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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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

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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.

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Breeder, {
MAPLE HILL, KAS. { BUFF COCHIN POULTRY FOR SALE.

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E. L. TREADWAY & SON, Farmersville, Me., breeders of registered Percheron horses, Poland China hogs and Merino sheep. Fifty bucks, 50 ewes and 75 head breeding pigs for sale at lowest prices for first-class stock.

S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, 814 Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Compile catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards Commission Co., Denver, Colo., to make all their large combination sales of horses and cattle. Have sold for nearly every importer and noted breeder of cattle in America. Auction sales of fine horses a specialty. Large acquaintance in California, New Mexico, Texas and Wyoming Territory, where I have made numerous public sales.

LIVE STOCK AND CITY AUCTIONEER.—Capt. L. A. J. Hungate, corner Sixth and Jackson streets, Topeka. Has forty years experience, and will make public sales anywhere in Kansas. Call at office or write.

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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.

By O. H. Forbush, Auctioneer,
AT DANBURY, CONN., FAIR GROUNDS,
Friday, Oct. 9, 1891,

Dispersion of Frye's Hillside Herd
HOLSTEIN CATTLE,

Comprising ninety head of these famous pure-bred dairy cattle of richly-bred and fashionable pedigrees, many of them imported at great cost, and all in show condition. This herd contains the acknowledged greatest sire of large butter-yielding cows the breed has known (Mercedes Prince) and many cows in calf by him, also his offspring of all ages. Advance Registry stock. All will be sold to the highest bidder. Full Descriptive Catalogues now ready. Sale begins at 10 o'clock a. m., October 9. Address, John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass.

PUBLIC SALE!

I will sell at public sale, on my farm, five miles southeast of

Topeka, Wednesday, September 23, 1891,

The following described property, to-wit:

ABOUT ONE HUNDRED HEAD THOROUGHBRED SWINE,

Of Poland-China and English Berkshire breeds, of different ages, from three months to three years old.

Several sows with young litters, some bred, and several fine young males ready for service. No finer herd of hogs can be found in the State, as I have selected my stock from the best herds in the United States.

I will also sell some high-grade Short-horn cattle, some fine milk cows and calves, and about five head of young horses and mares.

This is all choice stock and must be sold, as I am not able to take care of it.

Sale will commence at 10 a. m. sharp. Lunch at noon. TERMS:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash in hand; all sums over \$10, a credit of six months will be given, without interest if paid when due, purchaser giving approved security. Six per cent. from date if not paid when due.

V. B. HOWEY.

SHEEP SALE!

1,650 head of Merino Sheep will be offered at public sale, October 14, 1891, at the Acme Spring farm, Cameron, Mo., on one year's time. For particulars address M. B. FALES, Cameron, Mo.

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Agricultural Matters.

EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

In last week's issue of the KANSAS FARMER we gave a summary of the following lines of experiments carried out at the experiment station of the Kansas State Agricultural college, viz.: "Methods of Seeding Wheat," and "Effects of Character of Seed Wheat." This week we conclude the article with the following experiments, which, in connection with what we published in our last issue, should be carefully studied by each and every farmer, especially in the State of Kansas:

EFFECT OF TOP-DRESSING WHEAT WITH PLASTER, AND OF HARROWING WHEAT IN SPRING.

The plats in this series were originally intended to receive quite a different treatment from that given above. The plan was to protect against winter-killing and the effects of drought by mulching some with straw and top-dressing others with manure in the early part of the winter, and still others to be harrowed, some in the fall and some in the spring, with a view to learn how far these different modes of treatment might affect the yield. But this plan had to be abandoned on account of the very mild and wet winter, which rendered it impracticable, if not impossible, to carry it out as originally intended. The plats were seeded with Zimmerman wheat September 18, 1890, at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels to the acre.

The land plaster was sown broadcast April 15, at the rate of 400 pounds per acre. It was obtained from Blue Rapids, Kas., and cost there \$2 per ton.

The harrowing took place April 21, 1891, when the wheat was eight to ten inches high. Like the preceding, all plats were beaten down by the heavy storms before harvest.

The averages obtained were as follows:

	Yield per acre.	
	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
No treatment.....	32.72	2.11
Plastered.....	32.91	2.23
Harrowed.....	32.69	2.01

The trifling increase in yield of the plastered plats, both in grain and straw, does not pay for the plaster and the trouble of putting it on. While it did not operate injuriously to the crop, it has certainly no marked effect on the yield of wheat. This agrees with the results of trial elsewhere, especially in Michigan, where, some years ago, land plaster was freely used for all crops.

Spring harrowing, on the other hand, was in this case a decided disadvantage to the crop, as is indicated by a yield of three bushels less than was produced by either of the others. Harrowing wheat may have its uses in certain cases, where the land has become hide-bound by forming a hard crust, which prevents alike air and moisture from penetrating into the soil; but it is believed that the occasions are few where any real benefit accrues from this treatment. A certain amount of damage to the wheat plants is unavoidable, by dislodging or tearing them up more or less completely. If harrowing is resorted to at all it should be done early in the spring, about the time the wheat begins to grow, in order to give it a chance to recover from this damage by tillering.

SINGLE VARIETIES VS. A MIXTURE OF VARIETIES.

The following interesting experiment was carried out, but for want of land it has the defect that only one plat was devoted to each trial, and the results are consequently not based on averages, as in all the preceding cases. The plats were seeded with a shoe drill with press wheels, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre:

VARIETY.	Yield per acre.		Weight of struck bushel.
	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.	
Zimmerman.....	35.00	2.40	68
Buckeye.....	41.83	3.05	62
Red May.....	43.50	2.80	62
Zimm'm'n, B'ckeye	43.00	2.71	61
Zimm'm'n, R'd May	43.00	2.58	61
Buckeye, Red May..	47.00	3.19	62
Zimm'm'n, B'ckeye and Red May.....	39.33	2.32	60

If the theory is correct that a mixture of varieties tends to give better yields than can be had from the same varieties grown singly, then the yield of any two or more varieties mixed together should exceed the average yield of these varieties when grown alone. It will be seen

that this is the case in all but one instance, and then it is very close. Thus the average of Zimmerman and Buckeye grown singly is 38.41 bushels per acre, but grown together the yield is 43 bushels. The average of Zimmerman and Red May grown singly is 39.25 bushels, but the mixture of the two yields 43 bushels. The average of Buckeye and Red May grown singly is 42.66 bushels, while the mixture of the two is 47 bushels; and lastly, the average of all three grown singly is 40.11, while the yield of the mixture of the three is but 39.33 bushels.

The reader may remember that in the oat bulletin of last year (No. 13) something of the same nature was indicated in regard to oats, but owing to the drought of that year one of the varieties employed in the test proved to be so nearly worthless as to materially vitiate the experiment. The above results are, however, sufficiently encouraging to make the experiment worthy of repetition on a larger scale. If we can increase the yield from four to five bushels per acre by growing a mixture of two or three of our best varieties instead of growing any one of these singly, then that will evidently be the proper practice to follow. The most plausible explanation of this apparent anomaly is based on the supposition that owing to slight differences in habit of root growth, several varieties mixed together will distribute their root mass more uniformly and through a larger volume of soil than would be the case with any single variety, and hence a more complete absorption of the available nourishment, which again reacts in an increased yield. It is also possible that varieties may vary in the amount they absorb of the several elements of plant food.

EFFECTS OF PASTURING WHEAT.

Fifteen plats were seeded September 15, with shoe drill having press wheels, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels per acre. The fall-pastured plats were fenced each by itself and grazed close to the ground in the latter part of October and again in November. Those pastured in spring were fed off in the beginning of April. A dairy cow was put upon each plat, and all pastured at the same time.

	Yield per acre.	
	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
Pastured in fall.....	25.00	1.15
Pastured in spring.....	25.13	1.21
Not pastured.....	26.57	1.21

There was in this case a gain of one and one-half bushels per acre by not pasturing. Whether the feed obtained by pasturing will equal the value represented by this difference in yield, cannot be determined on so small a scale. This pasturing of wheat is an important practical question. Many farmers place no small dependence on the feed that their wheat fields furnish in fall and spring, and cattle will occasionally even run on the wheat all winter. If there is a loss in the yield of wheat by utilizing this feed, as the above tends to show, the consideration involved is the relative cost of feed and price of wheat. Again, if pasturing does inflict injury to the crop, the extent of this injury is certain to vary much in different cases. On a wet and clayey soil the cattle are likely to do greater harm by puddling the surface and thus retarding the growth, than by browsing off the tops, whereas a dry soil may not suffer at all from this cause. It is a subject worthy of further investigation.

WHEAT CONTINUOUSLY.

In 1890 a measured acre was set aside for continuous culture in wheat, the crop to be grown year after year without manure or renovating treatment of any kind, the object being to test the ability of the soil to produce this rather exhaustive crop under these conditions. The acre is an upland, medium-heavy loam, with a pronounced slope toward the east, and it is not by any means a sample of the best soil in Kansas. The general method followed has been to plow it from two to four weeks after harvest, and harrow it once in about ten days or two weeks until seeded. The time of seeding has varied with the season, but has usually occurred before or about the middle of September, when one and one-fourth bushels has been drilled in. The crop of the present season was seeded September 13, 1890, and harvested June 22, 1891. It yielded 30.75 bushels of wheat and 3,485 pounds of straw, giving nearly 111 pounds of straw for every bushel of wheat.

This year's crop has raised the yearly average for the period by three pecks above what it was last year. Considering that this piece of land has not been manured in any form since this experiment was begun, nor received any other

treatment to increase the fertility than such as every farmer can and ought to give his land, namely, good culture, this experiment speaks well for the staying qualities of Kansas soil.

ROTATION EXPERIMENTS.

In the fall of 1889, and again in 1890, two series of rotation experiments were started, with wheat as the basis, with a view to ascertain what system of cropping will yield the best returns, all things considered. The rotations are ten in number. Each rotation is repeated five times on five one-tenth-acre plats, none of which adjoin each other, and the conclusions will be based on the average yield of these five plats. As yet these rotations show but little.

Last year the manured plats averaged five bushels more per acre than the unmanured. This year the yield of the plats manured yearly with twenty tons of stable manure per acre is 29.71 bushels per acre, and those that grow wheat continuously without manure give almost exactly the same, 29.63 bushels. This falling-off in the manured plats this year is due mainly to the wet season, which caused first a heavy growth of straw, and later, soon after the wheat headed out, the frequent storms caused it to lodge badly, with the inevitable result that the heads did not fill out.

TEST OF VARIETIES.

We are indebted to the Ohio Experiment Station for a donation of a large number of varieties of wheat, and also to the Experiment Station of Maryland for a few. These, together with some donations from other sources and kinds already on the farm, made up a total of 240 varieties which have been tested at the station the past year. In the case of about a hundred varieties, seed was obtained in sufficient quantity to sow areas varying from one-twentieth to one-fortieth acre in extent. These plats were all of the same length, 600 feet, but varied in the number of rows of wheat on each. It was believed that this arrangement would give a fairer comparative test of all varieties than it would be possible to give so many kinds when seeded on small, square plats. Moreover, it admitted of a degree of accuracy in the distribution of the seed which would not have been possible on small plats, where frequent turning would have been necessary. The drill used was a small force-feed machine, reconstructed for the purpose. The wet season produced a heavy growth of straw, which in many instances lodged and made the harvest very troublesome.

Besides these plats, all varieties were grown as single rows (one variety to each row), side by side, separated only by the eight-inch space between the rows of the drill. This plan was adopted for several reasons. One of these was that in the majority of cases we had only about half a pint of seed of each kind, and a comparative test of so many kinds, each on one plat but a few yards square, would have been of doubtful value, owing to the inevitable variation in the soil. But sown in rows, side by side, one variety in each drill-spout, they were all placed under the conditions prevailing in ordinary field culture as regards space, and all had as nearly equal advantages or disadvantages in the matter of soil as it is possible to obtain in a field test. It also afforded an excellent opportunity for comparison and study of the varieties. The main objection to this plan is the trouble of harvesting the crop.

Antiquity of the Irish Potato.

Undoubtedly, says an exchange, the potato was introduced into Europe from the Western hemisphere. History has it that Christopher Columbus was the first European who ever tasted a potato. It is doubtful if he ever enjoyed eating our favorite tuber. At all events the vegetable that he ate at Cuba in 1492 and brought home to Genoa was the sweet potato. The first potato grown east of the Atlantic ocean was planted by Claudius in the botanical gardens of Vienna in 1588. As is well known Sir Walter Raleigh found the potato in Virginia, and took specimens back to England. The original home of the popular tuber is Chili. It was brought north by the Spaniards. Of its early history this is about all that is known.

For many years a great prejudice existed against the potato in England. It was looked upon as being poisonous and unwholesome. This perhaps is not to be wondered at, as it was commonly eaten raw, the method of cooking it not being known. Gradually its usefulness as a palatable vegetable became known. During the seventeenth century it was quite a rarity in England. A committee of the Royal Society urged in 1652 that all the fellows who possessed land should "plant

potatoes and persuade their friends to do the same, in order to alleviate the distress that would accompany a scarcity of food." In 1738 the first field of potatoes was planted in the lowlands of Scotland. Its cultivation in India, Bengal, the Dutch East Indies, China and Australia is of comparative recent origin.

As soon as the people of Ireland knew how to cook the potato it quickly became the one leading vegetable of the land. Its cheapness of cultivation, large yields and nutritive qualities made it become immensely popular, and as it was the chief article of food it ere long obtained its present common name—Irish potato. It is not only of value as a food plant. The Irish were the first to discover that whisky could be made from it. Starch is made from it for the laundry and for the manufacture of farina. The dried pulp from which the starch has been extracted is used for making boxes. From the stem and leaves a narcotic is extracted. In some places cakes and puddings are made from the potato flour.

\$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.

A CHEERFUL HOME.

Something Desired by all and in the Reach of all if the Surroundings are Well Selected.

Beauty, style, durability and general excellence are requisites in good stoves and all these and more may be found in the "Jewell" line of stoves made by the Detroit Stove Co., of Detroit, Michigan, and sold in Topeka by that veteran merchant J. W. Stout, at 210 West Sixth street. The line embraces all styles of heating and cook stoves, steel ranges, etc., and are second to none manufactured. Then in view of these combined qualities when you are looking for a stove of any sort call and see this elegant assortment, ranking in price from \$5 upward and guaranteed to be the best in the market. Come early so you can have the full line to select from; and don't forget the location, 210 West Sixth avenue. Also a full line of hardware.

The Famous Shenandoah Valley.

In order to accommodate persons who wish to examine West Virginia, Maryland and the famous Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, arrangements have been made to run excursions on September 15 and 29 to points in the Shenandoah Valley from Chicago, Ill., and all points on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad west of the Ohio river, and from Cincinnati and intermediate points on the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railroad, and Ohio & Mississippi railway. Rate, one limited fare for the round trip from Chicago to Winchester, Middletown, Woodstock, Harrisburg and Staunton, Va., \$17.25; and from Cincinnati, \$12.50; to Lexington, Va., from Chicago, \$18.00, and from Cincinnati, \$12.50. Tickets will be good for thirty days and to stop off east of the Ohio river. Further information may be obtained from O. P. McCarty, G. P. A., B. & O. S. W. R. R., and W. B. Shattuc, G. P. A., O. & M. Ry., Cincinnati, O.; L. S. Allen, A. G. P. A., B. & O. R. R., the Rookery building, Chicago, Ill., or any ticket agent of the above-named roads.

Those seeking desirable homes should not fail to take advantage of this exceptional opportunity to visit the upper Southern States, which are now attracting the attention of people in all sections of the United States.

Publications, maps, etc., will be forwarded free by M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration agent B. & O. R. R., Baltimore, Md.

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.

MARKETING BEEF CATTLE.

Some of the Common Mistakes—Methods at the Chicago Yards.

By Charles Robinson, written for the *Breeders' Gazette*.

The basis of success in any line of business depends wholly upon the way it is handled. "Every man is the architect of his own fortune." The most important feature in the cattle business is the selection of stock. Well-bred stock is the foundation of the business in a money-making way, and the old saying that "the best is the cheapest" was never more fully demonstrated than it is in the general cattle trade.

Having been on the Chicago stock yards daily for the past fifteen years, the writer has had an excellent opportunity of seeing men's judgment tested in the selection of steers for fattening purposes. Quite a large proportion of the feeders buy the commoner grades of cattle, that are in most cases dear at any price. They think by purchasing such stock they are getting a bargain, whereas if they would pay 25 to 50 cents per 100 more for steers showing good blood they would be much cheaper in the end, from the fact that they make a greater gain in weight with the same amount of feeding, and besides, when they come to market they sell for 50 cents to \$1 per 100 higher. The common grades of steers have so many rough points to cover up that a man's corn is almost used up before he sees very satisfactory results.

The above facts were never more fully illustrated than during the past season, when the high prices paid for feed are taken into consideration. I know of several instances where parties had fed their cattle eight to ten months on full feed and did not realize as much for them as other parties did for well-bred steers that were fed only three or four months, and this fact, when the net cost for feeding a steer by the month is figured, makes an item worthy of more than passing consideration.

Another serious mistake often made by dealers in sending their cattle to market is in overloading and not bedding their cars properly. As a result they suffer a heavy loss, owing to the extra shrinkage in weight, and frequently have several dead and crippled cattle. Dead cattle sell from \$2 to \$8 per head, according to the kind. Crippled cattle sell according to their condition. It is a well-known fact that shipments of cattle have often sold for 50 cents per 100 less than actual value on account of the deplorable condition which they were in on arrival at the stock yards. Besides this the owner is completely worn out from overwork in caring for them on the road.

For the benefit of a large number of cattlemen who are not familiar with the way cattle are handled in the Chicago yards, it may be said that they are first unloaded into chute pens, each of which holds a single carload of stock, and each chute is numbered, running from 1 to 70. They are then driven into the sales yards, where they are fed and watered. The average amount of hay fed to a carload of cattle is 100 pounds. Corn is seldom fed unless it is to cattle that are being held over night, and in most cases when the weather is stormy. The different lots of cattle are distributed from each other in the following manner: The Stock Yards Company has its yards laid out in several divisions, which are in alphabetical order. Each division has so many blocks that are numbered from 1 to 25. Every block is divided into pens that are numbered from 1 to 150. The different railroads entering the yards have their regular places for unloading. For instance, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, the Illinois Central, the Wabash, the Santa Fe, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and the Chicago & Eastern Illinois unload at division A, and so on with the others. The Texas cattle division is in the extreme southern portion of the yards, and they are quarantined from all other classes of cattle.

All the roads handling Texas cattle unload there.

The Stock Yards Company keeps track of each individual shipment in the following manner: They have an office in each division which is supplied with clerks and men who keep an account of each shipment, and also of the yards that the cattle are driven to after being unloaded. The former receive the way-bill from each railroad giving the name of the owner, the firm to which the stock is consigned, the number of the car and the number of cattle, hogs or sheep in each car. To make a little plainer: A ship's carload of stock in car No. 1, consigned to B, containing eighteen cattle. This car is unloaded in chute 2, yarded in division C, block 10, pen 5. A record of this is made on their books, and each firm doing business at the yards is able to go to the office and find out where his stock is yarded. The company supplies feed tickets, and the firm handling the stock can make out a ticket giving the block and pen and also the amount of feed they wish stock fed, and the yard company then delivers the feed as per the order given.

Most of the extra prime cattle received are shipped to Eastern points. A few are used in Chicago. The next grade of good steers, which are called "shippers and exporters," are sent East and to foreign markets. The next grade, termed "dressed beef grades," and including extra choice steers, and also cattle of less weight but good corn-fed steers are used in Chicago and all Eastern and foreign markets. Quite a number of the shipping cattle billed to New York are slaughtered there and shipped to foreign markets in the carcass. Fair to medium native steers at this time of year are shipped to Pennsylvania, New York, Boston, and other Eastern points, where Texas cattle cannot be handled on the hoof.

There are nine firms engaged in exporting live cattle and twenty-five firms who ship to local points throughout the Eastern country. Stockers and feeders are bought to be shipped to all parts of the country. There are six firms engaged in what is termed the "canning business." At this time of year they buy mostly Texas grass cattle and native cows and heifers. The best grades of cows and heifers are sold to the dressed-beef buyers, city butchers, and Eastern shippers. Choice bulls are sold to Eastern shippers and exporters, while sausage bulls are disposed of to butchers here and also parties in the same line of business throughout the East. Feeding bulls are bought principally by slop-feeders and country feeders. The former buy the majority of this class of cattle coming to market.

The following figures will show the number of cattle that were slaughtered in Chicago and also the number shipped during the past seven months: Slaughtered in Chicago, 1,112,072; shipments, 575,468.

Live Stock at the Iowa State Fair.

The show of cattle at this great fair consisted of over 400 head, in which the leading beef and dairy breeds were represented.

The Short-horns are a stronger lot than last year, and included drafts from the well-known herds of C. M. Sanger & Sons, Waukesha, Wis.; T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky.; S. E. Prather, Springfield, Ill.; J. W. Dean and F. Bellows & Son, Maryville, Mo.; C. S. Barclay, Pliny Nichols, D. Cookson & Son, A. L. Harrah, S. H. Thompson and T. R. Westrope, of Iowa.

Probably the most noted animal shown was Moberly's massive roan bull, Young Abbottburn, who received first premium in his class. His weight is nearly 3,000 pounds and girth at heart almost nine and one-half feet. He is built close to the ground and is meated to perfection, with great breadth and heavy quarters, in fact an ideal animal. The Herefords were of superior quality, but not so many shown as last year. Aberdeen-Angus were well represented in quality and numbers, Mr. A. B. Mathews, of Kansas City, having a large exhibit of very choice animals.

In swine all past shows are exceeded, both in quantity and quality. No such exhibit was ever seen before. Nearly 3,000 head were on the grounds, of which the Poland-Chinas were largely in the majority, although the other breeds were not lacking in numbers or excellence.

About 700 sheep were in the pens, making

the largest and best show in this department ever made in the State. Many English prize-winners were shown.

The show of draft horses and coachers is not up to the standard of former years in point of numbers. The following establishments made the greater part of the show and several animals of quality were exhibited by each: N. P. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.; Jollidon & Son, Evanston, Ill.; Wm. Earnst, Graf, Neb.; Peter Hopley, Fields Bros., Springer & Wilson and L. Banks Wilson, of Iowa.

W. E. Prftchard, of Ottawa, Ill., judged the draft classes, and Archie Galbreth, of Wisconsin, performed a like duty in the coacher rings. Thoroughbreds and standard-bred trotters were shown in small numbers as compared with other Western fairs and were passed upon by Frank Warfield, of Muscatine.

Live Stock Husbandry.

The swill barrel should always be as sweet and clean as possible. The sour, greasy, dirty one has sent many a fine lot of pigs to the bone-yard, and the wonder with the owners was what ailed the pigs.

Farmers who are trying to raise light harness horses will find there is more profit in raising good roadsters that are capable of making ten miles an hour than in trying for an exceptionally fast trotter.

Whitewashing the stalls and disinfecting the stables are in order now if you have not already attended to this kind of work. Well regulated stables are as pleasant and comfortable as pasture fields.

National Stockman: "A thin, poor quality of slop makes a pot-bellied pig. This part of his body is round and full, but the frame that carries it is thin, sharp-pointed and exceedingly uncomely. The feed should always develop all parts of the body in even proportions. It is a shame to compel a pig to drink slop that to sustain life he must drink so much that it keeps him thin to carry it. This is a truthful description of too many pigs in all hog-growing sections."

It does not pay to scrimp in feeding because feed is scarce and high. This is particularly true with young and growing stock of all kinds. Light feeding is against proper development and consequently an expensive method of stock-raising. Select sound sweet feed and then familiarize yourself with the principles of feeding. Animal composition consists of protein (lean meat), fat, water and ash, and these substances must be supplied in the food. The average farmer is prone to feed only such food stuffs as are cheapest or most convenient without regard for the wants or requirements of the animal or the most economical method of obtaining rapid growth and development of muscle, obtaining the greatest quantity of milk or producing the greatest amount of fat in the shortest possible time with the least waste of feed.

Breeding Roadsters.

Horse-raising and horse-driving have been for me a matter of recreation, exercise and health and not of pecuniary profit. I have never overhauled my horse accounts for fear that the balance would be on the wrong side and thereby mar the pleasure of the pursuit. During the last three years I have sold for cash, for no trades nor ballooned prices, eighteen head of trotting-bred animals as follows: Four aged mares at a total of \$2,700; four four-year-olds at \$4,750; one four-year-old at \$750; three two-year-olds at \$1,350; four yearlings at \$740; and two weanlings at \$1,100, making all told \$12,390, an average of \$688 per head. Eight of these animals were purchases which on trial I thought it advisable to dispose of; the remaining ten were of my own breeding. The average of these last, at the time they were sold, was one and one-half years, and they brought an average of \$424 per head. With the exception of an aged mare and three four-year-olds, they had never worn harness. They were sold entirely on their pedigree and their individual promise. On their face such prices look profitable. On the expense side, I find that I paid \$850 in stud fees for these animals; I carry thirty head of horses, more or less. They cost me in board and wages for the men, in oats, hay and straw, shoeing and harness, in round numbers, \$3,000, or \$100 per head per year. Then there is interest on 100 acres of land used for pasturage; interest on money invested in stock and buildings. After figuring this all up I find

that my colts at one and one-half years stand me \$300 apiece, leaving \$124 to the good. Something should be deducted for deaths, disabling accidents, and deterioration in brood mares. Allowing for this I still find myself ahead in the breeding venture, with all the fun, fresh air and pleasures of hope thrown in. With me, extravagant sums have been paid for brood stock, little attention has been paid to economy in management, and no especial effort has been made to advance sales or obtain high prices. Having this in view I am convinced that the farmer of Wisconsin can raise roadsters at a profit; but to do so he must give the business close personal attention—neglect and preventable accidents soon ruin the business, but above all he must have a liking for the business.—*John L. Mitchell.*

Feeding the Horse.

Prof. Leyder, a European investigator who has been experimenting with rations for the working horse, compares the animal machine to a locomotive, the rations corresponding to the fuel. The comparison limps a little, for the rations must repair wastes of tissue, while no amount or kind of fuel will keep the locomotive in repair. The rations for the horse really represent the combustibles which generate force in the locomotive and the repair shop combined. Of the five groups of elements of which the ration of the horse consists, two, the mineral element and the water, may be put aside. Not that they are unnecessary, but they merely need not be considered in speaking of the generation of force. The remaining ones—the albuminoids, fats and carbo-hydrates—are those that furnish reparative material and that develop energy and heat or combustion to stimulate the organs in the production of blood which repairs waste, and whose ultimate product is the development of strength. In the living motor the organs most continuously demanding nutritive reparation are the muscles, and it is the tissues of these that are most exclusively composed of nitrogenous elements. This is why food known to be rich in nitrogen is preferred for imparting vigor and endurance to the horse. It is the most expensive as well, and hence it is, that in localities where both oats and corn are grown, we generally find thirty-two pounds of nitrogenous oats selling for nearly or quite as much as fifty-six pounds of carbonaceous corn. Prof. Leyder confirms the conclusion of previous investigators and finds that the proportion of nitrogenous elements to carbo-hydrates should be about one of the former to six of the latter for the horse.

A part of the food serves to keep the energy of the animal machine under pressure, and a part is expended in animating the heart pump by keeping up the circulation of the blood through the process of respiration and digestion. The rations, therefore, produces external work or force, and internal action or vitality. The necessity for preserving the balance between these will be obvious. From experiments made on a large scale in the stables of the Paris' Bus and Cab company, it would appear that five-twelfths of the ration fed are consumed in the production of vitality. Wolf, the eminent German scientist, who has been experimenting upon the nutritive power of rations since 1879, finds that a horse weighing 1,100 pounds will require daily eighteen pounds of oats, eight pounds of hay and eight of straw to meet the nutritive demands of the system. Bearing in mind that it is not what is eaten but what is assimilated that is of advantage, only 80 per cent. of the nutritive principles of the oats; sixty of the hay and forty-five of the straw are utilized by the digestive organs, and this gives the key to the philosophy of grinding grain and cutting the forage before feeding, namely, in order to render it more digestible.—*The Homestead.*

Gives Way With a Crash!

That's what happens to many a constitution worn out with unrelaxed fagging at the desk, the loom or any laborious occupation representing excessive brain or physical labor. Recuperate when wearing out with the finest of reviving medicated stimulants, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, foremost among remedies for debility, dyspepsia, constipation, malaria, kidney and bladder complaints and the infirmities of age.

Doctors? Pshaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Alliance Department.

SUB-TREASURY AND HAMLET'S GHOST.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Upon a perusal of your issue of September 2, I am sorry to note the fact that the honorable seceders, Col. W. A. Harris and Mr. A. C. Shinn, have each thought proper to write another communication to the KANSAS FARMER, repudiating and denouncing the land-loan and sub-treasury plans. This was not, however, altogether in the nature of a surprise, the plutocratic press having heralded their action with a flourish of trumpets in advance of your date of publication.

I take the liberty of calling these gentlemen "seceders" because they appear to have seceded from both the People's party and the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, in that they repudiate and denounce the leading vital demands of the People's platform, as formulated at Cincinnati, and the demands of the F. A. & I. U. as formulated at Ocala, as well as the report of the "Committee on Monetary Demands" as made to the St. Louis convention, the minutes of which body show the said report to have been discussed, adopted and 50,000 copies ordered printed. In thus repudiating the land-loan and sub-treasury plans, these gentlemen cast aside the only living, vital issue between the people and the plutocracy, to-wit: the destruction of "the power of money to oppress," which is its unrestricted power to draw interest, which said power can only be destroyed by the entering into competition of the people, with the individual, in the business of money-lending, thus establishing a uniform, legal, current, low rate of interest upon money. All other forms of relief are but temporary palliatives, usury being the factor which has destroyed nations and enslaved humanity in the past, and which is, even now, rapidly building a plutocratic oligarchy upon the ruins of the American republic.

That I am correct in stating that this, the only issue of importance between the people and the Demo-Republicrat twins, is evidenced by the fact that, even now, the Democratic party is engaged, under the generalship of Democrat U. S. Hall, in a last despairing effort to eliminate the land-loan and sub-treasury features from the Alliance demands, to the end that the Democratic bosses may appropriate and get upon such demands and prevent the solid South from going into the People's party.

Failing, as he needs must have failed, to find any legitimate argument to advance against my propositions that the people, through their Congress, have "sole power to coin (stamp and issue) money and regulate the value thereof," and that the people never yet paid a dollar in tax that was not first issued to them by their government, Col. Harris waxes merry and grows sarcastic at my expense. He finally descends to the use of that well-worn and chestnutty plutocratic argument, which consists of the act of yelling in a voice of indignant alarm, the phrase "Flat money." But the Colonel has invented a new cognomen, a nickname as it were, for this bugaboo of his—he calls it "Hamlet," and having given Bro. Scott a Hamlet for his play, he proceeds to get away with poor Hamlet with neatness and dispatch. But let him not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has finally disposed of this historical personage. Hamlet has a ghost, and the Colonel will not so easily get rid of Hamlet's ghost as he did of Hamlet—it will not down at his bidding.

It is, to say the least, amusing to note the fact that these gentlemen who are so terribly alarmed about "flat money," yet zealously advocate the free coinage of silver. Let us see what that means. A certain amount of silver, (371.25 grains), was just before the passage of the present law worth, by the grace of God and a little fiat, 70 cents. At the present time, by virtue of a little more fiat, it is worth 78 cents. Without any fiat at all, it would, perhaps, be worth 50 cents. Free coinage proposes to add 22 cents more fiat and make 371.25 grains of silver worth \$1. Stripped of all verbiage, this is the case in a nutshell. If gold could be demonetized, we could then tell just how much fiat there is in a gold dollar.

These gentlemen profess to stand squarely, with both feet, upon the St. Louis platform, and to be willing to "fight

it out on that line," even if it takes several summers. And yet I doubt if either of the gentlemen ever read the St. Louis demands carefully, while I am convinced that if they have so read them, they have utterly failed to comprehend their scope, intent and significance. Now Colonel, you say that the land-loan plan and the sub-treasury plan (not bill) are rivals, which is in no sense the fact. Under the present system, the money is "based" on gold, and the banks loan such money freely, upon elevator and warehouse grain receipts. Do you argue, therefore, that the grain receipts become the basis of the money? Under the operation of the land-loan and sub-treasury plans, the money will be "based" upon land, and loaned, at a low rate of interest, upon grain receipts. In what sense, then, are they "rivals?" And if the security is good to the banks, why not good to the people? Land is, after all, the ultimate basis of all money, and bread the one thing for which men will give all other wealth in exchange.

But, assuming that you are right, and that the plans are "rivals," I then assert, and defy you to disprove the assertion, that in order to comply with the St. Louis demands, you must accept either the land-loan or sub-treasury plan, or else issue absolute fiat money. The monetary plank of the St. Louis demands reads thus:

1. We demand the abolition of national banks and the substitution of legal tender treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes, issued in sufficient volume to do the business of the country on a cash system, regulating the amount needed on a per capita basis as the business interests of the country expand; and that all money issued by the government shall be legal tender in payment of all debts, both public and private.

2. We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Ah, there! Colonel. Look, don't you see poor Hamlet's ghost? See! there he stands, pale, gaunt, and altogether gruesome. "Legal tender treasury notes"—"Flat money." "Oh, no, no," methinks I hear you say, "not fiat money." Well, let us see. Bear in mind the following facts: (1) Beyond a perilously small working balance, the government has in the treasury but \$100,000,000 in money (gold), and that is held as a trust fund with which to redeem \$346,000,000 of treasury notes. The greater part of the residue of the gold in the nation is in the government's vaults, with gold certificates issued against every dollar of it. There is no relief there. (2) Turn we to silver. A very few millions of dollars' worth exist outside of the people's vaults, and there are already treasury notes and silver certificates issued against that. There is no relief there. The available supply for coinage of both gold and silver will not much more than provide for the increase in population, even at the present per capita circulation, and would be entirely inadequate at a per capita circulation of \$50. There is no relief there.

Turn we then to your plans. (1) Taxation. Levy a special tax of \$270,000,000, to be paid in treasury notes, and with the money thus collected, replace the national bank circulation. Result, a contraction of \$270,000,000. (2) Borrowing. Issue \$270,000,000 in United States bonds, selling them for treasury notes, and with such notes take up the national bank currency. Result, as before, a contraction amounting to \$270,000,000.

There is one way, and one way only, in which you might accomplish the end in view, to-wit: Sell United States bonds, amounting to \$135,000,000, to be sold for gold, and against such gold issue \$405,000,000 in treasury notes, and with such notes replace the national bank notes and the gold for which the bonds were sold.

But, Colonel, the people are not in a mood to stand any more of that sort of infernal humbug. They do not care to enter into an arrangement whereby they furnish two-thirds of the capital (flat) and get none of the profits, and yet pay interest on the whole capital for the privilege of putting their name to drafts and on the sign over the door. But even if the people, on obtaining control of the government, were fools enough to enter into such an arrangement, they would be as far away as ever from a realization of the St. Louis demands. Where! oh where! is the increase in the volume of currency to come from? And upon what "basis" will you issue the "legal tender treasury notes?" Come now, Colonel; own up. You are in a hole, or up a stump. Face to face with a dilemma, you must either

adopt the land-loan or sub-treasury plan—embrace Hamlet (or his ghost) or get off the St. Louis platform. Gold and silver have outlived their usefulness as a basis for money; the land-loan plan provides a better, safer basis, and one that is practically unlimited.

And now, Colonel, I should like to notice some of the quibbles you advance as arguments. You make much ado about the fact that Congress has power to levy taxes and borrow money, and yet you must concede that such powers are only co-ordinate with the power to make money. And you must also concede that a government could never, never increase its volume of currency by borrowing or taxing from the people a portion of the money already in circulation. It cannot be done that way, Colonel. In any event, the money thus borrowed, or taken by taxation, must have been issued by the government in the first place. Now, Colonel, your disingenuous quotation of Governor Penneyer is unfortunate for you. He says, and you quote, "How shall the money be procured by the government for making such a loan? If required, it could and would be procured as it was in order to carry on the late war." And then you say, "All of which means borrowing and paying interest by the government." Do you not, in fact, know that the money with which the late war was carried on was a kind of hybrid, partial legal tender paper money, issued by the government, most of which was in existence when the war ended. No, no; Governor Penneyer did not mean that the government should borrow money, but that it should make and issue money. His inter-convertible bonds are intended to take the place of the present bank's "certificates of deposit." Are you prepared to say that the banks borrow the money that is commonly supposed to be deposited with them?

One more item, Colonel, and I am done. You say, "To hold their products for an advanced price, created by an enforced scarcity, is what the government is asked to do." My dear Colonel!!! Did you not say in a previous communication that the place for the farmer's grain was in his granary on his farm?

A farmer, in order to be able to keep his grain in his granary on his farm, must be out of debt and prosperous. The sub-treasury simply puts our debt-ridden and mortgage-cursed farmers in a position to hold their grain. Now, whether in the sub-treasury warehouse or in the granary on the farm, grain that is withheld from market—well, it is withheld from market, and that is the long and short of it. Now, Colonel, if the farmers were out of debt, and able to take your advice and keep their grain in their granaries, what would you think of such a condition of enforced scarcity as THAT, and before what word would you put your favorite prefix "class" to describe such a state of affairs. The truth is, however, that the sub-treasury plan would not raise the price of grain to consumers at all, such price being necessarily governed by the price in Liverpool, England, as it now is. But the sub-treasury plan would give to the farmer that portion of the price of his grain now absorbed by speculators, gamblers and useless middlemen.

Come again, Colonel. I like to read your articles. Ta-ta. GEO. C. WARD.
Kansas City, Mo.

To the Reform Press.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I herewith report the action of the committee upon warehousing and marketing grain, appointed at the Alliance commercial convention, to investigate the systems of co-operation and to report to the people.

Briefly, we will say the committee, composed of James H. Lathrop, chairman, L. I. Purcell, Frank McGrath, A. P. Collins, O. S. Hyatt and G. H. Fish, met at the Sixth Avenue hotel on Friday evening, August 21, and partially investigated Mr. L. L. Hopkins' plan of storing and marketing grain and the use of current warehouse certificates, and found that it embraces most all of the best features of the other plans so far presented, and believe it is worthy of further consideration and of practical operation as the best means presented to hypothecate the people's product, which would be as good at a fiscal agency in New York as gold itself to do business on, before parting with their grain, and still hold the same for the rise, letting it go only as they need the current funds. And as far as we have examined

the plan, would commend it for consideration as better than borrowing funds of capitalists to do business with. And should the plan be put in operation (as we understand it will) by those interested, our further observations will be made known to the public later on. The committee acknowledge the great necessity of some mutual means of warehousing and marketing grain, to leave the margins with the producers and not be taken by the grain gamblers from producer on the one hand and a heavy tax levied upon the consumer afterward. The great question for solution is how, co-operatively, we can market our product and not injure the consumer while keeping the heavy margins of millions of dollars away from the gamblers, and dividing between the producer and the consumer so that the mechanic and farmer shall be equally benefited.

JAS. H. LATHROP,
Chairman Committee.

Reform papers please copy.

Appointments for Shawnee County.

The following dates and places have been chosen for holding public meetings in Shawnee county to be attended and addressed by all candidates and others:

September 21—Wakarusa.
September 22—Richland.
September 23—Watson (Williams' school house).
September 24—Benham's school house.
September 25—Sunny Side.
September 26—Mission Center.
September 28—Rochester.
September 29—Menoken.
September 30—Silver Lake.
October 2—Rossville.
October 3—Chicago Heights.

The Central committeeman from each precinct in which meetings have been so arranged for, will please see that posters are procured from the Secretary and properly distributed; also arrange for meeting place.

Next meeting of Central committee will be held September 26, at 2 o'clock p. m., 633 Kansas avenue.

C. J. STANLEY, Chairman.

W. H. BENNINGTON, Secretary.

Alliance Encampments.

Grand district Alliance encampments during the week ending September 23, will be held at the following places on the dates given. 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.

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.

Senator Peffer's Appointments.

September 16—El Dorado, grand rally.
September 17—Parsons, Alliance encampment.
September 18—Garnett, grand rally.
September 19—Vernon, grand rally.
September 21—Tonganoxie, grand rally.
September 22—Kansas City (Kas.), grand rally.
September 24—Edgerton, Johnson county fair.
September 25—Osawatomie, grand rally.
September 26—Latham (Butler county), grand rally.
September 28—Wellington, grand rally.
September 29—Troy, grand rally.
October 1—Topeka, grand rally.

Free Trip to California.

MR. EDITOR:—Tell Mrs. Brown that Prunes, Figs and Olives are grown in California, that there is money in them. I bought land of Walter J. Raymond, of Dayton, Ohio, paid \$2 down. Lands planted in Figs and Olives, with Mr. Raymond's son, who always is to live on the land, cultivates and cares for it. Its nice to receive a check for \$100, which is my future profit on the sale of the fruit, which is sold on the tree. Until lately France and Spain were the only places where these fruits were grown. I am to have a free ticket next month to visit the land. Any one may obtain some of this land by writing to Walter J. Raymond, Dayton, Ohio, who guarantees a yearly profit of \$50 on every acre purchased, and a free trip to California. Why should any one be poor, when they can by looking around a little, make money as I have done?

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People's Party Lecture Bureau.

The People's Party Lecture Bureau has contracted with the following speakers to address the people upon the vital political questions of the day from now until the date of election. Most of them are well known speakers of extraordinary ability, a few of whom have a national reputation. As will be seen elsewhere, dates for Senator Peffer in Kansas have mostly been made from September 11 to October 1, inclusive. Dates not given in the Senator's list of appointments are yet open for engagement.

The Bureau is now prepared for business, and ready to arrange for any of the following speakers to address the people during the campaign. Terms of speakers will be given upon application to this bureau. Now let us all get down to business:

Senator Peffer, Topeka; Hon. J. G. Otis, M. C., (after September 20), Topeka; B. J. Dreesen (German), Lawrence; Prof. J. C. Cline, Minneapolis; Dr. J. H. Oyster, Paola; Rev. B. F. Foster, Topeka; W. L. Brown, Kingman; Nels Anderson, (Swede) Topeka; Rev. James De Buchannane, Delphos; D. R. Kinsey, Kingman; Noah Allen, Wichita; John Clark, Kansas City, Mo.; Judge McKay, Attica; W. J. Nickelson, Paola; Judge H. Stevens, Kansas City, Kas.; W. H. Bennington, Topeka; F. A. B. Montgomery, (after September 10) Goodland; Rev. D. James Lathrop, Topeka; L. H. Tibbetts, Courtland; Dr. J. I. Arnold, McCune; Dr. J. D. Cole, Hutchinson; "Greenback" Williams, Concordia; Mrs. F. R. Vickery, Emporia; Thomas W. Gilruth (President National Citizens' Industrial Alliance), Kansas City, Mo.

J. B. FRENCH, Manager,
Topeka, Kas.

The Theory.

Dr. F. H. Bowman, F. R. S. E., the eminent authority upon wools and the author of a most interesting book (published by Palmer & Howe, Manchester), on the "Structure of the Wool Fibre," which should be in the hands of every sheep-farmer, thus writes of Cooper's Dip:

"It is manifest that a healthy growth of wool must be dependent upon a healthy skin, and that a healthy skin is inconsistent with the existence of scab or other parasites in the fleece. Up to the present no means have been found so effectual for the eradication of these pests as dipping. This undoubtedly does produce a clean and healthy skin and leads to the growth of the best fiber which the breed can develop."

"It is no wonder therefore that the farmers in countries where these pests abound use the arsenical dips, of which that introduced and perfected by the late Mr. Wm. Cooper some fifty years since may be taken as the type, and the results of which, in removing scab and parasites and producing a healthy skin, have secured for it a deservedly world-wide reputation."

The Practice.

Messrs. A. Campbell & Sons, of Glencoe, Emmons Co., N. D., write under date of June 30, 1891, to Wm. Cooper & Nephews, Galveston, Texas:

GENTLEMEN:—When we found in Dakota that we had to dip for ticks, not being able to get your dip, and rather than begin experimenting again with other patent dips, we decided to use sulphur and lime, which we found before we were through, to be a very troublesome, and really expensive dip.

Last autumn we dipped with "Cooper's," which completely cleared out the ticks and helped the sheep to make a good thrive, as it kept flies and mosquitos from troubling them for the balance of the season.

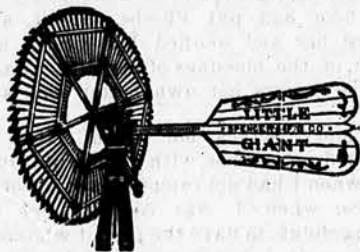
We wish the Dip the success in the Northwest that it has attained elsewhere.

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.

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

A New Departure.

The Spencer Manufacturing Company, of Blue Springs, Neb., who have been extensive manufacturers of windmills, pumps, tanks, etc., for the past three years, have recently decided to make a new departure in selling their goods. They propose from now on to sell directly



to the farmers, thereby saving him from \$20 to \$30 on the price of a windmill, and will also give wholesale prices directly to the farmers on pump fittings. Parties who intend buying anything in this line will find it greatly to their advantage to write this company. They will furnish full directions for getting out and erecting tower so that any man of reasonable ability can put up his own tower. The company also furnish towers all ready cut and painted at a reasonable price, so that if the farmer prefers sending directly to them they can get same.

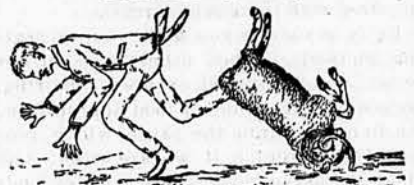
The improved "Little Giant" windmill now has a reputation throughout the West. It is not excelled for simplicity, durability and strength. With each mill is furnished a guarantee to replace any repairs needed within a period of one year. The company solicit correspondence from parties in need of anything in their line and will agree to give astonishing low prices.

Address Spencer Manufacturing Company, Blue Springs, Neb.

Merino Rams for Sale.



Business is now lively



At knock-down prices.

Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., are still in the ring for business and have a splendid exhibit of Merino sheep. They began the show season last week at the Nebraska State Fair, where they took the first premium in every class for Merinos. Jewett & Son state that they have on hand 175 choice Merino rams for this season's trade, and invite inspection of their sheep both at the fairs and at Lawrence. This firm has been so long identified with the sheep industry of the West that it is unnecessary to state that intending purchasers may depend upon square treatment and first-class stock. For further information address Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas.

Public Sale of Swine.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My health has been very poor for the last twelve months, therefore I will reduce my breeding stock one-half, in order to get a little more rest. I will sell at public auction, Tuesday, September 29, 1891, commencing at 11 o'clock a. m., sharp, 200 head or more of this spring's pigs, male and female, March, April and May farrowing; mostly Poland-China pigs, sired by fine noted boars; also Chester White, Yorkshire and Black Essex pigs; also fifty head of fine brood sows, different breeds, one and two years old; some aged boars, Chester White and Essex; also two very fine noted two-year-old Poland-China boars. These boars are extra good pig getters and fine show hogs. Tecumseh Equal (4447), a full brother to Trenton Rock; farrowed March 25, 1889; sired by Tecumseh Boy 1357, he by Tecumseh 673; dam Lady Success, got by Black Success 1356 out of Bess Harcourt 2325. Young Revil 23725, farrowed March 30, 1889; sired by Ben Harrison 16351, he by Guss 14329; dam Sallie's Choice 49442, got by B. Foraker 13205 out of Tip Ear Sallie 40466.

Terms of sale: Six months time on good

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Prime Goods of the very latest styles. We invite the closest inspection of our goods and guarantee our prices to be lower than for goods of like quality elsewhere. Everything new and attractive.
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security at 8 per cent. interest, with 6 per cent. off for cash. Parties from a distance wanting time, not known, are requested to bring recommendation from their bankers.

H. C. STOLL, Proprietor,
Beatrice, Neb.

Dispersion Sale of Short-horns.

On Thursday, September 24, at Fremont, Neb., will be held a dispersion public sale of Cruickshank and Cruickshank-topped Short-horns from the celebrated East Grove herd. The offering consists of sixty-five head. In this lot are twenty very choice bred bulls, including the imported Cruickshank bull, Chief Pilot 96701. This sale is a rare opportunity, because the entire herd will be sold by the owner, Mrs. A. M. Edwards, and the very pick of Short-horns are now available. The cattle are splendid individually and the breeding of a high order. The surplus has always sold readily heretofore and not a calf has been sold for less than \$100. The sale is absolute. Remember the date of this grand offering of Mrs. A. M. Edwards, Fremont, Neb.

WORMY HOGS, CHOLERA STRICKEN HOGS AND SICK HOGS.—That swine seem to be subject to more ailments than the rest of the brute creation is not wholly their fault. Not their fault by considerable. Man has treated them and continues to treat them without regard to their health or comfort. Then when they drag their legs, are unable to walk, and lie down and die, he wonders what ails his pigs. From the letters we receive, giving in detail how sick pigs act and then read what an examination of the dead ones reveals we are about convinced that the most of the ailments (except skin diseases) of hogs arise from worms. How they get the worms we will not pretend to say, but letter after letter tells us how they get rid of them, and though we do not believe any one remedy can remove the cause of all diseases, it does seem to us that very nearly a "cure all" has been found for diseases to which swine are subject, and we have no hesitancy in recommending it for hogs when they have "worms," "kidney worm," "hog cholera," or when they drag their hind legs or their front legs. The remedy we refer to is Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure, made at Grand Rapids, Michigan. It is a grand good medicine, and from now till "hog-killing time" it will be of much use in many a herd. If your druggist does not keep it send to Mr. Steketee when your hogs are ailing.—Farm, Field and Stockman.

Boys.

If you wish to attend the best business college, in the estimation of the business and moneyed men of the State, you will have to go to Pond's, Topeka, Kas. This school stands head and shoulders above all other schools in the ability of its graduates to make money, and is not this just what you are looking after?

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.

Hints to Farmers and Stockmen.

This valuable treatise will be sent free to all who send for it. Read it, and save your hogs and poultry from disease. Address NATIONAL STOCK REMEDY CO., Columbus, Ohio.

Farm Loans.

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

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

GEO. W. CRANE & CO., TOPEKA, KAS.,

Publish and sell the Kansas Statutes, Kansas and Iowa Supreme Court Reports, Spalding's Treatise, Taylor's Pleading and Practice, Scott's Probate Guide, Kansas Road Laws, Township Laws, etc., and a very large stock of BLANKS, for Court and other purposes, including Stock Lien Blanks, Conveyancing Blanks, Loan Blanks, etc. For fine printing, book printing, binding, and Records for County, Township, City and School Districts, send orders to this, the oldest and most reliable house in the State.

BULLENE, MOORE, EMERY & CO., KANSAS CITY, MO.

WE INVITE YOU

To step on the train and come to our Mammoth Dry Goods Store, to lay in your fall and winter supplies of Dry Goods, Millinery, Cloaks, Dresses, etc. We offer you over a million-dollar stock of goods to select from. We are able to quote very low prices on account of the great quantities of goods we buy and sell.

If you can't come, then we will be pleased to have you order by mail whatever you want.

SEND FOR SAMPLES (no charge).

We guarantee satisfaction.

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The largest Broomcorn Commission firm in the world.

JOB PRINTING of every description in first-class style. JNO. C. HARRIS, 429 Kansas Ave., Topeka.

MEN AND WOMEN make \$5.00 a day selling our Standard Medicines. To responsible parties we will ship \$12 worth on commission to start with. Lauderbach Co., Newark, N. J.

HOME STUDY. A practical and complete Business College Course given by MAIL at student's HOME. Low rates and perfect satisfaction. Trial Lesson and Circulars sent Free. BRYANT & STRATTON, 120 Lafayette St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Business If you want to take a Business Course or a course in Shorthand and Typewriting, send for a Catalogue to The Capital City Commercial College, Des Moines, Iowa.

WIFE SAYS SHE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT FOR THE MONEY. Buy a \$12 Sewing Machine; perfect working machine, finely finished, adapted to light and heavy work, with a complete set of the latest improved attachments free. Each machine guaranteed for 4 years. Buy direct from our factory, and save dealer and agent's profit. Send for FREE CATALOGUE. SEWING MACHINE CO., DEPT. B 8 CHICAGO, ILL.

EYE, EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

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SURGEON KANSAS CITY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY,

Has an experience of over 50,000 treatments or from twenty to sixty treatments daily throughout the year. Abundant references.

SEND FOR QUESTION BLANK.

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.

Why I Left the Farm.

"You've been a good boy, Jim, good as kin be; There's that speckled calf—do you see him? Well, he's a Christmas gift for you, Jim. He's not been doin' well this fall; He's got so he won't come when I call— But you may have him for a Christmas gift; Go fetch him in 'fore he goes on the lift." Well, I took that calf and I brought him in; Though he was little but bones and skin. I shelled him corn, and warmed him milk, And by spring I had him as fine as silk. I turned him out in the spring to grass. And he'd always come when he'd see me pass. I rubbed him and loved him, and he loved me; Why the way he showed it anybody could see. He'd do anything I'd tell him to; He'd gee and haw—anything a calf could do. And he grew—well you never saw the beat; Why he got too fat to stand on his feet. Of course he was mine—they all knew that; Mother said that was why he got so fat. The neighbors knew it, and asked me—"Jim, What are you going to do with him?" I didn't know, I loved him so; I thought I'd kill me to see him go. To be killed for beef? But I didn't say A word about it. At last one day When I had been workin' a-savin' logs, And shuckin' corn for the fattenin' hogs, When I came home and went to see My big fat steer, where could he be? His stall was empty, dear, oh, dear! What has become of my big fat steer? Says father, a-smilin'—I can see him yet, That smile o' his'n I can never forget—"Well, Jimmie, if it will be any relief, An' put a stop to your foolish grief, I sold him to-day for a Christmas beef. He's here! You know he was a Christmas gift, And I tell you he gave me a right smart lift On that piece o' land just over the way. That you know I bought last Christmas day. I've spent the money I got for him, But I'll give you a calf in the morning, Jim." That was all he said. I went to bed, But not to sleep, for through my head Ran thoughts of how he had treated me, And nothing better ahead could I see. I rolled and tumbled the most of the night, Got up, left home before it was light. My heart was broke, which was worse than your arm, And that is the reason I left the farm.

—Selected.

The poet evidently is in sympathy with the farmer's son, and undoubtedly realizes the situation from experience. Too many of our farmers are in the habit of encouraging their boys to remain at home by giving them something all for their own (until ready for market). Of course they take more interest in their own property—a reproduction of the ambition of their sire; but it's a shame, and no wonder the boys do not stay with you on the farm. They work hard for you. The average farmer works as long as daylight favors, and often longer, so when the day's work is completed the boy is ready for his night's rest, too tired to even read; no time for pleasure such as his city friends have and whom he dreams of being with. He secretly longs to be away from this monotonous routine of endless work without compensation, where he can realize something for his labor and have a little rest occasionally. He is aroused from his slumber and peaceful reverie by the hurried call of father by the break of day. Estimate what you give him for this work. Do you wonder why he wants to go to the city, or to some one who will pay him for his labor, and enjoy a little recreation?

I advise fathers to conscientiously analyze this poem, and if guilty of the misdemeanor stated, to "turn over a new leaf" and encourage your boy. Give him some stock—something you would be proud to call your own, or a piece of land on which to raise something for market, the proceeds to be wholly his own to do as he likes with, and you will be surprised at the interest he takes in the farm, both for himself and you. If you want your boy's work, his respect, and love for the farm, heed the golden rule and all will be well.

Wakarusa, Kas.

SUNFLOWER.

The State School for the Deaf and Dumb.

Probably no other State institution is calculated to interest one more than the School for the Deaf, located at Olathe. It was started first as a small class, in Baldwin, Douglas county, but by legislative act was permanently located at Olathe some twenty-three years ago. From a small beginning, it has grown to be one of our largest and noblest State institutions, fully up to the times in the peculiar methods adopted to reach children shut off from the ordinary avenue of instruction—hearing, and alive to the requirements of that class of our fellow-citizens. Surprising as it may seem, there are in regular attendance at this school some 225 boys and girls, young men and young women, all from our own State of Kansas. More

than this, we are informed by Superintendent Walker that the census returns show a large number still who are not, but ought to be, going to school.

The course of instruction comprises an ordinary common school education, the mastery of some mechanical trade, such as carpentry, cabinet-making, shoemaking and printing; and, in the case of girls, sewing, housework, fancy needlework and drawing and painting, as their tastes may run. Ordinarily it takes ten years for a deaf and dumb person to complete the course, preferably from eight to eighteen years of age. At the close of the last term, in June, there was a graduating class of seven young ladies and gentlemen who have been fitted to enter upon life's duties. During the summer one of this class has received an invitation to become a teacher in the Missouri State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

It is the aim of the institution to take deaf children, or those too deaf to be educated in our common schools, and place them on an equal footing with their hearing brothers and sisters.

The class of semi-mutes, or those who have become deaf after having once used articulate speech, are given special drill in articulation, and in many cases the speech is retained in a sufficient degree to be of use in business and social converse.

It is the special desire of the Superintendent to have the institution brought to the notice of all persons having deaf children, and to that end persons would be aiding the cause of humanity by taking pains to report such children and urge their attendance at this school, which is the only one of the kind in the State, and is entirely free—tuition, board, books and all—to the children of citizens of Kansas. The Superintendent, Mr. S. T. Walker, offers to furnish all needed information, if addressed at Olathe. The present term of school opened on September 9, when there were enrolled some 240 pupils, about thirty of whom are entering school for the first time.

That Nervous Child.

"If that child was mine, I would bring it to time. It can sleep in the 'middle' just as well as any other child."

Madam or sir, it is a wise dispensation of Providence that the child was born to parents who know how it feels when it is put between two larger persons in the same bed, or the shock to its nerves when awakened suddenly from its sleep, or how it suffers in many other supposable cases. "But it screams or cries at the least provocation."

And you would whip it, perhaps, or force it to sleep in the "middle," as we express it, and make it cry more and suffer more. Did you whip your child under the same circumstances?

"My child would have been made to stop fretting, I assure you."

But did it, when you whipped it.

"I don't think my child ever would have had to be whipped for such outrageous conduct."

Just such a child as you would have bred, probably,—calm, healthy-nerved, unexcitable. Of course when a whipping was deserved it could not harm it, but perhaps prove beneficial. A wise horseman may whip his lethargic horses with impunity, but he knows better than to "cut and slash" around his high-strung, nervous animals. But oh, our little, nervous children!

"But they make themselves so disagreeable to everybody."

Yes, to everybody but those who understand them—the parents, presumably. If my child is happy and pleasant when well and rested, I will try my best to keep it in that condition. I may fail sometimes, and somebody who has no realizing sense of how it feels will wish he could "get his hands on it." But oh, sir, I am so devoutly thankful that you cannot. I only bemoan the fact that when I am not well I lack in patience toward my fretful, nervous child. Oh, you needn't tell me my child is naughty, sometimes, as well as other children; I know it too well already. I try to cultivate the graces of patience, unselfishness, truthfulness and obedience in it, for I know that without them he will grow up more "disagreeable" even than now.

About this sleeping in the "middle," now. You see, I was the same sort of a high-strung, sensitive child; and as long ago as I can remember—and I am thankful that my memory serves me so well—my parents visited with their older three

children, of whom I was one, where a scarcity of beds made it necessary to sleep "three in a bed." "Phoebe is the 'littlest' and must sleep in the middle." Phoebe acquiesced readily enough, from an ignorance of the situation and from a desire to be between her big cousin and older sister. She had not been there many minutes, however, before the cry went forth that Phoebe was very naughty; she was crying, and wouldn't lie still. Phoebe couldn't gainsay any of the accusations; she didn't know but she was naughty. But she can never forget the torture she experienced there, smothered between two warm bodies, suffocating, struggling. And she can never forget the relief brought by her mother, who, perhaps, remembered her own childhood, and made a little cot on the floor and put Phoebe onto it, and kissed her and soothed her. Such are some of the blessings of heredity. Each mother knows her own better than another.

Memory serves me again: How I smarted, sometimes, with a sense of injustice when I had not intended any disobedience, when I was conscious of no wrong-doing, to have the parent who conscientiously believed in the rod spare it not. And because I remember, I shall shield my own from a severity which will justly give them a sense of having received unkindness and injustice. Another thing I am thankful for is, that the other one who has a right to govern my children understands them as well as I, or better; and as far as outsiders are concerned, oh! mothers of nervous children, let us not trouble ourselves about what they think or believe, because we are willing to give them the privilege of training their own in their own way.

Still, I shall always be sorry for that nervous child in unappreciative hands. I would like to point its parents to some work which will instruct them with regard to their child's malady, for sensitive nerves are diseased nerves. When a child, if well and rested, has only noble qualities, I conclude (only agreeing with scientists) that this state is the normal state, and the disagreeable, uncomfortable state is the diseased state, and treat the child accordingly. If your muscles have been torn or bruised you do not repeat the process of tearing and bruising to bring them to their normal condition, but you heal them by soothing means. And through tingling, smarting nerves one suffers still more than from sore muscles; then do not hurt that nervous child by unjust severity.

"When do you expect to effect a cure by such soft, wishy-washy ways?" some one inquires with indignant sarcasm.

Fully as soon as you with your lacerating methods. When other parts of our organism are diseased or need repairing, we seek the medicine or food appropriate; we do not continue the cause which produced the trouble, if we are wise. And there are nerve foods; there are also foods which irritate the sensitive stomach, producing nervous dyspepsia. Do not give your child highly-spiced food, tea or coffee, but all of the plainly-cooked, wholesome food it will assimilate. I have found that cocoa, or more correctly cacao, as a drink has beneficial results; indeed, you will find it in a list of nerve foods.

I once heard of a little child who was so nervous and high-strung after school each night, that it had to be whipped very often. Instead, an intelligent mother would have required her child to lie down and rest, even if it could not sleep. If she had time she would do better to put it into a tepid bath; nothing is more soothing and beneficial for nervous as well as many other complaints than this tepid bath. Do not let the extreme simplicity of it debar you from its great benefit, and do not let the trouble connected with careful dieting and water treatment keep you from making your poor, fretful child comfortable.

An experienced nurse said to me: "Take care of her, keep her as comfortable as possible, and she will be better when she comes to maturity."

You may surprise your friends and neighbors, some time, by introducing to them "so much better, more agreeable a young lady than they ever thought it possible for her to become, so spoiled and humored as she was. Why, if she had been my child I would have whipped her—indeed I would!"

I thought I had said my say; but it has occurred to me that there is an unhappy similarity between the old-fashioned treatment of the insane and that of the unfortunate children under discussion. We

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine. It is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipe-sassa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines. It effects remarkable cures where other preparations fail.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier before the public. It eradicates every impurity, and cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met peculiar and unparalleled success at home. Such has become its popularity in Lowell, Mass., where it is made, that whole neighborhoods are taking it at the same time. Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. L. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

read of the torturing, inhuman treatment of those deprived of their reason by superstitious keepers. Since it was an evil spirit possessing the patient, he was subjected to a process supposed to drive it out. Instead of disconcerting the devil, the poor human frame suffered many deaths before relieved by the final death, and the bad spirit only seemed to take firmer hold upon the unfortunate one. Contrast our present asylums for the insane with those ancient mad-houses. Now everything is done for the comfort and well-being of the inmates. They are often cured because treated for disease. The pleasant, grateful surroundings for their good show our advanced intelligence and civilization. Can we not take another step and treat diseased nerves as only a step to diseased brain?

PHOEBE PARMELEE.

Do You Use Soap?

Our readers have, of course, noticed the advertisements of Fairbank's "Clairette" Soap, now appearing regularly in these columns. Most of our lady friends know that this is a staple household and laundry article if they have bought a sample of it and thus proved its excellence; but some of our readers may not be aware that N. K. Fairbank & Co., are now among the foremost soap manufacturers as well as advertisers in our Nation with a capital "N."

The time was when the largest soap manufacturers of this country were located in New York, Boston or Philadelphia; but "Westward the Star of Empire wends its way" and now in soap making, as in many other respects, these eastern cities are not "in it." Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati are now named as leading competitors for the honor of the largest soap business.

N. K. Fairbank & Co., have two enormous factories of about equal capacity—one in St. Louis and one in Chicago, and both being combined under one company and under one management, availing itself of all the advantages of location in both cities, it is no discredit to competitors having single establishments if the Fairbank Company distances all its rivals in the race for the soap supremacy. The advantages possessed by a soap concern that can manufacture and distribute its goods from either Chicago or St. Louis, and can avail itself at any and every moment of any especial facilities, economies, freight rates or other opportunities afforded by either market are simply enormous. Such a concern is in a most enviable position. The inducements it offers the public must necessarily attract the largest trade and the closest buyers, and when coupled with clever, original and lavish advertising, everybody understands that success is inevitable. There can be no question about a brilliant future for Fairbank's "Clairette" Soap.

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The Young Folks.

Boadicea.

[Boadicea was the widow of the King of the Norfolk and Suffolk people. She resisted the plundering of her property by the Romans and was scourged by order of Catus, a Roman officer. To avenge this, the Britons rose with all their might and rage.]

When the British warrior Queen,
Bleeding from the Roman rods,
Sought, with an indignant mien,
Counsels of her country's gods,

Sage beneath the spreading oak,
Sat the Druid, hoary chief;
Every burning word he spoke
Full of rage and full of grief.

"Princess! if our aged eyes
Weep upon thy matchless wrongs,
'Tis because resentment ties
All the terror of our tongues.

"Rome shall perish! Write that word
In the blood that she has spilt;
Perish, hopeless and abhorred,
Deep in ruin as in guilt.

"Rome for empire far renowned,
Tramples on a thousand states;
Soon her pride shall kiss the ground—
Hark! the Gaul is at her gates!

"Other Romans shall arise,
Heedless of a soldier's name;
Sounds, not arms, shall win the prize,
Harmony the path to fame."

—William Cowper.

SAINT HELENA.

This huge dark mass of rock, covering an area of forty-five square miles, rising abruptly out of the ocean to a height of 2,692 feet above the sea level, was first discovered by a Portuguese navigator in the year 1501. It is an ancient volcano of which the southern half of its crater has been washed away by the sea. The northern half remains. It forms the principal ridge of the island.

The vegetation of the island is divided into three zones—the coast zone, middle zone and central zone. The coast zone extends along the coast and is from a mile to a mile and one-half in width. It formerly supported a luxuriant growth of vegetation, but is now dry and barren; the almost soilless rocks support nothing but prickly-pears and wire-grass. The middle zone extends three-fourths of a mile inland. It is not so rocky as the coast zone, and English broom, gorse (a thorny evergreen shrub), brambles, willows and pines grow in this zone. The central zone is about three miles long and two miles wide, and contains quite a luxuriant growth of vegetation. There are ninety-four species of plants, thirty-eight of which are flowering. Some trees, whose height reaches twenty feet, are characterized by a daisy or aster-like blossom, which look very strange on trees of that height. Potatoes are the staple production, and as many as three crops in one year have been raised on the same soil.

The animals of St. Helena are limited to the domestic animals, rabbits, mice and rats. The rats are very abundant and build their nests in the highest trees. The birds consist of the wire-bird, sparrow, cardinal, ground dove, partridge, pheasant and guinea-fowl. There are numerous fresh water springs and rivulets, but there are no fresh water fish, beetles or shells. Sixty-five species of sea fish are caught off the coast, seventeen of which are peculiar to the island.

St. Helena formerly belonged to the Dutch, but in 1832 Great Britain purchased the freedom of all the slaves of the island, and in 1834 St. Helena became an English possession. It has a population of 5,000 inhabitants. The population consists of government officials, old-established residences and negroes. The first known inhabitant of the island was Fernandez Lopez, in 1513. He was a Portuguese.

The only city is Jamestown, which lies in a deep valley on the northwest coast. It now has a population of about 3,000.

This island is famous in history. Not as the birthplace of any great man, not as a battle-ground where two great armies met and fought, but as the place where one of the greatest Generals the world ever knew passed the remaining years of his life as an exile. Napoleon Bonaparte was banished to the island of St. Helena after the great battle of Waterloo, which was fought June 18, 1815. Here he lived until May, 1821. He was buried near Longwood, which is an elevated plain 2,000 feet high. It is about three miles from Jamestown. He was afterwards removed to Paris.

Experiments.

Rainbows are formed by the sun's rays passing through drops of water, the water

drops acting as a prism. *Golden Days* tells us how to make a rainbow by means of a glass vinegar bottle: "Admit a ray of light through a hole in the window-shutter, and let the ray fall on the glass vinegar bottle and a small rainbow will appear." You will be careful about admitting it through a small hole (the shutters being closed) on the sunny side of the room.

James Fenimore Cooper.

This American novelist was born September 14, 1789, at Burlington, New Jersey. He was reared in a wild, unsettled region near Lake Otsego, where his father, a Judge and Congressman, owned a large estate. He was sent to New Haven and from there to Yale college, where he was the youngest pupil enrolled, being only thirteen years of age. He was finally expelled from the college and at the age of sixteen entered the United States navy. After making one or two voyages, he secured a Lieutenantcy and then sold his commission. At the age of twenty-two he married and settled in England.

His first novel, "Precaution," was published anonymously in 1819. This being a success, he continued his work as a novelist for a time, and then became a party writer.

From disgust, or some other like cause, he returned to the United States, where he met some severe attacks on his work abroad, but he came out victorious, waging war on the attacking party and finally withdrew, went back to Cooperstown, N. Y., a city his father founded, and settled down to his old occupation of writing novels.

His books, thirty-three in number, are stories of the sea, Indian tales, notes of his travels in Europe, history and biography. His stories have been translated into nearly all of the languages of Europe, and into some of those of Asia. Balzac and Victor Hugo admired Cooper's works very much, his novels more especially than his other works. Cooper's vocabulary was a limited one, his style somewhat awkward, but he possessed a vivid imagination and had a faculty for combining circumstances.

He died of dropsy at Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1851, at the age of sixty-two years.

Books he wrote: "The Spy," "Home-ward Bound and Home as Found," "The Red Rover," "The History of a Pocket Handkerchief," "The Ways of the Hour," "Afloat and Ashore," and "Last of the Mohicans," his best work. It is often called Cooper's masterpiece.

The Founding of Rome.

While Greece was fighting for and winning her freedom on the battlefields of Marathon and Plataea and building up the most magnificent civilization the world had then ever known, there was slowly growing up on the banks of the Tiber a city which was to found an empire far grander than Alexander's.

The coast of Italy presents one unbroken line, and the people paid but little attention to navigation and commercial enterprises, yet within its boundaries were the resources of a powerful nation. The history of the persons whom it is supposed were the builders of the city—Romulus and Remus—is mythical and legendary. The word Rome signifies border, and it is very possible that it had no relation to the fabled Romulus.

Tradition says that the two brothers, under the inspiration of the gods, decided to build a city near the place where they were so wonderfully saved from death. A disagreement arose concerning who should select the site. Remus chose Aventine hill and Romulus Palatine. There they waited for nine hours for an omen, by which a decision should be given. Romulus received the more favorable one and accordingly began to build the walls of the city. As they were being constructed Remus in derision jumped over them, and Romulus immediately killed him and exclaimed: "So perish every one who may try to leap over these ramparts!" The new city he called Rome and became its first king.

ELLA V. REAMY.

North Topeka.

Quotations.

All that tread
The globe are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom.
—Wm. C. Bryant.

Into each life some rain must fall,
Some days be dark and dreary.
—Longfellow.

He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
—Philip J. Bailey.

Topics for Composition.

[Contributors of compositions must send in their manuscript one week in advance. Limited to 300 words.]

September 23—Egyptian mummies.

September 30—The old Independence bell.

October 7—Ships.

October 14—Benefits of civilization.

October 21—Famous Painters.

October 28—Superstitions of the Savages.

Questions—No. 2.

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

1. Who was Peter the Hermit?
2. For what is Herschel noted?
3. Name some of America's best actors.
4. How did the French acquire Tonquin?
5. How was the Congo Free State founded?

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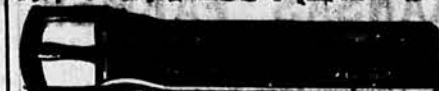
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The editor acknowledges the receipt of a press ticket for the fifth annual Corn Palace Festival, at Sioux City, Iowa, opening October 1 and closing October 17. The exhibit is intended to fitly represent the resources of the Northwest and thereby stimulate the faith of all visitors in the merits of the great West.

The State Fair opens in fine form and the exhibits are complete in every department, and it will undoubtedly be the best all-around fair ever held here. As we go to press early this week, full details will not be given until our next issue after the fair is over. Four fine horse barns burned up last Friday night, but temporary stalls were erected to accommodate the big horse exhibit.

The Kansas City Inter-State Fair has chosen the nine days from October 3 to 11 inclusive as the time for holding their annual fair, exposition and races. A large fund has been raised by the citizens and \$30,000 cash set apart for premiums alone. A genuine old-fashioned fair will be held on the grounds of the Exposition Driving Park, with ample provision for stabling all the live stock exhibited. The Exposition building is one of the finest in the West, and well worth a visit. The Priests of Pallas pageant occurs on Wednesday of the fair week and the half rates on all railroads will draw an immense crowd. As an evidence of their pluck and enterprise the dates are the same as St. Louis, and if they hope to gain the prestige formerly accorded St. Louis the fair will have to be a winner, and present indications are unusually favorable for them.

The Topeka Weekly *Capital* announces a new departure in the way of an agricultural department, which is one of the most valuable features of that political weekly. Mr. F. A. Waugh, of McPherson, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural college, has charge of it. One of the good results of the farmers' movement has been its influence on the newspapers. Already several of the Eastern dailies have realized the necessity of devoting more attention to the needs of farmers, and accordingly very creditable departments may now be found in the weekly editions of dailies, consequently it is refreshing to note the *Capital's* enterprise, which we commend to other Western dailies who desire to prevent the absolute decay of their weekly editions. The common mistake of most dailies is that anything was good enough for farmers and accordingly sufficient matter was dumped over from the daily from day to day to make up the usual weekly edition. Let the good work continue, and give at least a few columns especially devoted to farmers' interests, and the circulation of the weekly edition of our dailies will not have to be bought every year in order to maintain a regular list. The Western farmer is decidedly "in it" from this time on, and papers that court his support must give him a fair share of attention.

THE OFFICIAL KANSAS MORTGAGE FIGURES.

We are pleased to be able to lay before our readers this week, an official statement of the Superintendent of the Census concerning the real estate mortgage indebtedness of Kansas. It comes to us through the Associated Press dispatches, and the bulletin will be on hand in a day or two. Following is the dispatch:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.—The Census office has issued a bulletin which gives the mortgage indebtedness of the State of Kansas by counties. The total assessed valuation of real and personal property in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at \$57,896,233, was \$290,593,711. The estimated true value is between \$300,000,000 and \$300,000,000. It is found that Kansas has a mortgage debt of \$235,485,108, which does not include a State and railroad land contract debt of \$7,661,718. The debt is 27 per cent. of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt per mortgaged acre is placed at \$8.65.

Of the total mortgaged debt \$167,145,039 is upon acres and \$68,340,069 upon lots. Thirty-four per cent. of the total debt in force against acres is on real estate in 1890, not including the value of railroad property, which is placed at \$57,896,233, was \$290,593,711. The estimated true value is between \$300,000,000 and \$300,000,000. It is found that Kansas has a mortgage debt of \$235,485,108, which does not include a State and railroad land contract debt of \$7,661,718. The debt is 27 per cent. of the estimated true value of all taxed real estate. The average amount of debt per mortgaged acre is placed at \$8.65.

Superintendent Porter says the larger debt exists in the sections where there is the greatest prosperity and where there has been an advancement in improvements. The counties carrying the heaviest mortgaged debt are: Sedgewick, \$16,583,053; Wyandotte, \$12,629,380; Shawnee, \$11,982,000; Cowley, \$7,527,418; Reno, \$7,429,589; Sumner, \$5,506,042; and McPherson, \$5,040,949.

We desire to call particular attention to this matter—not because we do now wish or ever did wish to advertise the poverty of our people, or in any way to endanger the credit of our State or people, but because of the persistent misrepresentations and falsehoods which have been published by the partisan press concerning the statements of the **KANSAS FARMER** in this matter.

The reader will please remember that in 1888 this paper insisted that the mortgage indebtedness of Kansas did not exceed \$50,000,000; in "The Way Out" the amount is put at a little upward of \$58,000,000, and we at no time put the amount above \$60,000,000, until we learned through the Census Bureau that our figures were too low.

A few months ago, after having received official information, we put the amount at \$230,000,000, without giving any authority for it, because it was not time then to publish the authority. Now it appears from the figures officially given to the world by the proper officer of the government, that the total real estate mortgage indebtedness of Kansas people on the 1st day of January, 1890, was \$235,485,108, and of that amount \$167,145,039 is upon farms, and \$68,340,069 upon lots in town, making a total average mortgage debt of \$165 to the head of population. This, as the reader will observe, is more than the **KANSAS FARMER** or Senator Peffer ever put the figures.

These official figures prove not only the truth, but the honesty of our statements, and the sincerity of our purpose.

DON'T SHIP UNMARKETABLE CATTLE.

This paper has cautioned farmers frequently not to ship stock to the market as beef when they were not in prime condition. It is a poor business transaction to sell stock at a sacrifice, as every stockman does whenever the cattle are thrown on to the markets in this reckless manner. Feed is abundant and cheap and immature stock should be kept at home and given good care and plenty of feed until such time as they are fit for market. Then ship and realize a profit on stock as well as labor and feed.

In reviewing the cattle market for last week, the *Kansas City Times* says that the offerings of cattle at the stock yards were very large, especially on Friday and Saturday. However, among all that were received there was but one bunch of really prime beefs. The largest per cent. of the arrivals was medium grades and common and consequently prices were low. As has been frequently said in these columns, it is altogether inadvisable for shippers of native cattle to send in their common stock at this time, for there is no market for it anywhere except at ruinously low prices. The quality of the Texas and other range cattle was better than the average of natives, and buyers consequently took hold of the former with more readiness than heretofore.

The natural result of the large offerings of common cattle was a depression of the whole market, and even the best grades suffered a very considerable decline in values. If shippers would keep their common stock at home and send in only

their better grades the market would be relieved and they would soon be able to get more money for both. Low grades are hardly salable at any price. To show the difference in values between common and prime beefs it is only necessary to note one sale. On last Saturday a bunch of 111 head of cattle weighing 1,540 pounds brought easily \$5.75 per 100 pounds, while others with hard work could not reach \$4.50 per 100 pounds. This difference was not alone due to the weight of the cattle, but the quality was the principal consideration with buyers. Let the men who are buying the high grade feeders give close attention to work and provide shelter for them from the storms and they will get fully as good prices as the one noted above. Keep your common cattle at home and take good care of them.

WHERE THE GOLD CAME FROM.

EDITOR **KANSAS FARMER**:—Will you kindly inform your readers where our government had gold to settle the balance of trade against this country during the rebellion, or how it was settled?

In the first place, the government had no balance of trade to settle. The government does not trade with other governments. The people of this country, through merchants and traders, trade with the people of other countries. The government provides money for the people to carry on their trade with, and it usually has gold enough on hand to supply the demand. During the war the banks suspended specie payments, and that soon drained the treasury of what little gold was there. The only resource was duties on imported articles, which were paid in gold. All the gold the government obtained, except a very small amount borrowed, was from this source. Balances in trade were settled largely with government bonds and other securities which the brokers had purchased with greenbacks and treasury notes. The object of the exceptions in the greenback act was to obtain gold from customs duties to pay interest on the public debt. The law provided that the gold received from customs should be set apart for that purpose, and as a sinking fund to pay on principal, and it was so used until Secretary Sherman, in 1878, directed the custom house officers to receive greenbacks for customs.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS IN KANSAS.

The United States Department of Agriculture is conducting interesting and important series of experiments in this State. These are under the direction of Prof. H. W. Wiley, chemist of the department, and his able assistant, M. L. Spencer, who is an experienced sugar engineer as well as chemist. These experiments are all in the line of making practical use of discoveries of science.

It has long been known to growers of both plants and animals that the progeny of the best is almost invariably superior to the average of its class. It is also well known that judicious mating often leads to superior progeny in either animals or plants. Advantage has been taken of these facts to the great improvement of our horses, cattle, swine, sheep and poultry. Our fruits have developed new varieties of great excellence, and vegetables and grains have varied according to the care bestowed. In Germany and France the sugar beet has been brought up from a very inferior sugar producer to one of the richest in the world.

For three years the United States Department of Agriculture has conducted experiments at Sterling for the purpose of improving the sugar-producing value of sorghum cane. These experiments have been under the immediate care of Mr. A. A. Denton, assisted each fall by a corps of able chemists from the laboratory at Washington. The hard work of the fourth year of these experiments is now in progress. The results have been attained more rapidly than the most sanguine had dared to hope. It is found that the cane can be varied in either direction in the following particulars, viz.: date of maturing, habit of growth, and richness of the juice. It is also found that the power of resistance of drought varies greatly with the several varieties, and there are indications that this power may also be developed. The development of an early maturing cane which will not begin to depreciate soon after ripening, is one of the most important problems presented. This is being accomplished by means of a hybrid produced by Mr. Den-

ton. This hybrid ripens early and remains good for seven to ten weeks. By selecting the seeds from the specimens which mature early and also possess the other desirable characteristics, this new hybrid is gradually being made a very early variety.

The habit of growth is a very important matter. Some specimens have insufficient surface roots, so that they are easily blown down; others have weak stalks, so that they are easily broken; others have leaves that are easily blasted by dry, hot weather; others do not grow stocky; others are too short, etc., etc. It has been found possible to lead the cane rapidly in any direction as to its habit of growth by simply selecting seed year after year from the individuals having the desired characteristics. But the value of the cane for sugar-making depends upon the quality of its juice. To determine this accurately requires chemical analysis. The juice has been found to be quite as variable as the habit of growth. But the habit of growth affords scarcely any indication of the quality of the juice. The improvement in this respect has been even more surprising than in the outward characteristics of the cane. It has been found possible to produce cane so rich in sugar that individual specimens contained over 20 per cent. of sugar in the juice. When it is remembered that after cane has been stripped of its leaves and topped, about 88 per cent. of the bare cane is juice, or that the juice from a ton of such cleaned cane weighs about 1,760 pounds, it is apparent that the above-mentioned highly-developed cane contains about 352 pounds of sugar per ton. But this sugar is invariably associated with several other substances in solution. Together these amount to about 5 per cent. of the weight of the juice. Up to the present time all attempts to reduce this 5 per cent. of impurities have been of little avail. The proportions of the several ingredients of these impurities have been greatly varied, but their aggregate remains substantially unchanged. Here then, appeared a serious obstacle in the way of our sugar industry. This 5 per cent. of impurities prevented an amount of sugar equal to its own weight from crystallizing, and added seriously to the difficulties of several of the processes of the sugar factory.

To meet this difficulty the chemists of the Department of Agriculture sought out a method of separating these impurities from the juice in the process of manufacture. The result was the discovery of the "alcohol process." The determination of the practical application of this process constitutes the second branch of the experiments of the United States Department of Agriculture in Kansas. These are being conducted at Medicine Lodge in a small experimental factory erected expressly for this purpose. This alcohol process consists in adding 95 per cent. alcohol to the syrup when the latter has been reduced to a density of about 55 per cent. This treatment precipitates nearly all of the impurities and they rapidly settle to the bottom of the tanks. The experiments were first made in the laboratory at Washington and were very successful. They are now being repeated on a larger scale at Medicine Lodge, and so far as they have progressed have been even more successful than in the laboratory experiments.

The practical details will doubtless all be worked out so that the necessary machinery can be constructed and the Kansas sugar factories properly fitted for the use of this improved process for the season of 1892. Should results continue as favorable as the preliminary experiments indicate, it is doubtful if any other known plant can compete with sorghum as a sugar-producer.

A Lane county subscriber requests that some of our readers give a cheap and economical plan for constructing a feed-rack for feeding straw and hay to stock in an open yard.

We have received reliable information that on August 21, at 3 p. m., snow fell for several minutes south of Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Kansas. This remarkable occurrence for Kansas has been fully verified.

The *Nonconformist* has moved from Winfield, Kas., to Indianapolis, Ind., where it will enjoy an enlarged field of labor. The Vincent Bros. are hustlers and enterprising newspaper men and will make a paper win anywhere they may go.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FARMING—NO. 1.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Next to her mining industries, Colorado is probably expending more money upon irrigation than upon any other enterprise. As her population, which was primarily attracted to her borders by her gold and silver, has increased, attention has been diverted to agriculture as an undeveloped source of wealth. The high altitude of the farming lands and the very small rainfall of the country have combined to place an effectual barrier against the development of agriculture without the aid of an artificial distribution of water upon its surface. Hence it is, that practically all profitable farming, except stock-raising, is dependent upon irrigation for its results, and the many problems connected therewith, which were so well solved by the engineers of Egypt, India and Italy, have again presented themselves under new conditions with a demand for new solutions.

When we consider the statements by interested parties, that by means of irrigation all the host of uncertainties concerning the weather and its effect upon crops are removed and the harvest rendered both good and certain, it will be easy to understand the tempting field which is opened to the immigrant farmer and the speculator. The plow land of the State is generally arid and frequently desert-like, and the possibility of growing fruit and the cereals where only sage-brush and cacti grew before, together with the good markets offered by the mining camps, have served to tempt many to pay the high prices demanded for land "under the ditch."

"Wild cat" ditches like "wild cat" mines have sprung into innumerable existence, and have cost the shareholders heavily without bringing any returns. A careful authority estimates that enough money has been wasted in vain ditch building where there was never water enough to fill them or in localities where water would not run up hill to pay the total cost of building all the ditches now in use in the State. What this would amount to may be seen from the statement that there are now in use in this State a total of about 6,500 miles of ditches, exclusive of laterals, which cost approximately \$15,000,000.

Irrigation, as practiced here, consists in simply diverting a stream or a portion of its waters into an artificial canal in such manner that the land lying below the water level may be flooded with it. To do this a high degree of engineering skill is often required in addition to the labor of construction and the solution of problems concerning the porosity of the subsoil, the daily evaporation, the natural seepage and the available water supply. All these factors enter into the selling price of the land and serve to fix a value upon land previously worthless.

The laws of the State provide that the priority of occupancy rather than position on the stream shall determine ownership, and land owners may own the entire flow of water in a stream to the exclusion of the claims of others who live higher up stream. The water is measured by the number of cubic inches of flow per second of time, and it requires from ten inches to two feet of water to properly mature a crop. The variation in the amount of water needed is due to the amount of rainfall in the growing season, the nature of the crop and the character of the soil.

There is a wide-spread belief among western Kansas farmers that there is an abundant supply of water coming down the east side of the mountains to supply their wants for irrigation purposes if it were only properly divided and used. It is also a current belief that large reservoirs could and should be constructed in the mountains for the purpose of conserving the rain and snowfall until needed in the growing season. The writer is led to believe, both by the statements of competent engineers and by observation, that both these beliefs are not founded on fact. To such an extent has ditch-building been carried east of the mountains, that more water is decreed to the ditches now in existence than the streams contain. Owing to the sandy character of much of the soil, the water which has been used to irrigate with soon finds its way, in great part, to the stream and is thus used over again. A most capable engineer, now in the employ of the State, is authority for the statement that a careful personal inspection of most of the stream beds in the State has

failed to show more than three places east of the mountains where large reservoirs could have been built, and one of these is occupied by the city of Georgetown.

In a recent speech at Dodge City a gentleman, whose name escapes me at present, made the statement, among others, that a dam should be built across the lower end of Eleven Mile canon at government expense. This dam would need to be some 300 feet high, and would back water so as to form a lake at least thirty miles long and six miles broad at the surface of the water. This gentleman surely knew nothing of the downward pitch of the stream, as the State engineer assures the writer that the undertaking would not accomplish these results. The fall of the stream is such that a dam of this height would scarcely back water three miles, and the labor and materials necessary to make the dam capable of withstanding the tremendous spring freshets would cost enormously. It is manifestly impossible for the farmer of western Kansas to receive much more water from the mountains than he is now receiving, and the probabilities are that he will receive less. Artesian wells can furnish but a limited supply of water, and the dynamite rain-maker is not yet permanently located there. His chief reliance then must be in the storing of storm waters in tanks or reservoirs for use during the growing season, and in the adaptation of his agriculture to the climatic and soil conditions which surround him. That both these are practicable is susceptible of daily proof, and it is to be hoped that the general government, as well as the citizens of the State, will devote their energies to the development of an agriculture adaptable to the arid regions and to the conservation of the waste water of the spring storms.

I. D. GRAHAM.

SUGAR MAKING.

The Kansas sugar-making season has commenced. The works at Medicine Lodge have been in operation for about two weeks and are turning out about 20,000 pounds of raw sugar per day. The Fort Scott works have been making sirup pending the ripening of the cane to the degree necessary to the best results in sugar. The Topeka works have been thoroughly overhauled under the new management and before these lines reach the reader will be in operation.

The cane crop is unusually heavy this season, and contrary to the theory advanced by some, it is very rich in sugar.

Owing to the removal of the import tax the price of sugar is lower than ever before. The deficiency of price is, however, made up by the government bounty of 2 cents per pound on all sugar above 90 per cent. pure. This bounty ceases by limitation of the law in 1905, but it is expected that by this time and probably at an earlier date the home sugar industry will be able to produce the home supply at prices with which no foreign producers can compete.

National Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin for the week ending September 12, issued by the Department of Agriculture, says: The temperature during the past week has been cool generally over the country east of the Rocky mountains, and over the entire corn and cotton regions, where warm weather was most desirable, the average daily temperature being from 4° to 6° below normal. It was slightly warmer than usual in Minnesota, Dakota, and thence westward to the Pacific coast. Light frosts occurred during the week at the extreme northern stations and in western Nebraska, but they did not occur within the principal corn-producing States, where warm, dry weather during the latter part of the week must have been favorable to the crop.

There has been an excess of rainfall during the week generally in New England, the Middle Atlantic States and over Lake Erie and Florida. Very little rain occurred during the week in the central valley, although limited areas of excess are reported in the Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri.

In Missouri corn is maturing well, and that early planted is out of danger from frost, but the late corn needs ten days of good weather; it is too dry for fall seeding.

In Kansas all crops are secure from frosts, except late corn in the northern counties, which has been greatly improved by rains and will be safe by the 25th.

Kansas Weather-Crop Bulletin.

The weather-crop bulletin of the Kansas Weather Service, in co-operation with the National Weather Bureau, (central office, Washburn college), for the week ending September 10, 1891, says that reports from fifteen counties have been received, and that they show a good rainfall from Gove to Wabaunsee and northward, while in the extreme eastern and in the southern counties it was light. The temperature continued below the normal, though the amount of sunshine was about the average. Haying is about over. Corn-cutting is in progress in all parts of the State. Fruit is abundant, though below the average in quality.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Allen.—More rain yet needed, though no crops are damaging; weather favorable for all kinds of farm work except plowing, rather dry in places; hay has been put in stack in the best condition for years; peaches and pears plenty, potatoes scarce; rainfall .33.

Atchison.—Rainfall .43.

Cloud.—The dry weather which has been prevailing for six weeks ended on the 8th, when the ground was thoroughly soaked and put in fine condition for fall plowing; rainfall 1.72.

Coffey.—Haying practically over; corn-cutting in progress; too dry to plow for fall seeding, though some farmers are making vigorous efforts to reduce the clods; rainfall .44.

Dickinson.—Good soaking rain Monday night and Tuesday, beneficial to late corn and pastures, and put the ground in condition for plowing, of which but very little had been done; rainfall 1.55.

Ford.—Rain wanted badly for plowing; rainfall .08.

Labette.—The ground is very dry, but little plowing for wheat done yet; late peaches drying up on the trees; rainfall .27.

Lane.—Weather still very dry, no plowing being done, farmers uneasy for fear the continued drought will cut the acreage of fall grain short; threshing still going on, yield good; stock water plenty; rainfall .70.

Leavenworth.—The slow, soaking rain of Tuesday has put the ground in good condition for plowing; rainfall .43.

Nemaha.—The cool dry weather has, probably, ripened the corn which was past the roasting-ear stage, as fast as it ought to be, but the very late corn will undoubtedly be cut short; much corn has been cut and shocked; late peaches abundant, and now coming in; rainfall .30.

Ottawa.—The abundant rainfall has put the ground in excellent condition to plow, and will give a longer season for cutting corn, which is now being pushed very rapidly; no dearth of water in pastures from now on till feeding time; rainfall 3.

Pawnee.—Good rain on 8th, very dry before; farmers preparing wheat ground; corn-cutting begun; sod corn good, other corn fine; rainfall .66.

Rush.—Threshing well advanced, yield not as good as expected; rainfall .25.

Trego.—A fine rain on the 7th, a splendid rain on the 8th, a fine rain on the 9th, very quiet, but little thunder, wet ground from four to six inches, plowing now proceeding fast; rainfall 1.09.

Gossip About Stock.

J. C. Stone announces a public sale of sixty-three head of his fine Short-horn cattle. The sale will be held at his home near Leavenworth, Kas.

The cattle barn of A. B. Matthews, of Kansas City, at his Bonnie Blue farm, was totally destroyed by fire last week during the owner's absence at Des Moines.

A special from Washington, D. C., dated September 9, says: "The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued an order directing that all cattle be removed from the Cherokee Strip without delay."

M. C. Vansell, of Muscotah, Kas., writes: "I have about one hundred pigs of April and May farrow, and among them are some fine ones of the Tecumseh and Success strains of Poland-Chinas."

A special from Leavenworth, dated September 11, says: "A strange disease has broken out among the cows in this city and the country adjoining. The disease takes the form of a malignant fever, and it seems to spread rapidly. A number of cows have already died with it, and in one instance a milkman lost six animals. Mayor Hacker has telegraphed State

Veterinarian Going, at Junction City, to come on here and investigate the disease."

C. G. Sparks, Mt. Leonard, Mo., in writing, says: "Please remember our last call for Lall & Sparks' sale. The pigs are fine and up in the velvet good. They are a grand lot and it will do breeders good to see them. Some very fancy boars and sows."

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., writes: "I have a fine lot of Holstein-Friesian bulls; also a choice lot of late pigs weaned and ready to ship. It will be an advantage to parties to get prices on them as well as older males, which are now ready for service."

Attention is called to the advertisement on another page, of the celebrated Hillside herd of Holstein-Friesian cattle of John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass. This herd has long been recognized as the leading herd in New England for both milk and butter, and has carried off more prizes than any other.

H. H. Hague, of Newton, Kas., has been quite successful at the fairs with both sheep and poultry. At Wellington fair the Cotswolds took two second, one first and sweepstakes, and the Merinos four first prizes; at Winfield, the Cotswolds took five first and one second premium and the Merinos took four first premiums. And the poultry won first premiums in nearly every class and in some classes both first and second, in all twelve first and eight second premiums.

Mr. A. M. McKinstry, Wichita, Kas., writes the *Breeder's Gazette*: "My baby Jersey cow, Bonnie Wing, dropped a calf at fourteen months old. She weighs 283 pounds and measures thirty-six inches high. She has a beautiful heifer calf, Dollie Blinn. She is a solid fawn with dark shadings. I think she will make a second Blinn's Belle. Both cow and calf doing well and they prove quite an attraction in the city and have many callers." Mr. McKinstry forwards us the city weigh-master's ticket as to the weight of the heifer—283 pounds. This is a very unusual case.

Beginning with this issue will be found a new, large and illustrated advertisement of the Kansas Economy Incubator and Brooder. Jacob Yost, of Topeka, the inventor and manufacturer, has had many years experience, and has so far perfected these machines that they are equal if not superior to any of those of higher price. They are simple and easily managed. Mr. Yost is exhibiting these machines at the Kansas State Fair this week, where they may be seen in all stages of operation. Every man, woman and child in attendance at the fair should not fail to see this interesting display.

Breeder's Gazette: We are now called on to record the death of one of the most famous cows of the Holstein-Friesian breed—Tritomia 4004 H. H. B., 252 Advanced Registry. Under date of September 2, Mr. Jere Allis, Isinours, Minn., thus writes: "Last night in the death of Tritomia 4004 I met with a loss that I can never replace. She had just dropped a fine bull calf and was in the best condition I ever saw her. She certainly would have beaten all her previous records. She was well-known from New York to San Francisco, and was never beaten in the showing. Milk fever took her off." Tritomia was born in Friesland and was calved March 10, 1882. In the Brookbank herd of Thomas B. Wales she tested as a two-year-old 74½ pounds of milk in one day and 2,062½ pounds in thirty-one days. In her four-year-old form she yielded 536 pounds 14 ounces of milk in seven days from which was churned 25 pounds 8 4-5 ounces of butter. In 1886 Tritomia won the award for best butter cow against all breeds at the Minnesota State Fair, and was also first-prize cow in her class at that exhibition. At the memorable dispersion of the Brookbank herd in 1888 the entire Tritomia family passed into the possession of Mr. Jere Allis at the following figures: Tritomia, \$1,675; Tritomia 2, \$1,725; Tritomia 3d, \$1,375; Tritomia's Mercedes Prince, \$2,050—an average for the four of \$1,706.25. The entire Holstein-Friesian breeding fraternity will sympathize with Mr. Allis in his great loss.

Man is often deceived in the age of a woman by her gray hair. Ladies, you can appear young and prevent this grayness by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

Attend the Topeka Business College, 521 and 523 Quincy St., Topeka, Kas.

Horticulture.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS AS A FRUIT COUNTRY.

One of the prominent horticulturists of Finney county sends us the following valuable article, which shows what has been done and what are the future prospects in the cultivation of fruits in southwestern Kansas:

"The first settlement was made in 1878, and the first attempt at an orchard was made in the spring of 1882, and is therefore only nine years old now, but in this brief time, enough has been done in this direction to convince even the most skeptical that here in southwest Kansas, in the valley of the Arkansas, is destined to develop one of the finest fruit-producing districts in the United States, not even excepting the famed fruit belt along the Pacific slope, leaving out, of course, tropical fruits.

"This to the outside world, and to people who have long been accustomed to regard California as the *ne plus ultra* in the fruit-growing business, will doubtless sound like an idle, reckless boast of a newspaper man who has little if any regard for the statements made through the columns of his paper, if it only pleases his home patrons and induces some foolish tenderfoot to venture thus far from home only to be deceived and duped. A real Munchausen, or more pointedly speaking even though not so politely expressed, a real southwest Kansas lie, which we do not believe ourselves, and scarcely expect others, if sensible people, to be deceived thereby. Such however, is not the case. We have the fruit here in abundance, even in the few short years since the first settlement was made in the county. Many persons from both far and near have been attracted here in the past year or two on account of these glowing reports which have been sent about the country from time to time. They came here as doubting Thomases, not prepared to see a realization of even the half that had been told. But when they saw for themselves the wealth of fruit, tinged in all shades of beautiful colors, like the Queen of Sheba they exclaim the half had not been told us, and so overwhelmed are they that they dare not trust their own sense of sight, smell and touch, and can hardly persuade themselves that it is not even under all these evidences of reality, a mirage, such as can be seen on any bright sunny day in southwest Kansas. Only when tasted is the delusion fully dissipated? The accumulated evidence is however too overwhelming to be resisted and they yielded unwilling victims to the inevitable.

"The country, as already stated, is new and the industry can hardly be counted as even well under way. Yet so much has been done in so short a time as to furnish the most indisputable grounds for full faith in our ultimate success in becoming the rival of any portion of the United States in the production of fruits.

"Below we give a brief outline of what has already been accomplished. It would however be impossible for us to mention in detail each one who has done so much to bring about this wonderful result:

"The pioneers in orchard planting in this county are Squire Worrell and John Simon. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Worrell began his orchard on the Arkansas bottom two miles west of Garden City. A partial wind-break had been set out on two sides of the contemplated orchard two years previous and in the spring of 1883 Mr. Worrell completed the wind-break on the other two sides with cottonwood cuttings, now grown into a magnificent forest. The land, then buffalo sod, was turned over the first time that season. The first orchard set out comprised several hundred trees of various kinds. Mr. Worrell continued to add trees to the first setting until he has an orchard of about seven thousand trees, covering sixty acres of ground. Between these trees are thousands of grape and raspberry vines. In the orchard can be found an endless variety of apples, peaches, plums, apricots, nectarines and cherries, all bearing fruit this season, and loaded to the fullest capacity of the trees.

"Mr. Worrell is now shipping large quantities of fruit to the West, chiefly to the cities of Pueblo, Colorado Springs and Denver, where he finds ready sales at remunerative prices. And this is true even when this fruit comes in competition with that of California, as will be seen by a letter elsewhere.

"Mr. John Simon, at the southeast

corner of the city, as before stated is a pioneer in the fruit business. His orchard was put out in 1882, and while not so large as Mr. Worrell's, he has made a splendid showing and is reaping a rich return in the way of big fruit crops. Like Mr. Worrell he surrounded his orchard with a good wind-break.

"A few years later Mr. James Craig, two miles north of the city and on the high lands, put out an orchard of several hundred trees. His trees began bearing two years ago. He has a fine thrifty orchard surrounded with a fine wind-break of cottonwood trees. His yield of fruit this year is not large, the grasshoppers having done some damage to the trees, thereby cutting the crop short.

"James C. Allen, in the east end, has an orchard of five acres set out four years ago that is worthy of a visit by all who come to Garden City. It is a perfect beauty spot, and many of the trees are loaded with the finest of fruit. Mr. Allen is proud of his success, as he has a right to be, for he has certainly earned it in a praiseworthy effort to help himself, and in so doing he has helped the country.

"E. L. Hall, George T. Inge and dozens of others have fine young orchards that will soon be bearing fruit.

"Fruit trees of all kinds can be found in almost every garden in Garden City, nor are they confined to the gardens, they have invaded our streets, where they can now be seen bending beneath the weight of ripening fruit. And this much desired state of affairs extends far out into the country, where peaches and plums can be found that would tempt almost any one.

"This blessed state of affairs is not confined to Finney county but extends to our neighbor Kearney on the west. Here can be found many young orchards just beginning to bear fruit. The boss orchard of this county was put out seven years since and now part of it is just beginning to ripen into full bearing. It is owned by C. H. Longstreth and is on the southwest side of the Arkansas, two miles south of Lakin. It is a model of neatness and a pleasure to look upon. A gentleman from Illinois visited his farm a short time since. After looking around and filling up on the fine fruit which hung in luxuriant clusters all about him, remarked 'that the fruit from his orchard would pay a good per cent. even though the land on which it is planted should be valued at \$500 per acre.'

"Now what has been accomplished by these pioneers in the orchard business, can be done by others, with the same amount of labor and judgment properly used. The day is not far distant when the valley of the upper Arkansas will be celebrated for its fine fruits, to the same if not to a greater extent than California is now."

Drying Table.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—It is the time of year now when every thrifty housewife is thinking about drying fruit for the coming year. And almost every one knows how difficult and trying it is sometimes to get a little fruit dried.

This is the way I made a drying-table last fall for my wife that pleased her wonderfully: I took three sound white pine boards, sixteen feet long, dressed on one side; two of them were twelve inches wide, the other six. After straightening the edges, I laid them down, edges together, one of the twelve-inch boards in the middle. Then I nailed four leather hinges at proper distances across each joint. Three eight-penny nails driven into the outer edge of the twelve-inch board, about two and a half inches from the edge, completed the work. For supports, I took two barrels and laid sticks across them. The table may now be covered with fruit, and when it must be protected from rain or a heavy dew, all that is necessary is to lift the two outer boards a little quickly, so that the fruit will all fall down in the joint, and bring them together, letting the narrow board come under the edge of the wide one and rest against the nails. This forms a complete roof that will turn the hardest rain. When the sun shines again, three-fifths of the fruit must be re-spread. Another advantage is that fruit will keep several days under this roof when the weather is unfavorable for drying. H. G. LYONS. Topeka, Kas.

What steam is to the engine, Hood's Sarsaparilla is to the body, producing bodily power and furnishing mental force.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Restores the original color to faded and gray hair, keeps the scalp clean, and imparts that natural gloss and freshness so universally admired.

"A little more than two years ago my hair began turning gray and falling out. After using one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"Ayer's Hair Vigor is excellent for the hair. It stimulates the growth, cures baldness, restores the natural color, cleanses the scalp, prevents dandruff, and is a good dressing. We know it to differ from most hair tonics, in being perfectly harmless."—From *Economical Housekeeping*, by Eliza R. Parker.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

Have it Ready.

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

Equally good for human flesh.

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

The Poultry Yard.

Value and Origin of the Peafowl.

It is difficult to believe, when we gaze on the peacock as he struts about in full dress, that we do not see his plumage in a perfect state of beauty. We only see him in a civilized and very inferior condition, and it is really curious to mark what miracles of ugliness civilization can work. It is said by many travelers that this bird is found in greatest beauty in Persia, though other countries have many less beautiful varieties. They do not thrive well in our cold climate, but are frequently seen on Southern plantations where they are highly esteemed for the great brilliancy of their plumage, and surely no more beautiful view can be imagined than a finely planned and well kept lawn where these fowls are, scattered about like animated bouquets over the velvet surface of the smooth turf. Peafowls are very hard to raise, the hen seldom hatching more than two or three eggs out of a dozen; they are not good mothers, and the young birds require the most tender care for a longer time than is usual with other fowls, as they grow very slowly. The hen does not lay until she is two years old, and the cock does not show any of the gorgeous colors for which he is justly famous until he is in his third year. They are in no way valuable except as ornaments, for the meat of even young birds of this species is dark and very tough. The voice of this fowl is harsh and disagreeable to the ear, but notwithstanding all these drawbacks we can think of no more satisfactory bird for the fancier who can afford to work hard for the pleasure of gratifying a love for the beautiful.—*American Stockman*

Secretary Rusk's report says: "The time has come when the importance of the poultry interests should be recognized in this department. The poultry products of the United States had a farm value of at least \$200,000,000 last year; and no less than 16,000 dozen eggs were imported at a first cost of 15 cents per dozen, or nearly \$2,500,000, while the average annual value of such importation during the past four years has been \$2,216,326. Such facts emphasize the necessity for encouraging the increase of domestic fowls of all kinds, and they further indicate beyond question that this industry is important enough to demand the special consideration of this department."

The following mixture is found by an experienced breeder to be admirable for supplying egg material and for producing strong, healthy bodies: Three sacks (six bushels) wheat, two sacks broken corn, two sacks of oats, one bushel of ground oyster shells, one bushel broken charcoal, one gallon of sulphur and one-half bushel of salt; all of this thoroughly mixed. Town-raised chickens need some meat, and this boiled and chopped fine is given them two or three times a week. In the country where they can pick up worms and catch insects in summer, the meat is not needed. So delicate and nourishing

food as the egg is well worth all its costs. It is just as easy to have hens laying at any season of the year as to have cows give milk.

You cannot be too particular about the medicines you use. When you need a blood-purifier, be sure you get Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other. It will mingle with, purify, and vitalize every drop of blood in your body. It makes the weak strong.

For Weak Men!

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

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

STEKETEE'S



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.**
EUREKA, ILL.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. **DANIEL BAKER.**
MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. **A. D. BALL.**
GALLESVILLE, WIS.—I want a package of your Dry Bitters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. **GEO. KLIN.**
These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.
P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address **G. G. STEKETEE,** Grand Rapids, Mich.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

GELERY Growing and Marketing a Success

This new book is a sure guide to success. Every point explained, illustrated with plates. The writer cleared \$41,000.00 in Five Years Raising Celery on small farm. Price of Book \$2.00. Handsomely bound in cloth. Send Registered Letter, Postal or Express Order or New York Draft. Send all orders to **H. L. STEWART,** Tecumseh, Michigan

WHEAT POTATO

15,000 Bbls. Northern Grown Winter Wheat, \$1.15 a Bush! 5 WINTER WHEAT SAMPLES 10c.
20,000 Bbls. Seed Potatoes at \$2.50 and less per Bbl. Fall Catalogue FREE.
JOHN A. SALZER, LaCrosse, Wis.

The Mormon Elders' Book on legal strength, mailed free to married men, address F. B. Crovich, 302 Grand St., N. Y.

In the Dairy.

The Dairy and the Fairs.

While the State, county and other local fairs are established institutions in America, and are generally of some value to farmers, we are far from admitting that they are always conducted on a wise, judicious plan. In this we are far from being alone; thousands of our best tillers of the soil and ablest writers sustain us. Here is one of them. Geo. E. Newell writes the *Prairie Farmer* as follows:

In the main, most of the country fairs maintain an agricultural character, but the usefulness of many is greatly hampered by the fakir element. An agricultural fair association should not be organized simply as a money-making institution, but it should dispense all that it can derive in a legitimate way, for the public good. Many fair managers claim to have this object in view, and yet their idea of what is for the benefit of the farming community about them is so singular that all of the surplus financial proceeds go to balloon acrobats, baseball clubs and the owners of fast horse-flesh.

We admit that these diversions "help to draw a crowd," but should they be given a ruling place in fairs whose supposed aim is to advance the interests of agriculture? Nearly all farmers make it a point to attend their county or township fair, and at such a gathering what an opportunity there is for an agricultural society to make practical the insignia of its corporation! Take the dairy for example. How the good seed of reform and improvement could be disseminated at an agricultural fair by the establishment of a working dairy. It is sometimes difficult to get a full attendance at a strictly farmers' institute, but at a fair everybody goes, and they must see and learn, whether they would or not. I wish that the managers of every fair held in a dairy section would establish a working dairy school for their exhibition, even though it be on a small scale. Where an institute lecturer could not be obtained, the services of one or more local dairy manufacturers might be secured to conduct the school, explain its methods, and to manufacture the milk before the audience. At a fair the conductor would have a wider scope than at an institute, and his auditors would learn more. The farmer when he sees neat milk stock on the fair grounds must judge of their milk value by their appearance only. With a working dairy in the field it would be different. The milk from exhibited cows should and could be used as the raw material in the dairy school. One of the most interesting and instructive parts of the whole programme would be in testing the milk, say by a Babcock tester.

After the milk had been manufactured and the butter or cheese eliminated and weighed, the absolute correctness of the test would be practically demonstrated before those interested. A separator, even if it is a "Baby," should be in use, also apparatus for deep and shallow setting of milk. On a modified scale the fair dairy school in its workings would be similar to the great one contemplated at the Columbian Exposition; but if universally adopted it would be more far-reaching in its effect than the latter. We want to make our agricultural fairs more valuable to the farmer than they are now, and I think that practical work of this kind will bear rich fruit. When a farmer takes a day off at the fair let the programme be such that he shall learn how to earn more money instead of spending an increased amount.

The "\$5,000 Creamery."

A correspondent of *Farm, Stock and Home* writes that paper as follows:

A joint stock company has been formed in our neighborhood to put in a \$5,000 creamery. The matter was taken hold of by a couple of our most influential citizens, aided by a "slick-tongued" agent, of course. Some of our readers here called attention to what you had said about paying too much for creameries, and thought it better to look around a little before investing so much money. But the influential (?) citizens made others believe that everything was all right—that this particular creamery was worth the money asked for it, etc.

The stock was subscribed (the "influentials" taking \$500 each), contract let, and we are soon to have the creamery. But it now transpires that the two neighbors who were so active in the

good (?) work got their stock as a free gift, or as the price for betraying their neighbors into the hands of the Phitistines. This will leave the creamery makers only \$4,000, instead of \$5,000, for their outfit, but as the former price is probably double what the thing is worth their bargain is still a good one.

Possibly other communities are being victimized in the same way, and the object of this is to suggest that those farmers who are very active in the work of selling \$5,000 creameries to their neighbors be carefully watched.

The use of calomel for derangements of the liver has ruined many a fine constitution. Those who, for similar troubles, have tried Ayer's Pills testify to their efficacy in thoroughly remedying the malady, without injury to the system.

Combined.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure and Worm Medicine for horses combined. Every farmer should have a package on hand in case of necessity. Read Steketee's ad. in this paper.

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YOU DID not, perhaps, see our illustrated and larger advertisement, which appeared in the first issue of this paper this month. Better read it. Better write to us at once, anyhow, and learn free how money can be earned at our new line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Beginners are earning from \$25 to \$50 per week, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. Any one can easily learn how, and do it. No risk. We start you. You can work in spare time only, or all the time. Address TRUE & CO., Box 1257, Augusta, Maine.

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The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Some times 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.

GARGET.—About three months ago one of my cows came up with her udder caked around one hind teat, and it gave little milk, but the other teats were all right. The next morning the affected teat gave curdled milk, but in a few days it was all right. About a week ago the same part of the udder caked again, and, thinking it would pass off as before, I did nothing for it, but it remains hard and I get very little milk from that teat.

Answer.—If your cow has continued to grow worse, the probability is that, by the time you read this, induration will have taken place and that quarter of the udder will be lost; but you can try the following: Give the cow, at one dose, as a drench, one pound of Epsom salt dissolved in half a gallon of warm water. Then give the following dose twice a day for six days: Epsom salt, 2 ounces; powdered nitrate of potash, 1 ounce; fluid extract of phyto-lacca decandra, 1 ounce; warm water, 1 quart. Bathe the udder three times a day, half an hour at a time, draw out all the milk, and then with the hand rub a little lard on the affected part.

NASAL DISCHARGE.—I have a seven-year-old mare that began to run at the nose last January, and small hard lumps could be felt under her throat between her lower jaw-bones. The discharge was of a yellowish-white color. I took her to a local veterinarian, who pronounced it nasal catarrh, and prescribed a solution of blue vitriol to be injected into her nostrils twice a day, with an occasional injection of carbolic acid solution. I have followed this treatment for over three months, with no perceptible improvement. At times she seems better and then gets worse again. The discharge is from both nostrils, but never very profuse. I would like your opinion through the KANSAS FARMER.

Trading Post, Kas.

Answer.—We would not be justified in giving an opinion in your case without having first made a personal examination. You may only have a case of nasal gleet or you may have a case of chronic glanders. If you have no qualified veterinarian to whom you can go, then it would be well to call the State Veterinarian, and if it proves to be nasal gleet write again and we will prescribe treatment through the KANSAS FARMER.

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The publishers of *Seed-Time and Harvest*, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$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,

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 7,567. A slow and generally lower market. Shipping steers, \$2 75a2 85; wintered Texas, \$3 25; cows, \$1 55a2 35; bulls, \$1 25a2 10; heifers, \$1 75a1 85; Texas steers, \$2 40a2 65; Texas cows, \$1 75a2 00; Indian steers, \$2 10a2 35; Indian cows, \$1 70a2 00; Colorado steers, \$3 10a3 35; Arizona steers, \$2 60; stockers and feeders, \$2 75a3 50.

HOGS—Receipts 1,211. What few good hogs on sale brought about steady prices, but common and medium were fully 5c per cwt. lower and hard to sell. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 60a5 05; bulk of sales, \$4 85a5 00.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,955. Not many for sale on the open market. Muttons, \$3 85a4 25; lambs, \$3 30.

HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a175; good, \$100a125. Saddlers, \$125a150. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a130. Streeters, extra, \$100a115; good, \$70a85.

MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a70; 14 hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15 hands, medium, \$105a125; 15 hands, extra, \$140a150.

Chicago.

September 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 27,000. Market steady to lower. Prime to extra natives, \$5 90a6 35; good to choice, \$5 40a5 85; others, \$3 50a5 25; Texans, \$2 30a2 55; stockers, \$1 50a1 75; rangers, \$3 75a4 80; good cows and heifers, \$2 50a2 75.

HOGS—Receipts 22,000. Market lower. Rough and common, \$4 60a4 80; mixed and packers, \$4 80a5 05; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$5 10a5 50; light, \$5 10a5 25.

SHEEP—Receipts 8,000. Market steady. Natives, \$4 00a4 80; Westerns, \$3 75a4 40; Texans, \$3 50a4 25; lambs, \$3 50a5 40.

St. Louis.

September 14, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 5,800. Market lower. Good to choice native steers, \$5 00a5 50; fair to good native steers, \$2 80a4 90; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 30a3 60; canners, \$1 40a2 25.

HOGS—Receipts 2,300. Market strong. Fair to fancy heavy, \$5 10a5 25; mixed grades, \$4 60a5 10; light, fair to choice, \$5 00a5 20.

SHEEP—Receipts 1,500. Market steady. Fair to good, \$2 45a4 80.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 14, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 161,000 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 hard, \$1 00; No 3 hard, 74c; No 2 red, 88c; No 3 red, 83c.

CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 19,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, 56c; No 3 mixed, 55c; No 2 white mixed, 57c.

OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 21,500 bushels. By sample on track: No 2 mixed, 28c; No 3 mixed, 27c; No 2 red, 29c; No 2 white, mixed, 30c.

RYE—Receipts for past 48 hours, 16,000 bushels. By sample on track: No 2, 78c; No 3, 73c.

FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 89c 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 180 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 00; good to choice, \$5 00a5 50; prime, \$5 50; common, \$3 00.

Chicago.

September 14, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 390,000 bushels. No 2 spring, 94c; No 3 spring, 83c; No 2 red, 94c.

CORN—Receipts 483,000 bushels. No 2, 62c; OATS—Receipts 322,000 bushels. No 2, 27c; No 2 white, 29c; No 3 white, 28c; No 2, 28c.

RYE—Receipts 86,000 bushels. No 2, 88c.

St. Louis.

September 14, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 218,000 bushels. No 2 red, cash, 93c.

CORN—Receipts 34,000 bushels. No 2 cash, 60c.

OATS—Receipts 166,000 bushels. No 2 cash, 29c.

RYE—Receipts 31,000 bushels. No 2, 82c.

HAY—Prairie, \$7 25a8 00; prime timothy, \$9 00a11 50.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

September 12, 1891.
Receipts 51,145 pounds. In right good demand and firm, with an increased movement. Market for Territory wools comparatively better than for any other kind.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a16c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

September 10, 1891.
Trade has continued steady, and of about the same proportions as reported last week. Manufacturers continue to buy in quantities as they need supplies, and prices are hardening in the consequence of this steady consumption.

The receipts are light, owing to the bulk of the wool having been shipped from the West. There is no change in the demand, which continues as before, principally for braid, coarse and low medium combings. There have been a few sales of fine bright wools at prices ranging from 20c to 21c.

Kansas and Nebraska wools continue to move steadily at unchanged prices, 16a17c for the heavy fine, 20a22c for the choice, 17a18c for the average fine medium, and 19a21 for the light fine medium.

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See our 36-inch Dress Goods for 23 cents, worth 35 cents.
See our 15-cent Wash Goods for 9 cents per yard.
See our \$2.00 Light Fancy Kid Gloves for 50 cents.
See our \$1.50 Black and Dark Colored Kid Gloves for \$1.00.
See our \$2.00 Black and Dark Colored Kid Gloves for \$1.50.
See our \$15.00 Baby Silk Cloaks for \$10.00. All other Baby Cloaks reduced in price—some as low as \$1.39 each.
See the bargains we are offering in Ladies' and Children's Cloaks.

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Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

Your Neighbor

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

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 2, 1891.

Brown county—N. E. Chapman, clerk.
HEIFER—Taken up by Ernest Fairchild, in Hialeah tp., August 5, 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, O 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.
MULES—Taken up by S. F. Smith, in Caney tp., P. O. Caney, August 15, 1891, two brown mare mules, 15 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1891.

Hamilton county—Ben A. Wood, clerk.
MARE—Taken up by Geo. W. McMullen, in Coolidge tp., July 31, 1891, one black mare, 14 hands high, left foot white, white streak in forehead, indescrutable brand; valued at \$40.

THREE HUNDRED IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE.

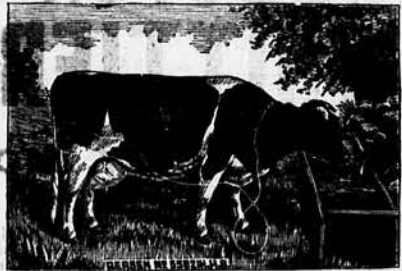
Personally selected from such famous flocks as T. S. Minton's and J. Bowen Jones'. Two hundred others equally good reserved for auction sale September 29.

Choice sheep only.
 THE WILLOWS, PAW PAW, MICH.

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. HORBAUGH, Omaha, Neb.
 or E. E. STEELE, Meade, Kas.



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 8d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 33, Empress Josephine 34, 31½ lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Me.

To Sheep Men

KILL TICKS, LICE or SCAB
 With the World-Renowned
COOPER DIP!

Recommended by thousands of American sheep men. The standard Dip of the world. Used on 75,000,000 annually. Nourishes the wool. Cold water only required. Cost a cent a head.
 Packet to make 100 gallons, \$2. Case to make 1,000 gallons, \$16.
 To be had of all Dealers. Get pamphlet "Guide to Dipping" from the proprietors.
COOPER & NEPHEWS, Galveston, Texas.

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

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

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

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN
COMMISSION COMPANY.
Grain, Mill Products, Etc.

ROOM 328 EXCHANGE BUILDING,
 Telephone 2623. KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Proprietors Rosedale Elevator.

Stapleton Land Company,
 OMAHA, NEBRASKA.

Will sell their own improved farms or ranch properties on most favorable terms, very cheap. Write for description, etc.

GREAT "ACTINA" ONLY KNOWN CATARRH CURE.



The above figure represents the manner in which our Magneto-Conservative Garments are worn. It can be readily understood that they are not worn next to the skin, nor have they to be dipped in acids. The dangerous character of Electric Belts charged with acid and worn next to the skin is too well known to be repeated here. PROF. WILSON'S system is as distinct from these dangerous Copper and Zinc Belts as is a pine knot in an Indian's wigwag to the electric lights of our stores and city streets. There need not be a sick person in America (save from accidents) if our Magneto-Conservative Underwear would become a part of the wardrobe of every lady and gentleman, as also of infants and children.

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 com. lately restored. My throat has been affected for nearly ten years—have had quinsy several times—now completely cured; my eyes are greatly improved. Mr. White uses it for throat and eyes; has congested, weak eyes; has been greatly benefited. Mr. Mason, an old case of catarrh, has been greatly benefited; he is an old case; has spent several hundred dollars with specialists, and says he has received more benefit from the use of Actina than all the rest put together; he has thrown his glasses away. One case of a comrade I mention; has been near-sighted since 14 years old, and nearly blind for five years; one eye greatly improved; the other was treated with caustic; he says if both eyes were equally good he could read; he can distinguish colors, which he could not do for five years. I am coming to Kansas City as soon as I can. I want a \$16 Belt and \$2.50 Insolates. 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.

IMPORTANT NOTICE—We have a Patent on Actina, No. 341,712, also Copyright and Trade-Mark on the word Actina. We will prosecute all infringers.
 Private Parlors for Ladies. Office Hours—8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays—9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Address all private matter to PROF. WILSON.

NEW YORK & LONDON ELECTRIC ASS'N, Mfrs., KANSAS CITY, MO.
 1021 Main Street.



THE KANSAS CITY Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.
 For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.
 The object of our Sanitarium is to furnish scientific medical and surgical treatment, board, rooms, and attendance to those afflicted with chronic, surgical, eye, ear, and nervous diseases, and is supplied with all the latest inventions in electric science, deformity appliances, instruments, apparatuses, medicines, etc. We treat DEFORMITIES of the human body. We are the only medical establishment in Kansas City manufacturing surgical braces and appliances for each individual case. Trusses and Elastic Stockings made to order. Catarrh and all diseases of the Throat. Treatment by Compressed Air, Sprays, Medicated Vapors, etc., applied by means of the latest inventions in apparatus for that purpose.
DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and Diseases of Women a Specialty. Electricity in all its forms, baths, douches, massage, inhalations, nursing, etc., are provided as may be required by patients, in addition to such other medical treatment as may be deemed advisable. Book free upon Private, Special or Nervous Diseases, Syphilis, Gleet, Stricture and Varicocele.
DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR treated in the most skillful and scientific manner. All the most difficult Surgical Operations performed with Skill and Success. Fifty rooms for the accommodation of Patients. Physicians and trained nurses in attendance day and night. Consultation free. For further information call on or Address **DR. C. M. COE, President,** 11th & Broadway, KANSAS CITY, MO.
 Or, Kansas City Medical and Surgical Sanitarium.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

Commenced Business 1859.

FINANCIAL STRENGTH, JANUARY 1, 1890:

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

LIBERALITY.

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

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

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

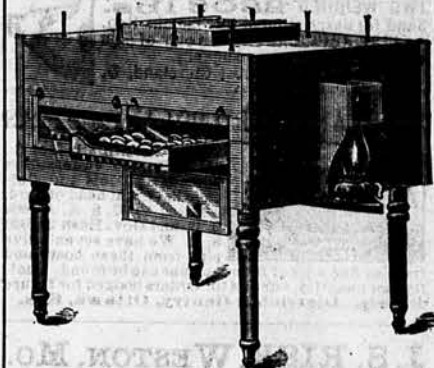
The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, of Brooklyn said: "How a man with no surplus estate, but still money enough to pay the premium on a life assurance policy, can refuse to do it, and then look his children in the face, is a mystery to me."

For further information as to cost and plans, send your age and address to

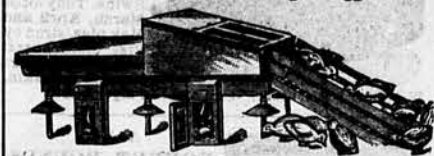
JNO. S. HYMAN,
General Agent, Topeka, Kas.

Good Agents wanted, to whom liberal commissions will be paid.

IMPROVED KANSAS ECONOMY INCUBATOR AND BROODER.



My Incubator is made in two sizes—No. 1, 250 egg capacity, No. 2, 100 egg capacity. It is better and is sold cheaper than any other incubator made. It hatches 80 per cent. without testing the eggs.



My Improved Kansas Economy Brooder is rat and weather-proof. Capacity, 200 chicks. Write for prices to **JACOB YOST,** Inventor and Manufacturer, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED!

The Manhattan 2 Per Cent. Loan Co. wants, in every county in Kansas, agents to make loans upon real estate, improved or unimproved, towns or farm. Loans \$500 up. Forty per cent of value, 5 per cent. interest, ten years time, payable at borrower's option—annually, semi-annually or quarterly. Send 3 cents stamp for answer and particulars. **OMAR NEWMAN, Gen. Agent,** 704 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

FOR SALE, CHEAP FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

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

DO YOU WANT A SILK DRESS FREE?
 We will give away absolutely FREE of all cost, an elegant black or colored silk dress pattern of 16 yards to any young lady in every town in America, who is willing to introduce among her friends THE HOUSEHOLD PILOT, a large 8 page, 40 column, illustrated household paper, one of the best published, now in its 13th year. Send 35 cts. for the paper one year on trial, and a package of elegant silks to select from.
PILOT PUBLISHING CO. New Haven, Ct.

HOW CAN IT BE DONE?

\$3.95!
 Springfield, Waltham, or Elgin.



W. G. MORRIS, 90 5th Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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, as the property of said Eli Merritt, deceased, to-wit:

Beginning at the northwest corner of section 22, in township 12 south, in range 16 east, thence running east 8¼ 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.
 118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

I CURE FITS!

When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.
H. G. ROOT, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.

GET READY FOR FALL FAIRS.
O. I. C.'s Win most premiums.
TWO WEIGHED 2306 lbs.
Send for description of this famous Hog.
FIRST APPLICANT gets a pair of pigs
on time and agency.
L. B. SILVER CO., Cleveland, O.

HIGHLAND HERD POLAND-CHINAS



Lord Corwin 4th 2575 C.,
901 S. R., the sweepstakes
hog at St. Louis and Chi-
cago in 1885, at head of herd,
assisted by U. S. A. A 6934
S. R. and Gov. Rush 2d 6935
S. R. We have seventy-five
pigs from these boars and
from as fine a lot of brood sows as can be found. Qual-
ity, not quantity, our motto. Orders booked for future
delivery. Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas.

J. S. RISK, WESTON, MO.



Breeder fancy
POLAND-CHINA
Swine. Tony lot of
March, April and
May pigs, sired by
first-class boars.
Can furnish pigs
in pairs not skin.
Write for particulars. Call and see my stock.

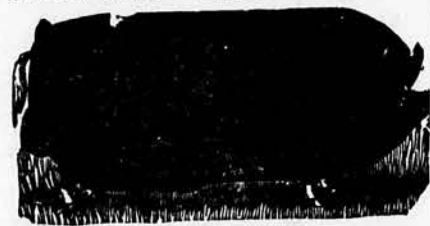


Address
ROBERT ROUNDS,
Morganville, Kas.,
FOR
POLAND-CHINAS
of the best. Can furnish
pigs of any weight as high
as 500 pounds. Sale date—
September 29 and 30. 250
head for the sale. Write.
Mention KANSAS FARMER.

LAWDALE HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS

J. D. ZILLER, Prop'r, Hiawatha, Kas.
\$500 Prize Yellow and White Dent Seed Corn. This
was raised from seed purchased at the Exposition at
St. Joe, where it took the above prize, and has been
kept strictly pure; \$1 per bushel—sacks extra. Twen-
ty-five extra fine Partridge Cochise cockerels, \$1 each.
Ten extra choice registered Poland-Chinas males, 6
and 7 months old, \$10 apiece. Eleven high-scoring
girls. These will be bred in February and March to
All Right's Chip, his sire All Right, Vol. 12 Ohio, and
out of the famous Graceful F. 44912 Ohio, for which
her owner refused \$500. Address as above.

SELECT HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES



Have now on hand a few extra boars and sows of
breeding age, which will be offered to breeders at
farmers' prices. Pigs in pairs and trios a specialty.
Special pains taken in filling orders.
G. W. BERRY,
Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kas.

JOHN M. VIVION, McCredie, Mo.
C. C. ALEXANDER, Fulton, Mo.
VIVION & ALEXANDER,



Breeders of the best Show Yard
POLAND-CHINA HOGS.
A few pairs fancy pigs, six and a half months old,
for \$25 per pair. Three hundred pigs for trade of 1891
from the best breeding and show animals in the West.

SHANNON HILL STOCK FARM.
G. W. GLICK, ATCHISON, KAS.,
Breeds and has for sale Bates and
Bates-topped



SHORT-HORNS.
Waterloo, Kirklevington, Filbert,
Cragg, Princess, Gwynne, Lady
Jane, and other fashionable families.
The grand Bates bull Imp. 8th Duke of Kirk-
levington No. 41798 and Waterloo Duke of
Shannon Hill No. 89879 at head of herd.
Choice young bulls for sale now. Correspondence
and inspection of herd solicited, as we have just what
you want and at fair prices.

MILK BUTTER
FOSTORIA HERD
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Choicest imported cows, prize-winners in
Holland and America, at the pail and churn
in this herd. Also, grand sweepstakes butter
cow, Ohio State fair; grand sweepstakes bull
Ohio State and West Virginia State fairs;
grand sweepstakes bull at the great St. Louis
fair. Also the finest selection of the cele-
brated Mercedes family.
If you want the best, visit the Fostoria herd
and make selections. Prices low, terms easy.

W. H. S. Foster, Fostoria, Ohio.

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E. Bennett & Son,

TOPEKA, KANSAS,

The Leading Western Importers of

CLYDESDALE.
PERCHERON,
CLEVELAND BAY

—AND—
FRENCH COACH HORSES.

An Importation of 125 Head,
Selected by a member of the firm, just re-
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Terms to suit purchasers. Send for illus-
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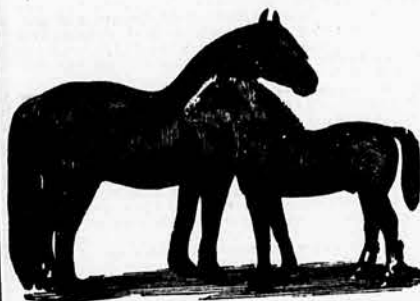
E. BENNETT & SON.



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EMPORIA, KANSAS.

Importers and Breeders of



Suffolk Punch, French Coach,
ENGLISH SHIRE, CLYDESDALE,
PERCHERON
And Standard-bred Stallions and Mares

Our horses were selected by a member of the firm
direct from the breeders of Europe, and are descend-
ants of the most noted prize-winners of the old world.
We paid spot cash for all our stock and got the best
at great bargains and were not obliged to take the
refuse from dealers at exorbitant figures in order to
obtain credit, thereby enabling us to sell better ani-
mals at better prices, longer time and a lower rate of
interest than almost any other firm in America.

We have also the most superior system of organizing companies and stock syndicates in this country,
and insure satisfaction. We call special attention to our references. By these it will be seen that we are
not handling on commission the refuse horses of dealers in Europe. With us you get a square transaction, a
good animal, a valid guarantee, and will compete with any firm in America on prices and terms besides.
Write us for descriptive catalogue, and mention the KANSAS FARMER.

Linwood Short-horns



W. A. HARRIS, Prop'r, Linwood, Leavenworth Co., Kas.

Substance, flesh, early maturity and good feeding quality the
objects sought. The largest existing herd of Scotch Short-horns, con-
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Linwood is on Kansas Division Union Pacific R. R. Farm joins
station. Inspection invited. Catalogue on application. Please mention FARMER.

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Jersey Cattle Company

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

Service Bulls: MR. STOKER
Pogis 5th, and PAAS POGIS 22345, son of
Lucy's Stoke Pogis 11544.

FOR SALE!

Fine lot of young Bulls and Heifers sired by
Paas Pogis, son of Lucy's Stoke Pogis. All
solid colors, out of tested cows, from 16 to 21
pounds in seven days.
F. C. MILLER, G. F. MILLER,
Secretary and Manager. President.

OAKLAND JERSEY STOCK FARM.

TOPEKA, KANSAS.

A. E. JONES, PROPRIETOR.



Breeder of high-class Jerseys. All the
great butter families represented. Pure
St. Lambert bull, and a half brother of
Young Pedro (sire of Eurotissima, 945
pounds butter in a year.) at head of herd.
Bull calves for sale. Write your wants.



FOR SALE.

Merino Sheep

Competition defied,
quality considered.
Inspection and cor-
respondence solicited.

L. O. WALBRIDGE, Russell, Kas.

\$20,000,000 Is the estimated loss
to the Farmers in the
United States from
RAVAGES OF HOG CHOLERA

All of which can be saved by the purchase of

Dr. D. L. Snediker's
Book on Hog Cholera.

It tells you the CAUSE, why and when. It tells
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If any purchaser of this book does not feel they
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We refer you to the editor of this paper and four
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Address **DR. D. L. SNEDIKER,**
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Price \$1.

FOR WORMS.

To cleanse your horse from worms, use
DR. W. H. GOING'S WORM POWDERS. \$1.00
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To cure Spasmodic Colic, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S COLIC POWDERS.** \$1.00 a package
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For a Tonic and Blood Purifier

If your horse is not doing well and is out of
condition, use **DR. W. H. GOING'S TONIC**
POWDER. \$1.00 a package by mail.
DR. W. H. GOING is a member of the
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, of
London, England. He has had fourteen years
experience in the U. S. cavalry as chief veter-
inary surgeon, and is at present State Veter-
inary Surgeon for the State of Kansas.
Address **P. O. Box 48, Junction City, Kas.**

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POSITIVELY
AND
PERMANENTLY
CURED.

A cure assured, with three to eight weeks
treatment. Write for testimonials and infor-
mation, or come and be examined by our
Medical Director, **M. S. Rochelle.**
THE WICHITA REMEDY COMPANY,
WICHITA, KANSAS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN

Our treatment positively and radically cures all forms
of Nervous Disorders, Unnatural Losses, Sexual Decline,
Gleet, Varicocele, Skin and Blood Diseases.
Cures rapid. Charges moderate. Terms easy.
Pleasantest, safest and surest treatment known.
Book describing it, and how you may cure yourself at
home, mailed free.
DESLOD-DUPRE MEDICAL CO.,
Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Mass.
165 Tremont St., Boston, Mass.

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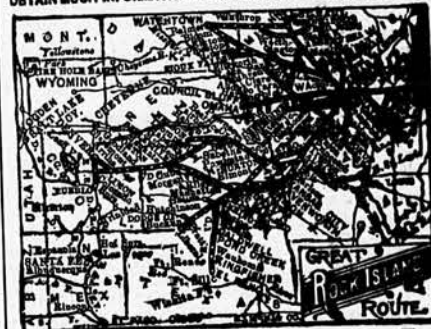
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its
use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long
standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith
in its efficacy, that I will send two BOTTLES FREE, with
a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any suf-
ferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address.
T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

FOR MEN ONLY!

POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD;
General and NERVOUS DEBILITY;
Weakness of Body and Mind; Effects
of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young.
Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and
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Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day.
Men Testify from 47 States, Territories and Foreign Countries.
You can write them. Book, full explanation, and proofs mailed
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The Direct Line to and from Pike's Peak, San An-
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Solid Express Trains daily between Chicago and
Minneapolis and St. Paul, with THROUGH Re-
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Falls via Rock Island. The Favorite Line to
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The Short Line via Seneca and Kankakee offers
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CHICAGO, ILL.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY,

seminal weakness, impotency, etc., resulting
from youthful indiscretion, excesses in ma-
tured years and other causes, inducing some
of the following symptoms, as, dizziness,
confusion of ideas, defective memory, aver-
sion to society, blotches, emissions, exhaustion,
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Impaired vitality in many men is caused by
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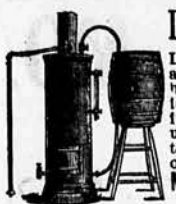
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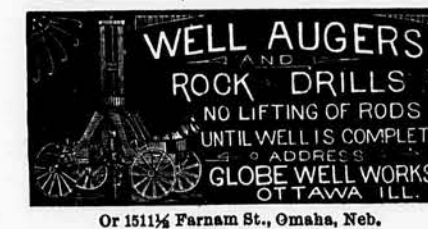
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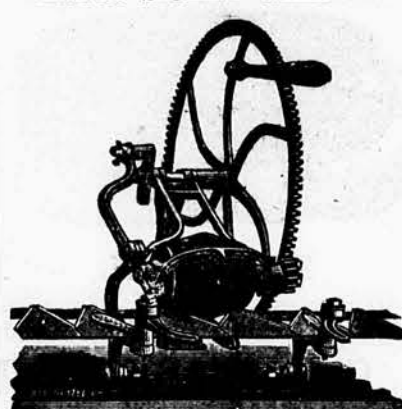
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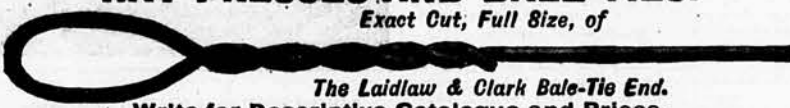
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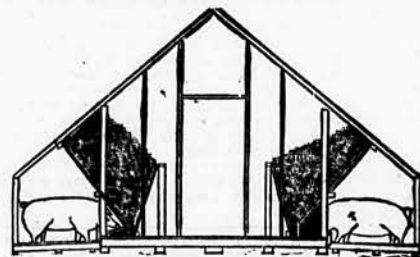
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