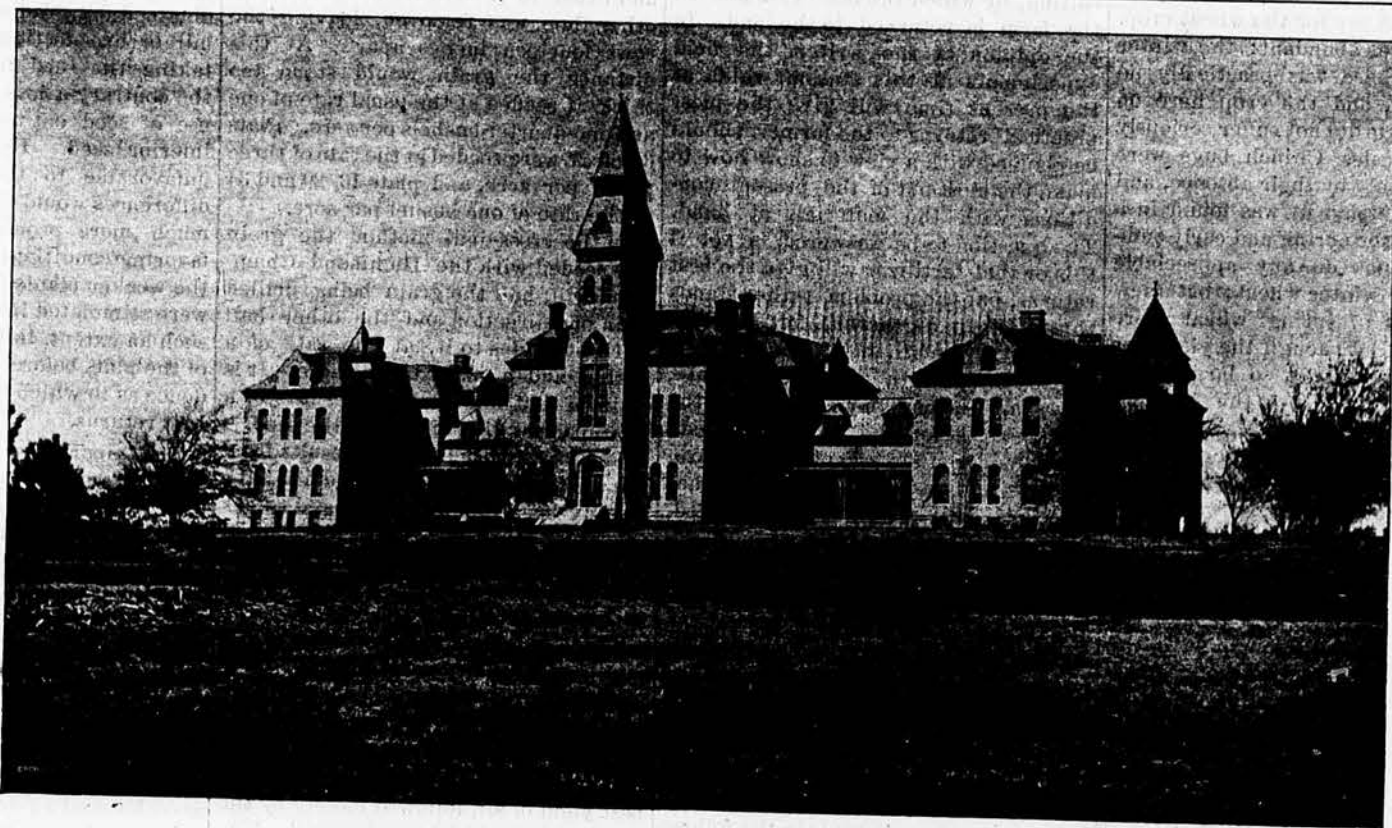


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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

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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.

L. A. KNAPP, { SHORT-HORN CATTLE
Breeder, { and BUFF COCHIN POULTRY
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400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS—Headed by Fortune 2090, Sir Evelyn 9650, Cheerful Boy 20629, Dewsbury 21 18977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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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.

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.)

MAPLEDALE HERD—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittlebury 95837 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Iowa.

GEO. M. KELLAM & SON, breeders of GALLOWAY CATTLE. Have for sale now eight thoroughbred bulls, from 6 to 16 months. Also bred Hambletonian and Morgan horses. Richland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

SHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale sired by Bayard No. 493 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

BLUE VALLEY STOCK FARM.—H. C. Stoll, Beatrice, Neb., breeder of Poland-China, Chester White, Small Yorkshire, Essex and Jersey Red swine. A che ce lot of pigs for sale. State what you want. All inquiries answered.

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

REG'D ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS Farmers' prices. Inspection solicited. Address E. I. Crowell, Iola, Kas., breeder and shipper.

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 24.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Fine weanling pigs, boars ready for service, and young sows at reasonable prices. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

A. K. SERCOMB, Paton, Iowa, breeder of DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. West Star at head of herd. Let me hear from you.

HOGS Duroc-Jerseys. Best prize stock for PIGS sale. C. J. STUCKEY, ATLANTA, ILL.

H. E. GOODELL, Tecumseh, Shawnee Co., Kas., breeder of thoroughbred Berkshire swine. Stock for sale, both sexes, at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

G. A. R. HERD.—Jas. Purcell, Piqua, Woodson Co., Kas., breeder and shipper of registered Poland-China swine of the most fashionable strains. Herd consists of 150 head. Can supply show pigs or sows bred, as desired. Correspondence invited.

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

ROME PARK HERDS.—T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Sumner Co., Kas., breeder of POLAND-CHINA and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRE HOGS. My herds are composed of the richest blood in the U. S., with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty. Twelve high-grade Short-horn bulls, one and two years old, red and roans.

SWINE.

80 CHESTER WHITE, 50 Berkshire hogs, 10 Beagle pups, 20 Shropshire sheep, 100 M. B. turkeys bred from prize-winning males. Write what you want. Stock guaranteed. Prices low. M. E. Charles, Kelton, Pa.

PLEASANT VALLEY HERD OF Poland-China swine. George Lewis, proprietor, Neodesha, Kas. Herd second to none in the West. Write for what you want.

REGISTERED BERKSHIRE SHIRES.—I will sell pigs, either sex, from my best show sows. Write for particulars. Chas. Ernest, Fostoria, Ohio.

EVERGREEN HOME-STEAD herds of Poland-China swine and Short-horn cattle. All breeders registered. Write for wants. D. T. GANTT, Steele City, Nebraska.

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

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KAW VALLEY HERD OF FANCY POLAND-CHINAS.—Kaw Chief at head, assisted by Dorsey's Glory and Dock's Choice. I will say, with modesty but with a degree of pleasure, it is hard to find three finer boars, East or West, owned by one man in same herd. Come and see and you will know whether my claims are just. One hundred pigs for season's trade. Call on or address M. F. TATMAN, Roseville, Kas.

POULTRY.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS EXCLUSIVELY.—The leading place for Leghorns in the West. 14 eggs \$2. A \$4 order gets a Poultry Monthly. Circular free. Stamp for reply. Belle L. Sprout, Frankfort, Kas.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

(Continued on page 16.)

Agricultural Matters.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

Bulletin No. 20, giving a detailed account of the tests carried on with that cereal at the experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college, during the past year, is before us. The entire wheat crop on the college farm has been under experiment the past year, as hereinafter detailed. As for several years past, the Zimmerman wheat has been the leading variety, and it has been used in all experiments in which the variety is not otherwise noted. The average yield of this wheat on the plats under the various modes of treatment is 31.84 bushels per acre; but in the plats devoted to comparative tests of varieties it yielded at the rate of 34.65 bushels per acre. The year was a favorable one for the wheat crop. The rainfall was abundant; the winter was mild, so there was practically no winter-killing, and the crop here on the college farm did not suffer seriously from insect pests. Chinch bugs were conspicuous only by their absence, and though the Hessian fly was found in a few cases in the spring and early summer, it did not do any appreciable damage to the winter wheat; but a few small samples of spring wheat were killed by it. But though the yield was fairly good, it was not so large as it would have been had not the frequent and severe storms during May and June beaten the wheat down. Much of it fell soon after heading out, and in consequence did not fill out as well as it would have done had it remained standing. Other portions stood up till the grain was grown, and did not suffer material loss in yield. As a rule the wheat on the richest ground gave the poorest yield, because here the straw was more abundant and fell sooner than on poorer soil.

The following lines of experiment were carried out: (1) Methods of seeding wheat. (2) Effects of character of seed wheat. (3) Effect of top-dressing wheat with plaster, and of harrowing wheat in spring. (4) Single varieties vs. a mixture of varieties. (5) Effects of pasturing wheat. (6) Continuous wheat-growing on the same land. (7) Rotation experiments. (8) Test of varieties.

In the first-named five lines of these experiments the plats were one-twentieth acre in extent, measuring thirty-three by sixty-six feet; and with but few exceptions not less than five plats were subjected to the same treatment, and the conclusions are based on the average yield of the five. Plats thus similarly treated are not placed by the side of each other, but as far as the formation of the land will permit they are placed alongside of and in alternation with the plats whose treatment or non-treatment they are to be compared with. The plats are laid out with chain and compass, and a stake driven at each corner. No two plats touch each other; a space of two feet in width separates them along the sides, and at the ends a turning row of twelve feet in width separates adjoining series. All plats having the same questions to answer are, as far as possible, placed on ground alike in quality and contour. Owing, however, to the rolling nature of the farm, this principle cannot be strictly adhered to in all cases. There is but trifling variation in regard to fertility on the small areas thus under similar treatment, but the plats cannot always be on absolutely the same level, which, of course, in such cases is a drawback to the work. The land is not stimulated with manure.

This class of experiments, and in fact nearly all field experiments, will yield the most satisfactory results on land that has been moderately and evenly exhausted. The object is not to raise large crops, (if it were it would be an

easy matter to produce heavier yields than any here recorded), but to get results which, when compared with each other, shall show the value, or lack of value, of the treatment in question. The farmers of Kansas are blessed with a soil of rare native fertility, in proof of which see the yield of our acre of continuous wheat for eleven years in succession without the use of fertilizers of any kind. With judicious cropping the present generation need not inquire for the price of artificial fertilizers, nor need they, with judicious cropping, to deteriorate the land materially for their children. The acre above mentioned is not, however, to be taken as a sample of judicious cropping. Nor is this the place to explain what is meant by this term, further than to say that it comprehends some system of rotation in conjunction with stock-raising, by which the manure made on the farm is returned to the land. In the opinion of the writer, the field experiments at this station, which at the present time will give the most practical returns to the farmer, should be planned with a view to show how to make the most out of the present conditions with the materials at hand. The question to be answered is not if this or that fertilizer will give the best returns, but the problem rather stands thus: Given a generous, fertile soil, a precarious rainfall, and (in most cases) limited means with which to operate, how shall I manage my crops to get the best returns for the labor expended? What fodder stuffs and other crops can I grow to best advantage, and what rotations will, all things considered, give me the most profit without deteriorating my land?

Such are some of the questions that are likely to come uppermost in the mind of the cultivator at the present time, and the experiments here recorded have been planned with a view to aid in answering them as far as the growing of wheat is concerned.

METHODS OF SEEDING WHEAT.

Experiments were made in the following methods of seeding: (1) Broadcasted. (2) By shoe drill with press wheels. (3) By shoe drill without press wheels. (4) By hoe drill. (5) By roller drill. (6) Listed. (7) Cross-drilled.

Each of these methods was repeated on five plats alternating with each other and so arranged as to eliminate, as far as possible, any error due to inequalities in the soil. The land is a clay loam. It was under experiment in oat-growing in 1890, and has never been manured nor received any other renovating treatment than simple tillage. It was plowed soon after the oats were harvested in 1890 and harrowed at intervals of a couple of weeks until seeding time. All plats were seeded September 16, at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre, except the listed plats, which were seeded as noted hereafter.

SUMMARY OF AVERAGES.

METHOD OF SEEDING.	Yield per acre.	
	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Broadcasted.....	32.70	2.08
Shoe drill with press wheel....	31.90	2.03
Shoe drill with no press wheel....	31.83	2.03
Hoe drill.....	31.86	2.16
Roller drill.....	32.56	...
Listed.....	29.36	1.54
Cross-drilled.....	31.09	1.94

The drill used in the last three of the first four of these methods was a Richmond Champion fitted both with shoes and hoes, which could be put on and used at pleasure, and likewise press wheels. From the averages it appears that in this wet season and on this heavy soil it made no difference which attachment was used. On a lighter soil it is well known that press wheels have some advantage, and that the shoe drill does not loosen the soil quite as much about the seed as the hoe drill does. The heavy rains, too, tended to compact the soil, and thus to counteract what

slight effect these several modes of seeding might have on the soil.

This result with the roller and lister is not in harmony with the experience of last year, when it was found that the listed ground yielded five bushels more per acre than the drilled ground. Ample explanation of the discrepancy may, however, be found in the season. This year the plants growing in the lister furrows were actually water-logged at times for short periods, while during the drought of last year the plants in the lister furrows gained an advantage from a better supply of moisture than the drilled wheat had. This year, while the surface-planted wheat had no lack of moisture, the listed wheat had too much. The lister used is the same one described in Bulletin No. 11, of last year. Small lister plows were made by a blacksmith and fitted to a drill from which every other hoe was removed, leaving the rows fourteen inches apart. At this distance the grain would stand too thick if seeded at the usual rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre. Plats 6 and 27 were seeded at the rate of three pecks per acre, and plats 13, 20 and 34 at the rate of one bushel per acre.

In the cross-drill method the grain was seeded with the Richmond Champion drill, half the grain being drilled in in one direction and the other half at right angles to it, at the rate of a bushel and a peck to the acre. It is claimed that this method permits of a more perfect distribution of the seed.

The practically identical results from the use of the shoe and hoe drill have already been commented on, and so has the result of listing. The cross-drilled plats average even somewhat less than the plats drilled only one way. While this falling off may be accidental, the result in this case does not warrant the inference that there is any gain by cross-drilling. The stand was uniformly good and even, and the plats were not so badly down as was the case with many others. Broadcasting gave the best yield of all, followed closely by the plats seeded with the roller drill. The broadcasted plats had a good stand, though not so even as the stand on the drilled plats.

It is worthy of note that these same two methods of seeding, namely, the roller drill and broadcasting, gave also the best results in last year's oat experiments. The plats then seeded with the roller drill averaged thirty-three and a half bushels per acre, and the broadcasted twenty-nine and a half (see Bulletin 13, p. 58), while the other methods fell below these. This would indicate that these two old-fashioned methods are, after all, among the best. The roller machine firms the soil in the drill and covers the seed with loose earth by means of a scraper which follows each roller.

EFFECTS OF CHARACTER OF SEED.

Eighteen plats were devoted to testing the influence that the quality of the seed has upon the yield, fifteen being seeded with three grades, denominated "light," "common," and "heavy," and three with selected seed as indicated in the table. The plats adjoined the preceding series and were tested in all respects in the same manner. They were seeded September 17, 1890, and harvested June 27-29, 1891.

The "common" seed was the wheat as it came from the thresher, simply cleaned from chaff and straw. It weighed sixty-three pounds per struck bushel.

The "light" seed was taken from the screenings obtained by running the common seed through the fanning mill and consisted chiefly of small with some shriveled and cracked seed. It weighed fifty-eight and one-half pounds to the struck bushel.

The "heavy" seed consisted of the best grade that could be gotten by running the common seed through the

fanning mill. It weighed sixty-four and one-half pounds to the struck bushel.

SUMMARY OF AVERAGES.

CHARACTER OF SEED.	Yield per acre.	
	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Light seed.....	32.69	1.96
Common seed.....	33.66	2.09
Heavy seed.....	34.93	2.46
Seed from selected heads.....	34.42	2.49
Seed cut in milk.....	26.33	1.86

The heads culled for the plats sown with "seed from selected heads" were singled out from the main crop before threshing, the largest and fullest being chosen in all cases. Only seed enough for two plats was thus obtained.

These figures speak for themselves. Taking the "common" seed as the standard, which may fairly represent the character of the seed usually sown by our farmers, it will be seen that this experiment shows a gain in the yield by the use of better seed, whether obtained by grading it with a fanning mill or by selecting choice heads and taking the seed from them. And on the contrary a loss is entailed by the use of seed cut too early, or light and inferior seed. Had the season been unfavorable to the wheat crop, the differences would doubtless have been much more pronounced. Under the favoring conditions of the present year, the weaker plants from the light seed were stimulated into a good growth to such an extent, in fact, that inspection of the plats before harvest gave no evidence as to which series would give the best returns.

The importance of using good seed was also demonstrated last year in the case of oats, when the heavy seed yielded some six bushels more per acre than the common seed. It should also be noticed that the crop from the best seed weighs more to the struck bushel than is the case with the crop from the light seed. Although it has not been demonstrated by experiments extending through a sufficiently long series of years, there seems to be no reasonable doubt that a crop raised from select seed will, when used for seed again, if the practice of selection is kept up, maintain the good characters of any given variety of wheat better than inferior or even common seed. Natural laws point in that direction, and it has been shown to be so over and over again in the case of vegetables. If our farmers would use only selected grain for seed year after year, we should hear less about this or that kind "running out," losing prestige, and necessitating a change of seed. It is true there are other factors to consider in the problem of maintaining or of improving the standard of excellence in any given variety of grain. The soil, culture, climate, all influence the result; but whatever the conditions, there are few, if any, farm operations that will give better returns for the labor expended than to select and grade the seed grain with the best of care. The laws of seed-breeding are as inexorable as are the laws of stock-breeding, and all admit that in the operations of the latter "like produces like," and that to improve we must "breed from the best."

\$100 Reward. \$100.

The readers of the KANSAS FARMER will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its active powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

SEPTEMBER 22—F. M. Lall, Poland-China sale, Marshall, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 23—C. G. Sparks, Poland-China sale, Mt. Leonard, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 24—H. C. Sydnor, Poland-Chinas, Higginsville, Mo.
SEPTEMBER 29-30—Robert Rounds, second annual sale of Poland-Chinas, Morganville, Kas.

THE BEST HORSE FOR THE FARMER TO RAISE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Negatively the farmer should not raise the "scrub," the Texas pony, the nondescript, which comes from breeding first to a Clyde draft, then by the time it is old enough to breed, the owner sees a high-stepping grade roadster, pretty showy stallion, and this stallion takes his eye, and he whinnies louder than any other, so he gives the second cross to him. Three or more years roll around, and his second-cross fillies are ready for service, and his neighbor (who by the by is a good talker) has bought a stallion; it is true he (the horse) is spavined in one hind leg, but he has three good ones, and his breeding ought to suit the most fastidious. According to his owner, he is three-fourths Morgan, half Hambletonian, and exactly four-fifths Messenger. So here we have just the thing for the third cross. Time wears on, and our enterprising breeder is ready for the fourth cross, and he begins to make observations. He comes across a stallion; he does not just like him, but he is cheap; his owner says he brings a better colt than any registered horse, and service fee is only \$3, and the man is hard up (such breeders most always are), the mortgage is coming due. So he concludes that this is the very thing for the fourth cross. Well, we will follow our friend, and as he is riding along about four years after, deeply impressed with this important question of good breeding, his eye catches sight of the ears of a jackass, just over the fence, and he claps his hands and shouts "Eureka" (I have found it). As five top crosses entitles to registry, our friend is at the top, "where there is always room," and he has a mule. But has he a good one? By no manner of means. Such breeding will not bring a decent mule, much less a horse.

Why should not the Kansas farmer breed as the above? Because he can commence with the same kind of a mare and breed to a single breed and from a thoroughbred or registered horse of that breed, each time, and his fifth cross is worth more and will sell for more than all the aforementioned products from his five crosses, provided he selects any one of the approved draft breeds. I know I have done it with the Percheron here in Kansas, and can do it again. He should not raise the Thoroughbred or English race horse. Why? Because he is well adapted, and only adapted for racing and gambling purposes. The Kansas farmer does not want to go into that business, and would not succeed in it if he did. He has something else to do. He does not want to breed the American trotter or standard-bred horse. Why? Because he has been bred for fast trotting until his build, want of size and nervous temperament unfits him for the practical business purposes of life. He is well adapted to fast trotting, for gambling purposes. I do not believe the thoughtful Kansas farmer wants to breed that kind of a horse, and if he does he will not succeed, for he has not the kind of mares to bring winners.

"Well," you say, "what kind of a horse should the Kansas farmer raise?" He may, with great assurance of success, select from either the Cleveland Bay, the German Coach or the French Coach (I prefer the latter) and expect to raise a high-stepping, salable horse, that will bring a good price in the market, or he will bring him a good team for road or farm purposes, if he has good average mares to start with. Again, he can select from any of the approved draft breeds, the Shire, Clyde, Belgian, Bolonaise, or the Percheron. He should investigate and choose his breed, and then should breed from the very best registered stallion of the breed that he can find, for there is a great difference among registered stallions in their breeding.

The advantage that the breeder of draft horses has over all others is, that all sell, and at paying prices. If he happens to

have an unfashionable color, a white face, white leg, or be large and coarse, or have a big head, he may not fetch quite as much as a fine dapple gray (the best selling color) for a city delivery wagon or an omnibus, but they will always sell for dray, cart or other draft purposes.

I cannot perhaps close this paper more profitably than by making a few short quotations from the Chicago Daily Tribune on this very subject. A few years ago the Tribune, realizing the great importance and immense amount financially involved in the question to the farmer, "of the best horse for him to breed to," had their representatives interview all the great dealers of New York city and Chicago, who have for many years furnished to those who wore them out, over 40,000 horses annually, principally drafters. They were instructed to ask: "Of what breed they sold most of? Why they sold most of that breed? If the horse of that breed possessed more endurance? If they had better feet and lasted longer on the city pavements? If they commanded higher prices, or what were the reasons for this particular breed being the favorite?" I will give a few short extracts:

Isaac H. Dahlman, 209 and 211 East Twenty-fourth street, New York city, the largest dealer in the city and in America: "Handles 10,000 annually; 3,000 drafts, nearly all Percherons. These Percherons are docile, intelligent, broad between the eyes, and have some brain. They are easily broken, steady in harness, don't fret; they are powerful horses, compactly built, short in back, deep in the body and broad in the chest, giving them a good dinner basket. They have the best foot of any horse in America, and their feet will stand the pavement better than those of any other breed; are short-coated and thin-skinned, and stand the hot weather better than any other. I put them to the heaviest work when four years old, and they stand it." Mr. Dahlman says: "A cross on a thoroughbred with a Percheron crossed again with a thoroughbred, makes a nice coach horse, and I will here add that Senator Stanford, of California, the greatest breeder of trotters, uses a span of grade Percherons for his family carriage team, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid \$11,000 for a span of grade Percherons for her carriage, in London, last year." Mr. Dahlman was then asked why he preferred the Percheron-Norman to the Clyde, and said he "would not criticize the Clydesdale, but purchased but very few of them. I prefer, he said, to pass his stable and say nothing about him."

Solomon Merbach, 154 East Twenty-fourth street, New York: "Handled all kinds of drafts, liked the Clydesdale full as well as the Normans." He is the only dealer mentioned that gave the preference to the Clydesdale.

A. S. Chamberlain, 147 East Twenty-fourth street, New York, forty years at the Old Bull's Head stables, handles large numbers of all the draft breeds: "There seems to be a larger demand for the French horses than any other breed. They have better feet, stand the pavements better, are the finest looking and most attractive, have better action, are quicker-stepping horses, stand their work better, and bring a better price in the market. Comparatively few Clydesdales are now brought to this market. Either they don't raise them or don't bring them to this market. The demand is for the Percheron-Norman. Would advise farmers and breeders breeding for this market to breed to the French horses in preference to all others."

Oakley Smith, 160 East Twenty-fourth street, New York: "Our firm handles several thousand annually. The Normans are good, stocky horses, compactly built. Would advise the farmers to breed their native mares to the best Norman stallion."

Jacob Dahlman, 227 East Twenty-fourth street, New York: "I handle 1,800 horses annually, large proportion draft; handle more of the Percheron-Norman than any other breed. There is more demand for them than any other. The French horses are the best, have the best feet, last longer on the pavements and always give satisfaction. They are more compact, there is more work in them, and they have better action than other breeds. Would advise farmers to breed from Percheron horses in preference to any other."

C. & H. Hayman, 213 and 215 East Twenty-fourth street, New York: "Handles 2,000, principally draft; prefers Per-

cheron-Norman, and advises farmers to breed to them."

A. M. Stein & Co., 229 Washington street, Brooklyn: "Handle 2,000 annually. The Percherons are the best. The only trouble is, we can't get enough of them. Tell the farmers to keep their Percheron mares and breed all they can to Percheron horses."

Henry Newman, 328 Rutledge street, Brooklyn: "Handle large number; prefer the Percheron, and advise farmers to breed them."

S. Richey, 341 Rutledge street, Brooklyn: "Prefer the Percheron. A pair of gray Percherons will bring more money than any other color; are the best sellers and give best satisfaction of any. Advise farmers to breed them."

A. J. Heinman, of Mansfield, O.: "I handle about 2,000, mostly drafts. Prefer the Normans. They have more body, are finer looking, better movers, have better feet than the Clydesdales and have better ends, broad breasts and rumps. Have better dispositions. We can't sell one Clydesdale where we can sell one hundred Normans. The Clydes are narrow-waisted. When he gets sick he goes to places quicker than any other class of horses. Farmers should breed to the Percheron-Norman."

I will only add the names of M. Newgrass, 17 and 19 Morgan street, Chicago; J. S. Cooper, 174 and 175 Michigan avenue, Chicago; Joseph Lamb, 133 Michigan avenue, Chicago. All recommend the Percheron in highest terms; say the gray color sells the best and advise the farmers to breed them.

M. D. COVELL.

A Pig's Reflection.

The pig has no better friend in the Northwest than Mr. Owen, editor of the *Farm, Stock and Home*, published at Minneapolis, who in a recent issue tells the following pathetic pig story:

"My master gave me but little attention when I was nursing, forgot that the best way to make me grow was to feed my mother well, and now I am a poor, scrawny little fellow, and the time to make me grow the fastest and the cheapest is gone forever. I wonder why men can't learn to raise pigs right. Humph! the most of 'em can't even raise a boy right. Guess I'll go and write this on my pen so my master can see it: 'The well-fed sow is the best feeding machine for the young pig, and the cheapest pork-maker known,' then maybe he'll do better next time."

"My master lives in sight of a flour mill and a grain elevator, and, oh, what lots of good stuff I see going out of them that my mother tells me pigs hundreds of miles away get to eat, and it makes them fat and happy. If it pays other pig's masters to buy that stuff and ship it hundreds of miles to feed to their pigs I don't see why my master can't afford to buy it; and it would taste so good, and I would feel better, too, if I could have some of it in place of this hard corn all the time."

"There is a hole in the trough I eat out of; my master thought he stopped it up with a corn-cob, but he didn't, and so the swill runs out and I guess the rats under our floor get more of it than we do. Sometimes I wish I was a rat."

"My mother tells me that great pains was taken to get me a large, fat father; and he was nice, too, she says, and I looked like him when I was a baby, but she thinks I won't be much such a hog when I am grown up. She says my papa told her that what made him so large and round and nice was lots of good things to eat when he was young, not just one thing all the time, but that stuff from the mill, and such things. My mother says it don't make any difference what kind of a papa a pig has, if he isn't fed right, and don't have a good pen and is sort o' well taken care of he won't amount to much. She says, of course 'blood will tell,' but it won't tell half so much to a half-starved pig as it will to one with a belly full of good stuff, and my mother knows what she is talking about."

Live Stock Husbandry.

If cattlemen could see what kind of cattle bring the top of the market and what kind take the bottom of the market, and should compare notes and find that the steer that stands at the top costs no more to raise than the one that goes to the bottom, they would then be reaching for the top place.

If our 14,000,000 horses were half of them as good as they ought to be they would be worth three times their present low aver-

age of \$67, and the markets of the world would be open to us; as it is our horses are worth more than all our entire cattle interest; horses are valued at \$941,000,000, cattle at \$890,000,000, and sheep, hogs and poultry about \$450,000,000, or a grand total of \$2,500,000,000, and for the next ten years the value should be doubled without materially increasing the numbers. Let us improve the quality, grade up to the best full-blood sires, and also get and keep the best high-grade and full-blood mares.—*Western Agriculturist*.

A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer* says that some forethought is necessary in all farming transactions, as well as in mercantile and other pursuits. To make the most of lambs for the butchers, select a lot of Merino or common ewes during the latter part of summer and procure a good healthy ram of either Southdown or Cotswold—full-blooded, not a grade—for coupling with them, so as to have the lambs dropped from the middle of February to the middle of March. A two-year-old ram is much better than a yearling, and will get strong and healthy lambs. From twenty ewes well taken care of, thirty lambs, at least, may be expected, and will be fit for the butcher during the month of May. The ewes may then be fed off on a good pasture and sold to the butcher in August, in time to bring in a new lot for the next year's operation. Sheep will be more healthy and do better on upland. Low marshy land is not suitable for this branch of business; it is not congenial to the constitution and habits of the animal. Many a farmer might turn a little capital to good advantage in this way, that is entirely neglected for want of a little forethought. Well, there may be one other thing in the way—prejudice. It is hard to get some people out of the well-beaten track of their forefathers, even after they have been made to see that "the world moves." They say, "my father made money on this farm by raising grain, and why can not I do it?"

Have You Sympathy for the Wretched?

Then never refuse a modicum to the dyspeptic unless it be the obstinate individual who refuses or neglects to avail himself of the great recuperant of digestion and assimilation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which not only knocks dyspepsia into a cocked hat, but soon gives malaria, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble a Waterloo defeat.

Bargains in Books.

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

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

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

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

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

Address all orders to

KANSAS FARMER CO.,
Topeka, Kas.

Go to Topeka and the Kansas State Fair.

To those desiring to attend the Kansas State Fair, the Union Pacific will sell excursion tickets to Topeka and return at one fare for the Round Trip, September 10 to 19, inclusive; good returning until and including September 21, 1891.

Alliance Department.

The Dignity of Labor.

[This grand original poem was prepared especially for Labor Day, and the author, Dr. H. W. Roby, of Topeka, read the same as a part of the celebration exercises held at Topeka, Monday, September 7, 1891.]

In the Book of Books 'tis written
That the love of money slays
Every sordid son of mammon
Who for fickle fortune plays,
And that he who would be greatest
Must be servant of you all,
And that Heaven's richest blessings
Upon such an one shall fall.

Old John Brown while dying told us
That the music of the broom
And the spindle and the loom,
Ringing trowel, ax and hammer,
Anvil, hoe and scythe and flail
Is by far the sweetest music
Ever borne upon the gale.

And the children all should learn it,
To that school should first be sent,
And prepared for any struggle,
Any crisis or event.
Then, whatever fate befalls them,
Called to serve, or to command,
Stalwart men and noble women
Will be found throughout the land.

There is dignity in labor,
There is growth in honest toil,
There is wealth in sheep and cattle,
There is fortune in the soil,
There is gold among the mountains,
There is silver in the hills,
There is wheat in all the valleys,
There is bread in all the mills,
There is food for all the people,
There is corn and oil and wine,
If we wed our brains to labor,
In the shop and in the mine,
In the golden fields of harvest,
In the counting house and court,
In the halls of legislation,
In the ships that come to port,
In the trains that whirl you dizzy
In their sweep across the plains,
In the mighty floating palace,
Riding all the stormy mains,
Where a million sounding whistles
Start the wheels that turn by steam
All the miles and miles of shafting
Where the twirling spindles gleam,
All that human hands have fashioned,
Or the human brain divined
Are but labor's contribution
To the welfare of mankind.

Those who question nature closely
And insist on her reply,
Will obtain her precious secrets
In the nearest bye and bye.
Keeping touch with all the ages
As they patiently unfold,
Is as much a free man's duty
As to count the good they hold.
We must wait as well as labor
And be calm and quell our fears.
Oak and Ebony grow slowly,
But they grow a thousand years,
And the winds will sway their branches,
That a thousand years before
Swept the Pilgrims o'er the ocean
To the wild New England shore.

God sends us no inspiration
To be bottled up for life,
It must writhe and seethe and hurtle
In the hottest of the strife,
But, if used while incandescent
It will leave its line of light,
And will cleave the gloom about us
As the lightning cleaves the night.

There are countless facts in nature
Which to us are unrevealed,
Whose occult and mighty forces,
Will their hidden secrets yield
To the patient sons of Vulcan,
To the sooty-faced, who toil
To the wizard of the lightnings,
To the tillers of the soil,
And to them who chart the ocean,
Or explore the unknown land
Where all things are idly waiting
For the toiler's willing hand.

Much is ours through stress of labor,
In this age of wondrous things,
When true men and noble women
Are worth more than crowns and kings.
Let the anvils all keep ringing,
Let the mills and factories hum,
For they make much sweeter music
Than the trumpet and the drum.
Hear! the grand and mighty anthem
Swelling upward to the skies
From majestic lakes and rivers,
And where lofty mountains rise,
From the broad and fertile prairies,
From the wooded slopes and hills,
And from deep, capacious harbors,
Noisy factories and mills,
From the busy marts of commerce,
Where the heavy-laden trains
Bring from all the gleaming harvest
Countless wealth of golden grains,
Whence the white-winged fleets of commerce
Wafted thence by favoring breeze,
Bear them hence to hungry mortals
Far beyond the stormy seas.
What a grand majestic chorus
Swells from city, town and state,
Out of all the avocations
Where the millions toil and wait;
Clear across this land of freedom
Hear the swelling anthem rise,
Adding symphony of labor
To the music of the skies.

See where hundred-handed labor
(Flourishing idleness, in scorn)
Stands with glowing face uplifted
Knocking at the gates of morn;
See the millions in procession
When the morning hours begin
Going down to labor's battle,
Going down to work and win.

Oh! there's melody and music
In this world-wide push and mull,
In this onward march to labor
Of the myriad sons of toil,
In this grand, upheaving struggle,
In this all-absorbing strife,
Into this bloodless evolution,
Into higher, better life.

Oh! there's dignity in labor,
There is majesty in toil,
When in bond of union coupled
With free men; free thought, free soil.
Every wheel that lightens labor
Helps to dry the widow's tears,
And insert a note of gladness
In the music of the spheres;

Every shaft that takes a burden
From the weary sons of earth,
Is to life a precious guardion
Of inestimable worth;
Every time the lightning's harnessed
To some new industrial car,
All republics thrill with impulse,
And all monarchs feel the jar.

Czars and kings sit insecurely
On their cannon-guarded thrones
While they scourge the tolling bondman
Who in serfdom toils and groans,
For there must come dissolution
Of their clutch upon the crown
And the throats of serfs and bondmen
Who to death are going down,
With some monarch's chain upon them,
While their children yet unborn
Have no heritage that's better
Than a tyrant's hate and scorn.
Like great planets in collision,
Somewhere out in boundless space,
Tyrants and the tolling millions
Yet shall grapple, face to face;
And the men with iron sinews
And with nerves of braided steel,
Shall dethrone the proud oppressors,
For the tolling millions' weal.

Then the kingdom of old Cræsus
Shall to careless ruin fall,
And oppression with its shackles
Cringing, back to hell shall crawl,
And no victim of injustice
Shall its cruel tortures know,
And a new, grand Magna Charta
Equal rights on all bestow,
Then shall come the day of triumph,
When at Wisdom's high command,
Joined in everlasting phalanx
All the sons of toil shall stand,
And with lives and limbs unfettered,
And with banners wide unfurled,
March to Labor's matchless music
Round and round a new-found world.

NON-PARTISAN JUDICIARY.

Col. A. M. Mackey, of Topeka, who was one of the counsel for the State in the Botkin impeachment trial, has written the following article in reply to a recent editorial in the Topeka Capital. As that paper refused to publish the reply, it has been handed to the KANSAS FARMER and other journals for publication:

"In two or three judicial districts of Kansas the Republicans and Democrats have united to defeat the Alliance candidates for Judge. This is right. There is no danger so great to the rights and liberties of the whole people as a judicial officer elected to carry out some peculiar factional or partisan ideas. The orators of the Alliance party have not hesitated to encourage the use of the courts to defeat collections and the foreclosure of mortgages. It is a grave mistake to elect any man on the bench who believes in the revolutionary and anarchistic schemes of the Alliance, and voters, regardless of party, should combine to defeat them."

The Republican party now demands a "non-partisan judiciary." In the zenith of its power and glory in the past it always nominated for Judges partisan Republicans. Now in its time of distress it is willing to unite with its old-time enemy, Democracy, and nominate a Democrat, or even a Mugwump, anything to beat an Alliance candidate. But what constitutes a non-partisan Judge? To be non-partisan must have been nominated by the Republicans, Democrats or People's party, or by any two of them jointly, and if so, which one or two of them?

I have always thought that the way to secure a non-partisan judiciary consisted in retaining in office a Judge (irrespective of politics) who had proven himself to be an honest, upright and learned man. This has been the practice for years with the Judges of the Court of Appeals in New York and other States.

Following this excellent precedent, the People's party in this State have renominated Judges Foster and Nicholson, both upright, just and learned men, who have heretofore filled their judicial stations with honor to themselves and credit to the people who elected them.

In this, as in other matters, we are only too glad to show benighted Republicans and Democrats the true "way out." But you say Republicans should vote against them. Is it because they have said that they are in sympathy with the uprising of the people against the old parties?

Can it be, Mr. Editor, that there are in this State "partisan howlers" as well as "calamity howlers"?

Is it treason to use the delays and technicalities of the law to gain time for the unfortunate debtor? Are our courts to be run solely in the interest of corporations and loan companies?

Do you want as Judges lawyers, who, if they had lived in Shylock's time, would have been retained by him by the year as his attorneys to demand his pound of flesh?

If Christ should now appear on earth to give us a new dispensation and again sweep the money-changers out of the temple, there are some people who would want him "run in" on the ground that he was "injuring the credit of the State," and they would again find their Pontius Pilate to condemn him.

The People's party is dissatisfied with

the present administration of the law. We do think there is a change needed. We do think that a judiciary can be secured who will not think it imperative in order to "protect the credit of the State" to put strained and forced construction upon acts of the Legislature, in favor of corporations and money-lenders.

Under our system, the powers of government are supposed to be vested in three distinct branches: The executive, legislative and judicial. Have the legislative and judicial branches been kept distinct? Has not the judicial encroached upon the legislative until to-day we have a fourth power of government, viz.: "Judge-made law." All legislative laws of general interest are published in the newspapers, so that the people may read and know them. But who, outside of lawyers and their unfortunate clients, ever hear of this vast and far-reaching system of "Judge-made law"? How is it enacted? It arises from the power of the courts to construe the acts of the Legislature. The Legislature may have intended one thing, but if the courts say it intended another, what the courts say goes. This is "Judge-made law."

The courts say, "It is nonsensical to say that the Legislature intended so and so," and they proceed to give their construction and make their law, and when they are through the people say, "It is nonsensical to say that the Legislature ever intended to make any such law." Put the legislative act and the judicial act side by side, and compare them, and you will find them as far apart in their meanings as the two poles. Now, Mr. Editor, the people want a judiciary that will enforce laws and not enact them.

Every person should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in him, and in order not to consume too much of your valuable space I shall at this time confine myself to only one of the crying evils of "Judge-made law," viz.: the appointment of receivers in mortgage foreclosures. Section 254, of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that "a receiver may be appointed by the Supreme court, the District court, or any Judge of either, or in the absence of said Judges from the county, by the Probate Judge."

"Judge-made law" interpolates in this section after the word "appointed," the words "without notice"—(41 Kansas, 478). The startling effect of this judicial enactment will be seen later on.

Sections 542 and 543 of the same code specify what orders of the District court may be reviewed by the Supreme court. The Legislature in enacting these sections never dreamed that it was passing a law to prevent an appeal from the appointment of a receiver of an unfortunate debtor's homestead. The judicial mind thought otherwise, and as early as the Fifth Kansas 294, it enacted that no appeal could be taken from an order appointing a receiver. In the Thirty-first Kansas, 90, Judge Horton revolted at the harshness of this "Judge-made law," and asserted that the appeal could be taken, but he was overruled by his associates. The ordinary layman would think that if the mortgagee could not appeal from the appointment of a receiver, surely the mortgagee could not appeal from his removal. But the "ordinary layman" is forever doomed to be disappointed whenever he undertakes to tread the mazy intricacies of the labyrinth of "Judge-made law." For the Supreme court holds that an order of the District Judge removing a receiver can be appealed from.

The constitution provides that the "homestead shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife." In the recent case of *In Re Bennington* the Supreme court held that a receiver of a homestead could be appointed and that the homestead did not differ in this respect from other property.

Now let me illustrate the possibilities of this "Judge-made law," and in so doing I have in my mind cases that have occurred in my own practice, for the truth is ever stranger than fiction.

A farmer gives a mortgage for \$1,000 on his homestead, and owing to failure of crops and hard times he defaults in the payment of an interest coupon. His farm at the time the loan was effected, was appraised by the agent of the loan company at \$3,000. The loan company begins foreclosure in the District court, and at the same time files with the Probate Judge (the District Judge being absent from the county) an affidavit "that the property is

probably insufficient to discharge the mortgage debt" (section 254 of Code), and thereupon the Probate Judge, without notice to the farmer, appoints a receiver of his homestead and all the crops thereon. A copy of this order is given to the Sheriff, together with the summons, and when the Sheriff serves the summons he at the same time ejects the farmer and his family from their home and puts the receiver into possession of all that the poor man probably has upon the face of the earth; then, like our Lord, he has no place to lay his head.

The farmer comes to town and consults his lawyer, who sympathizes with him but tells him he cannot appeal from the order appointing the receiver, but that he will apply to the District Judge to remove the receiver. The District Judge (who is probably "an Alliance" Judge) promptly removes the receiver. The unsophisticated farmer thinks this is the end of the matter, and that the loan company cannot appeal, as he could not. But alas, he is ignorant of the mysteries of "Judge-made law." The loan company does appeal and a Judge of the Supreme court, again without notice to the poor farmer, makes an order staying the order of the District Judge, and the receiver, triumphant, remains in possession of the farmer's home and crops.

By this time the poor farmer comes to the conclusion that if Judges are to make laws as well as the Legislature, it is better to have Judges near the people, who know their wants and can sympathize with them, and who think that the world contains other people besides corporations and loan companies, who believe that the debtor has some rights that they are bound to respect, and he finally concludes to vote for an "Alliance Judge."

If a "non-partisan" judiciary has led to this condition of the law so oppressive to the unfortunate debtor, is it to be wondered at that people should prefer a "partisan" judiciary as a change?

A. M. MACKEY.

Alliance Encampments.

Grand district Alliance encampments will be held at the following places on the dates given. Speakers of national reputation will address the assembled thousands at all of these grand rallies. The great economic questions of the day will be discussed by prominent men from the most lofty points of view, and upon the truest, broadest and most civilized plane of Christian manhood and integrity. No man or woman within fifty miles of these meetings should fail to hear these distinguished speakers.

An open rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been granted by all roads in the Trans-Missouri Passenger Association and the Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern to these Alliance district encampments from all points within fifty miles of the place of meeting. Tickets will be on sale the day of the meeting, good to return the day following.

Holton—September 11. Hon. L. L. Polk, Hon. W. A. Peffer and Hon. Jerry Simpson.
Emporia—September 14. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. W. A. Peffer.
Wichita—September 15. Hon. L. L. Polk, Hon. W. A. Peffer, Hon. Jerry Simpson and Hon. W. H. Utley.
Parsons—September 17. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. W. A. Peffer.
Ottawa—September 17, 18 and 19. Hon. Jerry Simpson, September 17; Hon. W. H. Utley and Lecturer S. M. Scott, September 18; Hon. L. L. Polk, September 19.
Hutchinson—September 21 and 22. Hon. L. L. Polk and others.
Beloit—September 23. Hon. L. L. Polk and Hon. Jerry Simpson.

Folding Chairs.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Plummer Chair Co., found in another column. Any one desiring as comfortable a chair as is made anywhere in the world should write this firm at Arkansas City, Kansas, for their catalogue of goods and prices. From actual inspection and use we can recommend their goods as being well made and of excellent material. Their chairs are equally good for the invalid or the well person—for sitting up in them or reclining, being easily adjusted for any position of the body desired. Their manufactory is a Kansas enterprise and worthy of Kansas patronage.

Get ready for business position by attending the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Gossip About Stock.

M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., writes: "The Kaw Valley herd of Poland-Chinas has weathered the storm of high prices for grain by running through the summer on clover, and the herd was never in better condition. Inquiries are coming in goodly numbers and the prospects are fair for a good trade this fall and winter. We thank Uncle Jerry Rusk for raising the embargo against American pork to Germany, and hope he will keep on until the barriers to all other foreign countries are broken down. His hogship already is walking off with his nose high in the air and tail curled in three kinks in anticipation of the fact that he will soon be monarch of all he surveys. There never was a better prospect for the hog-raiser than now. We are on the eve of a great revival in the pork industry. The weak-kneed that have gone out of the business, and there are thousands, will reap no benefit. Those that have kept on improving their herds in the face of adversity are the men that are going to reap the rewards. Boys, just stick a pin here. Listen to the voice of wisdom speaking from age and experience. If you want good breeding stock, don't send East for it; you can get as good stock and pedigrees here in Kansas as ever was hatched in the East. You can save big money and big express charges by buying here. Come and see the hogs in the Kaw Valley herd, and if you don't like them, try other advertisers in the KANSAS FARMER; there are lots of them, with good hogs, too. Where would the Eastern breeders have been at the Kansas State Fair last fall? They would have been left. The invincible Free Tradewas there—a Western-bred hog. Many think he is the best hog that walks on dirt to-day, or stable to walk on the same soil for some time to come. Crop of spring pigs raised here not more than 25 per cent. of the average. From all parts of the United States comes the same report; too much wet weather during March and April and the shipping of thousands of brood sows to the market is the cause of the great shortage that is bound to make hogs high in the future."

H. W. Cheney, breeder of and dealer in Holstein-Friesian cattle, North Topeka, writes us: "I will be on hand at the State Fair with my bull, Gerben 4th's Sultan, that took first premium and sweepstakes last year in his two-year-old form. He is now three years old, and has developed wonderfully. If some one has a better one there we will have a good show. I have also a few of his calves that are nice; also some descendants of Netherland Prince, and a number of nice young things of different strains."

\$800 Saved.

Mr. C. E. Dinehart, Cashier, Slayton, Minn., says: "One bottle Quin's Ointment cured a very bad case of Blood Spavin on a mare for which I have since been offered \$800. I would not be without it if it cost \$5 a bottle." For Curbs, Splints, Spavins and Windpuffs, use this remedy. Trial box 25 cents, silver or stamps. Regular size \$1.50 delivered. Address W. B. Eddy & Co., Whitehall, N. Y.

Money Savers for the People.

MICHIGAN CITY, IND., September 22, 1890. MESSRS. H. R. EAGLE & Co., 68 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.:—I want to say that I have bought groceries from you for seven years, and always got good goods and saved money. Should be glad to have other members patronize you, and know you will please them.

W. H. FREEMAN,

Ex-Chairman Grievance Committee, Division No. 300 Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of *Seed-Time and Harvest*, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$50 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
La Plume, Pa.

Topeka Shorthand Institute, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Send for catalogue and specimens of penmanship. Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

While at the State Fair, call at the Standard Shorthand School, 628 and 630 Kansas Ave., for our new thirty-page catalogue and see what we are doing.

MALARIA, CHILLS AND FEVER.

Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, Intermittent Fever.

A Brief Synopsis of a Medical Lecture by Dr. Hartman at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio.

Malaria is a poison generated by decaying vegetable matter, especially prevalent in the hot months of late summer and early fall. A sharp frost generally stops its ravages. It may be taken in the food, drink or air. A large dose of the malarial poison produces what is known as chills and fever or fever and ague. The chills may occur every day, every second day, or every third, or even fourth day.

Large doses of quinine in many cases will break up the chills and restore the patient to health, but more than half of the cases quinine fails to cure, or even benefit. It is not only the uncertainty in which quinine operates to cure chills and fever which makes this drug objectionable, but the injury which this drug is capable of doing to the nervous system and brain. The remedy Pe-ru-na, which is by far the most reliable chill cure to be found, not only can be depended on every time to stop the chills, but it does no harm to the nerves or brain, even though it be taken in very large doses and repeated a long time.

The dose of Pe-ru-na sufficient to break chills is a wineglassful every two hours for four doses during the intermission or remission, followed by a tablespoonful every hour until the symptoms cease, and then a tablespoonful every two hours until the cure is permanent. No other medicine whatever is required. Any medicine in this disease is better received by the stomach during the remission than during the hot stage. It is seldom that a second chill occurs after this treatment is begun, but the above treatment should be repeated after each chill, if any do occur. Pe-ru-na is the surest and safest antiperiodic, anti-pyretic in existence, and there is no need for a single failure in the use of it if it is used with persistence and judgment.

But malaria is not by any means always so pronounced in its symptoms. It often will pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him genuinely miserable. Creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, cold, sweaty hands, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds. Melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, mental depression and confusion of the mind, surely indicate the presence of malaria. This form is called malarial biliousness. For this "walking malaria," which neither puts one to bed nor allows him to work or study, without great effort, Pe-ru-na is a safe, prompt and efficient cure. A course of Pe-ru-na will entirely cleanse the system of every particle of malarial poisoning. Therefore, if you have any kind of bad feeling which you attribute to malaria, by all means follow this treatment. It at once restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back the hopeful state of mind which malaria is sure to destroy.

In all forms of irregular malaria like the above, which are unaccompanied by a distinct chill, Pe-ru-na should be taken exactly as directed on label of bottle. A person taking a course of treatment with Pe-ru-na for any malarial affection will find not only that he will be relieved quicker than with quinine, but that his system is not deranged in the slightest particular by the drug. Pe-ru-na gently stimulates the nervous system to resist the malarial poison, and at the same time gradually eliminates the poison itself from the system, which quinine or similar preparations cannot do. In old cases of malaria, where the victim has gone the round of all kinds of treatment, has hopefully swallowed everything recommended for the chills, and still continues to have them at the slightest exposure to cold, wet or fatigue, Pe-ru-na demonstrates its superiority over all other medicines by permanently curing all such cases.

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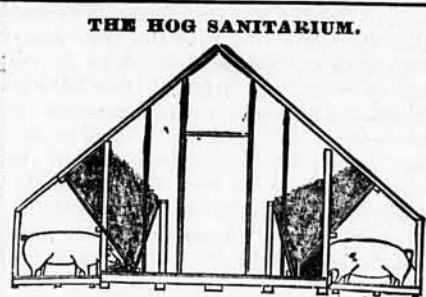
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The Home Circle.

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.

The Old Farm Home.

If you've been a happy rover
Through the fields of fragrant clover,
Where life is all a simple round of bliss,
When at eve the sun is sinking
And the stars are faintly winking
You can call to mind a picture such as this.

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture's gloaming,
I can hear them gently lowing through the
dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly-tangled jingle
And the oft-repeated echo of the bells.

Strange how memory will fling her
Arms about some scenes we bring her
And the fleeting years but make them stronger
grow:
Though I wander far and sadly
From that dear old home, how gladly
I recall the cherished scenes of long ago.

Hark! The cows are homeward roaming
Through the woodland pasture's gloaming,
I can hear them gently lowing through the
dells,
And from out the bosky dingle
Comes the softly-tangled jingle
And the oft-repeated echo of the bells.

—Chicago Post.

A PIONEER'S TRUNK.

It was a slightly cynical but fairly good-humored crowd that had gathered before a warehouse on Long wharf, in San Francisco, one afternoon in the summer of '51. Although the occasion was an auction, the bidder's chances more than usually hazardous, and the season and locality famous for reckless speculation, there was scarcely any excitement among the bystanders, and a lazy, half-humorous curiosity seemed to have taken the place of any zeal for gain.

It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and boxes—the personal luggage of early emigrants—which had been left on storage in San Francisco while the owner was seeking his fortune in the mines. The difficulty and expense of transport, often obliging the gold-seeker to make part of his journey on foot, restricted him to the smallest *impedimenta*, and that of a kind not often found in the luggage of ordinary civilization. As a consequence, during the emigration of '49 he was apt on landing to avail himself of the invitation usually displayed on some of the doors of the rude hostleries on the shore: "Rest for the Weary and Storage for Trunks." In a majority of cases he never returned to claim his stored property. Enforced absence, protracted equally by good or evil fortune, accumulated the high storage charges until they usually far exceeded the actual value of the goods; sickness, further emigration or death also reduced the number of possible claimants, and that more wonderful human frailty—absolute forgetfulness of deposited possessions—combined together to leave the bulk of the property in the custodian's hands. Under an understood agreement they were always sold at public auction after a given time. Although the contents of some of the trunks were exposed, it was found to be more in keeping with the public sentiment to sell the trunks unlocked and unopened. The element of curiosity was kept up from time to time by the incautious disclosures of the lucky or unlucky purchaser, and general bidding thus encouraged, except when the speculator, with the true gambling instinct, gave no indication in his face of what was drawn in this lottery. Generally, however, some suggestion in the exterior of the trunk, a label or initials, some conjectural knowledge of its former owner, or the idea that he might be secretly present in the hope of getting his property back for less than the accumulated dues, kept up the bidding and interest.

A modest-looking, well-worn portmanteau had been just put up at a small opening bid, when Harry Flint joined the crowd. The young man had arrived a week before at San Francisco friendless and penniless, and had been forced to part with his own effects to procure necessary food and lodging while looking for an employment. In the irony of fate that morning the proprietors of a dry goods store, struck with his good looks and manners, had offered him a situation if he could make himself more presentable to their fair clients. Harry Flint was gazing half abstractedly, half hopelessly at the portmanteau, without noticing the auctioneer's

persuasive challenge. In his abstraction he was not aware that the auctioneer's assistant was also looking at him curiously, and that possibly his dejected and half-clad appearance had excited the attention of one of the cynical bystanders, who was exchanging a few words with the assistant. He was, however, recalled to himself a moment later when the portmanteau was knocked down at \$15, and considerably startled when the assistant placed it at his feet with a grim smile. "That's your property, Fowler, and I reckon you look as if you wanted it back bad."

"But—there's some mistake," stammered Flint. "I didn't bid."

"No, but Tom Flynn did for you. You see, I spotted you from the first and told Flynn I reckoned you were one of those chaps who came back from the mines dead broke. And he up and bought your things for you—like a square man. That's Flynn's style, if he is a gambler."

"But," persisted Flint, "this never was my property. My name isn't Fowler, and I never left anything here."

The assistant looked at him with a grim, half-credulous, half-scornful smile. "Have it your own way," he said, "but I oughter tell ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse clerk, and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose. But as that thar valise is bought and paid for by somebody else and given to you, it's nothing more to me. Take it or leave it."

The ridiculousness of quarreling over the mere form of his good fortune here struck Flint, and, as his abrupt benefactor had as abruptly disappeared, he hurried off with his prize. Reaching his cheap lodging-house, he examined its contents. As he had surmised, it contained a full suit of clothing of the better sort, and suitable to his urban needs. There were a few articles of jewelry, which he put religiously aside. There were some letters, which seemed to be of a purely business character. There were a few daguerreotypes of pretty faces, one of which was singularly fascinating to him. But there was another, of a young man, which startled him with its marvelous resemblance to himself! In a flash of intelligence he understood it all now. It was the likeness of the former owner of the trunk, for whom the assistant had actually mistaken him! He glanced hurriedly at the envelopes of the letters. They were addressed to Shelby Fowler, the name by which the assistant had just called him. The mystery was plain now. And for the present he could fairly accept his good luck and trust to later fortune to justify himself.

Transformed in his new garb, he left his lodgings to present himself once more to his possible employer. His way led past one of the large gambling saloons. It was yet too early to find the dry goods trader disengaged; perhaps the consciousness of more decent, civilized garb emboldened him to mingle more freely with strangers, and he entered the saloon. He was scarcely abreast of one of the faro tables when a man suddenly leaped up with an oath and discharged a revolver full in his face. The shot missed. Before his unknown assailant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed with him and instinctively clutched the weapon. A brief but violent struggle ensued. Flint felt his strength falling him, when suddenly a look of astonishment came into the furious eyes of his adversary and the man's grasp mechanically relaxed. The half-freed pistol, thrown upward by this movement, was accidentally discharged point blank into his temples and he fell dead. No one in the crowd had stirred or interfered.

"You've done for French Pete this time, Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his elbow. He turned gaspingly and recognized his strange benefactor, Flynn. "I call you all to witness, gentlemen," continued the gambler, turning dictatorially toward the crowd, "that this man was first attacked and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands and then pointed to the dead man, who was still grasping the weapon. "Come." He caught the half-paralyzed arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.

"But," stammered the horrified Flint, as he was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made the man attack me?"

"I reckon it was a case of shooting on sight, Mr. Fowler, but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all

right with the crowd now, whatever he might have had agin you."

"But," protested the unhappy Flint, "I never laid eyes on the man before, and my name isn't Fowler."

Flynn halted and dragged him in a doorway. "Who are you?" he asked roughly. Briefly, passionately and almost hysterically Flint told him his scant story. An odd expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly. "I have passed my word to the crowd yonder that you are a dead-broke miner called Fowler. I allowed that you might have had some row with that Sydney duck, Australian Pete, in the mines. That satisfied them. If I go back now and say it's a lie, that your name ain't Fowler and you never knew who Pete was, they'll just pass you over to the police to deal with you and wash their hands of it altogether. You may prove to the police who you are and how that clerk mistook you, but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are?"

"No one," said Flint, with sudden hopelessness.

"And you say you are an orphan and ain't got any relations livin' that you're beholden to?"

"No one."

"Then take my advice and be Fowler and stick to it. Be Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it, for you've saved Fowler's life, as Pete would never have funk'd and lost his grit over Fowler as he did with you, and you've a right to his name."

He stopped and the same old superstitious look came into his dark eyes.

"Don't you see what all that means? Well, I'll tell you. You're in the biggest streak of luck a man ever had. You've got the cards in your own hands. They spell 'Fowler!' Play Fowler first, last and all the time. Good night and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an account of the justifiable killing of the notorious desperado and ex-convict, Australian Pete, by a courageous young miner by the name of Fowler. "An act of firmness and daring," said the *Pioneer*, "that will go far to counteract the terrorism produced by those lawless ruffians."

In his new suit of clothes and with this paper in his hand, Flint sought the dry goods proprietor—the latter was satisfied and convinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelby Fowler."

From that day Shelby Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Within one year he became a partner. The same miraculous fortune followed other ventures later. He was a mill-owner, mine-owner, bank director—a millionaire! He was popular. The reputation of his brief achievement over the desperado kept him secure from the attack of envy and rivalry. He never was confronted by the real Fowler. There was no danger of exposure by others—the ore custodian of his secret, Tom Flynn, died in Nevada the year following. He had quite forgotten his youthful past, and even the more recent lucky portmanteau; remembered nothing perhaps but the pretty face of the daguerreotype that had fascinated him. There seemed to be no reason why he should not live and die as Shelby Fowler.

His business a year later took him to Europe. He was entering a train at one of the great railway stations of London when the porter, who had just deposited his portmanteau in a compartment, reappeared at the window followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I handed you the wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this young lady. This is yours."


Flint glanced at the portmanteau on the seat before him. It certainly was not his, although it bore the initials "S. F." He was mechanically handing it back to the porter, when his eyes fell on the young lady's face. For an instant he stood petrified. It was the face of the daguerreotype. "I beg pardon," he stammered, "but are these your initials?" She hesitated; perhaps it was the abruptness of the question, but he saw she looked confused. "No. A friend's." She disappeared into another carriage; but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life but to follow this clue and the beautiful girl who had dropped it. He bribed the guard at the next station and discovered that she was going to York. On their arrival he was ready on the platform

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to respectfully assist her. A few words disclosed the fact that she was a fellow countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of his he again fancied she looked disturbed.

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by her friends, as his assumed name was already respectably and responsibly known beyond California. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned, but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to assume another's. He did so alone—scarcely a month after their first meeting. To his alarm she burst into a flood of tears and showed an agitation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered, she said in a low, frightened voice: "You are bearing my brother's name. But it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it, and as he lay upon his death-bed, the last act of his wasted life was to write an imploring letter begging me to change mine, too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted, then betrayed him, had possession of all his papers and letters, many of them from me, and was threatening to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Maddened by desperation, the miserable boy twice attempted the life of the scoundrel, and might have added that blood guiltiness to his other sins had he lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden one, left the country, and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado should he fulfill his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered the startled look that had come into his assailant's eye after they had clinched. It was the same man who had too late realized that his antagonist was not Fowler. "Thank God! You are forever safe from any exposure from that man," he said gravely, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and alone!"

She did, but not alone, for she shared it with her husband.—Bret Harte, in the *Strand Magazine*.

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The Young Folks.

Death of an Infant.

Death found strange beauty on that polished brow,
And dashed it out. There was a tint of rose
O'er cheek and lip. He touched the veins with
ice,
And the rose faded.

Forth from those blue eyes
There spake a wistful tenderness, a doubt
Whether to grieve or sleep, which innocence
Alone may wear. With ruthless haste he bound
The silken fringes of those curtaining lids
Forever.

There had been a murmuring sound,
With which the babe would claim its mother's
ear,
Charming her even to tears. The spoiler set
The seal of silence.

But there beamed a smile,
So fixed, so holy, from that cherub brow,
Death gazed, and left it there. He dared not
steal
The signet ring of heaven.

—Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

Lydia Huntley Sigourney.

Lydia Huntley, an American poetess and authoress, was born at Norwich, Conn., September 1, 1791.

She had a sweet, dreamy disposition and began her literary work when young.

Her first volume of poems was published in 1815. Four years afterward she was married to Charles Sigourney, who was a wealthy young man.

Mrs. Sigourney continued writing purely from inclination and the pleasure she derived from it; but suddenly the mass of their wealth was swept away and she began work in earnest, writing now that she might receive remuneration and thereby add to their income.

Her works, though not classed among our best writers, are pervaded throughout with a deep religious feeling and strong morality.

She was kind and charitable to the poor, and economized in every possible way, even depriving herself, that she might aid them the more.

In 1840 she took a tour through Europe. While there she published two volumes of poems, and when she came home, "Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands" was published, it being a record of her journey through Europe.

She never left her home again, but lived a busy, useful life at her home in Hartford, at which place she died in 1865, on the 10th of June.

Books she wrote: "Traits of Aborigines of America," "Sketches of Connecticut Forty Years Since," "Letters to Mothers," "The Daily Counsellor," "Scenes in My Native Land," "Voices of Flowers."

Hartley Coleridge.

He was the eldest son of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, and was born September 14, 1796.

He seemed to be a promising boy, but his education was carried on in a very unconnected manner.

At the age of nineteen, through the kindness of Southey, who defrayed his expenses, he was enabled to attend Oxford college.

As a student he was too negligent. His early training had not included much discipline.

He threw himself into the gayeties of society, and, having fallen into the companionship of those who drank intoxicants, he, too, became intemperate.

He won an Oriel scholarship, but through his own misconduct he was obliged by the authorities to forfeit it.

In 1821 he went to London and began writing short poems for the *London Magazine*.

He tried for five years to keep a school at Ambleside, but being utterly incapable of carrying on such work, he gave up the attempt.

After this he went to Grasmere and lived in seclusion, spending his time in writing. He derived much good from conversing with Samuel Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey and Wordsworth.

His poems, though showing originality, have been in imitation of Wordsworth's style.

His principal poetic works are the *Sonnets* and *Prometheus*, and unfinished lyric drama.

His prose writings are "Essays for Blackwood," "Biographia Borealis, or, Lives of Northern Worthies," and his last and most elaborate work "Life of Messinger."

He died at the age of 53 years.

Tasmania.

This small island of 24,600 square miles, and with now a population of 134,000, was discovered by Tasman in the year 1642.

He named it Van Dieman's Land in honor of the Dutch Governor at Java, but it was changed to Tasmania in honor of Tasman.

This is a beautiful land of mountains and delightful scenery. The center is a mass of hills covered with forests and beautiful lakes, some of them being 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. The western part is very wet and supplied with a luxuriant growth of vegetation. The eastern side, however, is very dry. At times miners are compelled to postpone their work on account of the dry, hot winds and scarcity of water.

The flowers, animals and minerals of this island resemble very closely those of Australia, yet there are a few exceptions.

Quartz is more common here than there. Indeed, there is such an abundance of this that the cliffs reflect a white light to passing ships.

The black race formed the population when discovered by Tasman, and although similar to the negroes of Australia, there was a marked difference. They were different, too, from the African negro. Their lips, though thick, were not so protuberant. Their eyes were sunken, large and black, and their hair, like the natives of Papua, was woolly, spirally twisted.

The race of Tasmanians, however, is extinct, and the island is inhabited by the whites.

The sovereign of Great Britain appoints the Governor. The legislative body consists of eighteen members and the assembly thirty-six.

In early years they had no postoffice. The mail was carried on foot from one part of the island to the other. They now have 250 postoffices, 5,000 miles of railroads and numerous telegraph lines.

A cable line connects Tasmania with Victoria.

They export timber, fruits, vegetables and breadstuffs.

Hobart Town is the capital.

Although not as prosperous as Victoria, these Islanders enjoy great comfort, ease and freedom.

Experiments.

In giving directions for experiments it is our aim to give something that will instruct as well as interest, and give simple experiments that any child with a little ingenuity can perform. Yet oftentimes if father and mother will help the children in securing the necessary drugs and apparatus, their services will be of inestimable value to the children.

A nice little experiment can be made with hydrochloric acid and powdered crystallized soda. Take five parts of the acid and eight parts of the soda and mix them thoroughly. It is best to put them into an earthen vessel. Now set into that vessel a smaller one containing water, and you have an ice factory on a small scale, as the water will freeze in a short time.

If you wish to try freezing the mercury in the barometer you can easily do so by setting the barometer into solid carbonic acid moistened with ether.

Another experiment may be made with your hydrochloric acid, and that is dissolving iron. Drop a small piece of iron into the acid and it will dissolve in a few moments. Take another piece of iron, lay a strip of zinc on it and put it into the acid. The iron will not dissolve so rapidly. It will not dissolve until the zinc corrodes. A voltaic current is thus established between the iron and the zinc. As you know, there are several different kinds of electricity, and voltaic electricity is produced by the chemical action between two metals.

Quotations From Noted Authors.

"But words are things, and a small drop of ink
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions,
think."

—Lord Byron.

"There's not a harp attuned to mirth
But has its chord in melancholy."

—Thomas Hood.

"Never morning wore to evening
But some heart did break."

—Alfred Tennyson.

"Friends thou hast and their adoption tried;
Grapple them to thy heart with hooks of steel;
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment
Of each new, untried fadling."

—William Shakespeare.

Composition Topics.

[Contributors of compositions must send in their manuscript one week in advance.]

September 16—"The Founding of Rome."

September 23—"Egyptian Mummies."

September 30—"The Independence Bell."

Questions--No. 1.

[The answers to these questions will be published the second week after. Contributors will please send answers one week in advance.]

1. Who was Torricelli, and what did he do?

2. What city in ancient times occupied the present site of Alexandria?

3. What can we associate with the name Goodyear?

4. For what are the birds, fish and flowers of Australia noted?

5. What caused the improvement in social affairs, including dress, etc., among the nations of the Sandwich Islands?

"German Syrup"

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

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For catalogue or for further information address the President,

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sisting of four lines or less, for \$15.00 per year, in-
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will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertisement,
send the cash with the order, however monthly or
quarterly payments may be arranged by parties who
are well known to the publishers or when acceptable
references are given.
All advertising intended for the current week
should reach this office not later than Monday.
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper
free during the publication of the advertisement.
Address all orders.
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

Come to the State Fair next week.

Labor Day was celebrated on a grand
scale all over the country.Will "Mystic," an occasional writer for
the "Home Circle," please send her name
and address to a friend, Mrs. J. M. Marcy,
Wakarusa, Kansas.In reply to recent inquiries concerning
German carp, we can now refer such per-
sons to C. Myers, Windom, Kas., who
has thousands for sale, ranging from a fry
to seven years old, at reasonable prices, to
our readers.A correspondent makes the following
timely observation regarding articles in
the Alliance department: "I wish the
brethren would cut down on your space
and write to the question. Say it short
and quick what they have to say and
quit."The National Duroc-Jersey Association
has decided to hold a mass meeting of the
breeders, and to perfect and complete the
national organization. The convention
will meet during the Illinois State Fair, at
Peoria, September 30, 1891, at the New
Peoria House.The New Mexico Territorial Fair opens
at Albuquerque on the 14th inst., and all
present appearances indicate that it will
be the largest and most complete exposi-
tion of the resources of New Mexico ever
held in that Territory. The fair will con-
tinue during the week.The KANSAS FARMER cordially invites
all farmers who may attend the State Fair
next week to make a call on this office
or at our headquarters on the grounds.
The office will be open at all hours during
fair week and we shall be glad to meet our
friends during the week.The KANSAS FARMER has received a
basket of fine plums from Hon. Martin
Allen, which were grown on his fruit farm,
one-half mile north of Hays City. The
plums are of good quality, and demon-
strate the fact that fruit-growing can be
made a success in western Kansas.Reports from the western counties indi-
cate that there will be an increased area
sown to wheat this fall provided it is pos-
sible to do the work. Work horses are re-
ported scarce, and there is a fair demand
for them. Clark county buyers ship one
car load from Topeka this week and
another is being bought from Iowa parties.Friends of the KANSAS FARMER are re-
quested to forward subscriptions of their
neighbors who are not now readers of this
paper. We expect 25,000 new subscribers
before the close of the year, and if every
reader will send one or more it won't be
long till we get that number. We offer
big inducements for every subscriber and
\$1, if sent by our present subscribers.

LABOR DAY AT TOPEKA.

As anticipated, the demonstrations on
Labor day, at Topeka, surpassed anything
of the kind ever held in the State. The
business houses and public buildings were
closed and decked in their usual holiday
attire. Most of the labor organizations of
the capital city were largely represented,
and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial
Union was out in large force. Some idea
of the immensity of the procession, headed
by Marshall's Military band and the
speakers of the day, may be had on learn-
ing that almost two hours were consumed
in passing the review stand.At the fair grounds numerous attrac-
tions were presented. The speakers of the
day were General Caldwell, Rev. Dr. Ray,
and General Weaver. Dr. Roby, of To-
peka, followed the first speaker with an
original poem—one of the finest ever writ-
ten upon the dignity of labor—which will
be found in this issue of the KANSAS
FARMER. The speaking was appropriate,
logical, convincing, and grandly eloquent,
giving the assembled multitudes much to
think about, ponder over, and profit by.Take it all in all, Labor day in Topeka
will long be remembered as one of pleasure
and intellectual power. Much "bread"
was cast upon the great sea of thought,
well calculated to return, feed and bless
mankind.THE ELEVENTH CENSUS AND THE
HORSE.Census Bulletin No. 103, issued from
Washington, August 19, gives some inter-
esting facts concerning the number of
horses owned in the different States on
June 1, 1890. This list only includes the
number of horses on farms of three acres
or more, and does not include those kept
on ranges, or holdings of less than three
acres, or in cities and villages.It shows that the total number in the
United States was 14,976,017, of which
there were owned in Kansas 930,305, or a
little more than one-sixteenth of the whole
number. In 1880 there were of farm horses
in Kansas 430,907, so that in the decade there
was an increase of 499,398, a little more
than doubling the number of 1880.Iowa was the only other State which
showed a greater increase, viz.: 519,757, or
20,359 more than Kansas. Nebraska was
third in its number of increase, with
421,925 to its credit over the number in
the State in 1880, and its increase 77,473
less than that of Kansas, and 97,832 less
than the increase of Iowa. No other State
showed an increase of 300,000 except Illi-
nois with 312,207, or 187,191 less than Kan-
sas. The percentage of increase of such
farm horses for the United States was
44.3-5 per cent., while the percentage of
increase in Kansas was 115.9-10 per cent.It may be of interest to note in passing
that the two prohibition States of Iowa
and Kansas exceeded all others in their
increase of number of farm horses in the
past ten years, while they were not first in
either of the two decades preceding. Not
that it is intended to be here asserted that
prohibition was the cause of it, yet no
doubt it would be conceded that the farmer
who patronizes saloons is not apt to
have so many horses as one who does not.
The former might, to be sure, get several
"horses on him" in the course of the even-
ing diligently spent at the saloon, but they
would be of a kind not likely to increase
his farm valuation.Of the many things that Kansas may
feel boastful of, its increase of farm horses
is not the least. It represents the progress
not of soulless corporations or monopolies,
but it is spread over the whole State
among its most worthy citizens, the
farmers.

THE WORLD'S RECORD BEATEN.

Last week we published a special report
of the great horse event on the kite-shaped
track at Independence, Iowa, the only
paper in the State having a representative
present, a stroke of enterprise that few
papers in the West undertake. Yet nothing
is too good for KANSAS FARMER readers,
and this journal proposes to keep pace and
lead all papers of its class in keeping our
readers promptly informed on all matters
pertaining to live stock or agricultural
matters.On Friday last, September 4, at Inde-
pendence, Iowa, a successful attempt was
made to lower the fast-going trotting and
pacing records with the following result:
Allerton trotted the mile in 2:10 flat,
crowning himself king of stallions and
enhancing his value \$50,000. Direct, thelittle black pacing wonder, covered the
mile in 2:06, breaking the world's stallion
records for both trotters and pacers. Al-
lerton will beat Mand S.'s record this
year is Williams' prediction, and he knows
what he is talking about. Direct not only
breaks the stallion pace, but breaks the
pacing record of the world, and traveled
the fastest mile that ever drew a sulky.The sun was just sinking when Aller-
ton was brought on to beat his record of
2:11, made only last Monday. The stal-
lion was full of fire and eager for the start.
When the word was given he sprang away
like an arrow and as staunch and firm as
an ocean craft. Down to the quarter the
watches told that the stallion had been
out 32½ seconds. With a flight not one
whit decreased he raced the half in 1:05½,
the flag fell at the third quarter in 1:38
and Williams had not made a move to
coax the effort. Just before reaching the
wire the whip came down and the stallion
let out another link, which carried him
under the wire in 2:10 flat—winner of the
world's best record for a trotting stallion.Two of the watches in the stand and
the majority of outside watches caught
the time at 2:09¾.It was just at dusk that the little black
stallion, Direct, by Director, owned by
Monroe Salisbury, of Pleasanton, Cal., was
brought out to beat his record of 2:09¾,
made on this track. George Starr was
behind him and John Hussey drove the
runner, old Ned Gordon, as he did in the
mile by Allerton. The game little horse
went away from the score like a streak on
black shadow in the gathering twilight and
passed the route in the strong, steady
style peculiar to the Director family. He
reached the first quarter in 0:32, the half
in 1:04, the third quarter in 1:35½ and the
watch stopped ticking at 2:08 as he passed
the stand. He had beaten Johnston's
pacing record, and pandemonium ensued
among the excited crowd when the fact
became known.There were cheers for Williams, Salis-
bury, the horses, the track, and everything
else concerned in the wonderful perform-
ances, and it was a crowd almost delirious
from excitement that wended its way
homeward in the gathering night.

IMPROVED STOCK BREEDERS.

As announced some time ago, there will
be a special meeting of the Kansas Im-
proved Stock Breeders held during the
State Fair, on Thursday evening, Sep-
tember 17, in the committee rooms of the
Copeland hotel. Papers will be read and
discussed by some of the leading stockmen
of the State. The program already in-
cludes the following interesting topics:"The Head of the Herd," C. C. George-
son, Manhattan.
"Cattle Breeding," John McDiarmid,
Kansas City.
"The Hog of the Great Central Basin,"
M. Stewart, Wichita.
"A Review of Old Horse Books," L. L.
Seller, Lincoln, Neb.
"Value of Pedigree," G. W. Berry, Ber-
ryton.
"Thoroughbreds," H. M. Kirkpatrick,
Connor.
"The Importance of Improved Stock,
From an Auctioneer's Observations," S.
A. Sawyer, Manhattan.
"The Clydesdale Horse," E. Bennett,
Topeka.
"The American Draft Horse," L. M.
Pickering, Columbus.A cordial invitation is extended to
breeders and those interested in improved
stock to attend this meeting, and every
Kansas breeder is invited to enroll himself
as a member of the association. Member-
ship fee, \$1.00. The present officers of the
association are: President, William Sims,
Topeka; Vice President, J. W. Johnson,
Hamilton; Secretary, W. P. Popenoe, Jr.,
Berryton; Treasurer, J. B. McAfee,
Topeka; Directors, O. E. Morse, Mound
City; Colonel M. Stewart, Wichita; Sam-
uel Jewett, Lawrence; Colonel W. A. Har-
ris, Linwood; C. E. Westbrook, Peabody.We can now appreciate the reason why
our neighbors in Canada desire to become
annexed to the United States. It is an-
nounced that the census returns for
Canada show a total population that
borders closely on 6,000,000. The increase
is not evenly spread over the Dominion,
however. Prince Edward Island, the pro-
vince of Quebec and New Brunswick will,
it is said, show an actual decrease. On-
tario, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, British
Columbia and the territories of the North-west are the sections that have increased
in population. As in the United States
the cities have increased largely at the
expense of the country. Canada's growth
in wealth and population during the past
decade has been considerable; but it is far
below what it would have been if our
northern cousins had taken their natural
and rightful place as citizens of the great
republic of the United States.

Attention, Sheep Breeders.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Sheep
Breeders and Wool Growers' Association
will be held during the State Fair at
Topeka, on Wednesday, the 16th, at the
club rooms of the Copeland hotel, at
7:30 p. m.Interesting and practical papers have
been promised as follows: President's an-
nual address; "Care and Management of
Sheep," by J. F. Bayless, Yates Center;
"Management of Lambs for the First
Eight Months," G. R. Mann, Olivet;
"Tame Grasses in Kansas for Sheep," by
John Whitworth, Emporia. Other papers
are promised, but subjects not at
hand. Important matters will come before
the meeting, and every sheep owner in the
State is expected and cordially urged to
be present at this meeting. The sheep in-
dustry is thriving as no other branch of
the animal industry, and every person
who is interested in this important in-
dustry should surely be present at this
meeting.
E. D. KING, President.
H. A. HEATH, Secretary.

Swine Breeders, Attention.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The Kan-
sas Swine Breeders' Association will hold
its second annual meeting in the club
room of the Copeland hotel, at Topeka,
Friday, September 18, at 9 o'clock a. m.,
for the purpose of electing officers for the
ensuing year, and such other business as
may come before the meeting. We hope
that every breeder in Kansas that can do
so will attend this meeting. Give this the
attention it deserves and don't forget the
date and hour, as your presence and coun-
sel are desired.This has been a fruitful year through-
out, both in yield and prices, and the hog
industry is now abreast with everything
else, and the breeders and farmers have
little to complain of, and good hogs will
undoubtedly bring good prices this season
and the business be given a new impetus.
We think the breeder who has the in-
dustry at heart can't afford to remain
away from this meeting, and we trust that
this will be the forerunner to a number of
good meetings throughout the State
during the coming winter. Don't forget,
brother breeder, when you read this that
it is an invitation to yourself, as well as
all others. By order of the President,
O. B. STAUFFER, Secretary.

Alden, Kas., September 5.

Fruit-growers of Shawnee county are
requested to bring specimens of apples,
peaches, grapes, and in fact all kinds of
fruits you may have, to the committee
in charge of the Shawnee county display at
the fair grounds. The committee will
be at Exposition building Saturday and
Monday. If you have fruit you do not
know the name of, bring it and it will be
passed upon by a competent committee on
nomenclature.Breeders who attend the State Fair next
week should remember the attractions as
per the respective announcements to be
held at the club rooms of the Copeland
hotel, Topeka. The Sheep Breeders' an-
nual meeting, September 16, 7:30 p. m.,
the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders'
Association the 17th, 7:30 p. m., and the
annual meeting of the Kansas Swine
Breeders the 18th, 9 a. m. Let there be a
rousing turnout at each of these meetings.We call special attention to the changes
in our "Young Folks" department this
week. A large portion of the matter this
week is designed especially for district
school pupils, and is prepared by Mamie
M. Bruner, who will edit this department
on an entirely new plan original with her,
and every parent and teacher will find it
a valuable help during the year. The
plan, as outlined in the matter and make-
up, has received the indorsement of the
leading educators.

Take a Day Off

And visit the State Fair, to be held at
Topeka, September 10 to 19. One fare
for the Round Trip, via the Union Pacific.

THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The School for Farmers' Sons and Daughters.

The educational development of the country at large has been kept pace with by Kansas. The percentage of school houses, teachers and pupils to population is nowhere exceeded. Our higher institutions, in the hands of eminent educators, would do credit to a State of twice the age and wealth. For all stages of intellectual development—from the urchin thumbing the first reader and on up to the graduation of the polished young lady or gentleman, the opportunities for knowledge-gaining are abundant and superior.

It is of the school planned and carried on especially to fill the needs of higher education for farmers' sons and daughters that we wish to talk. This institution, the State Agricultural college, is, as it should be, in a State where agriculture is pre-eminent, as it is in Kansas, well endowed and wisely managed. And no farmer, it matters not how rich in worldly goods he may be, can give to his children a gift so valuable and full of possibilities, and which will bring such pleasure and profit to them in after life, as a course at this grand institution.

LOCATION.

Location has much to do with the success of an educational institution. The conditions which secure good health and afford pleasure to the student as well as to the professor, are potent factors in the upbuilding of a school. The State Agricultural College of Kansas is located at Manhattan, a New England-like little city, one of the choicest spots in the State, not surpassed in the elements of beauty that go to make up the surroundings of hill and stream, of wood and road and valley. The combinations that make favorable conditions for health, both of body and mind, are found here in the last degree. The city is one of good society and pleasant homes, where a full dozen churches rear their spires heavenward, or summon to Sunday service by many pealing bells. Out from its midst the railroads run in five diverging lines, affording easy access to the hundreds of students who gather annually at term time, and to their friends who pay a visit in the spring to attend commencement exercises.

ENDOWMENT AND RESOURCES.

Under the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, for the endowment, support and maintenance of State agricultural schools, Kansas received 82,313 acres of land. All these lands have been sold, giving a fund of \$501,426, which is by law invested in bonds, the interest alone being used for college expenses. The interest on these bonds amounts to about \$32,000 a year. In addition, Congress in 1890 appropriated a fund—\$15,000 for 1890, \$16,000 for 1891, \$17,000 for 1892, and a sum increasing each year by \$1,000 until the annual amount shall be \$25,000, to be applied to instruction in agriculture, the mechanic arts, and the English language.

Under still another act, \$15,000 is received each year from the government for the maintenance of an experiment station.

Thus the expense of instruction is provided for, and the State is left to erect buildings and meet expenses in the general management, which it does by appropriation each session of the Legislature.

The appropriations for these purposes amount to nearly \$300,000, all of which is represented by the farm of 320 acres, the buildings valued at \$135,000, and equipment, in shape of stock, library, apparatus and machinery, worth \$160,000.

OBJECTS.

This college accomplishes the objects of its endowment in several ways:

First—It gives a substantial education to men and women. Such general information and discipline of mind and character as help to make intelligent and useful citizens are offered in all its departments, while the students are kept in sympathy with the callings of the people.

Second—It teaches the sciences applied to the various industries of farm, shop, and home. Chemistry, botany, entomology, zoology, and mechanics are made prominent means of education to quick observation and accurate judgment. Careful study of the minerals, plants, and animals themselves illustrates and fixes the daily lessons. At the same time, lessons in agriculture, horticulture, and household economy show the application of science; and all are enforced by actual experiment.

Third—It trains in the elements of the

arts themselves, and imparts such skill as to make the hands ready instruments of thoughtful brains. The drill of the shops, gardens, farm, and household departments is made a part of a general education to usefulness, and insures a means of living to all who make good use of it. At the same time it preserves habits of industry and manual exertion, and cultivates a taste for rural and domestic pursuits.

Fourth—It strives to increase our experimental knowledge of agriculture and horticulture. The provision for extensive and accurate researches made by establishing the experiment station as a distinct department of the college, offers assurance of more definite results than can be obtained by ordinary methods. The Professors of agriculture, horticulture, chemistry, botany, and veterinary science, together with the President of the college, form the experiment station council, by authority of which experiments are undertaken and carried on in the several departments, under the special supervision of the Professors.

Fifth—It seeks to extend the influence of knowledge in practical affairs beyond the college itself. For this purpose it publishes the *Weekly Industrialist*. Its officers also share in the debates and consultations of farmers and horticulturists

other studies being the same as for young men. The preparation required can be made in the common schools of the country, the certificate of completion of a county school course being received in lieu of examination. The progress from year to year is such as to give the most practical benefit possible to those who may be unable to complete the course.

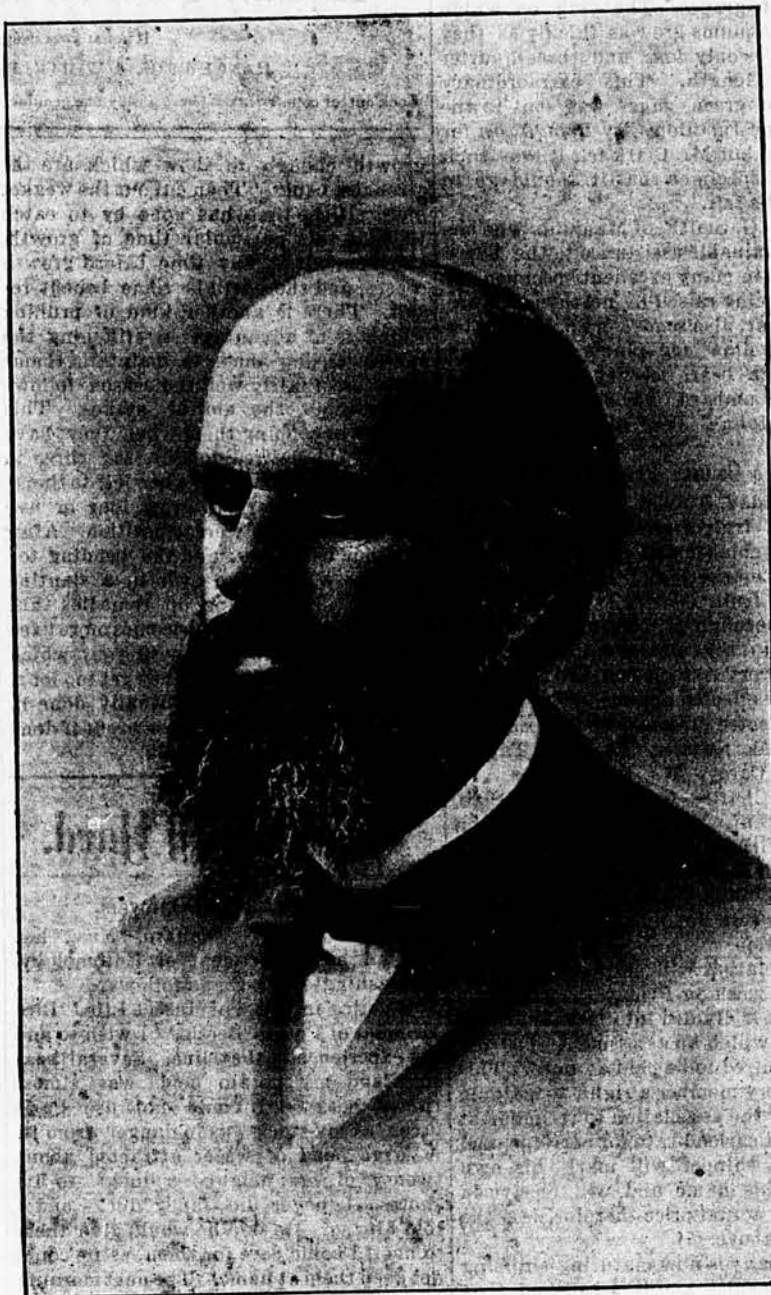
For those who wish to pursue special branches of agriculture, horticulture, household economy, mechanical engineering, architecture, and related sciences, post-graduate courses are provided.

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Agriculture.—One hundred and eighty-five acres of land used for farm purposes, with hundreds of plots under experiment in grain, grasses, and forage crops; and illustrating various methods of culture and rotation.

A barn 50 by 75 feet, expressly arranged for experimental uses; and connected with it a general-purpose barn, 48 by 96 feet, for grain, hay, horses, and cattle. Both buildings are of stone, and are provided with steam power and equipped with improved machinery for shelling, grinding, threshing, cutting for the silo, and steaming.

Two piggeries, one of ten pens for experimental uses, and one of six pens, with separate yards, for general purposes.



GEORGE T. FAIRCHILD, A. M.
President Kansas State Agricultural College.

throughout the State. Each winter a series of ten farmers' institutes is held in as many different counties of the State. In these the faculty share with the people in lectures, essays, and discussions upon topics of most interest to farmers. These institutes have brought the college into more direct sympathy with the people and their work, so as to make possible a more general dissemination of the truths presented.

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The necessity for so adjusting various branches of a course of study that there shall be as little waste as possible in acquiring both information and discipline, is felt by every teacher. Such a course is not designed to be absolutely inflexible, but to guide the judgment into some definite line of progress from which no mere whim shall turn a student aside.

Each student is expected to take three studies besides one hour's daily practice in an industrial art; and variations from this rule can be made only with the consent of the faculty.

Parallel courses are offered to both sexes, with such differences as their necessities seem to call for.

These courses make agriculture and related sciences the means of general discipline for young men, with a good course of training in our mother tongue. For young women, domestic science and hygiene take the place of agriculture,

An implement house 22 by 50 feet, of two stories, and corn cribs.

Short-horn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, and Jersey cattle; Berkshire and Poland-China swine; Shropshire sheep.

Farm implements of improved patterns. Collections of grain, grasses; and forage plants.

Buildings, stock, and equipments are valued at \$26,000.

Horticulture and Entomology—Orchards containing 200 varieties of apples, 30 of peaches, 30 of pears, 20 of plums, 30 of cherries, and 5 of apricots.

Forest plantation of twelve acres, containing twenty varieties of from one to twenty years' growth.

Ornamental grounds, set with a variety of evergreens and deciduous trees. Sample rows, containing about 150 varieties of ornamental and useful shrubs and trees, labeled.

Vegetable garden, with hot-beds and cold-frames, and experimental beds. Practice rows for students' budding, grafting, cultivating, and pruning.

Two well-planned and furnished greenhouses of three rooms each, stocked with a large collection of native and exotic plants.

Museum, containing a collection of woods from American forests, and a large series of specimens in economic and general entomology.

Value of property, exclusive of orchards and grounds, \$13,000.

Chemistry and Mineralogy.—Eight rooms, fitted with tables and apparatus for a class of eighty students in qualitative analysis, sixteen in quantitative analysis, including necessary facilities for assaying, with a mineralogical collection and general illustrative apparatus.

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Botany.—A general herbarium, consisting of a large collection of plants of the United States and other countries; a Kansas herbarium, containing specimens illustrating the distribution and variation of plants throughout the State; also twenty-eight compound microscopes, four dissecting microscopes, tools, reagents, wall charts, etc. Valued at \$3,000.

Geology, Zoology, and Veterinary Science.—A general museum well fitted with cases containing valuable collections of mounted Kansas mammals and birds, with mounted skeletons of wild and domestic animals. The largest collection of Kansas mollusks and fishes in the State. Kansas reptiles and batrachians, salt water fishes and invertebrates in alcohol. Collections of Mound-builders' and Indian relics. Kansas fossils and rocks, typical of the geological ages found in the State.

In Veterinary Science.—A laboratory filled with apparatus and reagents, for the study of disease. A collection of charts, models, and anatomical preparations, including healthy and diseased structure. Value, including general museum \$4,500.

Drawing.—Models, plaster casts, patterns, charts, easels, and implements. Valued at \$1,400.

Physics.—Physical apparatus, meteorological instruments, etc. Edelman's dynamo electric machine, Thompson's potential galvanometer, Coulomb's torsion balance, with numerous accessories, sling psychrometer, and anemometer. The value of the whole is \$4,000.

Mathematics and Surveying.—Transits, plane-table, compasses, levels, chains, models, etc. Valued at \$1,250.

Mechanics and Engineering.—Carpenter shop, with separate benches and tools for forty-five students in each class, besides lathes, mortising machines, circular saws, band saws, planer, frier, boring machine, grinder, and general chest of tools for fine work. Power furnished by a ten-horsepower Atlas engine.

Shops for iron work, with forges, vises, drills, lathes, etc. Testing machines, charts, and models.

Inventory of material and apparatus in both shops, \$8,300.

Kitchen Laboratory, with ranges, cooking utensils, dining-room furnishings, dairy furniture. Valued at \$600.

Printing.—Office with thirty pairs of cases, large fonts of six-point, eight-point, ten-point, and eleven-point Roman type; a good assortment of job type and brass rule; a Babcock cylinder press with steam power, a new Liberty quarto-medium job press, a Gordon eighth-medium job press; a mitering machine, a rule-curving machine, and a paper cutter. Value of equipment, \$4,300.

Sewing Rooms, with seven machines, models, patterns, and cases; worth \$600.

Music Rooms, with four pianos, four organs and other instruments, valued at \$2,000.

A Library, carefully selected and catalogued, containing over 11,000 bound volumes and 3,000 pamphlets. A reading-room is maintained in connection with the library, where may be found on file forty-five of the leading literary, scientific, technical and agricultural periodicals, and several hundred newspapers, including the principal daily and weekly papers from all parts of the State. Value of library, \$20,000.

Armory, containing one hundred and fifty stands of arms (breech-loading cadet rifles, calibre .45), with accoutrements; two three-inch rifled guns; also swords, uniforms, etc. Value, exclusive of arms, \$1,000.

The faculty embraces the names of men known throughout the West as being capable, experienced and practical. It is the best possible guaranty of the wise and efficient instruction given. By sending a request for a copy of the *Industrialist* our readers may see the list of the complete Board of Instructors, which is unsurpassed by any similar institution.

EXPENSES.

Tuition is free, and no general fee for incidental or contingent expenses is charged. In a few special departments a small charge is made to cover cost of materials used only. Board with furnished rooms can be procured in private families at from \$2.75 to \$4.00 per week. Some students board themselves at even less cost, and rooms for the purpose can be obtained at a rent of from \$1.00 to \$3.50 a month. Outside of required hours many students so disposed obtain work either on the college farm or upon neighboring farms and the city sufficient to defray a part of the expenses of the college course.

A GRAND WORK.

During the past winter about six hundred young men and women, mostly from farms, enjoyed the privileges of this splendid institution. The graduating class was composed of fifty-two members—thirty gentlemen and twenty-two ladies. The enlightenment and elevation of our young people is the hope upon which a stable and free form of government may be perpetuated. We urge every farmer who has sons or daughters old enough to enter this institution to think the matter over carefully, and if his means will permit—and they almost always will, if made to—give them the benefit and privilege of attending it. It is your duty to them, and they will bless you for it all the days of their lives.

Horticulture.

DOUGLAS COUNTY FRUIT-GROWERS.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The leading fruit-growers of Douglas county met in regular session on Saturday, August 22, at the home of A. H. Griesa, to discuss the fruit question and relate their observation and experience.

The apple crop, being the most important of all, took precedence in the reports and discussions.

Mr. Plaskett reported apple trees in good thrifty condition, making a strong growth of wood. He estimates the crop at 40 to 50 per cent. of last year's production. Winesap and Missouri Pippins, however, were bearing fairly well. Jonathan and Grimes' Golden were full enough. Ben Davis was bearing a partial crop and the fruit was fine. Lowell and Maiden's Blush had already produced good crops. P. P. Phillips, N. P. Deming, D. G. Watt, Dr. Newman, Mr. Peterson and other orchardists corroborated the same report.

Mr. Phillips reported that evaporated apples last year sold for 13½ cents per pound. At the present time not more than half that sum is offered by the trade for the same product. The consequence is that this grade of apples will be sold at much lower rates this year than last. The reduction is caused by the increased supply of apples throughout the apple-growing States. He thought that apples for shipping would command a good price.

Of pears there would be a full crop, said B. F. Smith. The Tyson he had gathered. The crop was the largest he had known. Clapp's Favorite came next in season, but was only a partial crop. The Bartlett was now fit to gather. In consequence of blight the trees of this variety were badly damaged. One peculiarity of the Bartlett is, that after it has been almost destroyed by blight it rejuvenates itself by sending out new shoots which at once come into bearing. The Seckel, that delicious pear—and the Buerr d'Anjon, that rich and handsome pear, have not blighted to any extent, and are loaded down with handsome fruit. It will be remembered that Mr. Smith controls the largest pear orchard in the county, if not in the State.

The peach crop was reported as being immense, prices accordingly will rule low. W. P. Deming said we must discard the Amsden peach, as it is always so badly stung with the curculio. This opinion was dissented from, as we need the early as well as the late varieties.

The subject of spraying with arsenic poison was discussed at length, and strongly recommended by all who had tried it. It was stated that G. C. Brackett had sprayed his trees three times and the fruit was consequently much cleaner and freer from insect injury than it had been for many years. Spraying is also a preventive of the scab when seasonably done.

SMALL FRUITS.

B. F. Smith reported that in consequence of the extensive planting of the Crescent strawberry the country had been overstocked, and prices had ranged below the cost of production. The remedy was to stop planting that variety except in small quantities for home use, and substitute it by the less productive and more marketable sorts, such as Captain Jack, Mt. Vernon and Windsor Chief. Wm. Brown recommended the Baxter and Bubach as being of much merit. A. H. Griesa recommended the following list: Crawford, Captain Jack, Warfield, Staymen's No. 1, and Mrs. Cleveland.

The plum crop was reported as rotting badly, and it seems that the Wild Goose is the only variety not subject to rot. The Mariana and Miner have been failures this season. The Wild Goose succeeds well for Wesley H. Duncan, while all other sorts fail.

Rev. Mr. Richardson congratulated the society on the good work it had done in the past and was still doing. He did not grow fruit to sell, but he enjoyed the eating of it as well as any one could. While he was sorry that the fruit-growers of the county had not received better prices for their fruits, he could see a bright side to that question. The common people who usually have but little money to spend could this season eat fruit to their heart's content, which during the warm weather was much more conducive to health than a meat diet. After all, money-making should not be the sole object of life. If this society can by its fruit productions

make the consumers more healthy and consequently more happy it then becomes a blessing to the community.

The committee appointed to examine and report on the fruit on exhibition offered the following:

By B. F. Smith, pears as follows: Bartlett, Seckel, Howell, Doyenne, Bossock, and Buerr Clairgeau, all large and No. 1; on one Seckel limb, fourteen inches long, there were thirty-two pears. By A. H. Griesa, specimens of Ishm and Red Margaret apples, also crabs, Longworth pears and several varieties of peaches. There were also several nice bouquets of flowers presented by the ladies.

On invitation of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer the next meeting will be held at their residence, one-half mile west of the University.

SAMUEL REYNOLDS.

Large Plums.

On Wednesday last, September 2, the State Board of Agriculture received some very fine samples of plums. George A. Clark sent a cluster of green gage plums that grew in Junction City, in the yard of Mrs. Maria Vich, that resembles a huge cluster of grapes. The twig on which thirty-two plums grew as thickly as they can hang, is only four and three-quarter inches in length. This extraordinary growth of green gages was sent to the office of the Junction City Republican for exhibition, but Mr. Clark felt it was such a splendid specimen that it should go to the World's fair.

Mr. Dan G. Smith, of Mankato, who has rendered valuable assistance to the board in sending in many excellent specimens of all kinds being raised in northwest Kansas this year, also sends very good samples of large, yellow egg plums and a small stem which bears twenty plums of the English Lombard variety, that were grown by John C. Leaf, of Mankato.

Reno County Fruit-Growers.

On Saturday, August 22, quite a large number of fruit-growers of Reno county met at Hutchinson and compared notes as to the best markets and best methods of marketing fruit.

After thorough discussion it was determined to organize the Reno County Fruit Growers' Association, and an organization was effected at once. The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: A. M. Switzer, Thos. T. Taylor, Emerson Carey, W. P. Stevens, W. Whinery, Charles Collins, George Cole, John Vincent, Frank E. Martin, John Shahan, William Hodgson, William Pennington and E. W. Warren.

Charles Collins, Emerson Carey and F. L. Martin were appointed committee on transportation.

The association will ship a carload of grapes this week on Friday or Saturday. The stock is divided into 1,000 shares of \$5 each, on which an assessment of 20 per cent. is required to be paid at once. This gives to every member a right to ship in the car of the association to its agent at the pro rata carload rate for carriage and sale. Each shipper will mark his own fruit with his name and will receive in return the actual price therefor, less the expense as above.

The company is now maturing shipping and packing rules, and it is believed that it will be found highly advantageous to ship through this association. An agent will secure markets and the committee on transportation will attend to shipments.

Thinning Out Raspberries.

The time to thin out raspberries, as well as blackberries, is while they are growing, if the very best results are desired, says Joseph Meehan, in a late issue of the *Practical Farmer*. Yet it seems to be almost universal that pruning at this time is carefully avoided. They are allowed to grow as they will until winter time comes, when they get their thinning out and pruning. This is a clear waste of growth. If a dozen canes sprout up where but six are wanted, what is the use of permitting the useless six to grow? Any one can satisfy himself on this point in a single season, if he has a few hills to plant to experiment with. Let him cut out the half of the canes from one lot of a half dozen, and from another lot cut none, and note the difference in the size of cane when the growth is over for the season. Those left of the thinned-out ones will be much larger than those in the unthinned lot. The time to cut out the useless ones to the best advantage is as soon as they have made

'T IS VERY STRANGE

That people will suffer from pimples and blotches when they might speedily remove these disfigurements by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It cleanses the blood of impurities.

"My face, for years, was covered with pimples and humors, for which I could find no remedy till I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Three bottles of this great blood medicine effected a thorough cure, and I confidently recommend it to all suffering from similar troubles."—Madison Parker, Concord, Vt.

"When I was eighteen years old I was troubled with a bad humor. Being advised to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I took four bottles, which caused the eruptions to dry up and scale off, leaving my body, arms, and legs in a clean, healthy condition. I have not had any symptoms of the complaint since."—W. R. Allan, Dennyville, Me.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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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.

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

growth enough to show which are the strongest canes. Then cut out the weaker ones. If the time has gone by to catch them at this particular time of growth, cut them out at any time before growth ceases, and there will be some benefit result. There is another kind of pruning which is of advantage in stiffening the canes, causing them to maintain themselves erect fairly well the season following without the aid of stakes. This consists of topping them when they have reached the desired height, say three to four feet. In good soil, when left to themselves, raspberries will grow four or five feet high in a fairly erect position. After this they bend over, and the bending top pulls the whole cane over in a slanting position. The cutting off remedies this. The stiff, erect position becomes more fixed than before. Side shoots spring out, which in turn can be stopped if they get too long. This is work which is usually done in winter, but which is of more profit if done while the plants are growing.

ful method of getting rid of the filth can be adopted than to spade up the yards occasionally, thus turning under filth and disease, as well as providing fresh earth in which the hens can scratch and dust.

One of the best varieties of food for young fowls is Indian meal and fine middlings; this is nearly equal to oat meal, and is much cheaper.

See that there is a dust bath where the fowls can get at it every day. Out of the rain and where the sun can shine on it is an excellent place. Put one there and some noon slip out and see what you will see.

If you could see your own scalp through an ordinary magnifying glass, you would be amazed at the amount of dust, dandruff, and dead skin thereon accumulated. The best and most popular preparation for cleansing the scalp is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

The Poultry Yard.

Ducks as Bug Destroyers.

E. H. Kern, of Mankato, Kas., has written the Department of Entomology, at Washington, D. C., as follows:

"I notice in Vol. 3 of 'Insect Life,' 'Bird Enemies of Potato Beetle.' I wish to add my experience in that line. Several seasons ago my potato field was almost ruined because I could not use Paris green, as my stock was in danger from it. A large pond of water attracted about twenty of my neighbor's ducks to its shores. I never did fancy ducks and I told him so. He said he would give them to me if I could care for them, as he could not keep them at home. The next morning I went down to the pond at sunrise to try and drive said ducks into a pen. I saw a very curious sight. Headed by an old drake, the twenty ducks were waddling off in a bee-line for my potato field. I crawled into some bushes and waited developments. As they came to the end of the rows they seemed to deploy right and left, and such a shoveling of bugs I never beheld. They meant business, and one-half hour did they continue, until every duck was up to its bill with bugs. Then they went for that pond and I went for their owner and paid him \$1 for the entire bunch—this being all he would accept. When I returned every duck seemed to be trying to outdo its fellow in noise. This expedition was repeated about 4 p. m. and kept up until every bug went under. I have tried these ducks and others and find they all like them and seem to get fat on potato bugs. I have been an ardent sportsman all my life and never saw quail eat the bugs in this Western country."

If your hens are confined in yards, the best preventive of cholera is the spade. The amount of filth that accumulates on the hard surface of a poultry yard, which is being constantly trampled by the hens, is quite large, and no better or more use-

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IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

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

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 40 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid. P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

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In the Dairy.

Keeping Butter.

One of the most important problems in dairying is to discover some method of keeping butter for an indefinite period. Therefore the following experiments made by Mr. George Parr, and reported in the *Northwestern Farmer*, will be of interest:

"In the months of June, July, August, September and October, 1889, I packed twelve barrels of my surplus butter. Times were hard, and a number of my customers refused to pay my usual price—25 cents per pound. The result was I refused to sell for less, and packed it in new pork barrels, in about five-pound rolls, wrapped with Elliot's parchment paper. I kept it covered with strong brine. I have put down the past season seven barrels of surplus butter in the same way. Two months ago I sold a number of barrels to a dealer in Great Falls, Montana, at 20 cents per pound, wholesale, delivered at my railroad station, and a few days ago I received a letter from the buyer, saying: 'If the balance of your butter is as good as the last delivery, ship at once,' adding, 'I could have realized 5 cents per pound more if the butter had been put up in two-pound rolls.' A portion of this butter was in the brine sixteen or seventeen months—that is the butter made in 1889. The butter made the past season—six months—I examined, and used some of the butter made in 1889, and could not detect any 'off flavor.' This 1889 butter has been in the brine long enough to have been shipped around the world twice. If there is any other process known to dairymen of putting down butter that will keep it sweet and sound or without becoming rancid for that length of time, I would like to know it. We also put down three barrels of granular butter in the month of August last, and handled it in this way: We lined the barrel with Elliot's parchment paper; filled the barrel to within four inches of the top; put on a cover that would slip inside the barrel; put on a weight, and filled the barrel to the brim with strong brine that would float an egg, and for the last month every time we churned we put the fresh buttermilk aside. After the butter was washed and removed from the churn the buttermilk was put back in the churn, and about forty pounds of the granular butter was taken from the barrels and put into the churn, and the churn turned gently around for the space of one or two minutes, the buttermilk drawn off, and butter washed in water, and to my surprise it was just as fresh as the day it was first made, and had to be resalted, and when worked over it would take a sharp judge to detect that it was not fresh-made butter, and only one of my customers said that she did not think that the last jar of butter was quite up to my general standard."

At a recent meeting of the Association of American Colleges and Experiment Stations, held at Chicago, Mr. John Boyd, representing the Columbian Dairy Association, informally proposed a co-operation between the associated stations and the Columbian Dairy Association in making extensive tests of breeds of dairy cattle during the World's Fair. The following were appointed a special sub-committee, with authority to represent this committee in the proposed co-operative tests: Prof. H. P. Armsby, Pennsylvania; Prof. W. A. Henry, Wisconsin; Prof. W. W. Cooke, Vermont. All these gentlemen have accepted the appointment, and the great dairy industry of the country is to be congratulated in having so able a committee for this important work.

Hon. W. D. Hoard, editor *Hoard's Dairyman*, says in *Chicago Inter-Ocean*: "One thing should be chalked down

and remembered by every farmer who is engaged in dairying or thinks of engaging in it. He will never make a profitable success unless he is a close student of the business. Unless he is willing to read, think and study, and that, too, right hard, but few dollars will get into his pocket through the cow. Look about in every dairy community and you will see that the most money per cow is made by the men who put the most brains into their dairy work. A man may make some money out of a poor cow, even, by starving his mind and the minds of his family. We suppose the rag-pickers make some money, but how do they live? The American dairyman ought to live like an American citizen."

Sallow and leaden-hued complexions soon give place to the loveliest pink-and-white, when the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is persisted in, and cosmetics entirely abandoned. Nothing can counteract the rosy glow of perfect health, which blesses those who use this medicine.

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The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

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CANCER

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.

DEATH FROM DEBILITY.—My neighbor lost an aged horse last week. He had been worked till within a week of the time he died, and when not at work he was in the pasture. He lay down and could not get up, but did not have fever or other sign of disease, except that he was thin in flesh. He lived three days after being down, and his appetite was good till the last day. We examined him after death and found nothing wrong except that his heart was filled with a yellow substance like the fat from the inside of a hen.

Lone Elm, Kas. J. L.

Answer.—From the history of the case and the absence of symptoms of disease we can only infer that the horse died of old age, hard work and starvation. The yellow substance found in the heart was an *ante mortem* clot formed by the lodging of the fibrin of the blood within the walls of the heart, probably the result of general debility and diminishing cardiac power.

LAMINITIS.—I have just traded for a horse that I think is foundered. The front hoofs are grown long at the toe, worn thin at the heel, and the bottom of the hoof is soft—apparently rotten, and when a knife blade is inserted a quarter of an inch into the sole of the foot, the matter oozes out. The horse is in so much pain that he will only stand up half an hour at a time. Please give treatment through the KANSAS FARMER.

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Answer.—You have a severe case of laminitis, or founder, which has been allowed to run on until suppuration has set in and may result in the loss of the hoofs. Give the horse one pint of raw linseed oil, then feed on hay and oats with sufficient bran mash to keep the bowels from becoming constipated. Keep a pail of clean water within his reach at all times, and give in the feed, three times a day for a week, a heaping teaspoonful of nitrate of potash. If the hoofs are grown out, dress them into proper shape if possible, open the sole to liberate the pus, then apply a warm poultice of linseed meal every day until the soreness is well out, then apply a blister of cerate of cantharides for a distance of two inches just above the top of the hoof. Keep the horse loose in a box-stall well bedded. Write us again in three weeks.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 6,874. Shipping steers, \$3 75; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 15a 75; cows, \$1 50a 2 35; bulls, \$1 50a 2 50; heifers, \$1 60a 2 50; Texas steers, \$2 30a 2 45; Texas cows, \$1 20a 1 85; Indian steers, \$2 15a 2 75; Indian cows, \$1 75a 2 15; Arizona steers, \$1 25a 2 50; New Mexico steers, \$2 65; stockers and feeders, \$1 55a 3 35.

HOGS—Receipts 1,351. Range of packers hogs, \$4 75a 5 05; bulk of sales, \$4 80a 5 00.
SHEEP—Receipts 104. Muttons, \$4 30; New Mexican, \$3 10; Texas, \$3 10; lambs, \$4 75; bucks, \$2 85.

HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a 125. Saddlers, \$125a 150. Mares, extra, \$125a 145; good, \$70a 90. Drivers, extra, \$140a 200; good, \$75a 120. Streeters, extra, \$100a 115; good, \$70a 85.

MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$80a 70; 14½ hands, \$70a 75; 15 hands, \$100a 110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a 125; 15¾ hands, extra, \$140a 150.

Chicago.

September 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 21,000. Market lower. Prime to extra steers, \$6 00a 6 25; prime export, \$5 80a 5 90; others, \$3 50a 5 20; Texans, \$2 50a 3 50; bulls, \$1 85a 2 25.

HOGS—Receipts 22,000. Market strong. Rough and common, \$4 50a 5 05; mixed and packers, \$5 15a 5 35; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 25a 5 50; light, \$5 10a 5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market steady to strong. Native ewes, \$3 55a 4 00; Texans, \$3 60a 4 25; Westerns, \$4 00a 4 25; lambs, \$5 00a 5 50.

St. Louis.

September 6, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 5,000. Market steady. Fair to good native steers, \$2 80a 3 00; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 30a 3 60; canners, \$1 20a 2 40.

HOGS—Receipts 1,200. Market strong. Fair to fancy heavy, \$5 20a 5 30; mixed grades, \$4 70a 5 20; light, fair to choice, \$5 00a 5 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,000. Market firm. Fair to choice, \$2 75a 3 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 24 hours 97,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, \$7c; No. 3 hard, \$6c; No. 2 red, \$6c; No. 3 red, \$7c.

CORN—Receipts for past 24 hours 7,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, spot, 55½c; No. 3 mixed, 54½c; No. 2 white mixed, 56½c.

OATS—Receipts for past 24 hours 12,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 27½c; No. 3 mixed, 26½c; No. 2 white, mixed, 29.

RYE—Receipts for past 24 hours 10,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 78c; No. 3, 73c.

FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 93c per bushel on the basis of pure.

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

HAY—Receipts for past 24 hours 70 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 50; good to choice, \$5 00a 6 00; prime, \$4 00; common, \$3 50.

Chicago.

September 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 393,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 96½c; No. 3 spring, 88a 90c; No. 2 red, 96½c.

CORN—Receipts 346,000 bushels. No. 2, 87½c. OATS—Receipts 294,000 bushels. No. 2, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32a 33c; No. 3 white, 31a 32c.

RYE—Receipts 91,000 bushels. No. 2, 90c. SEEDS—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1 03; prime timothy, \$1 28a 1 29.

St. Louis.

September 6, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 147,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 96½a 97½c.

CORN—Receipts 29,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 62c. OATS—Receipts 52,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 29½a 29¾c.

RYE—Receipts 6,000 bushels. No. 2, 85c. HAY—Prairie, \$6 50a 8 50; prime timothy, \$11 00a 13 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

September 4, 1891.
Volume of sales light, not altogether owing to lack of demand—most holders refusing to accept current rates; dealers did not manifest any great disposition to buy, however. A steady feeling prevailed, as stocks were being gradually reduced.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a 21c; coarse, 18a 18c; light fine, 17a 18c; heavy fine, 14a 15c; low and earthy, 12a 13c.

Chicago.

September 4, 1891.
Kansas and Nebraska wools being in good shape, sell very readily, although the quantity received in this market, up to this time, has been less than usual. One of the houses here has shown a very nice light clip of Kansas wool that would sell with the very best Wisconsin and Illinois but for the defective skirts and flanks, which are badly covered with small burrs.

Kansas and Nebraska—Fine, 18a 20c; medium, 19a 23c; low medium, 20a 22c; coarse, 18a 20c.

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Kansas City Your Best and Nearest Market.

Mail me sample of your Broomcorn, stating how much you have and when you will be ready to ship, and by return mail I will write you what I will give for it on board cars at your station. Or, if you wish to hold for better prices, I will advance you 60 per cent. of its value and store it for you.

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Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

This company has established in connection with the yards an extensive Horse and Mule Market known as the KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS HORSE AND MULE MARKET. Have always on hand a large stock of all grades of Horses and Mules, which are bought and sold on commission or in carload lots. Regular trade auction sales every Wednesday and Saturday.

In connection with the Sales Market are large feed stables and pens, where all stock will receive the best of care. Special attention given to receiving and forwarding. The facilities for handling this kind of stock are unsurpassed at any stable in this country. Consignments are solicited with the guarantee that prompt settlements will be made when stock is sold.

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General Manager.

E. E. RICHARDSON,

Secretary and Treasurer.

H. P. CHILD,

Superintendent.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 26, 1891.

Gray county—L. G. Barton, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by A. F. Wright, three miles north of Cimarron, August 3, 1891, one gray mare, 14½ hands high, branded J. B. on left shoulder, collar marks on right shoulder; valued at \$25.
Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by Frank Shepley, in Parker tp., July 30, 1891, one bay horse, 16 hands high, 5 years old, no marks or brands.
HORSE—By same, one sorrel horse, 14 hands high, 7 years old, branded 2 on left shoulder; two animals valued at \$90.

Labette county—G. W. Tilton, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by E. F. Pratt, in Elm Grove tp., P. O. Edna, July 25, 1891, one bay mare, about 10 years old, three white feet, white spot in forehead.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1891.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Ernest Fairchild, in Hiawatha tp., August 6, 1891, one red and white yearling heifer, without horns; valued at \$10.
COW—By same, one red and white 3-year-old cow, branded J. G.; valued at \$17.

Wyandotte county—Chas. E. Bruce, clerk.
MULE—Taken up by J. B. Debecker, in Shawnee tp., August 2, 1891, one brown mare mule, 16 years old, lame in left fore foot; valued at \$25.
HORSE—By same, one sorrel gelding, 12 years old, one white foot; valued at \$5.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Samuel S. Warner, in Shawnee tp., one roan mare, 14 hands high, branded O on left shoulder, C on left hind leg and H on right hind leg, shod all around, about 12 years old; valued at \$12.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 9, 1891.

Montgomery county—G. W. Fulmer, clerk.
2 MULES—Taken up by S. F. Smith, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, August 15, 1891, two brown mare mules, 18 years old, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.
Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.
HORSE—Taken up by William Hammond, in Mission tp., July 4, 1891, one bay horse, one white foot, star in forehead, scar on left shoulder; valued at \$50.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.—Our cows milk from 60 to 100 pounds per day. All ages for sale. Special sale of choice young bulls.
SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—The largest and best flock in the West. New importation due in August. Special sale of ram lambs.
BERKSHIRES.—Royal Champion and best son of Longfellow at head. A few fat pigs and a grand lot of spring pigs for sale.
POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred spring pigs at low prices. None better.
Send for catalogue and prices, or visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, or Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.



FOR SALE.
Merino Sheep

Competition defied, quality considered. Inspection and correspondence solicited.
L. U. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kas.

Auction Sale! HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

Thoroughbreds, registered and high-grade cattle. Also a few good work horses and colts, and one spring wagon, at my residence, three and one-half miles south of

DOVER, Shawnee Co., KAS.,

Wednesday, September 23, 1891.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Lunch at noon. This is a chance for you to get some good cattle at reasonable prices.
JOHN ANDERSON.

FOR SALE! 1,000 NATIVE STEERS

One to Three Years Old,
500 COWS, With or Without Calves,
500 YEARLING HEIFERS.

Will be sold for part cash and credit; one to two years time on satisfactory security.
Cattle to be delivered in Meade county, Kansas, not later than November 1.
For further information address
JOHN A. HORBACH, Omaha, Neb.
or R. E. STEELE, Meade, Kas.

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Can Make
\$100 a Month.
Good Salesmen
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Carpenters
Make \$500.00

When Farmers have Big Crops and plenty of grain, stock and all kinds of produce to sell is the time they will buy articles they need. To be successful in selling one must be able to furnish the **Best Article at the Very Lowest Price.** This can only be done by those who manufacture or purchase in the largest quantities. We furnish articles that sell from \$1 to \$100, and are wanted by everybody. If you have a team or one horse or can go on foot you can make money. 151 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

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Timber lands and granite quarries. Mild climate. Good markets. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited. THE VIRGINIA IMMIGRATION LAND AND IMPROVEMENT CO., PETERSBURG, VA.

GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN CATARRH CURE.



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Deaf Hear
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Just as cataracts and all diseases of the eye are cured by "Actina," so do our garments cure all forms of bodily disease. Send for pamphlet and price list.

One million people in Europe and America are wearing our Magneto-Conservative garments—they cure all forms of disease after the doctors have utterly failed. There is no form of disease our garments will not cure. Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Consumption, Constipation, Stiff Joints. Our garments cure when all drug treatments fail. Twenty-five thousand people in Kansas City testify to our marvelous cures. If you suffer it serves you right. Listen to your doctors and die. Wear our Magneto-Conservative Garments and live.

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

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

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Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

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

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

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

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Notice of Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Shawnee county and State of Kansas, made at its August term, on the 27th day of August, 1891, I, H. W. Curtis, administrator of the estate of Eli Merritt, deceased, will, on the 26th day of September, 1891, in the county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, sell at public auction for one-half cash and the balance on one year's credit secured by mortgage on the real estate sold, the following real estate, to-wit: The property of said Eli Merritt, deceased, to-wit:

Beginning at the north west corner of section 22, in township 12 south, in range 16 east, thence running east 3¼ rods, thence south 20 rods, thence west 12¼ rods, thence south 20 rods, thence west 17¼ rods to the west line of said section, thence north 40 rods to the place of beginning, containing six acres.

Said sale will take place on said premises, south-east of the city of Topeka five miles.

H. W. CURTIS, Administrator.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,

Surgeon.

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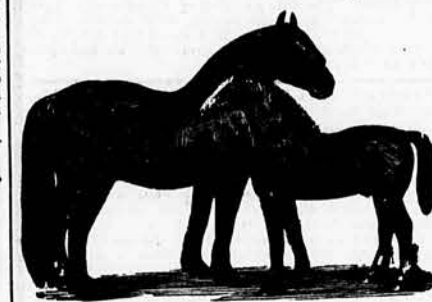
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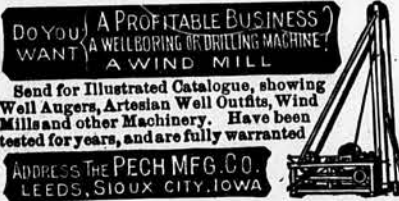
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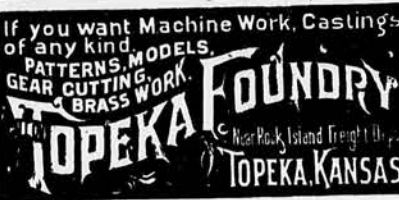
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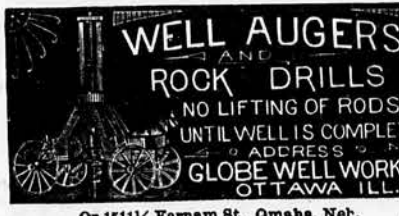
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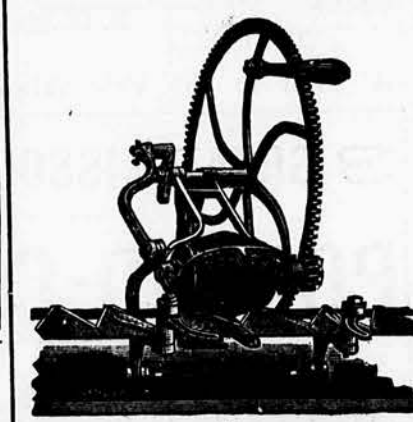
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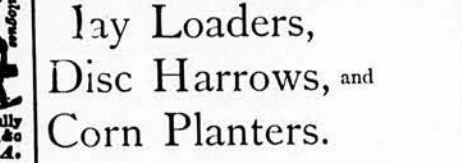
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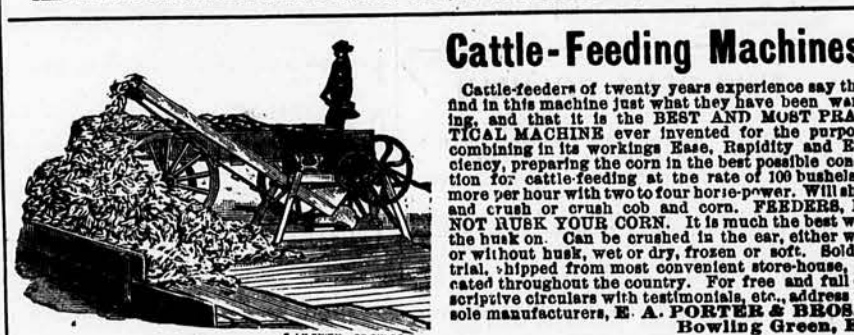


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(Continued from page 1.)

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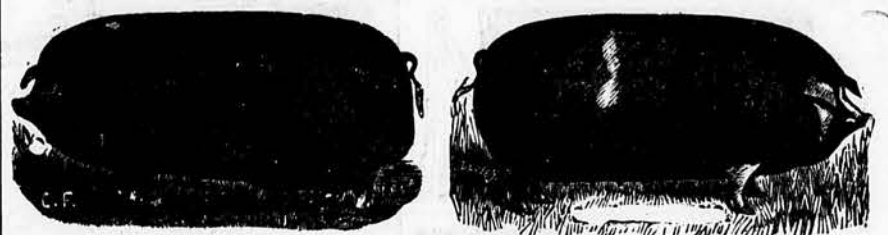
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