cautious; demand confined to prompt deliveries. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 49½c; No. 3 mixed, 48c; No. 4 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white, mixed, 51c.

OATS—Receipts for past 24 hours 50,000 bushels. Fairly active and firmer market. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 26½c; No. 3 mixed, 25½c; No. 4 mixed, 24c; No. 2 white and red, 28c.

RYE—Receipts for past 24 hours 68,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 80c; No. 3, 70c.

CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—We quote at 83c per bushel on the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 170 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 00; good to choice, \$5 00a5 50; prime, \$4 50; common, \$3 00. Timothy, fancy, \$8 00; choice, \$8 50.

Chicago.

October 12, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 131,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 96½c; No. 3 spring, 90a91c; No. 2 red, 93½c.

CORN—Receipts 37,000 bushels. No. 2, 54½a 55c.

OATS—Receipts 144,000 bushels. No. 2, 27½c; No. 2 white, 29a30c; No. 3 white, 27½a29c.

St. Louis.

October 12, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 102,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 95½a95¾c.

CORN—Receipts 19,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 54½a55½c.

OATS—Receipts 64,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 26½c.

HAY—Prairie, \$7 50a9 25; prime timothy, \$9 75a12 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

October 10, 1891.
Movement lighter, owing rather to lack of offerings than want of demand. Considerable stock on hand, but holders show no great anxiety to sell, besides the quality is not desirable, being mainly of inferior, dark, heavy or unimproved staple. What sold brought full quotations.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright,

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Commissions one cent per pound, which includes all charges after wool is received in store until sold. Sacks furnished free to shippers. Cash advances arranged for when desired. Write for circulars. Information furnished promptly by mail or telegram when desired.

Denver Market.

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20a21c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

October 10, 1891.
The wool market this last week has been fully as active as during the previous week. Wools have moved steadily and freely: sales amount to about 800,000 pounds, chiefly of low medium, coarse and medium grades.

Kansas and Nebraska: Wools move steadily at prices same as formerly—16a17c for heavy, 20a22c for light fine, 17a18c for heavy fine medium, and 18a21c for light fine medium; average medium sold at 22a23c and light medium as high as 25c.

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In the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.
N. B. Gale, plaintiff,
vs.
Mary E. Johnson et al, defendants.

No. 610.
T O D. L. Newberg and Joseph L. Newberg, partners as D. L. Newberg & Son; Joseph Klein; David Present and Hannah Present, partners as Present & Co.; Lewis Hornthol, Leopold N. Whitehead, Leopold Weissman, William E. Lauer, Simon Rehn, Edwin Whitehead and Joseph Benjamin, partners as Hornthol, Whitehead, Weissman & Co.; Lewis Levi, N. J. Patterson, Albert N. Wechsler, Abraham F. Sterne, H. Mangold, Ellenbogen Patterson, Benjamin Wechsler, partners as Levi, Wechsler & Co.; Herman Mendel, Andrew Mendel, Leopold Mendel and Leon F. Mendel, partners as Mendel Bros.; Ansel Mendelbaum and Abraham B. Frank, partners as Mendelbaum & Frank; William T. Brigham, Robert B. Hopkins and Isaac H. Francis, partners as Brigham, Hopkins & Co.; Isaac Strouse, Ben J. Strouse, Eli Strouse, Samuel Strouse, Leopold Strouse and Samuel Rosenthal, partners as Strouse Bros.; Levi Adler, Abraham Adler and Simon Adler, partners as Adler Bros. & Co.; Isadore Eisenstadt, Rudolph Eisenstadt and Solomon H. Eisenstadt, partners as Eisenstadt Bros.; Samuel Rosenwald, Julius Rosenwald, Morris S. Rosenwald and Julius E. Well, partners as Rosenwald & Well; Morris Wise, Jacob H. Bauland, Joseph Austrian, Julius E. Austrian and Jacob Harry Selz, as executors of the last will of Solomon Austrian, deceased; Edward Knox; Dunlap, Lawton & Hall, partners:

You and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the Circuit court of Shawnee county, in the State of Kansas, together with Mary E. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, Jacob Levi, Hannah Levi, the Bank of Topeka (J. R. Mulvane, president), Joseph Reed, A. Bergen and John R. Mulvane, as trustees, by N. B. Gale, who filed his petition in said court, August 13, 1891, in the office of the Clerk of said court; that you must answer said petition so filed on or before November 9, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered therein against Mary E. Johnson and J. C. Johnson in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$2,144 20, with interest thereon from August 2, 1891, at 12 per cent. per annum, and also a judgment foreclosing a mortgage for said amount against all of the above named defendants upon the following described real estate, in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, to-wit: Lots numbered 37 and 39, on Jackson street, in said city, also barring you and each of you from any interest you may have in or to said premises or any liens thereon, together with your equity of redemption in and to said premises.

N. B. GALE.
[SEAL] By Hazen & Isenhardt, Attorneys.
Attest: S. M. Gardenhire, Clerk.
By E. M. Cockrell, Deputy Clerk.

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JOSEPH W. McKEE, A. M., M. D.,

SURGEON KANSAS CITY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

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The
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Catarrh
Impossible



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READ GENERAL REPORT FROM NATIONAL MILITARY HOME—Catarrh, Color-Blindness, Near-Sightedness, Quinsy and other forms of Disease Cured by one instrument.

NATIONAL MILITARY HOME, LEAVENWORTH, KAS., March 12, 1891.
Your letter received. I answer with much pleasure. I am well pleased. The Actina has been doing good work. My left ear was nearly deaf—now completely restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insoles. There are several other comrades in the Home who have bought your Belts, and I have heard favorable reports of their effects. A great many intend getting your Actina and Garments as soon as they get their pensions.
Yours respectfully, MORGAN WALBIEFF, Co. B, 65th Ill.

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THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

Assets.....	\$107,150,309
Liabilities (4 per cent. basis).....	84,329,235
Surplus.....	\$ 22,821,074
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
Ratio of Surplus to Liabilities.....	27 per cent.

LIBERALITY.

The policy issued by the Equitable Society contains the following incontestable clause: "After two years from the date of issue, the only conditions which shall be binding upon the holder of this policy are that he shall pay the premiums and observe the regulations of the Society as to age and service in war. In all other respects, if the policy matures after the expiration of two years, the policy shall be indisputable."

The latest form of contract issued by the Equitable is unrestricted as to residence, travel and occupation after the first year. It is non-forfeitable after the third year, and is simple, clear and liberal in all its provisions; nor can any other company point to a record, for the prompt payment of claims, to compare with that of the Equitable.

The Rev. R. S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, said: "Life assurance contributes effectually to make life itself longer, society happier, the aggregate prosperity of the community greater, while encouraging economy, invigorating enterprise, justifying hope in each individual, and shedding the light of a more serene happiness in many households."

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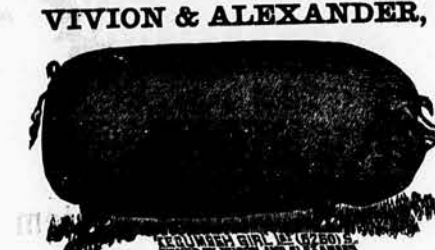


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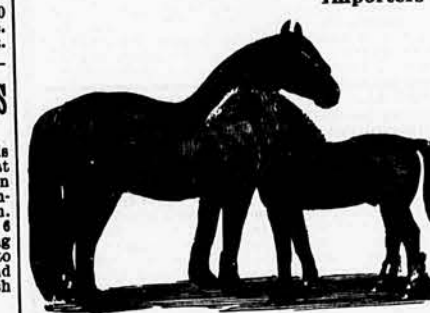
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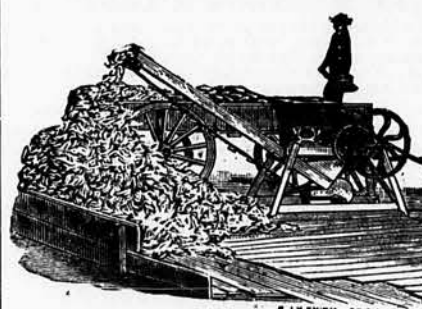
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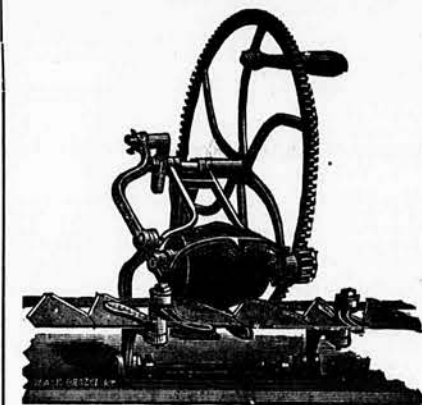
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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Initials or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

Special.—All orders received for this column from subscribers, for a limited time, will be accepted at one-half the above rates—cash with the order. It will pay you! Try it!

CHEAP PAINTS—5 CENTS PER GALLON AND up. Good and durable; warranted to last for years. Just the thing for farm buildings. Do your own painting. Full instructions for making and using, 25 cents. C. LACEY, 809 Elmwood Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

DO YOU INTEND to go barefoot this winter? If not, you should wear "Home-made Hosiery." See advertisement in FARMER, October 7, page 15.

FOR SALE—Extra fine buck (cross of pedigree Southdown and Cotswold). A getter of strong lambs. Price \$10. John Whitworth, Emporia, Kas.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Twenty Holstein cows and nine calves. No better breeding, no better milkers. Also fourteen choice-bred Short-horn cows and heifers. All very cheap. L. L. Selie, Lincoln, Neb.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND MINERAL WATER for 75 cents a week, which cures rheumatism and other ailments. Dr. Margaretta Stroup, No. 317 West Tenth St., Topeka, Kas.

140 NATIVE STEERS FOR SALE—I have 100 good feeders and sixty yearlings. Address B. Ernst, Glen Elder, Mitchell Co., Kas.

WE WANT TO START ONE MAN WITHOUT money in every county to sell our patent something new. Every horseman wants it. Particulars for a 2-cent stamp. Sample 15 cents. Clip Company, Harleysville, Pa.

FOR SALE—Two thoroughbred Short-horn bulls, 1 year old, some yearling Poland-China hogs and a few spring pigs of both sexes, among them a few fine gilts bred by Tecumseh Lad 2924 N. W., he by Tecumseh Chip 2198 S., out of Sweepstake 1st (12948), she by Royalty 1666 S., out of Sweepstake (706). J. A. Worley, Sabetha, Kas.

ROSE LAWN FRUIT FARM—Forty varieties of strawberries, both new and old, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, etc., at lowest prices. Dixon & Son, Netawaka, Jackson Co., Kas.

"THE FARMER'S SIDE"—Senator Peffer's new book, is just out. All farmers, business men, and every one interested in present financial and political conditions should read it. 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, Kas.

WANTED—To buy a well-bred pedigree Holstein bull, 2 to 5 years old. J. C. Evans, Valley Falls, Kas.

FOR SALE—Pekin ducks. Address 1039 Central Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY—Berkshires (either sex), Poland-Chinas (either sex), Cotswold sheep, any variety of poultry, write to James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas. (Circulars).

\$7 PER HUNDRED—For first-class apple trees, at The Seneca Nursery. No agents! No commission! Buy direct from the nursery at wholesale prices. I grow my own stock. Have everything you want in apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and ornamental trees. I have millions of strawberry plants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, roses and shrubs, forest trees and hedge plants. Five thousand budded peach trees, best early varieties. Good facilities to ship north, south, east and west. Send for free catalogue. B. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

FOR SALE—I will sell for the next thirty days thoroughbred Poland-China pigs at greatly reduced prices. M. C. Vansell, Muscotah, Kas.

WANTED—To purchase 400 bushels of pure Golden millet seed and 100 bushels pure German millet seed, which must have been grown this year and warranted pure. Address E. M. Donaldson, care First National Bank, Marion, Kas.

OTTAWA TELEGRAPH INSTITUTE—J. T. Pre-shaw, Manager, Ottawa, Kas. Teaches the art of Telegraphy in shortest time and puts you in positions. Write for terms and particulars.

WANTED—Family orders for winter fruit of all kinds. Also evaporated fruit of all varieties for sale in ton lots or less. Correspondence solicited. Samples furnished if desired. N. H. Pixley, Wamego, Kas.

FARMERS and many others will fail to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. Now is the time and Northwest **RENTERS** Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent. profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose \$1, with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 107 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

PERSONS—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

FOR SALE—The softest snap in Kansas. Good improved 160 acres, four miles from the big manufacturing sugar works. Best crops in Kansas. Part on time if desired. B. N. Turk, Medicine Lodge, Kas.

A FEW CHOICE COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE at hard-time prices. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE—A few choice Cotswold buck lambs at low prices. Also prize-winning poultry at \$1.50 to \$3 each. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Sunnyside Poultry Yards, Newton, Kas.

PROMPT MONEY AND LOWEST RATES ON Eastern Kansas farms. Write us before renewing or making new loan elsewhere. T. E. Bowman & Co., 116 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

FOR BEST AND CHEAPEST INCUBATORS and Brooders, address for circular, Geo. B. Singer, Cardington, Ohio.

FOR SALE—Quarter section of fine grass land near Meriden, Kas. Dr. Roby, Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE—Eighty extra good grade (farm-raised) Short-horn yearling steers, at \$15 per head, if sold by July 15. Don't write, but come twelve miles southeast of Arkalon, Seward Co., Kas. a station on the Chicago, Kansas & Nebraska R. R. L. Lemert.



TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

MAPLE GROVE HERD—Owned by Wm. Plummer, Osage City, Kas. breeder of first-class Poland-Chinas and pure Felch Light Brahmas at farmers' prices for ninety days.

FOR SALE—The high-bred Jersey bull Alta Vista; sire Lord Felch 16199, dam Katy Felch 11000, half sister of Lord Felch, making Alta Vista an inbred Felch bull. Dropped June 1, 1893. Sold because I cannot use him longer in my herd. Eighty per cent. of his calves are heifers. Investigate. Sire of Lord Felch, like Felch, with ten tested daughters in the tested list; his dam made 17 pounds of butter with first calf and has since made 17 pounds in seven days. Alta Vista is a mulberry-fawn with very little white, large body, lengthy build, of wedge form, level back and rump, good hips, sharp withers, long, slim neck, beautiful head, large prominent eyes. Calves all fawn-colored. M. F. Tatum, Rossville, Kas. Call and see him.

BLACK LOCUSTS and other forest tree seedlings, and a general nursery stock. B. F. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

HOWARD'S CATTLE RACK saves toll and expense. Agents wanted. Liberal commission. Address H. Howard, Lumburg, Kas.

A BEAUTIFUL TWO-YEAR-OLD STALLION—Will make a 1,200 pound horse, standing 16 hands, highly bred, trotted to public race last July in 8:30 and 8:48—will beat 3 minutes now. Strictly sound. \$950 (no less). G. D. Austin, Larned, Kas.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Howard Holloway, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, July 10, 1891, one brown horse, 14 hands high, weight 700 or 800 pounds, 10 or 11 years old, a little white in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.
COW—Taken up by G. D. Abel, in Liberty tp., August 24, 1891, one roan cow, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
COW—By same, one roan and spotted cow, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Mann, in Osage tp., P. O. Bayard, September 11, 1891, one dark bay horse, dark mane and tail, some white on left nostril, right hind foot white, some white hairs on body, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old; valued at \$60.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by D. S. Vancleave, in Center tp., September 22, 1891, one gray mare, medium size, about 20 years old, branded 26 w/ a half circle underneath; valued at \$20.

Ness county—E. E. Beeler, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Annie Lewis, in Ohio tp., P. O. Utica, August 21, 1891, one brown horse, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 7, 1891.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.
2 HORSES—Taken up by Isaac Lawson, in Oxford tp., P. O. Stanley, September 12, 1891, two horses—one bay and one black; bay has star in forehead, rat tail, 10 years old; black is blind in left eye, 15 years old; valued at \$35 and \$20.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Robert Glenn, in Agnes City tp., June 25, 1891, one sorrel mare, no marks or brands, 10 or 12 years old; valued at \$25.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
COLT—Taken up by Felix O'Neal, in Padonia tp., September 2, 1891, one bay horse colt, 2 years old, some white hairs in forehead; valued at \$20.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 14, 1891.

Crawford county—J. C. Gove, clerk.
STAG—Taken up by Jno. Barkdull, in Washington tp., P. O. Mulberry Grove, September 25, 1891, one spotted stag, dehorned, ring in nose; valued at \$15.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Geo. W. Paxton, one dark iron-gray mare pony, 14 hands high, branded No. 1 on left shoulder and hip, left front foot white, under it in left ear; valued at \$15.

4 HOGS—Taken up by Daniel Grant, in Mineral tp., P. O. Seamon, four hogs—two barrows, one sow and one boar, about 1 year old, no marks, weigh about 70 pounds; valued at \$28.

—THE—
Improved Kansas Economy Incubator

Is Made in Three Sizes.

No. 1—Two hundred and fifty egg capacity.....\$20.00
No. 2—One hundred egg capacity.....15.00
No. 3—Fifty egg capacity.....12.00
It is as good as any and is sold cheaper than any other incubator. It hatches 80 per cent. without testing the eggs.

My Improved Kansas Economy Brooder is rat and weather-proof and is made in two sizes.
No. 1—Two hundred chick capacity.....\$20.00
No. 2—Seventy-five chick capacity.....15.00
Incubators and Brooders always on hand. All orders promptly filled. Circulars sent free.
Address **JACOB YOST,**
Box 253, Topeka, Kas.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS.



BY ONE MAN
Send for free illustrated catalogue, showing testimonials from thousands who have saved from 5 to 8 cords daily. It saws down trees, folds like a pocket-knife, weighs only 41 lbs., easily carried on shoulder. One man can saw more timber with it than two men with a cross-cut saw, 42 cords in use. We also make larger sized machine to carry 7 foot saw. First order secures the agency. **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.,** 303 to 311 So. Canal St., Chicago, Ill.

PURE

TRUMBULL, STREAN & ALLEN
SEED CO.,
Grass, Field, Garden and Tree Seeds, Onion Sets, Etc.
Send for Catalogue. Mailed Free.
1429-1430 St. Louis Ave., KANSAS CITY, MO.

SEEDS

PUBLIC SALE!
OF
SHORT-HORN CATTLE
ON
Tuesday, October 27, 1891.

I will sell at my farm, three miles from
Leavenworth, Kansas,

SIXTY-THREE HEAD Thoroughbred Short-horns, many directly descended from the famous herd of Amos Cruickshank, of Scotland, the remainder Young Marys, Phyllises and other valuable strains, and individually a very superior lot. All red but four (roses).
TERMS—Six months credit without interest; 5 per cent. deducted for cash payment. A longer credit on lead or other security at 5 per cent. interest, as follows: **Five years** on all sums of \$1,000 or over; **three years** on all sums of \$500; **eighteen months** on all sums of \$250.
Catalogue on application. Lunch at 11:30; sale at 1.

JAMES C. STONE, JR.
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

STOCK SALE

POLAND-CHINAS! SHORT-HORNS!

I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS will hold their annual sale of Poland-China hogs and Short-horn cattle at their farm, three and a half miles southeast of

Ottawa, Kas., Thursday, October 22, '91.
One hundred head of spring pigs, many sows of 1 to 3 years, two No. 1 fall hogs, and the fine yearling. Protection No. 6907 S. R., sired by Free Trade No. 4449.

TWENTY HEAD SHORT-HORNS,
Consisting of ten fine cows with calves at side, seven yearling bulls and bull calves, and several yearling heifers. This strain traces to imported Rose of Sharon, Rosemary, Armand, White Rose, etc., sired by the famous May, or (48690), Fred Douglas, Bonetto Duke, Duke of Ottawa, etc. Knight Templar II (No. 93259) stands at the head of herd. He weighed over 2,000 pounds at 3 years.

Sale commences at 10. Lunch at noon.
This stock will be sold regardless of price and we offer you a chance to buy stock and make it pay for itself many times over.
TERMS—All sums over \$10, one year without interest; if not paid at maturity, 10 per cent. from date. Parties from a distance notifying Occidental hotel in advance, will be carried free from Ottawa to the sale. You cannot afford to miss this sale.

I. L. WHIPPLE & SONS.

Dispersion Sale!

OF 175 HEAD (ONE-THIRD IMPORTED)

The Premium Galloway Herd.
KANSAS CITY, MO., NOV. 5 and 6, 1891.

We will sell our entire herd without reserve, at our stables, near Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. If you want the best of the breed, you will find them in this sale.

The Oldest Premium Herd of America.
THE INTER-STATE GALLOWAY CATTLE CO.,
Catalogues ready. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

McDERMUT'S WESTERN
BREEDERS' DIRECTORY,

Containing the POINTS AS RECOGNIZED BY THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATIONS in judging all the leading breeds of LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY, together with a list of nearly OF LIVE CATTLE, HORSE, SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY BREEDERS AND SHIPPERS OF IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA. To the Stock and Poultry Breeder and Shipper, and all others in any way interested in reaching the business of this territory, the list of names alone is worth many times the price of the Directory. As a companion for reference it is invaluable. About 200 pages, 6x8 1/2 inches, bound in boards, leatherette sides, edges turned in. Price \$1.50 postage prepaid. Ready for delivery December 1st. SEND NOW.

W. B. McDERMUT, Publisher, Bellevue, Nebraska.
Or, we will furnish a copy of the Directory and a year's subscription to the KANSAS FARMER for \$2.00. Address, **KANSAS FARMER CO., TOPEKA, KAS.**

Western Draft and Coach Horse Register Association.

Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to **L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.**

Your Neighbor

Read the matter contained in this space last month and took its advice. He insured his property in the **Kansas Farmers' Fire Insurance Company**, and now sleeps well and soundly, knowing that he is protected against loss by fire, lightning, tornadoes, cyclones and wind storms. He paid cash for his policy, but, if you cannot do so, our agent will accommodate you by giving you such time as you need. Don't be a clam! Sooner or later you will get roasted. Keep your money at home. Patronize the only home company, the **KANSAS FARMERS' FIRE, OF ABILENE, KANSAS.** Losses paid in Kansas over \$75,000. "Protection for the Farmers" is our motto.