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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—A Kansas Jack Farm. Preparing Sheep for Winter Utilizing Corn Fodder. A Tribute to the Army Mule. Packing Pork.
PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Soy Beans or Cow Peas. Kansas Swine and the World's Fair Keeping Up. The Indian Wheat Crop. Alfalfa and Egyptian Corn. Depression in British Agriculture and What May Follow. Improvement of Grains by Seed Selection.
PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Estimates of the World's Wheat Crop. Constitutional Convention—How to Vote. Annual Meeting F. A. & I. U. Weakness of Boards of Arbitration.
PAGE 5—THE HORSE.—Kansas City Horse and Mule Market. Chicago Horse Market.
PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—An Old-Fashioned Picture (poem). Fruit on the Table. The Cow Didn't Do It. Elephant on Toast.
PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Grandma's Idea of Things (poem). Hallow-E'en. Intelligent Dogs.
PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Rates of Interest. The Rapid Marketing of Wheat. The Varying Yield of Wheat.
PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—The Wheat Supply. How Late May Wheat Be Sown? Cotton Manufactures. The Irrigation Inquiry. Rapid Movement of the Wheat Crop. Prices of Wheat and Other Grains. Henry Clews on the Grain Market. Publishers' Paragraphs.
PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—Colorado Fruits Experience With Peaches.
PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—A New Milking Machine. A Cheap Ice House. THE POULTRY YARD. Practical Instructions in Poultry-Keeping.
PAGE 12—THE VETERINARIAN. Market Reports.
PAGE 13—Gossip About Stock. Second Growth Sorghum as Feed.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$5.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

HORSES.

PLEASANT VIEW FARM.—John Carson, Winchester, Kas., importer and breeder of first-class Clydesdale, Percheron and Roadster horses. Stock for sale now. A few jacks and jennets. Call or write.

HEISEL & BRYANT, Carbondale, Kas., importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German coach horses. The best to be found in America. Every one guaranteed a breeder. Terms that will command patronage.

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

CATTLE.

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

BROOKDALE HERD RED POLLED CATTLE.—Oldest and largest registered herd in the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Young stock for sale. Address Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Consul Gerben 4304 H. F. H. B. at head of herd; butter record of dam thirty-two pounds in seven days. Herd numbers fifty head of all ages. Any number of the herd for sale. H. V. Toepfer, Stockton, Kas.

ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE.—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

T. M. MARCY & SON, Wakarusa, Kas., breeders of registered Short-horn cattle, have now for sale at a bargain twenty bulls, 18 to 22 months old. Carload lots of heifers or cows a specialty.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Cows and heifers in this herd and sold from this herd, have captured every first prize for butter and milk offered at Des Moines, Lincoln, Topeka, Kansas City, Peoria and St. Louis fairs, 1892, competing with other breeds. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

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

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



GALLOWAY CATTLE
Kansas City Herd. Over 500 head in herd. The largest in the world. Young stock, both sexes, for sale.
M. B. PLATT, Kansas City, Mo.



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MADE BY KEYSTONE MANUFACTURING CO., STERLING, ILL.

CATTLE.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Mechtchilde Sir Henry of Maplewood heads the herd. Dam Mechtchilde, the world's butter record 39 lbs. 10 1/2 oz. in seven days. Have in herd May Averton 2810 H. F. H. B., 34 lbs. 8 oz. Gerben 1080 D. F. H. B., 32 lbs., and others. First prizes at eight State fairs in 1892. Write or come. C. F. Stone, Peabody, Kansas.



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E. L. LEMENT, Albion, Marshall Co., Iowa, breeder of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. Only good pigs shipped. Prices reasonable.

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JOHN LEWIS, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep, Bronze turkeys, Light Brahma chickens, Pekin ducks and White guineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

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SWINE.

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

KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$800 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

F. G. HOPKINS & SON, St. Joseph, Mo., breeders of choice Poland-China and Small Yorkshires swine. Inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Breeders all recorded. Stock for sale.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.—My pigs are from Royal 23017, a Longfellow boar. He weighs about 800 pounds. Also a few pigs by Victor Duke. Address W. N. Brisky, Independence, Mo.

CHAMPION HERD POLAND-CHINAS.—Choice pigs by De Ef Boy 17203 and Lawrence Perfection 27399. Write, or better come and see. R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas.

PRINCETON HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—H. P. Davison & Son, proprietors, Princeton, Kas. Champion R. at head. Young stock for sale. Inspection invited. Correspondence promptly answered.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.—Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., have sixty fine pigs, sired by Lord Corwin 4th 901, U. S. A. 6334, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs.—Contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contain. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 4638 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

BERKSHIRE

G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked now for spring.

PIGS

BERKSHIRES.—N. H. GENTRY, Sedalla, Mo. THE WORLD'S WINNERS. Send for catalogue.

TWENTY MERINO RAMS FOR SALE NOW.

SWINE.



JOHN KEMP, NORTH TOPEKA, KANSAS, Breeder of Improved CHESTER WHITE SWINE. Stock for sale.



N. G. ALEXANDER DELAVAN, ILL. Proprietor Illinois Central Herd of Recorded Chester Whites. 100 Pigs for sale. Illustrated catalogue free.



A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of Improved Recorded Chester White swine. Stock of all ages for sale. [Please mention KANSAS FARMER.]



W. W. WALTMIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.



PLEASANT PRAIRIE HERD.—COLTHAR & LEONARD, Pawnee City, Neb., breeders of



POLAND-CHINA SWINE.—Tecumseh and Corwin strains.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

In writing advertisers mention KANSAS FARMER.

SHEEP.

SAM'L JEWETT & SON, Proprietors Merino Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kas., breeders of SPANISH MERINO SHEEP. Forty rams for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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

(Continued on page 16.)

The Stock Interest.

A KANSAS JACK FARM.

For some time the FARMER has called the attention of its readers to a more diversified and systematized effort in the breeding of live stock, believing, as it does, that no State in the Union has greater capabilities for a higher degree of success in that branch of husbandry commonly called "The Live Stock Industry," than has Kansas. It is well known that every energetic and thoroughgoing sheepman has succeeded for a number of years, and we know of no reason why the breeding of mules will not succeed, based, if you please, on the one single fact that the tops always bring good round prices, amply rewarding the breeder for his time, labor and capital invested. The average farmer should, before setting out to lay a foundation, recognize this one fact, and that is, he must reverse the usual order of things and keep the best brood mares, instead of selling them and retaining the culls for future operations, and just in proportion as he neglects this very important feature will his efforts prove more or less unsuccessful. In keeping with the tendency of a more diversified work in the breeding of live stock, a representative of the FARMER dropped off the Rock Island train last week at Belleville, Kas., to visit the stock farm of Messrs. Foster, Watkins & Co., for the purpose of looking over the late importations of jacks from France and Spain. It being a Kansas institution, of course the writer felt some pride in presenting its prospects to Kansas people. Sixty head were found quartered in a modern stock barn, eighty by sixty-six feet, with ample storage loft capacity and surrounded by substantially constructed and handy paddocks.

In the French or Poitou division, that arrived October 4, 1892, were many very remarkable animals, selected with a view of meeting the demands of Western breeders, especially those having medium-sized brood mares. Large in size, rangy and well up in general jack conformation, and with unusually large, flat bone, measuring on some of the matured individuals eight to nine and a half inches. A late celebrated authority on the history of domestic animals says: "We know of no better illustration in all the range of improved animals to show what can be done by the intelligent breeder of live stock who will select and breed for a given end, than has been done with the Poitou ass. His environments were naturally unfavorable, yet, with a liberality of feed, his gradual adaptability to soil and climate, coupled with judicious breeding for a specific purpose, has given Poitou a race of jacks that often exceed sixteen hands. The climate and soil, more especially the feed and handling, which have produced the noble French draft horse, have there given like development to the jacks of Poitou."

The firm were engaged more than three months in making their selections in France and Spain, and when the importation was making ready to embark on their ocean voyage, at Bordeaux, France, Mon. Morin, the proprietor of a large feeding and shipping stable, where the stock was fed and rested, remarked that it was "the best all-round lot of jacks that had ever passed through his stables, and at Liverpool, England, where they were landed preparatory for shipment on a trans-Atlantic steamer, Abram Mitchell, one of the largest dealers and shippers, said: "We have seen a great many pass through here during twenty years, and as yet have not seen the equal of those French jacks."

Mr. Foster had just received a letter of inquiry from Gustave Robart, of the Department Deux Sevres, Noirt, France, who is at the head of one of the divisions of the National Department of Agriculture, asking how the individuals of the importation were shipped, how they stood the railroad travel and in what condition they reached their destination in Kansas. It appears that this letter was written for the purpose of gaining such information as would best do to follow by the French Agricultural Department, preparatory to their consignment to the World's Fair, next year, at Chicago.

In the Catalonian or Spanish division were found a grand collection of toppy, typical individuals, ranging in age from 2 to 5 years, and, after a showing up in the paddock, the visitor will conclude that in all probability a better all-round lot was never on Kansas soil. This importation

arrived at Belleville, September 13, and now show but little of the effects of a 5,000 mile trip. Some of the more aged ones remind one of the experience of General Washington, whom history generally credits with being the first practical and successful mule-raiser in the United States. In 1787 the King of Spain presented Washington with a jack from the royal stud, named Royal Gift. This animal was large, ill-shapen, near sixteen hands high, with a very large, ungainly head, clumsy, loggy limbs, and little calculated for active farm or road service. He died at an early age, leaving progeny of little value. The jennet that came with him was bred to a jack called Knight of Malta, a present from General Lafayette. This jack was of medium size, clean limbed, of great activity, dark brown or nearly black, with belly and muzzle white. His get were active, spirited and serviceable, and his progeny from stout, strong mares attained considerable size. The first few years of Washington's experience, so history tells us, was not altogether satisfactory, and he learned that it was best to buy the best jacks obtainable, and just in proportion as the dam was good so was the value of the mule thereby increased. He crossed the Spanish and Maltese blood, from which sprang a very superior animal, very long-bodied, well-set and active on foot. This animal he bred to his best coach mares, whose progeny brought extraordinary prices. The experience of Washington has subsequently been that of the successful breeder in Kentucky and Missouri, and if the trans-Missouri man would best succeed he must learn and conclude to start right, stay right and be not parsimonious in buying a good top foundation, for he that buildeth well and keeps his insurance policy of intelligence and experience always paid up, need have no hesitancy in going to Belleville for a foundation Catalonian jack. It is a Kansas institution, backed by Kansas grit and capital, and with two generations of Kentucky experience managing it, its bound to succeed and meet the growing demand for jacks in the State. As Kentucky and Missouri bred mules that became noted the world over, why not Kansas profit by the experience of these two States, by buying the best possible jack obtainable and breed to the better class of mares rather than begin the business with the scrubbiest of mares, as a kind of makeshift, and afterwards abusing the mule because he's not toppy and stylish, knowing that the fault lies with the master rather than with the unfortunate hybrid.

Preparing Sheep for Winter.

Thousands of sheep are being brought into Kansas from the open range country for feeding this fall and winter, and, in view of that fact, it is important to observe the advice given by the *American Sheep Breeder*, which says:

"We strongly urge sheep men everywhere to look to the condition of their flocks, in preparation for the coming winter. If infested with ticks or lice, they should at once be dipped, as no man can afford to feed insects all winter, or in fact at any time. If scab exists, care should be taken to thoroughly stamp out the disease, and sheds should be well cleansed with a strong solution of the dip which is used, as the powers of contagion may be lurking there in dirty corners. The custom of dipping has become very general of late, and the wholesome and beneficial effects of the practice have been readily acknowledged by those who have adopted it. We are ourselves convinced that it would be policy to dip every flock, clean or unclean, in a dip of good repute, during the next two months. The sheep being thus protected from insects and disease, will thrive much better, and come out in good shape in the spring. Try it. Many of the sad losses of last winter, and considerable pulling of wool by the sheep (which occurred among animals which were compelled to be kept in shed), were due mainly to the fact that the sheep were not in a perfectly clean and healthy condition before winter set in. We are satisfied that regular dipping will soon become part of the general work of every owner of sheep on this continent. In other countries it is generally adopted, and the sheep are thereby kept in the best possible condition. Choose a good dip and use it properly, and use it regularly."

The healing and purifying qualities of Salvation Oil render it the best article for the speedy cure of ulcerated sores. 25 cents.

Utilizing Corn Fodder.

The first-page illustration we present in this issue of a new machine, the Keystone Corn-Husker and Fodder-Cutter, will interest our readers, in view of the interest that is being manifested in the subject of saving, handling and using the corn crop. By "corn crop" we mean the whole crop, and not the grain alone. It is certain that nearly 40 per cent. of the crop is in the fodder, and some place the percentage still higher. Can you afford to throw away 40 per cent. of your product? Where cattle are turned into the standing stalks, nearly 30 per cent. of the value of the entire crop is still lost, besides injuring many animals and injuring the fields.

This machine is now in its fifth year, and has been a success from the start. It has many valuable improvements for the present season: Chain drives for the husking rolls, and for both the ear-corn and cut-fodder elevators have been substituted for the pinions and the shafts formerly used, thus lessening the chances of breakage and wear, and requiring less power to drive. A cylinder head, similar to the cylinder of threshing machines, can now be furnished, as well as the knife head. The cylinder shreds the stalks nicely, for the feed rolls holds the stalks firmly while the cylinder does the work. Fodder thus prepared is both crushed and shredded, and has no sharp edges to injure the mouths of stock.

The cut fodder from the machine has been baled in the ordinary hay press and sold in the markets the same as hay, quite largely, but the shredded fodder can be baled even better.

The corn stalks are fed to the machine butt first, and pass between two feed rollers, which crush the stalks and pass them to the knives or shredder, where they are cut up and dropped to the fodder elevator to be delivered to the mow of the barn, or the shed, or stack. The feed rollers snap off the ears of corn, which fall to the husking rollers beneath, where they are husked cleaner than is usually done by hand, and delivered to the ear-corn elevator for the wagon or crib.

The husking pins can be raised or lowered to suit the condition of the corn, and the incline of the husking rollers can be increased or lessened as the conditions may require.

The machine gets every ear of corn, from the largest ear to the smallest nubbin. Many cases are reported where parties having had the corn husked by hand, had the fodder cut by the machine and got enough corn by so doing to pay for all the work, ears that the men had missed in hand-husking.

A pamphlet, "The Great Leak on the Farm," has been published by the Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill., which contains a great deal of practical information about corn fodder. It will be sent free to any of our readers who mention this paper.

A Tribute to the Army Mule.

At a reunion of the Western cavalrymen during the late G. A. R. encampment at Washington City, Comrade George L. Spinning of the Seventh Kansas, and now pastor of a New York church, read a poem entitled, "A Song to Old Glory," of which the following is a part:

I sing of the mule, of the army mule,
The butt of all jokes and yet nobody's fool;
A four-footed Solon, who knew his own mind,
And wisely kept part of his foresight behind.
A general guarding his forces from fear
By keeping a battery close in his rear;
A strategist keeping his plans under cover
By marching one way and fighting the other;
A tactician of whom we all will agree
That he taught the whole world—including Hardee—
The science of meeting the battle's fierce brunt
By swinging his rear quickly around to the front.
A musician of note who never was paid,
Though he led every charge of the Hard Tack Brigade.
A song-bird wearing his wings on his head,
A player of bones, when we thought he was dead;
The only recruit wearing Uncle Sam's brand
Whose heels were drum-sticks and his head a brass band.

Packing Pork.

Many thrifty farmers pack their own pork, and besides enjoying the assurance that their families are eating healthy meat, they save two or three middlemen's profits. But in order to have nice sweet pork, equal to the best the packing houses turn out, it is necessary to know how to pack it. The following simple directions are taken from the *Farmer's Voice*: To a half bushel of good ordinary salt I add one-fourth

of niter, pulverized and mixed well. When the animal heat is all out of your pork, and before it hardens, pack it down thus: First have a clean barrel well hooped, and a piece of board nailed inside the chine across the head below to keep the latter from bursting out. Set it under a beam in your cellar, give a coat of salt on the bottom of the barrel, then a layer of pork, then of salt, and so on, filling the side spaces as the barrel fills with pieces of pork cut to suit, and pressing every second layer gently with a maul so as to render it compact. When your pork is all in, the space should be closely filled with salt and left. Then fit a lid on the pork, on this a strong cross block, and cut a piece of scantling to reach from top of block to beam of cellar, and fit it in and wedge with an ax as tight as you can well drive, tightening up twice a week until the brine forms and runs over the pork, and it is done. In using, arrange so as to have the brine cover the pork. Use no water; it is that which makes the pork rancid.

Treble and Bass.

"Twinkle, twinkle, little star,
How I wonder what you are,"
In treble sweet piped little Grace,
"Catarrh, catarrh, catarrh, catarrh,
What a horrid pest you are!"
Growled dear papa in lowest bass.

When papa reads this, he will learn how to get rid of the pest. By its mild, healing, antiseptic and cleansing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases. This infallible remedy does not, like the poisonous, irritating snuffs, "creams" and strong caustic solutions with which the public have been so long humbugged, simply palliate for a short time, or drive the disease to the lungs. It produces a perfect and permanent cure of the worst cases of chronic catarrh. "Cold in the Head" cured with a few applications. Catarrhal headache relieved and cured as if by magic. It removes offensive breath, loss or impairment of the sense of taste, smell or hearing, watering or weakness of the eyes, and impaired memory, when resulting from catarrh. Only 50 cents, by druggists.

The greatest lice exterminator known to the poultry yard is the Prussian insect powder, which is an infallible remedy and indispensable to any one engaged in the rearing of fancy fowls.

Perils of Modern Life.

Contacts with electric wires, railroad accidents, broken car and elevator cables, explosions of steam, natural gas and chemicals, poisons in adulterated food and drink, are a few; but all these dangers combined do not kill as rapidly as slow and sure consumption. The death rate, however, from consumption, is being yearly cut down since Dr. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has given to the world his celebrated "Golden Medical Discovery," a cure for consumption and throat and lung troubles that lead to consumption, if taken in time and given a fair trial. The time to cure consumption (which is really nothing more nor less than lung-scurf), is in the first stages. A cough generally sounds the alarm, and you should take the "Discovery" at once. There is a time when it is too late.

Cheap Rates for a Winter Trip via Santa Fe Route.

To Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California and Old Mexico are offered by the Santa Fe.

Tickets now on sale good until June 1, with sufficient transit limit in each direction to enable passengers to stop off at all points en route. List of destinations include Corpus Christi, El Paso, Galveston, Houston, Lampasas, Rockport, San Antonio, City of Mexico, Monterey, Phoenix, Prescott, Saltillo, San Luis, Potosi, Las Vegas Hot Springs, Grand Canon of the Colorado, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Salt Lake and Portland.

New Mexico is noted as having one of the most equable climates in the world, sudden changes being almost wholly unknown. It is a most desirable place, either for the business man, pleasure seeker or the invalid, while it is the haven for the immigrant. No portion of the United States can compare with the fertile valleys of its rivers, and in the productions of the field, the market garden, the orchard and the vineyard.

For full particulars regarding the country, rates, stop-overs, etc., call on or address nearest Santa Fe agent, or

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

Agricultural Matters.

Soy Beans or Cow Peas.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The West is giving the legumes a great boom. While Henry Wallace in Iowa proudly calls himself a clover crank, and Prof. Georgeson, of the Kansas Experiment Station, keeps talking Soy beans, Prof. Magruder, at the Oklahoma station, is preaching cow peas with all his might. This year he has every odd spot on the station farm planted to cow peas.

This cow pea is quite a different plant, botanically and practically, from the Soy bean. While the latter grows straight and stiff, with the little wooly pod thickly set along the stock, this cow pea (*Dolichos sinensis*) rambles luxuriantly over the ground, carrying its long, smooth pods on long, erect peduncles standing high above the foliage.

The advantages of this plant are, for the most part, identical with those of the Soy bean. It furnishes a heavy crop of the most nutritious hay, or a better cutting of more nutritious silage. It matures so quickly that, in the long summers of Oklahoma, it may be grown with the best of success on the wheat ground after harvest. It is the best possible crop to turn under for green manuring when that is desired. Whether it is turned under or not the crop leaves the ground richer in nitrogen and mellowed than it found it. Prof. Magruder thinks that it is especially adapted to sod ground, hundreds of acres of which are here in Oklahoma waiting for some crop suited to the peculiar condition. The heavy foliage shades the ground, preventing evaporation, hastening the disintegration of plant foods in the soil, and keeping down the weeds.

It would be hard to make a general comparison of the merits of Soy beans and cow peas. They would have to be tried, side by side, for each locality and condition. But they are both good—both worth trying; and at least one of them worth keeping.

F. A. WAUGH.

Kansas Swine and the World's Fair.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I fear the Kansas swine breeders are going to let their sister States lead them at the World's Fair next year. There seems to be no enthusiasm in that direction. I do not hear any of them make any noise about it. I would like to see at least one carload go out of Kansas, and more if possible. I would be one to help fit up a carload if enough breeders would assist; but to undertake it alone is more than I can afford. I would like to take six or eight head. It grieves me to see Kansas taking a back seat in regard to her usual great display. The farmers do not seem to take as much interest in this matter as they might. If they would take as much interest in keeping Kansas to the front, as they do in politics, she would make a grand show next year. I wish our leading papers would take this matter up and see if the farmers cannot be wakened up enough to make a grand display. I believe if they were encouraged a little, with each township organized to gather all of the best specimens, we can come in out of the cold yet. Right after the election would be a grand time to have these committees start out and gather up or have the farmers select the choicest they have. Kansas will not see the opportunity for some time to advertise herself as thoroughly as she can next year. She ought to put herself before the world in great shape. She can do it if she bestirs herself; if not, other States will carry off the glory.

I hope the swine breeders will have a grand meeting next winter and get waked up to their interest.

Sedgwick Co., Kas. R. S. COOK.

Keeping Up.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Plants cannot make growth any more than animals can, and it is just as necessary that the food supplied should be put in a shape that they can readily reach and assimilate it. The soil must be in a condition that will allow the plants to send their rootlets through it to reach and assimilate the food. But of course the food must be in the soil and also be in an available condition to be of benefit. There may be and often is a good supply of plant food in the soil, but on account of its insoluble condition it is of little material benefit.

One of the advantages in applying salt, lime and this class of materials to some soils is that they so act upon the soil and the elements of plant food in the soil so as to make them available for use by the growing plants. The growing and plowing under of clover also has this effect and it is in many cases advisable to apply these in order to get the full benefit of the plant food that is already in the soil.

On the majority of farms winter is the best time for making and applying manure, and every advantage should be taken to secure and haul out all that is possible. When the stock are confined in the stables or sheds or when in the feed lots provide plenty of bedding so that the manure can all be saved. On the majority of farms during the winter is one of the best seasons for hauling out and applying manure, and on grass or plowed land the soluble portions will be leached into the soil and the work necessary to prepare the land for spring crops will work what is left into the soil, and as it rots will become available as plant food. The making and saving of the manure is one of the most important items in keeping up the farm, and while even with the best of management it is difficult to keep up the farm if the manure made is depended upon alone, yet it is one of the essential means, which no Western farmer at least can afford to overlook. It is better to keep up the fertility than to allow it to run down and then be obliged to purchase commercial fertilizers to build up.

Work everything into the soil that will give it life or add to the supply of plant food. Weeds or stalks, if plowed under thoroughly now, will be out of the way of preparing the soil for and cultivating the spring crops. While they may not contain any considerable quantity of plant food, they will aid materially to keep life in the soil and make it easier to work, and then during the winter haul out all that can be secured. There is money in keeping up the farm as well as the stock.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

The Indian Wheat Crop.

India, says the *National Provisioner*, is certainly a great wheat-growing country, yet we do not believe that it will, at least for a considerable time, fulfill the expectations of those exporters who say that transportation alone is necessary in order to make India yield sufficient wheat to cover the total requirements of India. In view of the fact that the export of wheat from India has increased enormously of late years, there would seem to be good ground for this statement. When it is remembered, however, that Indian wheat is of inferior quality, and that the method of cultivation in India is of the most primitive kind, it will be seen that transportation is not the only difficulty in the way of obtaining an adequate supply of Indian wheat for the people of Great Britain. And, even if an adequate supply of Indian wheat were forthcoming, English consumers would not welcome it until after it had been mixed with American and British wheat. An Englishman knows what good flour is, and no matter how plentiful Indian wheat may be he will not

hanker after it unmixed as long as it retains the present poor quality. In time wheat of good quality may be exported from India, and the Indian government is acting very wisely in giving encouragement to cultivators. An improvement of this kind, however, is not brought about in a day or a year, and it is therefore a little premature to talk of Great Britain depending entirely upon India for her wheat supply. This is evidently a case where the wish is father to the thought.

Alfalfa and Egyptian Corn.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—This has been, thus far, a remarkably successful and prosperous year for farmers in the Pecos valley, and especially so to those who have planted considerable tracts of alfalfa or Egyptian corn. The former has made remarkable growths, and all fields planted last year have this year yielded four cuttings already, and will yield another before frost comes. The average production has been one and one-fourth to one and one-half tons to the acre, and the price, in this part of the valley, has not gone below \$15 at any time. Alfalfa is now selling at \$16 a ton, loose, and \$18, baled, in large quantities, and is retailing in Eddy at \$20 a ton, baled. Immigration is coming in at a remarkable rate and the country is being rapidly settled up, but there is so much territory to settle here that it is estimated it will require four years in which to place all the land under cultivation. Every family coming in brings more or less live stock, and every work animal brought in must be fed at least six months before it produces anything, while cattle, sheep, etc., will become constant feeders, and, of course, do not produce feed. Consequently, it is claimed by careful and intelligent farmers and others that the present prices of alfalfa will obtain for, at least, the next four years. Meanwhile a good deal of attention is being given to the subject of fattening range cattle on alfalfa for the Eastern markets, and it is believed, therefore, that the price of alfalfa in this country will never go below \$10 a ton, if it ever goes as low as that.

Hogs fatten rapidly on green alfalfa, and this feed makes an excellent article of pork. Several farmers are turning their attention to pasturing hogs on their alfalfa fields, and are realizing large returns from this line of farming. Sheep do equally well on alfalfa. Mr. George A. White, who lives about thirty miles northwest of Eddy, and whose postoffice address is Hepe, New Mexico, cut last year eighty-five tons of alfalfa from nine and one-half acres of land. He sold \$700 worth of this, besides keeping enough for his own stock. In the spring of 1892 he grazed a large herd of ewes on his pasture, the increase of this herd being over 1,000 lambs, 95 per cent. of which were saved. Many instances of similar large profits, arising from the cultivation of alfalfa, could be given, but I will not trespass further on your space in this way.

Egyptian corn is another plant that has proven especially profitable in this valley during the past year. Mr. Charles W. Greene planted one hundred acres in the early part of the season, which has given a very large yield. He has lately threshed the seed, realizing over thirty bushels to the acre. The seed is selling here readily at \$2.50 a bushel. In addition to this he gets five to six tons of fodder to the acre, selling at \$10 to \$12 a ton. Several other farmers have planted small tracts of this grain, and have had equally as good results. Egyptian corn is a favorite crop in southern California, the seed having sold there for ten years past at an average of 5 cents a pound. It is likely, therefore, that a great deal of this corn will be planted here next year.

G. O. SHIELDS.

Eddy, N. M., October 12, 1892.

Depression in British Agriculture and What May Follow.

"The cereal year 1891-92, has been one of the worst that the British corn (grain) grower has ever experienced, and he would be a bold man who prophesies any improvement for the new year which has just begun," says *Mark Lane Express*. "The spring throughout Great Britain was raw and backward; the weather—more or less unfavorable during the summer—gave thin, light growth, and a late harvest to the grass and grain crops; and as a climax, toward the close of harvest the rains and storms and clouds seriously delayed the work, and both wasted and damaged the meager returns. With comparatively light yield, and that of poor quality, the British grain-grower has to face the certainty of low prices, as already his markets are filled with wheat from the grain exporting countries of the world. He cannot compete with the American farmer, because he is not the owner of the land he works, and is not so generally well provided with efficient labor-saving machinery, with which his poverty will prevent him from furnishing himself, as rent will take all he can spare from the proceeds of his crops, and in many instances more. This will have a serious effect upon the implement maker and upon the landlord. Already a permanent reduction in rents is demanded, and a 'land question' confronts the land-owners that may prove serious for the makers and conservators of law before it can be settled."

Improvement of Grains by Seed Selection.

The seed from a single head of barley, gathered and sown by itself, and its increase sown alone each season, in four years produced a crop of 1,600 bushels of grain, says *American Elevator and Grain Trade*. This shows how rapidly seed may be improved by natural selection. With the improvement of seed lies the great hope for increased profit in the cultivation of small grains, but instead of sowing the entire product of a selected head each year, the best way would be to select the best heads only, for one, two or three years, carefully winnowing out all that were not up to the standard, and fixing the type and the habit of growth. It is time that more attention be paid to this work by our experiment stations. The larger berries and the larger heads can be bred so as to perpetuate their own characteristics as surely as animals can, but it is first necessary, by constant selection for some time, to get the type fixed.

J. N. Schoonover, of Reno county, writes to the KANSAS FARMER: "Wheat in this locality about all sown. The early-sown wheat, where there was moisture sufficient to sprout it, is dead. Bugs, worms, grasshoppers, dry weather, all combined, was too much for it. Some intend to re-sow, but a great many say they will not, but will let the ground lie over until spring and plant in corn. Corn-husking has commenced, yield very fair, from thirty to fifty bushels per acre."

Thousands of Dollars



I spent trying to find a cure for Salt Rheuma, which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down in bed, could not walk without crutches, and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon I could see a change. The flesh became more healthy, the sores soon healed, the scales fell off, I was soon able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I had been taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

for seven months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

Alliance Department.

Estimates of the World's Wheat Crop.

Figures are seldom interesting reading. But they are frequently very instructive. A statistical writer in the *Kansas City Star* gives the following comprehensive review of the wheat supply for the present crop year:

"The latest estimates of the world's crop of wheat, most of them being official, show that the aggregate is not materially different from the preliminary figures given three months ago. There is actually a shortage of some millions of bushels in the supplies of the world according to the most reliable figures of supply and demand and the present unparalleled depression in the wheat trade of the world is, to the statisticians, utterly inexplicable.

"To the practical business men in the grain trade, however, it is simply a question of pressing present supplies and of an entire absence of any disposition anywhere in the world to buy wheat in large quantities for speculative purposes. If the figures of crops and of requirements are correct the present depression is certain to give way before the end of the cereal year to buoyancy and to advancing prices.

"Three countries in Europe—Italy, Spain and England—have poorer crops this year than last. In the rest the crops are much better than last year, though many of them are not above the average.

"France leads, with the greatest improvement. The French crop, according to the latest government estimate, is 300,500,000 bushels of very heavy wheat, against 214,500,000 bushels last year. France will require 40,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat. The rye crop is officially computed at 67,675,569 bushels, as compared with 59,369,513 bushels in 1891.

"In Germany the wheat crop is estimated at 100,000,000 bushels, against 85,000,000 in 1891. The empire will require supplies from abroad of about 20,000,000 bushels. The German rye crop is satisfactory and seems to have reached 245,000,000 bushels.

"The preliminary estimates of the crop of Austro-Hungary place the total yield this year at 176,000,000 bushels, against 168,000,000 bushels produced last year, permitting an exportation of about 8,000,000 bushels.

"The Balkan peninsula, including Roumania, Bulgaria, Turkey in Europe, Bosnia, Serbia and Greece, has produced about 130,000,000 bushels, against 117,000,000 bushels last year. From these countries importing countries expect to obtain about 35,000,000 bushels.

"Italy's returns published by the Minister of Agriculture estimate the wheat crop at about 110,850,000, against 124,000,000 in 1891. The deficit to be covered by importation will be about 32,000,000 bushels.

"Russia, according to the latest official statistics, has a wheat crop which may be estimated at 215,000,000 bushels, against 187,000,000 in 1891. The quantity available for exportation will be not more than 60,000,000 bushels. The Russian rye crop appears, according to figures given by the *Economist Français*, to have yielded 596,000,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 520,000,000 bushels. The rye crop of Russia this year is 84,000,000 bushels below the average for eight years past, and as the average annual exports of rye for eight years were less than 50,000,000 bushels, it is apparent that Russia has this year hardly enough rye to supply her normal home demand.

"The English wheat crop this year is not only one of the smallest ever produced, but the quality is uniformly bad. The *London Times*' estimate of the crop is 56,325,000 bushels, against 74,742,000 bushels last year, a shortage of 18,417,000 bushels. Notwithstanding England's extraordinary imports last year, aggregating 178,000,000 bushels, she will have to import this year fully 165,000,000 bushels to supply her normal demands and to have normal stocks at the end of the crop year.

"The crop of Spain, according to the *Bulletin des Halles*, is 68,000,000 bushels, against 76,000,000 bushels last year. Spain and Portugal together will require 15,000,000 bushels of foreign wheat.

"The wheat crops of Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway, according to the latest trade estimates, aggregate 39,000,000 bushels, against 31,000,000 bushels last year, and these five

countries will have to import 56,000,000 bushels of wheat.

"If the above figures are correct Europe will have to cross oceans for at least 225,000,000 bushels of wheat. The surplus of India has already been exhausted and her exports have been 24,000,000 bushels. From the minor countries of the southern hemisphere she will not get more than 25,000,000 bushels, leaving 175,000,000 bushels to be supplied from this country and Canada. The United States will have to supply about 25,000,000 bushels of wheat to the West Indies and to South America countries so that there is demand upon her and her northern sister for 200,000,000 bushels of wheat. Canada can supply 15,000,000 bushels. Can the United States export the remaining 185,000,000 bushels?

"Her crop is 520,000,000 bushels, her home requirements are 370,000,000 bushels, leaving a surplus of 150,000,000 bushels. Every bushel exported in excess of that quantity must be drawn from the reserves which, though they are liberal are not extraordinary. It is certainly poor business policy to sell reserves of wheat at phenomenally low prices. It has never been done and it is not likely to be done this year."

Constitutional Convention--How to Vote.

Judge John Guthrie contributes to the *Kansas Methodist* accurate information as to how to vote on the resolution submitting to the electors of the State the question of calling a constitutional convention. Judge Guthrie says:

"This joint resolution provides that those voting for a constitutional convention shall have written or printed on their ballots, 'For a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution;' and those voting against a constitutional convention shall have written or printed on their ballots, 'Against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution.'"

"The ballots used by the voters for President and members of Congress, State and county officers, and for and against the constitutional convention, will be on the same piece of paper and not on different ballots. The ballots used by the voters will generally contain the words written or printed, 'For a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' and 'Against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' and the voter will be expected to exercise his choice by erasing the one proposition and voting the other. Thus: I shall vote against the constitutional convention, and in order to do so I shall erase from my ballot the words 'For a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' and leave written or printed on my ballot the words 'Against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution.'"

These latter words will express my judgment as a voter of the State in the method provided by our State constitution. Where a ballot is put into the ballot-box with the words 'For a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' and the words 'Against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' then the elector fails to vote for or against the constitutional convention, and he loses his vote on this proposition as an elector. But by the terms of our State constitution such ballots so voted will be computed in determining whether a constitutional convention shall be called; for the proposition to call into being a convention will fail unless a majority of all the electors voting at the November election vote for a convention.

"If, therefore, there should be 350,000 ballots deposited in the ballot boxes of the State for President or Governor, and 170,000 votes should be 'for a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' and only 100,000 ballots should have written, or printed, the words 'against a convention to revise, amend or change the constitution,' the proposition would fail, for the reason that 170,000 votes would not be a majority of all the electors voting at such election, where 350,000 voters voted."

The Iowa State Alliance.

At the recent meeting of the Iowa Farmers' Alliance resolutions were adopted favoring an entire revision of taxation, settlement of disputes by arbitration, exclusion of foreign paupers and criminals, the passage of the Washburn-Hatch anti-option bill, free coinage of American silver on present legal ratio, abolition of national banks and the establishment of

postal savings banks where people may deposit money at 3 per cent. and obtain loans on real estate security at 4 per cent., the improvement of country roads, the election of President, Senators and postmasters by popular vote, the extension of the election franchise to women, government control of railways and telegraph lines, and the reduction of passenger fare to 2 cents per mile. The resolutions also oppose all trusts and combines and denounce the Nicaragua canal scheme and demand the re-enactment of the innocent purchaser bill, which Governor Boies vetoed.

Annual Meeting Kansas F. A. & I. U.

The fifth annual meeting of the Kansas F. A. & I. U. will convene at 10 o'clock a. m., in the Whitley opera house, Emporia, Kas., November 10.

The A., T. & S. F., B. & M. in Nebraska, C., R. I. & P., K. C., St. J. & C. B., Missouri Pacific, St. J. & G. I., St. L. & S. F. and Union Pacific railroads grant a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip, on the certificate plan. Each person attending the meeting will pay full fare going and take a receipt from the ticket agent at the station where he procures his ticket. This certificate, when signed by the Secretary of the State Alliance and stamped by J. E. Martin, agent A., T. & S. F. railway at Emporia, and joint agent for the association railways, will entitle the holder to return home at one-third the regular fare.

J. B. FRENCH, Secretary.

Low Rates to National Grange Via B. & O. Railroad.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad, "The Picturesque Route," announces the sale of tickets at the low rate of a fare and a third for the round trip to those attending the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry, to meet at Concord, N. H., November 16 to 25. Those purchasing tickets should accept from ticket agent a certificate showing route traveled and amount paid. This certificate, after being properly endorsed at Concord, will be accepted by ticket agent for a return ticket at one-third the usual fare.

The Baltimore & Ohio is the only direct line to the East via Washington, and should be largely patronized by those desiring to pass through that city. It is also the most picturesque line, crossing the Alleghany mountains and traversing the famous and historic Potomac valley.

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

Weakness of Boards of Arbitration.

Within the past ten or twelve years the principle of arbitration as a means of settling labor disputes has made considerable progress. The states of Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Missouri and Montana have all established boards of arbitration. The new State of Wyoming has provided in its constitution for the creation of such a board. By the act of October 1, 1888, Congress legalized a board of arbitration, to consist of three members, one to be chosen by each side, and the third by the other two, with power to adjust differences between inter-State railroads and their employees. Under these various boards some good results have been attained, some labor disputes have been settled and some strikes and lock-outs have been prevented. But the practical value and utility of these boards have been largely impaired by the provision in the law of their organization requiring both employer and employee to agree to submit the matter to the board, and also by the failure of the law to confer any power upon the board to enforce its decision or orders. In other words, under existing laws, these boards have jurisdiction only when both sides are willing, and even after the board has rendered a decision, the unsuccessful party may disobey its orders with impunity, as the board has no power to fine or imprison for disobedience. The result is that the board only acts in the small number of cases in which both sides believe themselves right, and never acts in the more numerous and important cases in which one side is conscious of the injustice of its demands. The board's de-

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H. H. MILLS & SONS

Dry Goods AND Carpet Store

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

They will send you sample of anything you may want in their line and deliver goods free of charge to any point in Kansas.

cision has merely a moral but no legal force.—*Conrad Reno, in the Popular Science Monthly for September.*

When a doctor considers it necessary to prescribe sarsaparilla, he simply orders a bottle of Ayer's, knowing full well that he will obtain thereby a surer and purer preparation than any other which the drug store can furnish. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the superior medicine.

New Settlers in the Pecos Valley.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The following persons have recently purchased land in the Pecos valley, after having thoroughly investigated all the conditions as to soil, climate, water supply, etc. Any one desiring to consult any of these people may address them either at their former residences or at Elroy:

C. C. Atkinson, La Cygne, Kas.; J. O. Kelsey, La Cygne, Kas.; C. H. Ludlam, Colorado Springs, Colo.; S. D. Kelley, Grand Island, Neb.; L. H. Lee, New Guilford, Ohio; R. P. Love, Breeds, Ill.; W. R. Wilson, Hastings, Neb.; C. J. Demerest, Harrison, Fla.; J. W. Ludlam, Evanston, Ill.; N. Cunningham, Grundy Center, Ia.; H. St. John Murch, Lyle, Minnesota; O. R. Tanner, Burlington, Kas.; Geo. J. Nickerson, Deep River, Ia.; E. Golaz, Lonacon, England; Percy Shea, Colorado Springs, Colo.; T. J. McDonald, Kerrville, Tenn.; O. Sittlinger, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. R. E. Moon, Cleveland, O.; J. B. McGraw, Dallas, Texas.

Immigration is pouring in rapidly, and all sensible, practical men, who take time to look over the country, are thoroughly convinced that it possesses all the good qualities claimed for it.—G. O. Shields, Eddy, N. M., October 11, 1892.

We have from Summers Morrison & Co., of Chicago, the following letter relative to the produce markets of that city: "We have had a very active market on butter for the past week and receipts have been hardly sufficient to supply the demand; consequently prices have scored another advance. The best makes of creamery 26 to 27 cents, fair makes 24 to 25 cents. Choice dairy 23 to 24 cents. There is more inquiry for fresh eggs with some advance in price. Fresh stock firm at 21 cents per dozen, and receipts very light. Receipts of potatoes very light and all good stock taken readily for shipment. Choice well assorted varieties 65 cents per bushel, in carload lots on track. Fair to good 62 to 63 cents; mixed varieties 55 to 57 cents. The poultry market is steady at 10 cents per pound for hens; 11 to 12 cents for turkeys; 10 to 11 cents for ducks; \$7.50 to \$8 per dozen for live full feathered geese. Green apples firm for good stock on shipping orders at \$3 to \$3.25 per barrel for best keeping varieties. Broccoli firm and wanted. Self-working of good color and growth \$75 to \$90 per ton, owing to quality. Beans continue in good demand at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bushel for hand picked, \$1.70 to \$1.75 for machine-cleaned. Game of all kinds in good request and bringing good prices. Hay and grain market quiet without essential change.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Horse.

Kansas City Horse and Mule Market.

The horse market during the past week continued to show a downward tendency on small, trashy stock, and people who ship this class to market from now on can consider themselves fortunate to get anything for it.

There was quite a demand for good streeters, draft and drivers, but as usual the prices are low at this time of year. Some good 1,600-pound horses, smooth and good ages, would sell well now, and the better class of range horses are bringing fair prices; but the small "kaluse" Texas stock will hardly pay freight and charges, and when the weather turns cold there is absolutely no demand for this class. Cold weather has also a depressing effect on Eastern stock of all classes. The receipts for the week were quite liberal and very little stock left over in first hands.

The buyers were from Buffalo, New York, Pennsylvania, New Orleans, Memphis, Atlanta, St. Louis and Lathrop. Prospects for the coming week are fair for draft and drivers.

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

MULES.

The market was a little better this week for all 15½ hands and upwards, good ages with quality. Small 14 to 14½ continue low and slow sale.

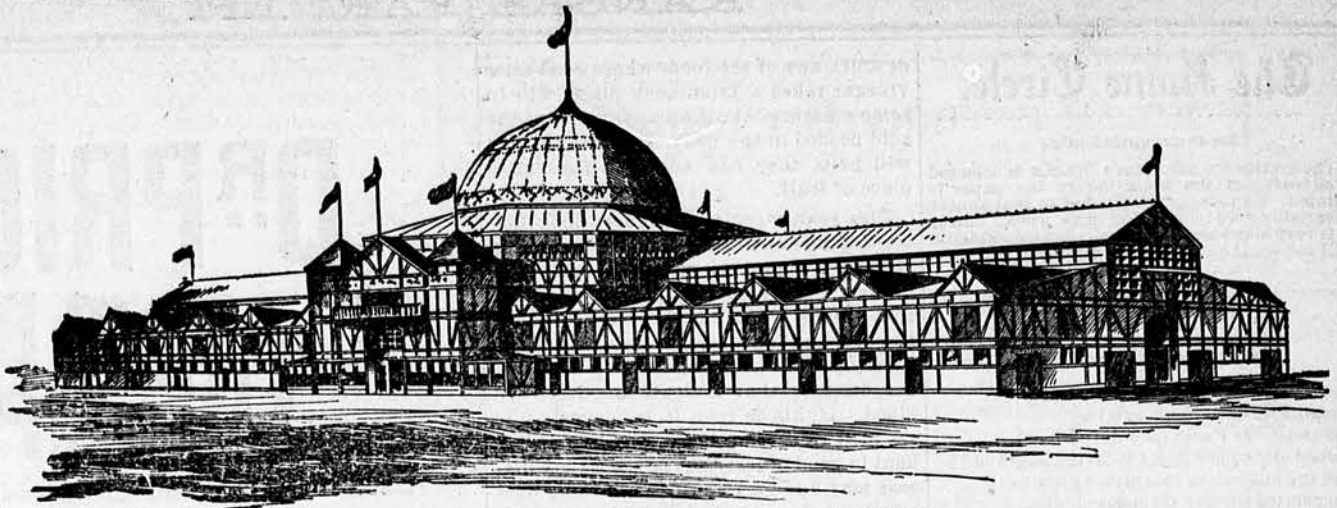
Mules sold at quotations:

14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	\$60@70
14½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs.	75@85
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra	100@110
15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good	80@90
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra	125@135
15½ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good	110@120
16 to 16½ hands, good to extra	130@165
PRIVATE SALES.	
7 15 hands.	\$590
2 14½ hands.	\$120

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The week ending October 22 has been very unsatisfactory for everything except very heavy draft horses. Small horses, drivers, streeters, etc., were very weak and hard sellers at prices 15 to 25 per cent. below the prevailing prices of the past month. There is no encouragement and less hope for the present, as all Eastern markets are glutted; 1,600 to 1,700-pound horses for plenary work are on the contrary in fairly good demand at good prices."

The illustration on this page is a picture of the magnificent new horse pavilion now approaching completion at the Union stock yards, Chicago. This grand and imposing structure is being equipped with every modern accessory for the comfort and convenience of horses, together with their absolute safety. It is to be used exclusively for the extensive auction sales of horses, now attracting almost world-wide attention, and furthermore for the annual display of blooded horses—draft, driving and coach teams. It is 600 feet long by 175 feet wide, with a speeding track 25 feet wide the entire length. A dome 175 feet high rises above the center, beneath which is a ring 250 feet in circumference and around which is arranged comfortable seats to accommodate 5,000 persons. The central elevation being almost entirely of glass, gives a flood of light to the arena below, and being heated by steam will be comfortable at all seasons. The cost of this structure is \$165,000. Now let us see what made such an imposing edifice possible. Much less than ten years ago, J. S. Cooper, with his characteristic foresight, moved his bag and baggage to the Union stock yards. He then predicted that before many moons, with wise management and some push, by treating country shippers honorably and fairly and demonstrating to eastern buyers that here, and here alone, could they get an endless assortment of horses at fair prices, the greatest and largest market in the world would be built up. Its marvelous growth surpasses even his sanguine anticipations. Mr. Cooper is the oldest dealer in horses in Chicago. He is the only one selling strictly on commission. His sales this year will foot up 15,000 horses. This year he has added to the variety and attractiveness of his business by holding extensively advertised sales of Western range horses. There have been eminently



NEW HORSE PAVILION, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

satisfactory—so says our Chicago manager. Breeders and shippers of horses should write him for his views of the market.

Colts that are compelled to live on hay and rough feed alone become unshapely and undesirable. Concentrated food should form a part of the ration for young horses.

The stallion record now stands as follows: Athadon, 2:27; two-year-old, Arion, 2:10½; three-year-old, Monbars, 2:1½; four-year-old, Moquette, 2:10; five-year-old, Allerton, 2:09½. All except Arion belong to the Wilkes branch of the Hambletonian family.

A dispatch from Boston states that Nancy Hanks will be retired and bred to Arion. This dispatch probably owes its origin to the guess of a reporter. Budd Doble says that no plans have yet been formed for Nancy Hanks' future, nor would there be until he and Mr. Forbes, her owner, should meet. Nancy Hanks will be out next year in search of the 2:00 record. This is the unanimous opinion of all who talked to Mr. Doble here.

Wanted.

In every county in Kansas, a first-class man as agent to represent the Kansas Mutual Life. Address

J. P. DAVIS, President.
Topeka, Kansas.

Farm Loans.

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

The Cholera.

Now that the cholera scare is over, the greatest fear for the future is that people will become careless again. It is natural that relaxation should follow the intense strain under which so many people lived during the summer and early fall, but they should remember that next spring is a critical time, so that constant vigilance is the only security. Cholera comes from filth. It makes its home in decaying garbage, in waste and fermenting material. It has been shown that the germs that form cholera pass through the stomach without doing any damage, and that it is only when they reach the ileum or lower intestine that they produce the specific illness and begin their work of destruction. Many other maladies act in the same way. This shows that if we would keep ourselves free from contagion we must cleanse the bowels of all impurities and waste material that clog the digestive organs and furnish a nest for these bacteria. The Laxative Gum Drops do this work perfectly, without danger, without pain or griping and so quietly that they cause the patient no discomfort at all. In this respect they have no equal. Get them of any dealer. They come in two sizes. The small size sells for 10 cents, the large size 25 cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., PEORIA, ILL.

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

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	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses and mules.	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City	570,761	1,995,852	209,641		
Sold to Feeders	237,560	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers	555,625	585,830	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

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Metal SHINGLES, etc., is just out.

Send for one and mention this paper.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1892.

Gove county—W. H. Wixington, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by P. F. Forney, in Grinnell tp., P. O. Grinnell, July 25, 1892, one spotted roan pony mare, 5 years old, brand similar to O-O-O (with line perpendicular instead of horizontal as here given) on right front and right hind leg above knee.
Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.
PONY—Taken up by Daniel Jackson, in Brookdale tp., September 17, 1892, one roan pony mare, about 9 years old, branded U on left shoulder; valued at \$16.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 19, 1892.

Labette county—D. H. Martin, clerk.
BULL—Taken up by Fred Marz, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Elm City, September 14, 1892, one red bull, nose torn out; valued at \$10.
Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyon, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Harry McBride, in Olathe tp., P. O. Olathe, September 17, 1892, one black horse, about 8 years old, scar in forehead, scar on right side of neck supposed to be made by wire cut, scar on inside of right elbow; valued at \$20.
2 COWS—Taken up by A. S. Broadhurst, in Lexington tp., P. O. Prairie Center, September 22, 1892, two red cows and two calves, one calf is a black heifer and the other a red steer, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.
Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by W. H. Woodward, in Soldier tp., September 30, 1892, one bay mare, 16½ hands high, 12 years old, white strip in forehead; valued at \$20.
HORSE—By same, one dark bay horse, 15½ hands high, 12 years old; valued at \$15.
MULE—By same, one dark bay mule colt; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 26, 1892.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.
STEER—Taken up by James Harper, in Sherman tp., P. O. Stockdale, October 15, 1892, one red and

white spotted steer, crop off right ear and under-bit off of left ear; valued at \$12.
STEER—By same, one roan steer, crop off right ear and under-bit off of left ear; valued at \$12.
Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by D. C. Jennings, in Gordon tp., October 2, 1892, one sorrel horse, fifteen hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, four white feet, left hind foot white high up, saddle marks; valued at \$30.
HORSE—By same, one dun horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, blaze in face, shod all round, branded h r on left shoulder, dark mane and tail; valued at \$40.
Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. S. Newport, in Washington tp., October 8, 1892, one black mare, star in forehead, 8 years old, brand on left hip, wire cut on left leg; valued at \$15.
COLT—Taken up by J. H. Bevins, August 1, 1892, one brown colt, eleven hands high, 3 years old; valued at \$35.

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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.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

An Old-Fashioned Picture.

BY MISS MARY E. JACKSON.

We all have an old-fashioned picture hanging away in memory's hall. The artist was Fancy; her deft hand turned all the brooklets to rivers so grand, and the hillocks to mountains grew tall; She painted the sky the deepest blue, and each cloud has a lining of gold, In these old-fashioned pictures of ours.

In these old-fashioned pictures, we know, The meadows were all beds of perfume, And the orchards were garlands of bloom; Sugar trees yielded their harvest to all, Blackberries grew by the fences so tall, The iron-bound bucket hung in the well, Or a long-handled gourd lay at the spring, In these old-fashioned pictures of ours.

When these old-fashioned pictures we see, There barefooted boys at play in the brooks, And pretty young girls, with bonnets so white, Are trying to fish with little pin-hooks. Husbands and wives to each other were true, Divorces entirely were unknown, For the people were old-fashioned then, In "Fancy's" pictures that hang in the hall.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

FRUIT ON THE TABLE.

The fairy that carries fruit in her hand seems to have forgotten Kansas this year, even our usual crop of apples being almost entirely wanting.

The problem of providing suitable food for the household in many a family is more difficult to solve when this dearth of fruit must be met, for in this climate the fruits form a good part of the every-day eating of all people.

When apples are plentiful the different ways in which they are eaten supply to the family in a great measure the mild sub-acid the system needs, and from raw apples, so acceptable to almost every one, through the list of apples baked and boiled, fried and pickled, made into pies or pudding, through all the variations of which an apple is capable, every method of preparation makes healthful food that is good for the one that partakes of it.

Any substitute for apples must be extremely palatable or it soon loses its attractiveness. Even in the orange countries, where that delicious fruit is plentiful, apples are highly prized, because, though the orange is so delicious when freshly picked, it is of very little value to the cook, while there seems no end to the usefulness of the apple. Still, when the apple is so scarce, as it promises to be this winter, we must use something to take its place. Of course, the market shows canned goods in many varieties, and besides these there are many dried fruits. The Turkish prunes are, perhaps, the cheapest in market, and there are many kinds of fruits of all grades, most of which are palatable. Evaporated apples one soon tires of, but dried apricots and prunes, pitted plums and prunes, as well as the various dried berries, will, if carefully washed, then soaked a few hours and simmered slowly until done, then well sweetened just before taking from the stove, give a sauce which is very pleasant to the taste, and if eaten with sugar and cream is better than all the pound for pound preserves one's grandmother ever made. Lemons may be used in many ways, and will take the place of medicine in a large number of Kansas ailments if only used freely.

It seems like an unnecessary outlay of money to buy fruit all winter, especially to one who has had apples for years and who has been conscious of the cellar well stocked with canned fruit and preserves the busy housemother has put up during the summer, but this year the cellar is anything but full, and fruit is necessary to healthful living. When we do not raise it we must buy it from some country that does have it. Fruit costs more money than it costs to go without it, but doctors' bills cost more than fruit.

We run risks often to our sorrow, but the wise housekeeper uses the ounce of prevention, and in many families the various ills that come through malaria are kept away by a wise use of fruit in the every-day diet.

Salads in various forms, pickles (sweet

or sour), any of the foods where good older vinegar takes a prominent place, will in some measure take the place of part of the acid needed in the body, but, while they will help, they can not take the entire place of fruit.

This year, especially when we look forward to a year that shall bring to us much disease, we need to order and plan our living as wisely as possible. It is stated that years when cholera has reached Europe, and for several years afterward, there has been everywhere an increase of the diseases that indicate impoverished blood. If this be true, it behooves us to see to it that the "house we live in" is kept in good order; that no germs of disease may find lodgment; and nothing does so much to keep the body healthy as plenty of fruit in the regular diet. "Fruit is golden in the morning, silver at noon, lead at night," is not true in Kansas, but if properly served and eaten, whether raw or cooked, fruit is golden at all times, for it gives us healthy bodies, without which no one can be equal to happy work.

NELLIE S. KEDZIE.

THE COW DIDN'T DO IT.

The Chicago Fire was Caused by a Young Girl and a Mouse.

For over twenty years the origin of the Chicago fire remained in doubt. Many theories were advanced, but the one most generally accepted is that Mrs. O'Leary (now famous) went out after dark one night to milk and that her cow kicked over a kerosene lamp, setting fire to the stable. This story is now completely upset by Mr. Howard H. Gross, president of the great Cyclorama of the Chicago Fire, who made a very exhaustive study of the whole subject. While gathering the data and planning the reproduction upon canvas of this awful disaster, he came upon considerable new matter, the most interesting of which is the discovery of the origin of the fire. In giving to the world the following account of the beginning of the great fire, Mr. Gross refers to Dr. Wickersham, former health officer of Chicago, and for twenty years the family physician of Mrs. O'Leary, who will vouch for the story. Mrs. O'Leary was an industrious, hard working woman, who kept a few cows and sold milk to her neighbors. She owned two cottages at 148 DeKoven street, one being in the rear of the other. Mrs. O'Leary lived in the first one and rented the other. Upon the back of the lot were the cow stables. The day before the great fire the family living in Mrs. O'Leary's cottage had a young lady friend arrive from the old country, and the Sunday evening the fire started a number of the family friends had gathered in the cottage to welcome the new arrival. During the evening it was suggested that the company have some oysters. The proposal met with favor and a suitable quantity was quickly secured from the grocery near by, when the fact dawned upon the good woman of the house that she had no milk with which to serve them. Immediately a raid was planned upon Mrs. O'Leary's stables to secure from the cows the needed article. One of the party volunteered to do the milking if some one would go along and hold the lamp for him. This duty was assigned to a popular but nervous young lady of the company, who reluctantly consented to go.

The lamp was turned low, an entry to the stables was made unobserved, whereupon the young lady turned up the light, and no sooner was this done than a mouse, scampering out of the straw near the young lady, so startled her that she dropped the lamp amid the inflammable material at her feet. An explosion followed, and in a moment the whole stable was in a blaze. Thus started the great Chicago fire, which is so eloquently and truthfully portrayed on 20,000 square feet of canvas in the well-known Cyclorama building on Michigan avenue. It is the work of twenty eminent artists, and that their work has been done well is demonstrated by the great patronage it has been receiving, and the many words of praise from press and public. The story is so vividly told in this painting that the visitors are almost led to believe that they are standing on the roof of a building watching the actual burning of Chicago. It is probably the most valuable panorama ever painted, costing nearly a quarter of a million dollars.

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Elephant on Toast.

The young man from the country took his green necktie and his best girl into a restaurant on Woodward avenue, and like some young men when the girls are around he was disposed to be facetious at the waiter's expense. "Walter," he said, "bring me a broiled elephant."

"Yassir," replied the waiter, perfectly unmoved.

"And, waiter, bring it on toast."

"Yassir."

Then he stood there like a statue for a minute.

"Well," said the young man, "are you going to bring it?"

"Yassir."

"Why don't you, then?"

"Orders is, sir, dat we has to get pay in advance for elephants, sir. Elephants on toast, sir, am \$18,000.25; ef you take it widout toast, sir, it am only \$18,000, sir."

The waiter never smiled, but the girl did, and the young man climbed down.—Free Press.

Construct your poultry house good and warm, so as to avoid damp floors, and afford a flood of sunlight. Sunshine is better than medicine.

There is no way to determine the sex of the chicken that may be hatched from an egg. This idea that the shape of eggs has any bearing upon their sex is mere fancy.—Exchange.

Every Lady

HER OWN PHYSICIAN.—A lady who for many years suffered from Uterine troubles finally found remedies which completely cured her. Any lady can take the remedies, and thus cure herself without the aid of a physician. The recipes, with full directions and advice sent free to any sufferer, securely sealed. Address Mrs. M. J. BRADIE, 621 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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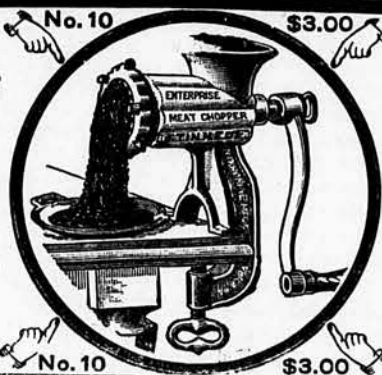
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The Young Folks.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Grandma's Idea of Things.

Believe it," said grandma; "No, never! You may talk as you please—As foolish to say that this earth is a ball As to say the moon's made of green cheese.

There's many new-fangled notions, And children have grown very wise A-studying this, that, and the other About everything under the skies.

Columbus discovered this country? Why, my dear, as I surely know, The discoverers came o'er in the Mayflower More than a hundred years ago.

Our 'Pilgrim Fathers' they're called, my dear, And they soon had work to do. Led by the brave, good Washington, They whipped the British crew.

You may talk of your luncheons and teas, my dear, But you'll never see such a sight As the one in Boston Harbor they had, When our folks stood up for their rights.

O, yes, this country's been bought with a price; None knows it better than me. Many fathers and brothers laid down their lives On the altar of liberty.

'Twas in fourteen hundred ninety-two, you say, That Columbus, sailing away From Palos, in Spain, dared the raging main To find far-famed Cathay?

Columbus! Columbus! It seems very like That I have heard tell of his name. If a bold, brave rover, a-sailing seas over, How could he have earned such a fame?

Well, really, my dear, it may be so. But I'll stand by our Pilgrim band; My memory's a little faulty, I know; I don't seem to understand.

Our country, and flag? Ah! now, my dear, You've reached the heart of it all. No matter what kind of a world this is, Whether it's flat or a ball,

It's the grandest country, the grandest flag Of any nation on earth! Revere it ever! You see, my dear, We old folks know its worth.

And there's one thing I hope you'll understand And treasure it heart and soul, To live for this land, if need be to die, And your country's flag to honor.

COR. CORRELLI.

HALLOW-E'EN.

It seems to be the natural inclination of a large portion of humanity to "celebrate" certain days of the year, and if their other inclinations tend strongly towards an avoidance of much work, the more days they can use for celebrating purposes the greater is the satisfaction they experience. It is just barely possible that very few of those who do the greatest amount of this celebration business understand the origin of the occasions they try so hard to hold in remembrance.

On next Monday night, no doubt, many a Kansas boy will have "just heaps of fun" in taking gates off of hinges, to the annoyance of neighbors; in little towns many merchants will be put to the necessity of resembling certain ones spoken of in Scripture, "Who go about seeking signs and none shall be given them;" young ladies will walk down cellar backward at 12 o'clock at night with a looking-glass and candle, and many other queer things and mysteries will be attempted.

Why will they do such ridiculous things? Because it will be Hallow-E'en. What is Hallow-E'en? Why, a time to do ridiculous things.

As Christmas day is preceded by a time for merry-making the night before, known as "Christmas eve," New Year day by "New Year's eve," so the day of "All Hallow's" is preceded by Hallow-E'en. To understand Hallow-E'en we must learn the meaning of the day of "All Hallow's." It is also called "All Saints" day, and occurs on November 1.

In very ancient times—say 1,918 years ago—a gentleman by the name of Marcus Agrippa became quite wealthy by means of certain goods, wares and merchandise which he had obtained from various nations and peoples without their consent—perhaps a protective tariff assisted him some; and being quite a religious man, he conceived the idea of building a mammoth church that should outshine the finest possessed by any other "denomination" in the city of Rome—for that was where this gentleman lived. With his riches so honestly acquired, like many men of the present day under somewhat similar circumstances, he built a most splendid tem-

ple of beautiful marbles, inwrought with precious stones. After it was finished he arranged for the dedicatory services. In those times the Roman people believed in the "Great Maker of the Universe," but they divided this Great Power somewhat differently from the manner we do. His various attributes were represented by numerous individuals known as gods, of whom Jupiter was considered the father of all. Mr. Agrippa did not wish to offend any one of these numerous gods, some of whom he knew but slightly, and a few or more of whom he didn't even know by name; so to "hit 'em all," he had the temple dedicated to "Jupiter the Avenger and all the gods."

In the Greek the word "pan" means all, and "theos" means god. So this big temple was known as the "Pantheon," because it was dedicated to all the gods.

Some 634 years later the official religion of Rome somewhat changed, and the denomination to which Brother Agrippa belonged went out of business. A certain religious man, who had assumed the name of Boniface IV., was then Pope of Rome, and he proceeded to thoroughly cleanse the Pantheon and get rid of all the filth and wrongs which had crept in during former administrations. He made a "clean sweep," which is a proper example to follow even now; it saves a great deal of trouble afterwards. On November 1, 608 A. D., Pope Boniface re-dedicated the "Pantheon," and having many friends he wished to remember, he consecrated it to the worship of God, in the name of "the Virgin Mary and all the saints and martyrs," and it was then known as "Sancta Maria ad Martyres."

This building is still standing, though much of its original splendor has been stripped from it in the past one thousand years.

In commemoration of the event brought about by Pope Boniface, the day of "All Saints" is celebrated every year on November 1, and this is "All Hallow's" day, and this is the why we have a "Hallow-E'en."

Now, numerous superstitions and pagan customs somehow managed to cling to the occasion of Hallow-E'en; and it might be remarked that many other religions are not entirely free from a similar difficulty.

"Hallow-E'en" by the ignorant is considered a great holiday for witches, devils and fairies, and high carnival do they hold. The poet Burns gives a description in "Tam O'Shanter" of one of these celebrations:

"Tam saw an unco sight!
Warlocks and witches in a dance
Nae cotillion brent new frae France."
A winnock-bunker in the east
There sat auld Nick, in shape of beast;
A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large,
To gie them music was his charge;
He screwed his pipes and gart them skirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did skirl.

Superstitious ones believe that children born on Hallow-E'en are able to converse with fairies, witches and other supernatural beings.

In Scotland the first ceremony of Hallow-E'en is the pulling, by each of the young people, of a stalk of kale—a kind of cabbage. Each must pull the first stalk he or she comes to in the garden. It being done at night but little chance is given for choice. Its being big or little, short or tall, straight or crooked, will foretell the size, shape and height of the future husband or wife. The amount of earth that clings to the root will indicate the future dowry.

Another horrid superstition practiced by some young ladies is to go down cellar backward at midnight with a candle and looking-glass, believing that their future husband's face will appear in the glass. Many sorrowful casualties have resulted from this heathenish operation; a misstep causes a fall, or the natural terror of the occasion causes an over-wrought imagination to see coffins or other horrible objects, resulting in lunacy or fevers. Many other outlandish things might be enumerated which are practiced on Hallow-E'en by the over-credulous.

There can be no harm in celebrating the evening in a pleasant manner. Let a company of young folks gather in a pleasant home. Music and general conversation can occupy the earlier hours, and afterwards various sports of a harmless nature can be indulged in. Apples and nuts are the traditional refreshments for Hallow-E'en, with cider; but owing to the prohibition proclivities of Kansas, the latter should be sweet. Let large apples (too bad we have so few nice ones this year; see Mrs. Kedzie's article) be suspended

from the ceiling, and every boy and girl—beg pardon, lady and gentleman—attempt to take a bite. Upon failure a forfeit should be paid—not kissing, that is also heathenish, but a verse or two from Shakespeare, Bill Nye, or some other classical author should be repeated. An amusing experiment is to float a number of large apples in a tub of clean water and then each one and all of the company attempt to take a bite of one while their hands are held back of them. If they try this, don't punch their heads in the water; that would be mean.

Then eat the nuts and apples, drink the sweet cider, sing "Auld Lang Syne" and go home.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Intelligent Dogs.

I know that the young folks of KANSAS FARMER would like to read about some very useful dogs I recently visited.

Yes, I visited the dogs; why shouldn't I? They were "better behaved" than some men I have met.

The dogs I visited were residing with Mr. Jacobs, who lives west of Washburn college, at Topeka, Kansas. They are of the St. Bernard family, and while I do not want to brag too much about my friends, I must say they are of the very best families of Europe.

The mother of this family is named Dinah. I did not quite understand her second name as I am a little deaf, but I heard Mr. Jacobs call her "Old Dinah," though I do not think he meant to be disrespectful to her. He informed me that Dinah's mother and grandmother (very handsome ladies in their time) were kept at the life-saving station on the river Seine in France, and they had saved from the water several women and children but would never try to rescue a man. They evidently knew how worthless some men can be, and thought it hardly worth while to save a single one. Old Dinah when she was only Young Dinah, rescued a little girl from the Mississippi river. The girl was playing on the deck of a steamer with Dinah for a companion. By a little carelessness the child fell overboard. Dinah sprang into the water and held the little girl up until the men on the steamer could come and take her up. Old Dinah is a wise old brute (I speak it respectfully) and understands all her master says to her. She will take his boots, get his slippers, carry in wood, (she refuses to chop it. She "draws a line" there), shut or open the door, bring a chair, go to market, and does many other very useful and handy things for her friends.

She is a faithful guardian of her master's home. One day when Mr. Jacobs was away from the house and Mrs. Jacobs was sleeping on a sofa, the kindling wood in the kitchen, by some means, caught fire, and endangered the house. Old Dinah "took in" the situation at once and very gently but firmly pulled Mrs. Jacobs off the lounge in time to save the house from burning. Several of the older boys and girls of Dinah's family show an unusual amount of wisdom—for dogs—and no doubt would save a whole crowd of children and women; but like so many good boys who wanted to imitate Columbus and discover some more Americas, they never had a chance. VAN NICE.

To prevent the hardening of the subcutaneous tissues of the scalp and the obliteration of the hair follicles, which cause baldness, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

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The Kansas building at the World's Fair grounds was dedicated last Saturday.

On page 7, second column, fifty-fifth line, of this issue, instead of "religions" read "anniversaries."

The exports from the United States to foreign countries during September, 1892, were \$62,949,526 against \$82,954,085 for September, 1891.

Before arranging for your 1893 periodicals write to the KANSAS FARMER for supplement containing clubbing list. We can save you money.

The regular annual meeting of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association will be held at the Leland hotel, Chicago, Ill., Monday evening, November 21, 1892, at 7:30 o'clock.

Raw sugar is one-eighth of a cent higher in New York than at this time last year, while granulated sugar is five-eighths of a cent higher. Great is the sugar trust, and we all contribute to the increase of its greatness.

The tendency of the times in almost every industry is to enlarged operations under the ownership of syndicates. A case in point is the recent incorporation of the Southern Texas Orchard and Vineyard Company, of Galveston, Texas, with a capital of \$50,000.

The Cincinnati Price Current, speaking of the country at large, says that as the season advances there is an increasing degree of complaint of injury to the wheat crop by operations of insects, although this condition has not reached a point of unusual proportions.

The production of raisins in California has assumed large proportions. We read in a fruit trade paper that Colonel William Forsyth, of Fresno county, has just made a sale of the finest part of his raisins in boxes at 10 cents per pound. He sold \$10,000 worth at this price. It is understood that they are for the English market.

Kansans who were in attendance upon the dedication of the World's Fair buildings last week were greatly chagrined on seeing an executive representative of every other Northern State except their own. Regardless of politics, the comment was unfavorable. Certainly a valuable opportunity of standing up for Kansas was allowed to pass.

If any boy or girl wants to earn a little ready money he can do so readily by employing some spare time in getting up a club for the KANSAS FARMER. The long evenings are growing longer and those of the neighbors who are not now subscribers for the FARMER are missing a great deal. Get up a club and we will pay you liberally, or write for terms and instructions.

RATES OF INTEREST.

There used to be a saying current among conservative farmers to the effect that no one could afford to do business on 10 per cent. money. This was doubtless based on personal observation of some of the disastrous experiences of persons who attempted to conduct their affairs on money borrowed at high rates, as well as upon the general experience of the very moderate rate of increase of wealth. Every census and every exhaustive investigation confirms and emphasizes the truth of the saying. It is now pretty generally agreed that, besides yielding a support for the labor necessary to produce wealth, the average annual increase in any legitimate industry is only 3 or 4 per cent. Now every person who borrows money must expect to put industry with it to make it productive. But industry must also yield a support for the person who contributes it. Then it is plain that unless the borrower has more than average facilities for the use of money he can expect to make out of its use not more than 3 or 4 per cent. If he pays more the excess must be taken out of the living and saved by extra economy, or must be the result of more than average profits on the capital used. Whoever borrows money ought never to lose sight of the last mentioned fact. Is it not then clear that the practice of general borrowing at even the average rate which the census shows to obtain on Kansas long-time loans must either reduce the scale of living of the borrowers below the average or bankrupt them? It should be clearly understood that under present industrial conditions no man can afford to do business as a farmer on even 6 per cent. money.

No better illustration of the truth of this is needed than may be drawn from the figures found in another article in this paper as to the experience of a successful farmer in Butler county. From these it appears that the expense of producing a wheat crop yielding fifteen bushels per acre—a good average, one year with another—is \$6 12 per acre. At present prices this would leave \$1.38 per acre for superintendence and the use of capital employed. The item of superintendence cannot be omitted, for if the farmer does his own work it will be found that various expenditures of time other than that specified in the statement of cost will have to be charged against the wheat crop. The lowest estimate that can be made of this cost of superintendence under the most favorable conditions will add for this item 10 per cent. to the actual labor cost. This will add to the cost of producing the wheat 61 cents per acre and make the actual cost \$6 73 per acre. Subtracting this from the \$7.50, which can be realized for the wheat, leaves 77 cents per acre for the use of the capital, for taxes, repairs and fertilizing. The single item of fertilizing would much more than consume this margin on any other than a virgin soil. But in Kansas we are at present using the reserve fertility of our new lands, the balance left to the credit of the country by the former occupants—the Indians and the buffaloes—and while these cannot always continue, it enables us at present to omit the expense of fertilizing. If taxes and repairs be estimated at, say 27 cents per acre, we shall have left a margin of 50 cents per acre for the use of capital. If now the land is worth \$15 per acre, we find that after the above most liberal figuring there is left 3 1/3 per cent. for the capital invested.

This is not a political editorial, and the FARMER does not propose to make a political application of the results found, but to make plain to every reader the business proposition that he cannot afford to borrow money at a high rate of interest to use as a capital at farming.

It may be suggested that some of the most successful farmers do borrow money at the bank and pay as high as 10 per cent. for it and make money by it. The writer is aware that there are circumstances under which good policy sanctions the borrowing of money at high rates for a short time. The farmer invests the expense of seed and labor of planting long before the crop is realized. During some portions of the year, every week, if not every day, requires the outlay of money for future returns. It may be good business policy to thus use for a portion of this investment and for a short time more capital than he has in hand. By so doing he is able to do a larger business than he otherwise could, and add to his aggregate profits more than the interest on the money

borrowed for a short time. Thus, in the illustration above cited, the Butler county farmer may have used most of his ready money in bringing his crop along to harvest. If he then borrowed for sixty days say \$1 for every acre of wheat to help pay for harvesting and threshing, the advantage of the larger amount which he was able to produce than if he had kept a part of his money idle for many months, so as to have it ready for this expense, would doubtless more than repay the interest cost of the borrowed money even at 10 per cent. per annum.

Other illustrations of circumstances under which money may be profitably borrowed might be given, as might also be multiplied illustrations to show that as a business proposition long-time money, at what are called ordinary rates of interest, will impoverish the borrower or compel him to apply to the payment of interest a portion of the products of his labor, which would ordinarily be applied to the living of himself and family.

THE RAPID MARKETING OF WHEAT.

Two facts as to the present condition of the wheat market are prominent and each is made more conspicuous by contrast with the other. The first of these is the very low prices at which wheat is selling; the second is the unprecedented rapidity with which it is going to market. The low price is quite anomalous, in view of the well ascertained fact that this year's crop in the United States is many millions of bushels less than that of 1891, while the demands of foreign countries upon us for bread will, it is generally believed, be fully up to the average, although probably not so great as last year. Every authority seems to expect that prices will be higher later in the season. Yet no one cares to advance the price, for, why should the buyer offer more for wheat when every market is blockaded with wheat, and the present demands are over supplied, and speculators can get all they want to carry of either actual or wind wheat at the present low prices?

No such amount of wheat ever went forward during the first third of a cereal year as has been marketed since July 1. The shipments abroad have been less than for the corresponding period last year, so that the amount of wheat at present held by speculators is enormous.

Various unsuccessful attempts have been made to account for the anomalous rapidity of the early wheat movement. This rapidity doubtless accounts in part for the low price; but why the movement at the price, and in presence of the other known conditions?

An examination of the course of the markets for the last few years has produced a wide-spread conviction that artificial manipulation controls markets with little regard to the natural course of prices. It is generally believed that powerful grain rings make prices high or low according to the strength of the combination which favors high or low prices. The present unexplainable condition of the market lends confirmation to this view. Farmers, therefore, prefer to sell for what they can get rather than to make their returns for the season's work subject to the uncertainties of the foot-ball game of the "bulls" and "bears." Further than this, and, notwithstanding all that we read about the prosperity of the country, it is a fact that after the payment of their "fixed charges"—interest, taxes, expenses of living, the wheat farmers of the country have very little money left with which to hold their grain. The fact has to be admitted, however reluctantly, that the grain speculators have broken the confidence of farmers in their ability to cope with them in influencing the market, and have established the conviction that they can manipulate prices without much regard to natural causes; while the farmer's pressing demands compel him to sell at least a considerable proportion of his crop early whether his judgment approves or disapproves such a course.

The excitement of the political campaign will soon be over, and with it the great abundance of political literature which is now so persistently pressed upon the attention of the farmer from all sides. It will doubtless then be a great relief to many of our friends to turn to the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for something useful and that may be depended upon. This will be an opportune time to call the attention of your neighbor who may

not be getting the FARMER, to the solid value as well as the entertainment he may get by reading this paper for the next year.

THE VARYING YIELD OF WHEAT.

A report has been published in which it is stated that J. W. Robinson, of Butler county, has this year produced a wheat crop of about 18,000 bushels, and that his wheat makes from fifteen to thirty-eight bushels per acre. One piece, containing sixty-three acres, is said to have averaged thirty-eight bushels "of as fine a quality as ever grew in any country."

The expense of an acre of this wheat (thirty-eight bushels) on board the cars is figured as follows:

Plowing, per acre.....	\$1 00
Harrowing and sowing.....	50
Seed.....	1 00
Cutting, binding and shocking.....	1 20
Threshing and putting on car.....	3 42
Total cost.....	\$7 12

At 50 cents per bushel Mr. Robinson would secure \$9 per acre for this crop, leaving him the very satisfactory margin of \$11 88 per acre to pay for rent of land, superintendence, etc.

The cost of producing the smaller yield of fifteen bushels per acre would differ from that of producing the above excellent crop only in the expense of threshing and putting on the car. If \$1 be deducted for this difference, we shall have \$6 12 as the cost of producing the smaller crop, yielding the by no means insignificant yield of fifteen bushels per acre. At 50 cents per bushel this crop would bring \$7.50 per acre. Now, subtracting the cost of production, there is left only \$1 38 to pay for use of land, superintendence, etc. A striking illustration is here afforded of the advantages of producing the large yield. The cost of producing wheat at thirty-eight bushels per acre is, according to the above estimate, a little less than 18 1/2 cents per bushel, while the cost of production at fifteen bushels per acre is nearly 41 cents per bushel, rent of land and cost of superintendence omitted in each case.

The question which will suggest itself to every one who is not a practical farmer is: "Why did not Mr. Robinson so farm as to produce the large yield on all of his wheat land?" No doubt he would have been glad to do so, and we are assured that he is an experienced farmer, for it is stated that in 1881 he grew 18,000 bushels of wheat which he sold for \$18,000 on the farm. There can scarcely be a more forcible illustration of the fact that very little is known of the true science of farming. It is quite probable that Mr. Robinson can account for a part of the variation of this year's crop as caused by conditions which he could not foresee and over which he had no control; but as to the most of the difference he is probably as much in the dark as the veriest novice in farming.

It is satisfactory to reflect in this connection that besides the attention to the science of farming bestowed every year by thousands of careful farmers, the several experiment stations are at work on the determination of the conditions which the cultivator may control and which are necessary to the production of the larger yields and more profitable crops. This work has by none been entered upon with more zeal or a better knowledge of the general subject than by Prof. G. J. Gorges, of our Kansas Agricultural college. His experiments with wheat are familiar to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER, and the facts thus far determined are such as enable him to state some of the conditions of large yields. It is not too much to anticipate, and, indeed, the farmers may well notify Prof. Gorges that he will be expected to continue his well-begun experiments until he shall be able to give such directions that every careful farmer in the State can and will, under fairly favorable conditions of season, produce with uniformity crops of wheat equal to the best now realized.

In reply to the census inquiry there were reported from the city of Topeka 333 manufacturing establishments, having an aggregate capital of \$2,391,546 and employing 2,439 hands. The wages paid is reported at \$1,320,829, cost of materials used \$2,930,594, miscellaneous expenses \$263,522, value of product \$5,297,752, population 31,007, assessed valuation \$10,077,059, municipal debt \$1,293,046.

Look out for cheap substitutes! Beware of new remedies. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup has stood the test for nearly fifty years.

THE WHEAT SUPPLY.

The Cincinnati Price Current, the most widely quoted statistical authority in this country, gives the following as the approximate situation of wheat supplies in the United States on October 1, in comparison with last year:

	1892.	1891.
Production.....	500,000,000	612,000,000
Forward, available.....	25,000,000
Total.....	525,000,000	612,000,000
Consumption, 3 months.....	78,000,000	77,000,000
Exports, 3 months.....	51,000,000	66,000,000

Total distribution.....	129,000,000	143,000,000
Remaining, available.....	396,000,000	469,000,000

From this it appears that we now have available 53 000 000 less than at this time last year. Our domestic requirements, on account of increased population, will be not far from 7,000,000 greater than last year, so that we shall have for export about 60,000,000 less than at this time last year.

HOW LATE MAY WHEAT BE SOWN?

A subscriber asks the KANSAS FARMER, "Is it too late to sow wheat, and what is the latest date it should be sown this fall?" "Will rye do better sown late than wheat?" If our correspondent had ever lived in the western third of the State he would have observed that wheat sowing is there continued until the ground becomes frozen too hard to admit of working. During open winters wheat has been sown as late as January with fairly good results. In these western counties the chances for a crop are by many considered better for wheat sown during November than for that which is sown earlier. In the central wheat belt of the State most of the wheat is sown during September and October, and yet if a farmer has land in proper condition and desires to grow wheat upon it he may sow it in the early part of November with fair prospect of obtaining a crop. As to rye the case is very similar to that of wheat. It is probably not better adapted than wheat to late sowing.

COTTON MANUFACTURES.

Census Bulletin No. 237, relating to the manufacture of cotton, shows that in 1890 there were invested in this industry \$354,020,843. The account as to value of product and cost of production stands thus:

Value of product.....	\$267,981,724
Cost of materials used.....	\$154,593,363
Wages paid.....	66,024,538
Salaries, officers, clerks.....	3,404,734
Miscellaneous expenses.....	17,086,135
Total cost of production.....	241,118,775

Profit.....	\$20,862,949
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This is about 10 1/2 per cent. on the capital invested, and shows that those who have their money invested in the manufacture of cotton have at least no cause to complain as to the revenue received. The satisfactory condition of the industry is still further vouched for by the fact that the increase in the capital invested in this branch of manufacture increased from 1880 to 1890 by nearly 70 per cent. A like computation applied to the census report of the combined textile industries of the United States shows that they made an average of over 11 per cent. on the capital invested.

THE IRRIGATION INQUIRY.

The subject of irrigation must become one of increasing interest and importance to the people of the United States. The portions of the country in which the rainfall is sufficient in quantity and regularity for the most advantageous production of crops—if indeed such portion exists—has been covered with settlements, and while none of our lands have been used to their full productive capacity, the rapid increase of population, already crowding people over into the semi-arid regions, admonishes us that the immense areas abounding in every element of fertility except adequate and regular supplies of moisture, will soon be imperatively demanded, so far as they can be artificially supplied with moisture, for homes and farms for the people.

That even under rude and inadequate means of cultivation, lands more arid and less readily irrigated than large tracts of our unproductive lands, have been made to support immense populations, is a sufficient challenge to the enterprise of this generation in this country to at once settle the question of feasibility. But our information of the subject of irrigation is very limited. Extra Census Bulletin No. 23 gives much valuable information on this important subject. It is illustrated by maps and is replete with statistical and other information. Perhaps the most

important part of the investigation reported refers to the available supply of water for irrigation purposes. From this it is apparent that a system of storage reservoirs will be necessary in order that the water which runs to waste during portions of the year may be saved for times of need. According to present knowledge of the subject, water can be obtained for the irrigation of but an insignificant fraction of the land which might be made productive by the use of water. It is therefore evident that the work of irrigation will have to be supplemented in another direction by adopting such methods of agriculture as will best conserve the moistures supplied by nature and by developing the drought-resisting capabilities of useful plants.

RAPID MOVEMENT OF THE WHEAT CROP.

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

	1892.	1891.
July 2.....	3,799,000	1,201,000
July 9.....	3,290,000	2,799,000
July 16.....	3,543,000	3,290,000
July 23.....	4,616,000	5,899,000
July 30.....	6,118,000	7,161,000
August 6.....	7,424,000	5,996,000
August 13.....	7,749,000	6,111,000
August 20.....	8,966,000	6,537,000
August 27.....	8,915,000	7,341,000
September 3.....	8,193,000	8,194,000
September 10.....	8,326,000	7,854,000
September 17.....	8,679,000	8,564,000
September 24.....	9,091,000	7,561,000
October 1.....	9,983,000	7,497,000
October 8.....	10,069,000	6,945,000
October 15.....	10,420,000	7,273,000

Total for the week ending October 15, 1892, and corresponding periods for the years named:

1892.....	10,420,000	1888.....	3,428,000
1891.....	7,273,000	1887.....	3,880,000
1890.....	3,917,000	1886.....	2,660,000
1889.....	5,198,000	1885.....	4,438,000

It appears from the above figures that the wheat crop is being marketed with unprecedented rapidity, and that the rate of the movement is being uniformly and rapidly accelerated. This is rather remarkable when considered with reference to the smaller crop of this year.

PRICES OF WHEAT AND OTHER GRAINS.

An English writer has shown very clearly that this season prices of wheat have been lowered far more than other grain in a comparison of the position now with a series of previous years. The writer closes with the expression: "The question seems to be, how long are we to witness this abnormal difference between the price of wheat and that of other grain, or by what process is it to be adjusted?" To this the Cincinnati Price Current replies:

"It is not likely that the adjustment to the former relation will be reached in the near future, if at all, permanently, within a long period, for the reason that there have been cheapening processes introduced in the production and handling of wheat which have not been correspondingly reflected in other grain. When we use the term handling, we include not only the economies reached in the field, through seeding and harvesting methods, but also the process of milling, and of transfer of the manufactured product to importing markets. The introduction of the self-binding machine has alone reduced the cost of wheat several cents per bushel, against which there is nothing in the handling of maize to represent a corresponding reduction."

Henry Oles on the Grain Markets.

The wheat market has been active during the week with business fairly well distributed. Bearish influences continue to dominate and the close of the week finds the market in a very distressed position with prices at the lowest so far. The prime cause of the weakness is the old, old story of enormous receipts, a constantly increasing visible supply and a very moderate export demand. This state of affairs has continued now for over two months, although everybody, even the most sanguine bear, has expected that receipts would fall off long ago. Instead of falling off, however, they are growing larger; this is strikingly illustrated by Bradstreet's report this week showing an increase east and west of the Rocky mountains of over 7,000,000. This is very discouraging and has caused considerable liquidation, commission houses and the Northwest being very free sellers. The export demand is as usual comparatively small, although plenty of orders are in the

market at 3 or 4 cents under ruling prices. Foreigners are disposed to hold off, as their own stocks are large and they also appreciate the fact that as they are the only buyers they have the advantage over us. Millers are good buyers of cash wheat, but as the supply is so very large they secure it at practically their own prices. If we look at the export demand question closely we find that the situation is not so bad as it is generally pictured. The United Kingdom, for instance, which is our best customer, has a visible at present of 20,000,000 bushels against 14,000,000 last year, but their crop is about 60,000,000 bushels against 74,000,000 bushels last year. Therefore the United Kingdom will have to import between 155,000,000 and 160,000,000 bushels this year against 144,000,000 last year. As soon, therefore (or perhaps sooner), as the English visible supply shows signs of decreasing, a very good export demand may be expected to spring up. Rain has broken the drought in the West and fall work is progressing rapidly. Spring wheat receipts continue to grade very poorly but winter wheat grades well and the stock of No. 2 Red is increasing at all points, New York for instance having about 8,000,000 in store. Cables have been dull and generally easier on the favorable outlook all over the continent. The English visible is still increasing as farmers' deliveries are large. Receipts are grading very poorly though, and that is another indication of a good export demand later on. Russian advices are rather discouraging, as wheat is being held instead of exported at these low prices, and several large exporters are reported as on the verge of failure through the discontinuance of the export trade. French and German markets are easier with business very dull.

Corn has been active, with a weak tone, due to heavy realizing on the increase in receipts. Reports from Nebraska indicate that the crop is well matured, and that in nearly all sections it has escaped frost. The yield of corn is expected to be uneven, and some experts claim that the crop will grade very poorly. The demand for export is fair, but not sufficient to influence the market. The general tone of the market is bearish, and the traders lose no opportunity to hammer it whenever they can. The crop is out of danger, and if receipts begin to increase lower prices seem probable.

New York, October 22, 1892.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

We have made special arrangements with the Daily and Weekly Gazette of Kansas City, Kansas, their price being \$4 a year for their daily and \$1 for the weekly. We furnish the KANSAS FARMER and the daily for \$4, or the weekly for \$1 35. Write the publisher for sample copies and send your orders to this office.

It affords us pleasure to call the special attention of our readers to our St. Louis broomcorn merchant advertisers, who are representative and reliable firms who especially desire Kansas trade. Our latest advertiser in this line is the old reliable firm of A. J. Child & Son, who solicit consignments of broomcorn, and we trust that our readers will remember them and need not feel any hesitation in shipping to them or any other firm who advertises in this line in this paper. The FARMER does not accept any advertising in this line except from the most responsible firms.

One of the enterprising promoters of the St. Louis broomcorn market is the firm of Haggy Bros. Commission Co. In a recent circular showing the prospects for good prices and quick sales, they also offer the following suggestions to the grower: "Break when seed begins to glaze and while the brush is green. If allowed to stand too long after it is ready to cut, it will grow crooked from weight of seed. Cut with six-inch stems. Twenty-four hours of dry weather will cure sufficiently to haul. If you have no shed, throw boards on ground, on which build racks twenty to thirty feet long and three to four feet high. Put stem end in, as seed will prevent tips from bleaching. Cover lightly with straw or hay. Scrape and bale as soon as convenient. To scrape well, seed should be damp. Brush should not be left in the field too long, as it will bleach and damage. Examine racks often to prevent heating. If you have sheds or barns to dry in, make your racks of narrow strips or slats eight inches apart. Do

not pile brush on slats or boards more than three inches thick or deep, yet two inches thick will be better. After brush is dry, be very careful and bale the crooked separate from the straight. Broomcorn trashy and seedy is worth 1 cent to 2 cents per pound less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that has crooked mixed in with the straight is worth one-half cent to 1 cent less than merchantable brush. Broomcorn that is carelessly and loosely baled is worth one-half cent per pound less than merchantable brush. Broom corn should be tight pressed and made into short small bales, not weighing over 250 to 300 pounds each, and five wires around each bale; also four wires run lengthwise of the bale (one on each of the four sides) and fastened to the wires around the ends of the bale."

Census Bulletin No. 240 gives interesting information as to cereal production in some of the older States. The value of these land for this purpose does not make a very favorable comparison with the cheaper lands of Kansas. The average yields of five States is given in the following table:

States.	Barley.....	Indian corn.....	Oats.....	Rye.....	Wheat.....
Tennessee.....	17.81	22.80	12.51	6.26	9.48
North Carolina.....	11.64	10.92	8.83	4.90	6.44
South Carolina.....	13.70	10.23	9.80	4.10	5.70
Virginia.....	19.98	16.98	11.49	7.63	10.72
West Virginia.....	16.52	23.16	16.30	7.83	10.41

The politicians are just now exceedingly busy instructing voters just what public measures will conduce most certainly to the highest prosperity of the people, collectively and individually. True, these anxious instructors are by no means agreed as to the measures necessary to be enacted; much less are they agreed as to the men necessary to be elected in order that this general and particular prosperity may be secured; and if some foreigner were desirous of proving that all American politicians are charlatans, knaves and liars, that their propositions are all made for selfish and unworthy purposes, and their plans, if adopted, will all lead to downfall and ruin, surely there is abundant American testimony to establish these propositions. Is there no way to amend the methods of campaigning?

There is little probability that a convention to revise the Kansas constitution will be ordered by the voters at the coming election. As shown by Judge Guthrie in an article quoted in another place, such a convention can be ordered only by receiving in its favor a majority of all votes cast at the election, in which case the Legislature now to be elected will make the necessary provision for the convention. But if less than a majority of all votes cast are for the constitutional convention, then no convention will be held. It thus appears that activity in securing votes will devolve upon those in favor of the proposition, while a neglect to vote is practically equivalent to a vote against calling the convention. It is, however, desirable that a full expression be had, and those who think the present unsettled state of the public mind on questions of fundamental importance should give place to mature conviction before the attempt is made to revise the constitution should say so by voting against the proposition.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, died at the White House, in Washington, October 25, at 1:40 a. m. Her death resulted from affection of the lungs which followed an attack of grippe last winter. She was attended by her husband and children, who had the sad satisfaction of remembering that in their grief they have the sympathy of the people of the entire nation, and that during the years of conspicuous prominence of the President's family, the deceased received for her womanly qualities universal honor and esteem. The excitement of the heated political campaign has prevented the attention which would otherwise have centered upon the invalid of the White House, but now in the presence of the grim messenger, the animosities of political strife are for the moment hushed, and without regard to political affiliations, all remember President Harrison in his grief as one of us, and tender to him and his family in their bereavement our united sympathy on account of the removal from their home circle of the central object of their affections.

Horticulture.

COLORADO FRUITS.

An English Fruit-Grower in the Rocky Mountain News:

Notwithstanding the high encomiums passed by many of the people of Denver on the exhibition of fruit which has just been held in the Equitable building, it is possible that but few of them realize what the fruit so exhibited means for Colorado. Having been a fruit-grower in England and the secretary of several horticultural shows in that country, and having also travelled considerably in America and thereby become personally acquainted with American fruit, the writer ventures to publish his opinion as to the future of horticulture in Colorado as indicated by the show just closed.

Considering that the first fruit trees (apples) were planted in Colorado so recently as 1868, as I am informed, the stock having to be hauled over 700 miles across the plains from Iowa, because there was no railroad then in existence, it is at first difficult to realize that Colorado has 30,000 acres planted in fruit, 25 per cent. of which area was planted in the spring of the present year. The cause of this wonderful development must be from the fact that the combination of soil and climate in Colorado has been practically demonstrated to be pre-eminently adapted for fruit culture. Moreover, there seems no immediate probability of the local supply overtaking the local demand. While the local supply has already considerably diminished the imports of fresh fruits from California and other States, large quantities are still imported, in addition to which I understand there is a large local consumption of canned and evaporated or dried fruits, which will eventually come from Colorado orchards and factories. The local market, therefore, seems likely for a long time to keep far ahead of the supply.

Colorado horticulture also demonstrates the advantages of cultivation by artificial irrigation as against natural rainfall.

As to the exhibit itself, while the counties of Arapahoe, Jefferson, Boulder, Larimer, El Paso, Fremont and others lying to the east of the Rocky mountains, made a significant display of fruit, the honors of the exhibition for the tender varieties, such as grapes, peaches, etc., certainly belong to the counties of Mesa, Delta and Montrose. At no point in the United States, and certainly not in England, could the exhibits from those counties be duplicated for their combination of variety, size, color and flavor of fruits grown in the open air. For instance, the apples and peaches surpassed in quality those of California, while the grapes, pears and plums were fully equal to the products of the Pacific coast.

On the other hand, the apples, pears and peaches surpassed those of New York and other States east of the Missouri, while foreign varieties of grapes, such as the Black Hamburg, Tokay, Muscat, Cornichon, Sultan, and many others cannot be grown in the open air in those States as they are in western Colorado. It will readily be seen, therefore, that Colorado occupies a somewhat unique and very superior position as a horticultural State, and the future development in this line is certain to be great. I am not surprised to learn that the matter has begun to attract the attention of eastern capitalists, and that one New York gentleman has planted eighty acres of pears in Mesa county, mostly Bartlett's, while in the same vicinity are two eighty-acre peach orchards.

It would require too much space to at all particularize the 2,000 plates of fruit exhibited, comprising as they did about seventy varieties of apples, twenty-five of pears, twenty of plums, twenty of foreign grapes, forty of American grapes, twenty of peaches, fifteen of apricots and three of nectarines, but one matter may be mentioned, viz., that the varieties well known in the Eastern States, such as, in apples, Ben Davis, Maiden Blush, Jonathan, Wolfe River, Missouri Pippin, Fameuse and others attain a much larger size in Colorado and are finer in color, in fact, have a higher market value. The same remark applies to other fruits.

The Colorado State Bureau of Horticulture has had a number of specimens of Colorado fruit reproduced in wax, exact counterparts as to size, shape and color, for exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago next year. I saw the original fruits and the wax copies and know them to be

correct, but feel convinced that the wax models will be regarded as gross exaggerations by many of the Eastern and foreign visitors to Chicago.

I am not directly or indirectly interested in any fruit district in Colorado, so feel at liberty to make the following general remarks. There must be very many enterprising young men in the Eastern States, with some experience in horticulture, who possess a little capital and who are ambitious to make more headway for themselves than seems to lie before them where they are. Such young men, if they knew it, would do well to write to Dr. Alexander Shaw, Secretary of the State Bureau of Horticulture, Denver, for a copy of volume VI of the annual reports of the bureau, which contains much practical, reliable and official information as to horticulture in Colorado. They could then come to Colorado, personally visit each fruit-growing district, consult practical fruit-growers, work at least one season for a fruit-grower before purchasing land and then use their own best judgment. This is the suggestion I shall make to young Englishmen of my acquaintance. I am certain that the right sort of young men following such a course would finally have reason to bless the day they came to Colorado.

Denver, October 10, 1892.

Experience With Peaches.

In many places and with many people the peach has become so uncertain that it is thought risky and an unprofitable business. Now why is it so? Is the fault in the climate, peach or culture? From my experience and observation I am convinced the fault lies mostly in the culture. If we plant corn on poor land and raise but little, and that of poor quality, we say the fault was in the land being so poor. If we plant corn in July and frost kills it in the fall we say it was because it was planted too late, not because the climate did not suit it, and so on. Now if we will observe closely we will find the cause of our failure in peach culture is from the same faults.

At one time my idea was to have a heap of peaches. I must have lots of trees, and so I planted out a good many, and on thin soil, expecting to manure them as needed; but my circumstances were such that I could not manure them or give them the needed cultivation. On observing these trees I found that the branches were small and looked hard, and when the trees bore fruit, although numerous, it was like the branch, small and looked hard and tasteless. I have seen fruit on such trees of which the skin looked wrinkled, all from starvation and neglect. A few falls ago I bought four peach trees of choice varieties and set them in my hen house yard. This I knew was good land, although it was sod land. I set one wild goose plum in the row. But my trees did not grow much, the branches look hard and rather dry. The plum seemed to be infected with the borer and yellows too, and it had but few leaves. But I had this lot broken up and planted in sweet potatoes. Unfortunately (but fortunately) my horses got into the lot and bit two of the trees, leaving only two or three stubs of limbs not over six inches long. I thought my trees ruined. These trees began to grow. The goose plum put out a bud or two and grew off nicely; the branches began to look fat and the leaves healthy, and now the two that the horses bit down are the finest looking and best shaped and look like they will bear the finest fruit.

A seedling of an old time peach came up in an onion row. The soil was poor but had been manured with hen manure for the onions. The tree grew very fast for the first summer. The second summer the ground around the tree was planted to potatoes, manured in the row. The third summer the ground was planted to sweet potatoes without manure. The trees all this time received no more care than the cultivation of the potatoes. It was bitten down the first summer which gave it a better shape. The third summer the tree bore one bushel of fine fruit. Many specimens measured ten inches in circumference. I sold this bushel for one dollar while other peaches were selling for forty or fifty cents. While at a neighbor's house one summer when fruit was injured by the dry weather, a basket of very fine peaches was set before me. I asked him how he raised such fine fruit. He said he planted them on high, rich soil and then cultivated and ma-

nured them the same as he did his corn and kept them well and properly pruned. Now these are small items, but point to one common fact, that is, well fed, well cultivated and well and properly pruned trees will bear profitable crops of fruit. The following points tend to insure an annual crop of fine peaches. A high hill top for the orchard, yet it is but few that will select the high, bleak hill top for their orchard in preference to the rich, well protected valley. But such a situation has less smiles and frowns when the atmosphere gets above frost and buds, but it is more apt to stay so than in the plain or valley. Rich soil and well manured with good manure which should be mainly of ashes, bone meal and vegetable mold, such as leaves well rotted, and then well and annually cultivated, all this tends to make the tree growth rapid and healthy and bring it to an early maturity and thus secure the growth and fruit buds against the winter weather. When pruned properly the tree is uniform in shape and its top bunched. The limbs are full of young branches and these are green and healthy. The tree in this condition blooms all through and its foliage acts as a protection against frost. In droughts it is apt to hold its fruit better and its bearing capacity is very largely increased.

Thinning the fruit until there are no two peaches within two inches of each other may seem wasteful, but we should remember that it taxes a tree more to produce the seed than the pulp or flesh and the seed to the general grower is of no value. To thin one-half or two-thirds of the fruit we enable the tree to put more pulp or flesh on the remaining seed and into a more salable form. The tree not having so many needs to form and support is not so heavily taxed and is not so soon exhausted and lives longer.

Now in selling this fruit you may not have quite as many bushels to the tree, but you are selling less worthless seeds and more flesh and wise purchasers are not long in seeing this advantage and will pay a price to more than compensate the grower for his trouble.

THOMAS D. BAIRD.

Muhlenberg county, Kentucky.

It is better to take Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil when that decline in health begins—the decline which precedes consumption—rather than wait for the germ to begin to grow in our lungs.

"Prevention is better than cure;" and surer. The saying never was truer than here.

What is it to prevent consumption?

Let us send you a book on CAREFUL LIVING; free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

Cancers Permanently Cured.

No knife; no acids; no caustic; no pain. By three applications of our OANCER CURE we most faithfully guarantee cancer will come out by roots and leave permanent cure. If it fails, make affidavit properly attested and I will promptly refund money. Price of remedy (invariably in advance), \$20, with instructions for self remedy. Describe cancer minutely when ordering remedy or writing me. JNO. B. HARRIS, Box 58, Eutaw, Ala.

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

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Y-our best remedy for E-rysipelas, Catarrh R-heumatism, and S-crofula.

Salt-Rheum, Sore Eyes A-bscesses, Tumors R-unning Sores S-curvey, Humors, Itch A-nemia, Indigestion P-imples, Blotches A-and Carbuncles R-ingworm, Rashes I-mpure Blood L-anguidness, Dropsy L-iver Complaint A-II cured by

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

GALVANIZED GEARED AERMOTOR

Re-designed and much improved, furnishes power to PUMP, GRIND, CUT FEED, and SAW WOOD.



Does the work of 4 horses at half the cost of one, and is always harnessed and never gets tired. With our Steel Stub Tower it is easy to put on barn. Send for elaborate designs for putting power in barn. AERMOTOR CO. 12th & Rockwell Sts., Chicago, & 29 Beale St., San Francisco.



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

ENGINES

If you want to buy a strictly first-class outfit at low figures, address The W. C. LEFFEL CO., Greenmount Av. SPRINGFIELD, O.

Sheriff's Sale.

[First publication September 28, 1892.]

In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.

Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff, vs. James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaut and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants. Case No. 13,778.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:

Lot numbered 158, on Liberty street, in Veale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendants, and will be sold to satisfy said order of sale.

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale. Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 25th day of September, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON Sheriff.

In the Dairy.

A New Milking Machine.

Many attempts have been made to devise machinery by which the laborious and tedious work of milking can be performed by the aid of other than the power of the hands and wrists. At the recent Iowa State fair a milking machine was exhibited which was run by electricity one day and by steam power the rest of the fair. It is claimed that it was a successful milker. Its operations are thus described in *Rural Life*:

The apparatus works on the suction principle. A gas pipe runs along the stanchions in front of the cows, with a stop cock connection at each stall. An air pump exhausts the air at one end of this pipe and our automatic bellows is at the other end, the effect of the latter being to cause palpitations of the suction, imitating the sucking of a calf. A covered pail is hung to a surcingle which passes around the cow just back of the shoulders. Two short upper pipes terminate in a glass tube (rubber fitted) which receives the teat and holds fast by the suction. At present the apparatus has but two of these, so it is necessary to shift over after two teats are milked. The pail has an air-tight cover, so exhausting the air through the gas pipe draws milk out of the teats to fill the vacuum produced.

A full outfit would consist of ten pails. This milks ten cows at once and the pails are then moved over to the next ten. But two pails were used at the fair. An attendant starts the milk by hand and slips the glass holder over the teat with one hand and opens the stop cock with the other. The milk promptly spurts out and the attendant passes to the next cow and does likewise. By the time ten cows are connected with the apparatus the first cow will have the first two teats milked dry and the attendant changes over to the other teats. By the time he has made connections with the last cow the first one is finished and the attendant goes along again and disconnects and empties the pails.

It required eight minutes to milk a cow. It could be done in half that time, of course, with four tubes to each pail. But suppose it does take eight minutes to milk and ten cows are milked. Call it a cow a minute, and even then the machine would milk 100 cows in less than two hours, and not be tired at the end.

The power required will be anything which will develop one horse power. A steam engine, a gasoline motor, a little sweep power, or (probably best for farm use) a tread power. With a tread power the bull will do all the milking, and, if desired, run a separator or churn. And that would be just, if not absolutely poetical. The machine did thorough work.

The problem of securing good, trusty milkers is a serious one. If the machine remedies this it does very much. One thing it surely does do, it does a cleanly job. Not a hair or speck can get into the milk. The pail is covered and sealed before it comes near the cow. The milk flows into it through an air-tight tube. It is as pure when it is in the pail as before it left the udder, but by hand milking dirt and dust get in; the only thing in which it varies is in regard to degree. The farmer can increase his dairy ad libitum and a bull or pony can milk them.

The machine is a success. Whether it will be a year hence is something we leave time to tell. Other machines of kindred nature have been mechanical successes but milking failures, and this may be another of the same kind when its history is fully made. Cows must be milked to suit them or they will proceed to dry themselves up. Sympathy is an all-important factor. The theory in successful milking is to transfer affection of the cow for her calf to the milker—get her to like to be milked. The machine has this as the gravest difficulty of all to overcome. This is the rock which has wrecked previous ventures. Time alone can tell whether the outcome of this will be better. It has been used several months on the farm of the inventor, we learn, with success, and the apparatus seems to imitate the natural action of the calf and to satisfy the cow. We were more favorably impressed than we expected to be by at least 100 per cent.

When we come to the cost of any new machine which is designed to "fill a long

felt want" we want to thrust our pen into the inkstand and sigh. The cost is always high, disproportionately high when compared with machines of like intricacy which have become standard goods. The price asked for a tin pail outfit is \$20, with an extra \$2 for each stop cock ordered for use if the pails are designed to be shifted over to other cows. This makes a good deal of money for a venture. The power is not included in this price. For fifty cows the farmer would need ten pails (\$200) and forty additional stop cocks (\$80) and say \$100 more for a tread power if he used such—an investment of \$380.

A Cheap Ice House.

Charles P. Jackson, in *American Creamery*, gives the following directions for building a cheap, easily-constructed ice house:

Use two by six sills and plates, with twelve-foot posts with three courses two by four ribbing all around, three feet apart, put in edgewise. Cell with cull lumber put on vertically, and make it a point to always get out of lumber when you get to the eaves, so the gable ends will be sure to be left open. Fill up the ground inside a little higher than the outside, then put down any old chunks of rails or joists, a little distance apart and cover between and over with a foot of sawdust, or its equivalent in straw or prairie hay. Put the ice sixteen inches away from the wall, and fill between the ice and wall with sawdust or its equivalent in straw or prairie hay, as you fill with ice. Break joints over each course of ice when filling. When filled cover with six or seven inches of sawdust or its equivalent and then get out of sawdust. You don't want ten or twelve inches of sawdust on top of the ice. There is a latent heat in ice, and if too much covering on top, the heat will not be able to pass through it and will turn back and honeycomb the ice. With a covering of twelve inches of sawdust, in every case an examination will show heat during the hot months by digging down a few inches.

Never put water on your ice as you fill your ice house, if you expect to remove the cakes of ice as put in.

There need be no ventilator in the roof if the gables are left open.

There is no better medicine for family use than Ayer's Cathartic Pills. Their sugar-coating makes them easy and even agreeable to take, and as they contain no calomel or other injurious drug, they are perfectly safe for patients of any age.

The Poultry Yard.

Practical Instructions in Poultry-Keeping.

The poultryman who has been successful with many broods of chicks during the hot summer months must not be so elated as to become slack in his care and attention now. If he does loss will surely follow, for the changeable weather of the fall is severe on poultry. The cool nights necessitate making the coops a little tighter, but not so close that the inmates become overheated. To secure the proper degree will require careful judgment. The broods by this time have grown, so that the coop that once afforded ample room has become crowded. Larger coops must be provided or the broods must be separated and given more coops with fewer chickens to each. Better still, if the accommodations will allow it, will it be to get the young stock to commence lodging in the hen-house that is to be their future permanent home. Those who have followed the business long enough to judge at this stage which are the best or more promising usually select about this time those they are to keep and at once dispose of the rest. At any rate, it is an excellent plan to get rid now of the surplus male birds, as they are great eaters and run away with much profit. Turned into cash now, they will materially assist in making poultry-keeping pay. The stock is now moulting, and many of the hens are hardly half clad, and, in consequence, are very susceptible to the sudden changes characteristic of fall. See that the food supply is well kept up, and with a varied diet. Three times a week add a gill of flaxseed to each four quarts of dry mixed food, stirring it well through the mess before scalding it. On cool, rainy days let the morning meal have a free sprinkling of red pepper. Give all the meat bones from

Have it Ready.

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

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

the table to the hens; pound them up fine. Keep the hen-house clean, sweep up the loose feathers and burn them, as by so doing nits, etc., may be destroyed. Use every precaution to have the fowls free from vermin, so that they may start in the coming winter in proper condition to lay.

The late broods of the Asiatic and other breeds that are slow in feathering will need special care, for in their half-feathered condition they easily get the "rattles," which is but the first stage of roup. They should have coops that can be fastened up at night, so no drafts can blow on them. They should not be allowed to wander around all day during protracted rainy weather. If the surplus males are not disposed of the sexes should soon be separated. The coops that are not longer needed should be stored away under cover. Let a "strictly business" system govern the operations of the poultry-keeper. It is this thing that brings the profit, and the lack of it that causes the complaint of the occupation not proving a paying one. Take good care of your poultry and you will find how readily the flock will respond to proper treatment. It should be remembered that it is the little things, timely done, that bring success in poultry-keeping. The "hired man" may know how to do it; but the farmer who depends entirely on such a source with regard to his poultry will be the one that can truly say from experience that poultry does not pay.—*Baltimore Sun*.

If You Breathe Poison,

No less than if you swallow it, it will impregnate and destroy you. If you live or sojourn in a malarious locality, be assured that you must inhale the germs of disease. Nullify and render these harmless with the grand antidote to malaria, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is also a potent remedy for indigestion, liver complaint, costiveness, rheumatism and debility.

Tutt's Pills

To purge the bowels does not make them regular but leaves them in worse condition than before. The liver is the seat of trouble, and

THE REMEDY

must act on it. Tutt's Liver Pills act directly on that organ, causing a free flow of bile, without which, the bowels are always constipated. Price, 25c.

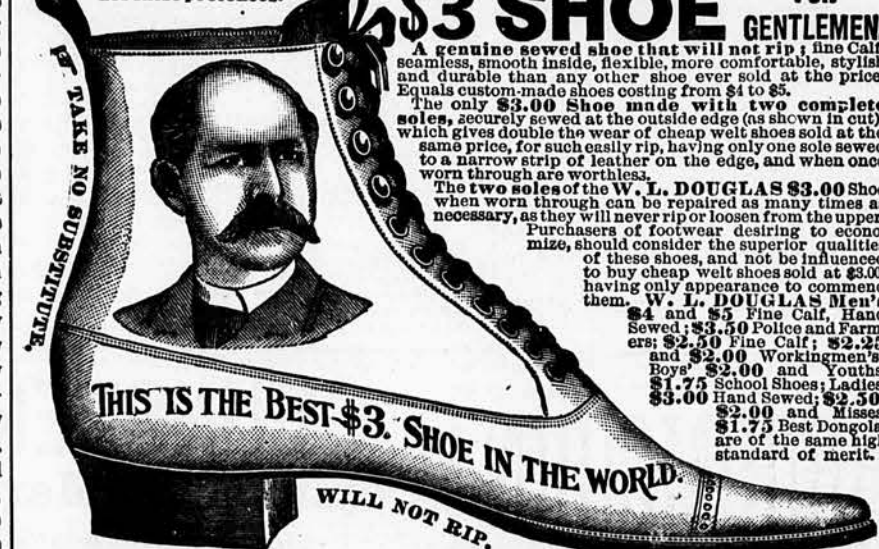
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CAUTION.—Beware of dealers substituting shoes without W. L. Douglas name and the price stamped on bottom. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

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\$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.
A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip; fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5.
The only \$3.00 shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless.
The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper.
Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at \$3.00, having only appearance to commend them.
W. L. DOUGLAS Men's \$4 and \$5 Fine Calf, Hand Sewed; \$3.50 Police and Farmers; \$2.50 Fine Calf; \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workingmen's; Boys' \$2.00 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' \$3.00 Hand Sewed; \$2.50, \$2.00 and Misses' \$1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit.

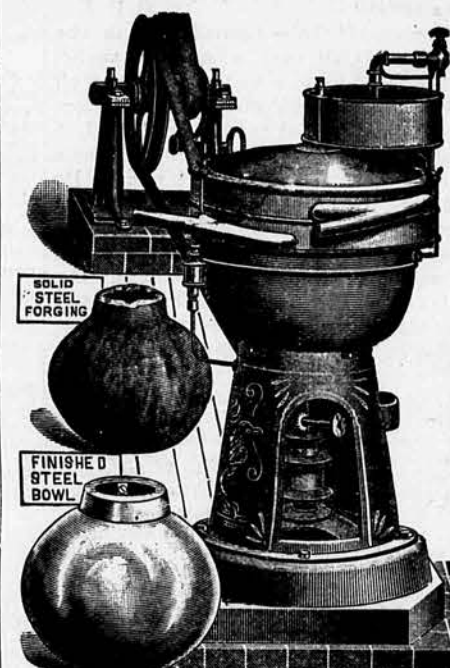


Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free, W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.



OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864 dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter, \$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices for 800 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars. W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

When writing any of our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.



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

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

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.

BLINDNESS—I have a horse about 20 years old, that went blind in one eye ten years ago, and this summer he has gone blind in the other eye. Can I do anything for him?
G. W. P.
Howard, Kas.

Answer—It is not likely that anything can be done to restore your horse's eyesight at his age. If the eyes are inflamed, remove the inflammation by bathing with hot water twice a day, then let the old fellow live out his days in peace.

WIRE CUT—I have a horse that got in the wire fence, eight weeks ago, and cut one hind leg just below the hock joint. I have kept it washed, and for a while used axle-grease and carbolic acid. Proud flesh got in it and I used burnt alum, and then blue vitriol, and, for a week, have used glycerine lotion. It is no better and the lower half of the leg is swelled; so this week I have been working him, to take the swelling out, but it gets worse, so I will turn him out again. What can I do for a splint?
C. E. E.

Answer—If there is proud flesh in the cut, touch it all over with lunar caustic, and, when it forms a scab, do not rub it off but apply the following healing lotion, three times a day: Sugar of lead, 2 ounces; sulphate of zinc, 1 ounce; carbolic acid, 2 drachms; rainwater, 1 quart. Do not work the horse but let him run out through the day for exercise. If the swelling does not go down apply a warm linseed meal poultice for a few days. If a splint does not cause lameness it is better left alone; but if it causes lameness, blister once a month with cerate of cantharides.

ASKS A FEW QUESTIONS—As a reader of the KANSAS FARMER I will ask you a few questions: (1) A two-year-old horse colts has a puff on the front part of the hock joint, but he is not lame. There is a raised place on the outside of the joint, with a corresponding one on the inside. The puff came on last July. What had I better do? (2) A ten-year-old mare gets sick from time to time a year, with what appears to be colic. What is it? (3) Give me a good colic remedy. (4) What is good for a sprained stifle? (5) Give me the best method for healing wire cuts: (1) Where the hoof is cut. (2) Where the muscles of the front arm are cut. (3) Where the tendons are cut. (4) Does your practice as a surgeon lead you to believe that the Percherons and Oldenbreds have poor teeth compared with Hambletonians and roadsters?
W. R.
Mulvane, Kas.

Answer—(1) Let him alone. (2) Colic. (3) Sweet spirits of nitre, 2 ounces; sulphuric ether, 1 ounce; laudanum, 1 ounce; water 1 pint; give at one dose, and repeat in one hour, if necessary. (4) Locate the sprain, apply a blister and give rest. (5) Any of the healing remedies are good when properly applied. Much depends upon the character and condition of each individual cut. When tendons are cut, it is generally necessary to use a brace or stay-shoe. We have neither time nor space to write a treatise on the general treatment of wounds. If you have a case describe it and we will prescribe. (6) Our experience as a surgeon leads us to believe that there are good and bad points among all classes of horses. We have never had the pleasure of hearing a discussion on the virtues of the teeth in the different breeds of horses mentioned. Many such theories are only concocted in the mind of some unscrupulous owner of a scrub stallion for the purpose of proving the superiority of the breed to which he claims (?) his horse belongs, over horses of other breeds kept in the same neighborhood. If this very "knowing" individual should happen to sell his scrub horse to some unsuspecting neighbor, and then buy a horse of some other breed, his opinion would, in all probability, veer around with the rapidity of a Kansas wind in favor of his new purchase.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 24, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,068 cattle; 716 calves. Receipts since June 1, 1,129,496 cattle; 76,067 calves. For corresponding period 1 at year 992, 949 cattle, 65,492 calves. The following are a few of the sales made:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
3.....	1,656	4 40	21.....	1,182	3 90
43.....	1,379	3 75	40.....	1,025	3 00

C-F. COLORADO STEERS.

79.....	1,276	4 00	23.....	1,120
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TEXAS STEERS.

12.....	979	2 75	28.....	778
3.....	1,183	3 00	300.....	1,050
150.....	1,053	2 40	338.....	958

TEXAS COWS.

64.....	615	1 15	27.....	787
242.....	751	1 82 1/2	17.....	515
60.....	737	1 50	69.....	655

TEXAS CALVES.

169.....	6 50	36.....	6 50
63.....	6 75	10.....	4 00

COLORADO STEERS.

109.....	976	2 30	98.....	859
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COLORADO COWS.

68.....	942	2 25	21.....	951
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NATIVE COWS.

4.....	825	0 50	10.....	926
7.....	877	1 05	21.....	947
15.....	982	1 30	22.....	756
24.....	879	1 40	19.....	820
34.....	822	1 70	16.....	975
12.....	955	1 80	24.....	956
12.....	793	1 65	26.....	907
27.....	924	1 90	28.....	953
26.....	966	2 15	27.....	1,025
74.....	983	2 45	20.....	850
17.....	1,239	2 65	2.....	1,425

NATIVE CALVES.

2.....	2 20	10.....	8 50
9.....	6 00	21.....	6 50
3.....	2 50	19.....	5 00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Fresh native offerings were scarce. Prices were firm on anything that had quality and weight. Stockers were quoted steady. Some choice heavy stock calves sold as high as \$13 per head. Some fancy Hereford feeders brought \$14.25 and went to Iowa for 90 days feed.

7.....	745	2 27 1/2	13.....	973
5.....	842	2 15	17.....	637
44.....	1,232	4 12 1/2	16.....	890

SHEEP—Receipts, The supply was nominal and mostly cul grades.

128 Stk.....	73	3 10	26 Culls.....	0 75
10 Ewes.....	67	3 00	49 Culls.....	72
20 Ewes.....	82	3 25		

HOGS—Receipts, 3,629. Market weak.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
94.....	145	4 50	27.....	137	4 85
17.....	115	5 00	92.....	170	5 15

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

75.....	132	5 12 1/2	54.....	203
94.....	208	5 22 1/2	66.....	196
48.....	223	5 25	87.....	202
85.....	201	5 27 1/2	78.....	197
90.....	200	5 35	75.....	291
156.....	235	5 40	72.....	286
64.....	262	5 52 1/2	62.....	327

St. Louis.

October 24, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 2,900, including no good natives. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3.25@4.50; Texans, \$2.15@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900. Market steady. Sales were at \$4.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200. No good grades. Natives, \$3.50@4.30.

Chicago.

October 24, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 19,000. Market fairly active and generally steady. Beef steers, \$3.00@5.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.80; bulls, \$1.50@2.35; cows, \$1.00@2.85; Texas steers, \$2.00@3.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 27,000. Market was active. The opening was weak but the close was fully 5c higher. Mixed, \$5.00@5.60; heavy, \$4.95@5.80; light weights, \$4.95@5.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000. The market firmer. Natives \$2.75@5.00; lambs, per cwt., \$3.25@5.50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

October 24, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 126,000 bushels; shipments, 92,000 bushels. Market opened firm, higher than Saturday's prices, closing higher. No. 2 red, cash, closing at 63 1/2c; December, 69 1/2c bid; May, 69 1/2c bid.

CORN—Receipts, 126,000 bushels; shipments, 60,000 bushels. Market opened firm, closing 1/2c higher than Saturday's prices. No. 2 cash, 37 1/2c; November, closing 38 1/2c; December, 37 1/2c; year, 37 1/2c; May, 41 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 85,000 bushels; shipments, 76,000. No. 2 cash, 28c; November, 28 1/2c; May, 33 1/2c.

HAY—Dull. Timothy, prime to fancy, \$9.00@13.50; prairie, prime to fancy, \$8.50@9.00.

BUTTER—Steady. Creamery, 23@27c; dairy, 16@24c.

EGGS—Better, 17 1/2c.

WOOL—Receipts 49,000 pounds; shipments, 216,000 pounds. Market steady. Bright—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13@16c. Fine to good medium wool, 17@20c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32 1/2c.

Chicago.

October 24, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 452,000 bushels; shipments, 282,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 72@72 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 60@61c; No. 2 red, 72@72 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 282,000 bushels; shipments, 182,000 bushels. No. 2, 42c; No. 3, 40c.

OATS—Receipts, 528,000 bushels; shipments,

402,000 bushels. No. 2, 29 1/2c; No. 2, white, f o b 29 1/2c; No. 3 white, 29@32 1/2c.

BUTTER—Firm. Creamery, 23c; dairy, 18@24c.

EGGS—Firm. 20@21 1/2c for strictly fresh.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools continue unchanged, selling freely with a good demand existing for the fine and fine medium grades. The prices quoted are the same as before, ranging from 14 1/2c for the fine (heavy), 16 1/2c for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Kansas City.

October 24, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 1,799,433 bushels; corn, 183,471 bushels; oats, 187,312 bushels, and rye, 54,027 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 259,500 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (100-lb. per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 19 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 64 1/2c; 27 cars 60 to 62 pounds at 64 1/2c; No. 3 hard, 6 cars 58 to 59 pounds, at 62c, 15 cars 57 to 59 pounds at 61 1/2c, 7 cars at 61c, 3 cars 55 pounds at 60c; No. 4 hard, 3 cars 59 pounds at 58c, 3 cars at 58c, 5 cars at 57c, 1 c-r 60 pounds at 58 1/2c, 1 car at 59c, 1 car 55 pounds at 56c; rejected 1 car 55 pounds at 53 1/2c, 1 car 55 pounds at 56c, 1 car at 45c, 1 car at 44c, 1 car smutty at 44c and 1 car no grade at 47c; No. 2 red, 1 car 60 pounds at 67 1/2c, 1 car 60 pounds at 67c, 1 car fancy 62 pounds at 68c; No. 3 red, 3 cars 57 to 58 pounds at 62c, and No. 4 red, 1 car 54 pounds at 60c, 1 car 58 pounds at 52c.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 17,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 29@29 1/2c; No. 3 mixed, 29@29 1/2c; No. 4 mixed, 24@24 1/2c; No. 2 white, 29@29c; No. 3 white, 28 1/2@29 1/2c; No. 4 white, 25@26c. Sales, 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 28c, 1 car No. 2 white at 28c.

CORN—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 14,500 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2 mixed, 5 cars at 35c, 3 cars at 35 1/2c and 6 cars 35c; No. 3 mixed, 34 @34 1/2c; No. 2 white, 5 cars at 36 1/2c; No. 3 white, 35@35 1/2c.

RYE—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 5,500 bushels. By sample on track on basis of Mississippi river: No. 2, 1 car at 61c; No. 3, 1 car at 48c.

CASTOR BEANS—Selling well at old prices. We quote in car lots \$1.45 per bushel, small lots 10c per bushel less.

FLAXSEED—Firm and in good demand. We quote at \$1 per bushel on the basis of pure.

MILLET—German, 40@43c, and common 30@35c per bushel.

HAY—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 540 tons, shipments 70 tons. Demand better and steady and rather firmer for choice. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$6.50; good to choice, \$5.50@6.00; prime, \$4.25@5.75; common, \$3.75@4.00; timothy, fancy, \$8.00@8.50, and choice, \$7.50@8.00.

BUTTER—Receipts light and market firm, all good table goods selling readily at quotations: We quote: Creamery, highest grade separator, 27c per pound; finest gathered cream, 25c; fine fresh, good flavor, 23c; fair to good, 22c. Dairies—Fancy farm, 16@18c; fair to good lines, 16@17c. Country store, packed—Fancy, 17@18c; fresh and sweet packing, 12 1/2c.

EGGS—Not many coming in and market firm. Fresh candled 15c per dozen.

POULTRY—Not much coming in and demand light. Hens drab and heavy ones especially dull. Light ones and springs are only steady. Turkeys steady with market tending higher. Chickens, spring, 6 1/2c per pound; chickens, light, 6 1/2c; heavy, 6c; roosters, each, 15c; turkey hens, small, 8 1/2c; large, 8c; gobblers, 8c; ducks, old, 5@6c; spring, 7c; geese, full feathered, 5@6c; pigeons, per dozen, \$7.50@10.00.

W. A. ROGERS. ROBT. COX. FRANK MITCHENER.

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LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
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Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

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CONSIGN YOUR CATTLE, HOGS AND SHEEP TO
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Gossip About Stock.

Jas. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., writes to make a correction of the Berkshire awards as reported at the Kansas City fair. His herd won second prize on both old and young herds.

M. H. Alberty, breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Poland-China swine, at Cherokee, Kas., makes some changes in his advertising this week and states that all of his male pigs have been sold.

The second annual sale of Poland-China swine, by F. M. Lall, of Marshall, Mo., held on the 13th inst., was quite satisfactory, and sixty-four head brought \$1,374, an average of a little over \$21 per head. The lowest price received was \$10, and the highest price realized was \$74, which went to J. F. Marshall, Murray, Neb.

There will be two sales of Short-horn cattle in Shawnee county next week. On November 2 T. B. Sweet will close out his entire herd of Cruickshank-topped cattle at J. H. Sanders', seven miles from Topeka, and on Thursday, November 3, L. A. Knapp, of Dover, will sell forty head of cattle in order to reduce the size of his herd. He will sell the show bull, Gov. Glick 92606, at private sale.

Our readers, especially those contemplating the purchase of a stallion for the coming season, should bear in mind the ninth annual sale of Clydesdales at Alexis, Ill., November 2, 1892. Mr. Holloway heretofore has been very successful in his sales, and the thirty offerings catalogued for the coming sale are from the largest collection of Clydesdales by one owner in the world. Go and buy what you want.

W. J. Veale, proprietor of Swissvale stock farm, reports the sale of ten yearling half-bred coachers at \$100 each, and four weanlings at \$75 per head. They were by his four-year-old French Coach stallion Kaiser that won three blue ribbons at the late Kansas State fair, and out of common native mares. This is an illustration of what can be done by starting right, at least in selecting a good topsey horse, regardless of a few hundred dollars in purchasing a stallion.

At the annual fall sales in central Illinois, prices received for pure-bred stock were as a usual thing satisfactory, but not high enough to greatly elate breeders. The closing-out sale of Mr. John D. Waters, Mechanicsburg, held at the fair grounds, on the 13th instant, was, however, an exception, and it is thought that Sangamon county has now the lead in public swine sales. Mr. Waters intends to engage in business as a live stock auctioneer, and if he can sell for others at figures as satisfactory as received at this sale, his services will certainly be in demand. His offering consisted of Short-horn cattle, Clydesdale horses and Poland-China hogs, of which the cattle and horses were not sold because the entire time was occupied in the swine sale. It being a sure enough closing-out sale, Mr. Waters sold his entire herd of Poland-Chinas, big and little, the choice and the runts, disposing of the whole number, 125 head, at an average of \$34.58 per head. The highest priced animal was the great premium-winning sow X. L. Maid 3d 71658 (O. P. C.), that after considerable competition was bought by Mr. W. A. Jones, Vanmeter, Iowa, at \$210, and who also secured several other choice animals for his already excellent herd. Twenty-three animals sold for \$50 and over, or at an average of \$74.

No other sarsaparilla possesses the combination, proportion, and process which make Hood's Sarsaparilla peculiar to itself.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Consumption Cured.

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

A MALARIA CURE

Discovered at Last—Great Excitement—Thousands Eagerly Trying to Get It.

Not since the discovery of vaccine virus by Jenner has there been so great an advance in medical science as the discovery of Pe-ru-na. One of its most beneficial uses is as a remedy for malaria. Its operation to cure this stubborn malady is unlike any other medicine known. It seems to be especially reliable in its action in those cases of malaria where quinine has failed to give permanent relief. The fact that the cures of malaria made by Pe-ru-na are, without exception, PERMANENT CURES, leaves this remedy without an equal. Inquire of your druggist for further particulars, and write the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for a free copy of a treatise on malaria, its prevention and cure.

Second-Growth Sorghum as Feed.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your issue of October 5 I read the account of the loss of Mr. G. A. Anderson's cows, resulting, as was supposed and taken for granted, from turning them into a second crop of sorghum.

I do not accept this conclusion as correct, and now for my reason: In 1887 or 1888—I am not sure which—while living in Topeka, I sowed a plot of ground in sorghum for cow feed. That plot I mowed over three times and fed before the frost killed it so as to stop its growth. Sometimes it was fed immediately after cutting, sometimes lying till next feeding time, and never any bad results. Since reading that article I have heard of others turning cattle and horses into second-growth sorghum, leaving them there to feed, with no bad effect whatever. I think we must look for some other explanation.

S. C. WATERS.

Berryton, Shawnee county.

Little Johnnie, on seeing a skeleton for the first time, exclaimed, "Why, but they skinned her mighty close, didn't they? She looks worse than Aunt Jane did, before ma gave her that bottle of 'Favorite Prescription!'" "Aunt Jane" was so completely worn out, by prolapsus, periodical difficulties and nervous prostration, that she was a constant sufferer, night and day, but Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acted so promptly and favorably upon the uterus and other organs, that she suffers no pain at any time, and her general health was never better. As a remedy for all female weaknesses, as a strength giving tonic and quieting nerve, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled. Guaranteed to give satisfaction or price (\$1) refunded.

CATARRH CURED.

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

A Worthy and Solid Company.

With a record of over ten years of successful operation, prompt payment of death losses and fair dealing with the public, the Kansas Mutual Life stands before the people wherever known the peer of the oldest and best life companies in the United States. In the face of the sharpest competition, it has steadily grown, from year to year, increasing in strength and extending its influence, until to-day it is a strong and well-established company, commanding the confidence of the people everywhere. It sells all the most attractive policies, including limited payment life and endowment policies.

Michigan intends working her convicts on the roads. This will be watched with interest throughout the States, because it will be adopted in other States if it proves highly satisfactory when tried.



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

Fine Playing Cards.

Send 10 cents in stamps to John Sebastian, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, C. & R. I. & P. Ry., Chicago, for a pack of the "Rock Island" playing cards. They are acknowledged the best, and worth five times the cost. Send money order or postal note for 50 cents, and will send five packs by express, prepaid.



Crippled with Rheumatic Pains and Heart Trouble for Fifteen Years, He Finds Himself a New Man.

Convinced that Medicines and Doctors Would Do Him No Good, He Resorts to the Use of Dr. Owen's Electric Belt and Finds a Cure.

BEAVER CREEK, ILL., August 1, 1892.

DR. A. OWEN, ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dear Sir: I feel it a duty I owe you and every one suffering as I have for the past fifteen years with rheumatism and heart troubles to make this statement. I tried medical treatment till I was convinced that there was no relief or cure for me in medicine. Seeing the advertisement of Dr. A. Owen's Electric Belt and Appliances in the papers, and saying they would cure all disease without the use of medicines, I concluded to write and get one of their catalogues, giving full and complete information how to cure oneself with electricity. I received one in a day or two. Seeing so many testimonials of cures performed within its cover, I thought of giving it a trial. I then sent for one, and began wearing it last January, during which time I can say I have been greatly benefited. In fact, I think I am rid of the rheumatism and also of any heart trouble. Fifty dollars would not buy it could I not get another. In my opinion, rheumatic sufferers can find nothing better than Dr. Owen's Electric Belt to relieve their pains. You may use this as you like.

Yours respectfully,

A. C. RISING.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., June 25, 1892.

TO THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.:—Gentlemen: I suffered with inward piles for twenty-five years. I tried a thousand different remedies, none of which did me any good. I paid two different specialists \$150 apiece to cure me, but they did me no good. I also was troubled with rheumatism some ten years ago. I got one of your No. 4 Belts; it relieved me in one week's time, and finally cured me of both piles and rheumatism. You are at liberty to make use of this if you choose.

Yours truly,

J. O. B. RICHARDS, No. 312 South Fourteenth St.

Persons making inquiries from the writers of testimonials are requested to close self-addressed stamped envelope to insure 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 and German, will be mailed to any address on receipt of 6 cents. A large colored lithograph will be sent you with each catalogue.

THE LARGEST ELECTRIC BELT ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD.

ADDRESS

OWEN ELECTRIC BELT & APPLIANCE CO.

306 North Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

ENGLISH SHIRE STALLIONS AND MARES

Proprietor and Breeder.

WM. BURGESS,

IMPORTER

CRETE, NEBRASKA.

Blue Valley Farm

ALB. RECORDED.

Having been a breeder of the Shire in England, now in Nebraska, I think I know what the American breeder requires.



Their breeding is from the best strains of prize-winning blood in England. My imported mares are superior; safely in foal by a Royal Albert sire.

Come and see what I have, and if I cannot show you as good stock as any importer, will pay your expenses. Will assist you in forming a stock company if you wish.

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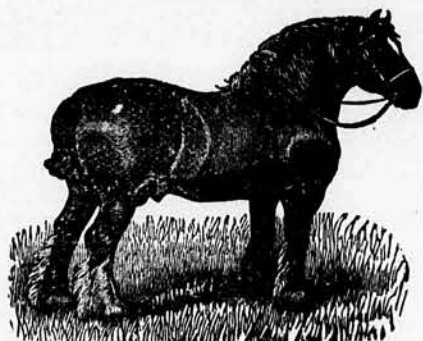
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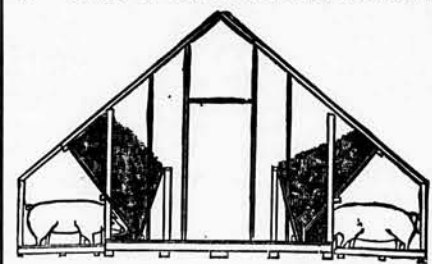


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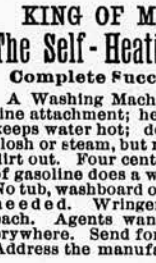
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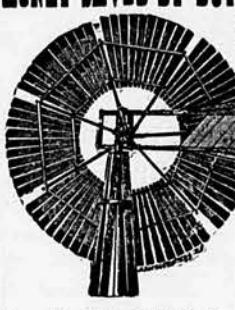
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HEREFORD CATTLE!

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,

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At 10 o'clock a. m.

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The Ashland Park Stock Farm Herefords, owned by the Ashland Hereford Co., of Cairo, Randolph Co., Mo., will dispose of a choice lot, consisting of the two breeding bulls, Star Grove 9th and Earl of Shadeland 72d, also six young bulls, and cows, heifers and calves, the cream of the herd and from the best known families. These cattle have been bred with due care and are from the best imported stock from the herds of Hon. Adam Earle and others. Catalogues now ready.

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Forty Head. Big Short-horn Sale. Forty Head.

I will offer at my farm, six miles southeast of MAPLE HILL and six miles northwest of DOVER, **Thursday, November 3, 1892,**

FORTY HEAD OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE, consisting of Cows, Heifers and Bulls. My herd is headed by Gov. Glick 9206. He was sired by the Baronet 5250, one of the greatest show bulls in the West. The Baronet was sired by Col. Harris' world-renowned Baron Victor. Gov. G. weighs 2,600 pounds and is a grand bull. Second in the herd is Scottish Victor, got by Scottish Lord 7701, an imported Cruickshank bull, who has taken as many premiums when shown with his get as any bull in the West.

My herd has outgrown accommodations, and I take this means of reducing it. There never was a better time to get a few good cattle to start a herd. I will also sell about TWENTY SHOATS.

TERMS:—A credit of seven months will be given on bankable paper at 8 per cent. interest. Shoats cash. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m. Free lunch at noon.

S. A. SAWYER, Auctioneer. L. A. KNAPP.

Closing Out Sale

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1892,

At 10 o'clock a. m. The WOODLAND STOCK FARM HERDS. Six miles southeast of TOPEKA. J. H. SANDERS will sell his entire stud of Clydesdale and Standard-bred horses, comprising mares, fillies and geldings, also two saddle ponies, a number of yearling steers and forty Poland-China shoats, and farming implements.

At the same time and place, T. B. SWEET will sell his thoroughbred herd of SHORT-HORN CATTLE, about forty in number, and a few registered GALLOWAY COWS. This herd has been accumulated in the last ten years, and is of choice quality. A Cruickshank bull has for many years been at the head of the herd. Full pedigrees will be exhibited, and certificates furnished to purchasers. Many of these animals trace back through twelve to fifteen illustrious registered sires and dams.

This is a rare opportunity for farmers to start a fine herd and for breeders to obtain choice animals to improve their herds.

This herd embraces selections from the famous herd of Albert Crane, of Durham Parks, W. A. Harris, Bill & Burnham and the Kansas Agricultural College and their descendants.

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