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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 2—THE STOCK INTEREST.—Club Breeding of Horses. About Duroc-Jersey Hogs. Give the Boys a Chance. Stock Feeding and Feed Mills. Feeding Horses. A Word for the Trotter.

PAGE 3—AGRICULTURAL MATTERS.—Prof. Georgeous's Experiments With Wheat.

PAGE 4—ALLIANCE DEPARTMENT.—Silver and the Price of Wheat. Publishers' Paragraphs. Gossip About Stock. Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

PAGE 5—THE HORSE.—Record Notes. Kansas City Horse Market. Horse Notes.

PAGE 6—THE HOME CIRCLE.—Forever (poem) Rena's Study of Animals. Recreation for the Farmer's Wife. How She Managed It.

PAGE 7—THE YOUNG FOLKS.—Rutling Corn (poem). A Nice Meal Couldn't Be Imposed Upon Growth of Children.

PAGE 8—EDITORIAL.—Taking the Bull by the Horns. Venality in Politics. Dangerous Feed. The World's Wheat Crop. Kansas State Fair Matters.

PAGE 9—EDITORIAL.—Southern Kansas Fair. Fairness in the Show Ring. Too Much Water. Kansas Weather-Crop Bulletin. September Weather.

PAGE 10—HORTICULTURE.—To Keep Potatoes From Sprouting. Pastures in Autumn. Plum Culture. Floriculture. Plants for House Culture. Planting Shrubs in the Fall. Fall Bulb Planting. Timely Hints.

PAGE 11—IN THE DAIRY.—Extravagant Claims. The Feed Cost of Butter. THE POULTRY YARD.—Chicken Cholera. Culling Out.

PAGE 12—THE VETERINARIAN. Market Reports.

PAGE 13—THE FAMILY DOCTOR.—Cholera and Hydrochloric Acid. The Great Sympathetic Nerve.

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

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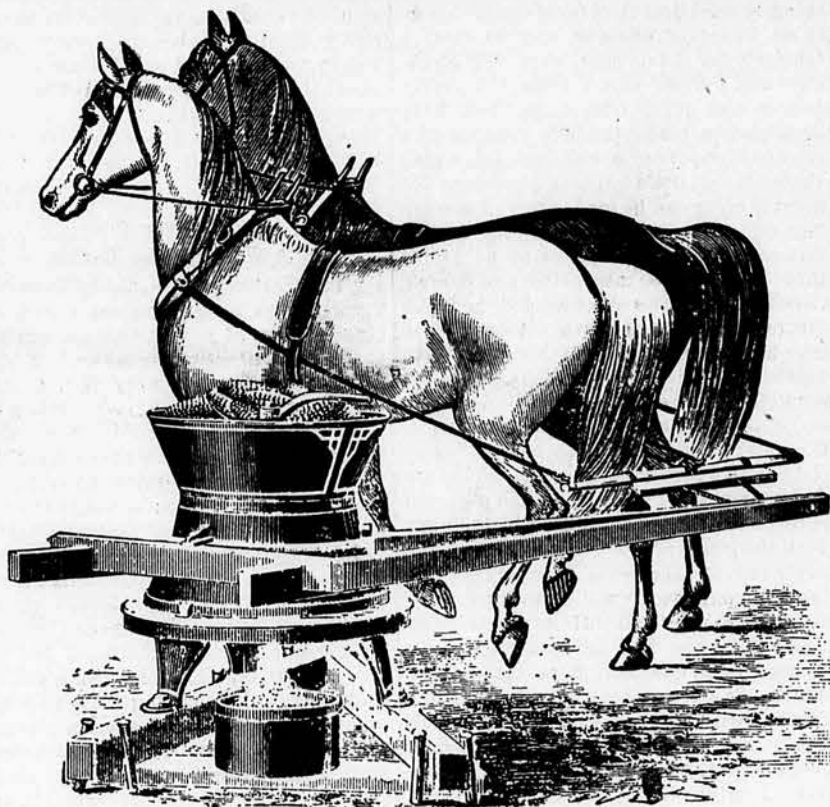
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Tecumseh and Corwin strains.
SECOND ANNUAL SALE, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.—Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., have sixty fine pigs, sired by Lord Corwin 4th 901, U. S. A. #384, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

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PIGS

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A. B. DILLE, Edgerton, Kas., breeds the finest of A. B. P. Rocks, S. Wyandottes, Lt. Brahmas, R. and S. C. B. Leghorns, M. B. Turkeys, etc. Eggs \$1 to \$3 per setting. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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S. A. SAWYER, FINE STOCK AUCTIONEER, Manhattan, Riley Co., Kas. Have thirteen different sets of stud books and herd books of cattle and hogs. Complete catalogues. Retained by the City Stock Yards, 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.

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BEN WILKES 9,724, CRESTER WILKES 4,19317, and **FRANK WILKE** 2, 16832, three of the hand-somest stallions west of the Mississippi river. All sound, smooth, good size, speedy, no faults and bred to the queen's taste. Will trade or sell. If you want size, style, speed and fashionable breeding, here is your chance. Address **CHAS. E. GALLIGAN, Owner, ELKHORN, KANSAS.**

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

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

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ELKHORN VALLEY HERD

POLAND-CHINAS.
J. M. Abraham & Sons, proprietors. Home of Best Choice 4549 (S.). Beautiful Bell, Susie and litter of five pigs, all sweepstakes winners, Omaha, Neb., 1892. Have 100 pigs to sell. Nothing but choice stock sent out. Address **J. M. ABRAHAM & SONS, Valley, Neb.**

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

LORD WILTON, HORACE and REGULUS Strains of Hereford Cattle of our own breeding. Choice young stock our specialty. Correspondence and inspection of stock invited. **LAMSON BROS., KANE CO., ILL.**

POULTRY Brown Leghorns, Plymouth Rock, Wyandottes, from the best strains. First Premiums and highest honors at American Poultry Shows. 800 choice chicks, old and young, bred from my show stock, for sale. Eggs in season. Large catalogue free. **B. E. ROGERS, Lake Bluff, Ill.**

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From \$25 to \$60.
For cooking feed. For use in Dairies, Laundries, Slaughter Houses, Running Engines, Pumping water by steam, and other uses. **WILFRED K. FURINTON & CO., Des Moines, Ia.**
In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 13—F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., Poland-China swine.

Club Breeding of Horses.

No well-informed or progressive farmer pretends to gainsay the importance of improving our live stock. However, with many farmers, to attempt to do what their judgment dictates single-handed discourages them, yet the chief difficulty in the way may be overcome by co-operation and the burden of the venture be divided.

W. W. Stevens, in the *Indiana Farmer*, says that it would be much better for farmers who are engaged in horse-breeding if neighborhoods or communities would combine or work together and produce one particular kind of animal for the market. There are a great many advantages to be derived from this sort of club breeding. We often hear farmers remark that they would like to produce better stock, but they live in out-of-the-way places where they do not have access to first-class stallions, or if they are in reach of a good horse the price of the season is out of reach. Now these objections may be very easily overcome, if ten or a dozen farmers will combine, and procure a good stock horse to begin with. He should be one of the very best representatives of the breed it is most desirable to produce, and the line of breeding marked out should be pursued as closely as possible, and persistently without any change of base. The result of club breeding among farmers would be great uniformity of produce, and as animals about the same size and build would grow up carloads of the same would find a ready market at paying prices, where only a very few select animals might be disposed of, if the old system of haphazard breeding had been continued. Buyers cannot afford to run all over the country to find what they want, if they can be supplied by specialists who are breeding in their line. It is hardly possible that all the farmers of a neighborhood may be enlisted in this sort of progressive breeding, but enough of them may be induced to take part in the work to insure its success from the very first. Farmers thus combined have a unity of interest which all can enhance by united effort much better than the same can be done by an individual working alone. As to the particular line of breeding to be followed each club should settle this question for itself. Most farmers are great sticklers for the general-purpose horse, an animal that is least desirable on the market. We would offer this general suggestion, however, that there is most money now, and will be for some time to come, in breeding good draft horses.

In view of the large number of stallions that will be purchased by our farmers during the next few months, it would be an excellent idea for those of our readers who have considered this matter to discuss this problem for the benefit of farmers and the live stock interest in general. The columns of the *FARMER* are always at the disposal of those who desire to give experience and views or information for the betterment of live stock husbandry.

About Duroc-Jersey Hogs.

At one time, a few years since, there were a number of ardent advocates of Duroc-Jersey hogs in Kansas, but at the present time the breed seems to be neglected, hence it may be of interest to the *FARMER* readers to repeat what an Illinois farmer has to say of the merits of this breed in the *National Stockman*:

"I want it fairly understood," he remarks, "that I am not a red hog crank, claiming everything for them and denouncing all other breeds, as some do, for I am well aware there are good qualities in all breeds. My doctrine is, let every man breed and handle the breed of stock he fancies most and they will very likely prove profitable.

"Duroc-Jerseys were first introduced to the Western pork-producers twelve or fifteen years ago by a few breeders who got their selections from New Jersey and New York and commenced to improve and breed them in purity and later on formed an association and adopted a standard. Since that time don't think there was ever a breed of hogs that has

grown more in popularity in the same length of time. I know large readers to-day to whom I sell Duroc-Jersey boars to cross upon black sows, and who are very enthusiastic in their praise of this cross, that a few years ago laughed at the sight of a red hog, and one Nebraska man especially said to me a year ago, 'A red boar on black sows is the most profitable cross I have ever seen in a hog.' Duroc-Jerseys vary in color from light to dark cherry red, a solid color. They are hardy and very prolific, raising more pigs to the litter than any breed I ever handled. They are good, careful mothers and generally very quiet in disposition. They are fast growers and are easily fattened. Some years ago the general objection to them, was 'they are too coarse,' but as most breeders have them now they are not coarse but a medium large, heavy-boned, heavy-fleshed, easily-fattened hog. They have made quite a record at some of our State experiment stations for early maturity as well as heavy weights. For the general farmer and stock feeder they are one of the most profitable kind and are surely the hardest breed of hogs."

Give the Boys a Chance.

The best business in the near future in the West will be that of a general farmer. The coming farmer will be the most prosperous of any class, provided he understands his vocation and gives it the proper attention. The boys now on the farm should be those men, and they will be if they only stick to the farm and are properly encouraged by being started in business now by their parents.

Give the boy a chance to develop himself by having a personal interest in something or some branch of farm work. There is no better or cheaper way to start a farmer's boy in business, says the *Stockman and Farmer* editor, than "by giving him a nice pig. Generally when such presents are made the gift consists of a runt or a cripple or a sick pig for which there are but little hopes of recovery. No greater error can be made than to start a boy off under such discouraging circumstances. If the pig happens to be pulled through it costs so much time and trouble that the boy feels discouraged and the future business man has a set-back that may have a bearing upon his prosperity during the remainder of his life.

"Pick out the best sow pig in the litter and make the present as you would to a friend whom you expect to benefit. Give the boy to understand that it is not his pig and your hog. The keep of the pig until it reaches its maturity should be included with the gift. If the sow is bred and the boy wants to enlarge on his operations he can and ought to be willing to furnish his own feed to pay for it. He can do this and make money. The interest created in caring for the hogs will more than repay the father for the cost of the experiment. The boy will learn more business in such a transaction than he would in a whole lifetime theorizing upon business principles. It might be better to start a child with such an insignificant gift as this than to be able to make him a present of a farm when he is grown up without any knowledge of how to take care of it."

Stock Feeding and Feed Mills.

The illustration on the first page this week suggests something pertinent and significant to farmers. It is this, that feed mills have become a necessity to the general farmer, and so much so that right here within our own State, where manufacturing as a general industry is practically untouched, yet we now have at Manhattan, the Blue Valley foundry, which is constantly turning out feed-mills, cultivators for listed corn, and corn harvesters, with special reference to meeting special demands of Kansas farmers and stock feeders and shippers, who must have these practical mechanical aids in order to realize the most for their labor and feed.

Some of our readers who have utilized this particular Kansas mill state that it is indispensable, because it grinds different kinds of grain, ear corn or shelled corn, and is strong and durable and saves time in going to mill, the miller's tollage, and gives the stock feeder the full benefit of all the nutriment of the grain fed.

The pertinent question arises, "Does a mill on the farm pay?" Many a farmer feeds 500 bushels of grain in one season, and counting one-eighth miller's tollage, would more than pay for a mill the first

year. By having the mill on the farm it saves the time required to take the grain to the mill and return—which generally takes two trips—often through muddy roads in bad weather. If grain is hauled off to mill a full load is taken at a time to avoid making so many trips, and in damp weather the chop will heat and spoil before it is all used. By having a mill you can grind whenever it suits you, and grind only enough so as not to spoil before it can all be used. The grinding is generally done through the winter season when the team will not be otherwise engaged—it gives them exercise, and also gives them a chance to earn their feed.

The increased number of mills purchased by our best farmers each year is sufficient evidence that it *does* pay, and if it pays others it will pay those farmers who contemplate feeding stock this fall and winter.

Feeding Horses.

Oats are an expensive grain to use, and about the only way that farmers can afford to employ them is in feeding horses. For every other purpose for which grain is needed it will pay better to sell the oats and buy something else. For feeding the horses it will not pay to have the oats threshed. Feed in the sheaf, and they will make good use of the straw along with the grain. One trouble in putting sheaf oats away in the mow is that the mice are apt to trouble them. An exchange says that if the oats are salted in layers as put in the mow the mice will not touch them. This would also have the effect of making the horses relish the straw more. The salt sprinkled over the straw would gather moisture from the atmosphere, and this would be to advantage in making the ripe straw more palatable. A peck of coarse salt to the estimated ton of straw would be about the right proportion. It was an old-time practice to salt hay when put in the mow, but few do it at present. Occasionally an old farmer, brought up in New England, clings to the practice.—*American Farm News*.

A Word for the Trotter.

"The trotters that go out to do battle in three-in-five heat races are a very substantial class of horses," says a writer in the *National Stockman and Farmer*. "There are none, or very few, of those delicate, slim-waisted creatures which some people seem to consider race horses seen in trotting contests these days. The breed of trotters is being built up on a race-horse foundation; horses that belong to race-horse families, have produced, or are themselves race horses, are being used in breeding to the exclusion of all others. Those that rely on their family connections to give them patronage are becoming scarcer, even when their blood has been proven on the turf. Performance and race performance is becoming more and more sought after. A good race horse must have stamina, must be sound and strong built and possess courage and all the qualities that make horses valuable anywhere. This breeding from race horses, continued for generations, is making the trotting-bred horse in point of soundness, speed, endurance, ability and willingness to work and work hard, the superior of all for general purposes of the American people. There is nothing frail or delicate about this descendant of warriors. He can take the farmer's buggy to town and back in half the time it can be done by a horse of any other breed. He can pull the rake, the reaper, the cultivator, the harrow and the farm wagon more miles in a day than any other horse that can be hitched to them. He is a handy horse, docile, steady at work and willing to do his best under reasonable conditions. He is not a cart horse, nor can he be treated like a mule and give satisfaction; but for the farmer who appreciates the best qualities of the horse, and knows how to use him, the trotter will continue to be the horse above all others."

The W. C. Leffel Engine.

We herewith present an illustration of an improved engine and boiler brought out by The W. C. Leffel Co., of Springfield, Ohio.

The engine is of the self-contained, side-crank type, heavy, strong and graceful in design, the metal being so distributed as to insure the greatest strength and durability.

The cylinder is bolted to the head of main frame in a substantial manner, and

WHENEVER I see Hood's Sarsaparilla now I want to bow and say

"Thank You"

I was badly affected with Eczema and Scrofula Sores, covering almost the whole of one side of my face, nearly to the top of my head. Running sores discharged from both ears. My eyes were very bad, the eyelids so sore it was painful opening or closing them. For nearly a year I was deaf. I went to the hospital and had an operation performed for the removal of a cataract from one eye. One day my sister brought me



Mrs. Paisley.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

which I took, and gradually began to feel better and stronger, and slowly the sores on my eyes and in my ears healed. I can now hear and see as well as ever." Mrs. AMANDA PAISLEY, 176 Lander Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS cure all Liver Ills, jaundice, sick headache, biliousness, sour stomach, nausea.

the guides are cast with, and made a part of, the bed-plate.

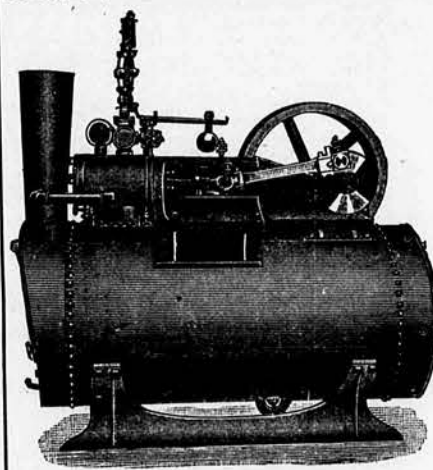
Heavy adjustable brass shoes on cross-head are arranged to take up wear.

The connecting-rod is forged and is provided with heavy, adjustable brass boxes finished with wrought iron straps, keys, etc.

It has a plain side valve, the motion being transmitted to same through a rocker-arm in a simple and substantial manner.

Great attention is given to all the working parts, and the engine is thoroughly well built throughout.

The boiler is of the "Scotch" type, self-contained, with return flues, and is built



of the best open-hearth, homogenous steel of 60,000 pounds tensile strength.

The fire-box is circular in form and receives the pressure upon an arch at every point, thus affording the greatest resistance and strength. It extends through the boiler, near the bottom, is entirely surrounded by water, and as the fire has to pass through it and back again through the return flues, thus traversing the entire length of boiler both ways before reaching the stack, it is very economical in the use of fuel.

The design is very compact and substantial, occupies small space, and, at the same time, the great length of fire-box makes it possible to use ordinary cord-wood as a fuel; an advantage that will be greatly appreciated by those users who have had to cut their wood into short lengths.

The engine is furnished mounted on boiler or detached, as may be desired.

For further information, address The W. C. Leffel Co., Greenmount Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

A Fellow Feeling.

"How blue the sky is to-day," chirps the optimist.

"Yes, I feel blue myself," groaned the pessimist.

The Southwick Baling Press, for sale by the Sandwich Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., Station "A."

If you keep account of the cost of cultivation and the value of the crop in each field, you will find it an incentive to bring each one up to the highest possible standard. Treat your fields individually, as well as your dairy cows.

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.

Agricultural Matters.

PROF. GEORGESEON'S EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

WHEAT IN ROTATION.

In the fall of 1889, and again in the fall of 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 plots, none of which join each other, and the conclusions are based on the average yield of these five plots. As yet these rotations show but little. This is only the third crop that has been taken from the first established series, plots 1-25, and it is the second crop from the second series, plots 25-50, which are devoted to three-, four-, five- and six-year rotations.

[Prof. Georgeson's elaborate plan of rotation is here omitted for lack of space.—EDITOR.]

TIME OF SEEDING WHEAT.

In order to ascertain the influence that the time of seeding has upon the growth and yield of wheat, five series of six plots were laid out, and seeded at intervals of ten days, from September 10 to October 30. All were seeded with Currell wheat, at the rate of one and one-fourth bushels to the acre. The soil is poor, and has been cropped with corn and oats alternately for four years past without any manure. The dry weather during the late summer and fall retarded the growth of all seedings. March 3, the following notes were taken: The wheat on plots seeded September 10 has stood well, and is making a good growth—better than any of the others. There is no appreciable difference between seedings made September 21 and 30. The plants have stood somewhat less than the first seeding. Plots seeded October 10 have a uniform stand, but the plants are small and have stood very little; and the same applies to plots seeded October 20, with the addition that the stand is imperfect. Plots seeded October 30 have but half a stand, and the plants look sickly. On April 23 it was noted that the first seeding, made September 10, was far ahead of any of the others in stand and growth, and that, generally speaking, there was a regular gradation downward through the later seedings, the last being the poorest.

The following table shows the details of the results:

No. of plot.	When seeded.	Date of heading.	Date when ripe.	Yield per acre.	
				Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
16...	Sept. 10	June 2	June 27	19.83	.90
17...	" 21	" 8	" 30	21.66	.85
18...	" 30	" 18	" 30	23.83	1.08
19...	Oct. 10	" 13	July 2	24.50	.86
20...	" 20	" 13	" 7	15.33	.79
21...	" 30	" 13	" 7	4.50	.22
22...	Sept. 10	" 2	June 27	27.29	1.16
23...	" 21	" 8	" 30	19.33	.72
24...	" 30	" 18	" 30	20.33	.94
25...	Oct. 10	" 13	July 2	17.33	.88
26...	" 20	" 13	" 7	12.33	.63
27...	" 30	" 13	" 7	6.66	.20
28...	Sept. 10	" 2	June 27	22.46	1.14
29...	" 21	" 8	" 30	25.58	1.18
30...	" 30	" 18	" 30	21.28	.88
31...	Oct. 10	" 13	July 2	11.50	.40
32...	" 20	" 13	" 7	18.33	.45
33...	" 30	" 13	" 7	25.33	.99
34...	Sept. 30	" 8	June 30	18.33	.70
35...	" 21	" 8	" 30	19.00	.73
36...	" 30	" 18	" 30	20.00	.70
37...	Oct. 30	" 8	July 7	6.16	.26
38...	" 20	" 8	" 7	14.50	.65
39...	" 10	" 8	" 2	22.50	1.06
40...	Sept. 30	" 8	June 30	22.50	.74
41...	" 21	" 8	" 30	23.00	1.49
42...	" 30	" 18	" 27	27.16	1.43
43...	Oct. 30	" 13	July 7	9.00	.76
44...	" 20	" 13	" 7	17.00	1.04
45...	" 10	" 8	" 2	19.16	.87

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Time of Seeding.	Grain, bushels.	Straw, tons.
September 10.....	23.34	1.08
September 21.....	21.71	.99
September 30.....	21.28	.87
October 10.....	21.66	.93
October 20.....	15.56	.71
October 30.....	7.53	.36

The difference in favor of the earlier seedings would doubtless have been much more marked if the fall had been favorable to a good growth.

IMMATURE AND MATURE SEED WHEAT.

An experiment covering only two-tenths of an acre was made, in which equal areas were seeded with mature and immature seed, the latter having been cut while in the milk. The rate of yield per acre was as follows:

Immature seed yielded 19.75 bushels of grain, and .80 tons of straw.

Mature seed yielded 22 bushels of grain, and 1.04 tons of straw.

This is in harmony with the results of last year, when, however, the difference in favor of good seed was much more pronounced. It is a well-established fact that it is unprofitable to use poor seed, and more proof in that direction is well-nigh superfluous.

METHODS OF SEEDING.

The more work we do with a view to ascertain the best method of seeding, the more apparent it becomes that the season and the soil very largely govern the stand obtained, as well as the yield, independently of the method of seeding. That is, a method which under given conditions proves highly satisfactory one year may the next year prove to be anything but satisfactory. For instance: Owing to the dry weather last fall, the broadcast seed, which was harrowed in and consequently covered unevenly, some shallow and some three or four inches deep, failed to make a good stand. Much of the seed left on or very near the surface did not grow, and more got but a poor hold on the soil and suffered from the extreme cold, and never made healthy plants. The result was a yield comparatively light. The previous year the fall was favorable to a good growth, and the broadcasted plots made the best yield. Again, last year the listed plots did well. The dry weather favored deep planting, and furrows left by the lister aided in holding the snow and thus in protecting the wheat from the cold. The result was a perfect stand, healthy plants and a good yield. But the wet fall of the previous year proved a detriment to the listed plots, and they gave that year the poorest yield of all the methods tried. There can be, therefore, no such thing as a "best" method, any more than there is a best variety of wheat. What is best one year and under given circumstances may be far from best under altered conditions.

All this, of course was to be expected, and the writer simply calls it to the attention of the reader here to caution him against drawing unwarrantable inferences. The point of the experiment is rather to ascertain which method will, in the long run, during a series of years, yield the best average results—the method, be it broadcasting, listing, or the use of the now common shoe press drill, which will, so to speak, best harmonize with our conditions.

The plots to which this record refers were seeded October 8, at the rate of one and one-quarter bushels per acre. The Currell was the variety used. The listed plots were seeded at the rate of one bushel per acre. The lister used is the same as has already been described in previous bulletins—a reconstructed, one-horse Buckeye drill, on which every other hoe was removed, and the three remaining hoes having small, home-made listers fitted to them. The lister furrows were fourteen inches apart.

On March 3 it was noted that the listed plots showed a full stand; the plants were green and vigorous, and looked better than the wheat on any of the other plots. The plots seeded with shoe drill had a good stand, and the plants were healthy but not extra vigorous. The plots seeded with roller drill had a poor stand, and the plants had a sickly look. The broadcasted plots showed but half a stand, and the plants weakly; they gave but a poor promise for a crop. The arrangement of the plots, and the manner of experimenting, are the same as already de-

TABULAR STATEMENT OF CROPS AND YIELD.

The figures given apply to the yield of wheat only.

No. of Plot.	Rate of Yield Per Acre.						Rotation.
	1890.		1891.		1892.		
	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.	Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.	
1.....	40.8	1.35	30.58	2.76	33.08	2.50	Wheat continuously with 20 tons manure per acre yearly.
2.....	27.3	1.13	31.25	2.39	36.33	1.91	Wheat continuously, no manure.
3.....	Fallow		36.83	2.77	Fallow		Fallow and wheat in alternation.
4.....	24.6	1.81	Corn		25.25	.94	Corn and wheat in alternation.
5.....	Oats		32.08	2.34	Oats		Oats and wheat in alternation.
6.....	35.6	1.50	31.00	2.29	39.41	2.64	Same as plot 1.
7.....	29.6	1.42	29.17	2.12	37.41	1.71	Same as plot 2.
8.....	Fallow		19.63	1.67	Fallow		Same as plot 3.
9.....	Corn		33.17	2.06	Corn		Same as plot 4.
10.....	30.6	1.23	Oats		34.33	1.42	Same as plot 5.
11.....	36.4	1.51	3.17	2.19	36.68	2.40	Same as plot 1.
12.....	33.2	1.22	23.33	1.70	40.75	1.87	Same as plot 2.
13.....	Fallow		31.58	2.33	Fallow		Same as plot 3.
14.....	Corn		29.25	2.33	38.33	2.01	Same as plot 4.
15.....	Oats		28.41	2.20	Oats		Same as plot 5.
16.....	40.5	1.18	29.92	2.13	39.66	2.51	Same as plot 1.
17.....	36.5	1.44	28.33	2.34	39.66	2.36	Same as plot 2.
18.....	Fallow		29.33	1.92	Corn		Same as plot 3.
19.....	Corn		2.03		39.66		Same as plot 4.
20.....	43.8	2.09	27.42	2.10	32.41	2.38	Same as plot 5.
21.....	46.1	1.93	29.50	2.19	43.91	2.30	Same as plot 1.
22.....	41.4		21.42	1.95	Fallow		Same as plot 2.
23.....	Fallow		43.3	2.00	Corn		Same as plot 3.
24.....	Oats		29.17	2.65	Oats		Same as plot 4.
25.....			42.17	2.91	Corn		Same as plot 5.
26.....			40.00	2.90	Corn		Wheat, corn, oats.
27.....			41.54	2.88	Corn		Wheat, corn, oats, clover.
28.....			43.67	3.04	Corn		Wheat, corn, roots, oats.
29.....			42.83	3.31	Corn		Wheat, corn, oats, grass 2 years.
30.....			Corn		Oats		Wheat, corn, roots, oats, grass 2 years.
31.....			Corn		Oats		Same as plot 26.
32.....			Corn		Oats		Same as plot 27.
33.....			Corn		Roots		Same as plot 28.
34.....			Corn		Oats		Same as plot 29.
35.....			Corn		Roots		Same as plot 30.
36.....			Oats		36.75	2.14	Same as plot 26.
37.....			Oats		Clover		Same as plot 27.
38.....			Roots		Oats		Same as plot 28.
39.....			Oats		Grass		Same as plot 29.
40.....			Roots		Oats		Same as plot 30.
41.....			42.67	3.09	Corn		Same as plot 26.
42.....			Clover		35.58	2.58	Same as plot 27.
43.....			Oats		37.41	2.20	Same as plot 28.
44.....			Grass		Grass		Same as plot 29.
45.....			Oats		Grass		Same as plot 30.
46.....			Corn		Oats		Same as plot 26.
47.....			41.42	3.33	Corn		Same as plot 27.
48.....			37.67	2.84	Corn		Same as plot 28.
49.....			Grass		22.66	1.07	Same as plot 29.
50.....			Grass		Grass		Same as plot 30.

The experiment has not progressed far enough to warrant the drawing of any conclusions. It may be noted, however, that the plots which are annually manured with twenty tons of barnyard manure to the acre are too rich. The straw grows so heavy that it lodges soon after heading, and consequently the grain does not fill out, and the yield is comparatively light. The Currell was the variety grown.

scribed in previous bulletins, namely: The plots alternate with each other in regular succession as they appear in the table below, with a view to obviating, as far as possible, any discrepancies due to inequality of the soil, each method being repeated five times on as many plots, and the conclusions based on the average yield of the five. The plots were one-twentieth of an acre each:

TABLE SHOWING YIELDS OF THE SEVERAL METHODS OF SEEDING.

No. of plot.	Method of Seeding.	Rate per Acre.	
		Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
100....	Roller drill.....	21.12	.67
101....	Shoe drill.....	27.66	1.17
102....	Broadcast.....	20.83	.72
103....	Listed.....	21.83	.94
104....	Roller drill.....	22.83	.91
105....	Shoe drill.....	24.83	1.15
106....	Broadcast.....	17.33	.88
107....	Listed.....	26.66	.95
108....	Roller drill.....	24.33	.92
109....	Shoe drill.....	28.33	1.25
110....	Broadcast.....	23.50	1.09
111....	Listed.....	25.50	1.03
112....	Roller drill.....	21.66	.95
113....	Shoe drill.....	27.00	1.24
114....	Broadcast.....	30.50	1.68
115....	Listed.....	32.00	1.34
116....	Roller drill.....	29.00	1.93
117....	Shoe drill.....	30.33	1.84
118....	Broadcast.....	28.00	1.76
119....	Listed.....	29.16	1.97

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Roller drill.....	23.78	1.07
Shoe drill.....	27.63	1.33
Broadcast.....	24.03	1.22
Listed.....	27.03	1.24

AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS' TRIALS.

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Roller drill.....	28.17	1.61
Shoe drill.....	29.76	1.68
Broadcast.....	28.41	1.65
Listed.....	28.19	1.39

It has already been noted that, owing to the difference in climatic conditions, the methods which succeeded best last year did not prove successful this year, and they therefore balance each other in the above average so as to produce a remarkable uniformity in results. The shoe drill, however, did well both years, and hence it leads the others by nearly a bushel and a half.

An Introduction to the Queen

is an honor conferred upon only a favored few. But every lady of the land may have ready access to the Queen of Remedies—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Once known, always a valued friend. It promises to positively cure every form of weakness peculiar to women, and confirms this promise by a written guarantee of satisfaction, guaranteed in every case, or money returned. This Royal Remedy is carefully prepared for women only, and its efficiency is vouched for by countless happy homes and countless thousands of testimonials. A trial will convince you that it is invaluable in correcting all irregularities and weaknesses for which it is designed.

Seeding wheat on stubble without plowing may bring a good crop in a favorable season, but it is shiftless farming, and you take many chances of failure that can be avoided by properly preparing the land.

Pat's Great Wonder.

We are surrounded by dangers all the way from the cradle to the grave. "The great wonder is," as Pat says, "that after getting out of our cradle, we live long enough to reach our grave." Thousands are out of health—morose, morbid and miserable, because they do not avail themselves of the remedy within easy reach of them. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery would cure them.

For all chronic or lingering Coughs, Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breath, Asthma and kindred ailments, it is a most potent remedy. It cleanses the blood, invigorates the liver, improves digestion, and builds up both flesh and strength. Dose small and pleasant to taste. Large bottles, one dollar. Of all druggists.

Excursion to Shenandoah Valley.

On Tuesday, October 25, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Chicago and all Baltimore & Ohio points west of the Ohio River to Winchester, Woodstock, Middletown, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, Va., at the rate of one lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip. The Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, offers superior inducements to persons seeking new locations. Farm lands offered at from \$10 per acre and upwards. Timber, coal, iron ore, pure water, convenient markets, excellent soil, good schools, best society. For information about rates, apply to any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent. Send to M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., for information about desirable locations, maps, pamphlets, etc.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Affiance Department

Silver and the Price of Wheat.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The wheat merchant in Europe buys silver at 85 cents per ounce and has it coined into India rupees at \$1.38 per ounce. Thus you see he gets 53 cents more for his silver than he paid for it, or, in other words, this merchant gets 53 cents more of wheat than the silver cost him. Now, to illustrate this and make it plain, we will say that wheat is worth 92 cents per bushel in India. Ninety-two cents is two-thirds of \$1.38, the value of his ounce of silver after being coined into rupees. Now, after he has bought his bushel of wheat for 92 cents, he has 46 cents left from his \$1.38. This 46 cents will buy him a half bushel more of wheat, so he now has one and a half bushels of wheat that only cost him the original price of one ounce of silver, which was 85 cents; or, in other words, this European merchant has gotten in the trade one and a half bushels of wheat for 85 cents.

Now tell me, wheat-growers, can you raise and sell one and a half bushels of wheat for 85 cents?

This low price of silver has stimulated the growing and exporting of wheat from India to Europe until that export has amounted during the past year to more than 50,000,000 bushels. Not a bushel of this India wheat could have been brought to Europe if silver had been worth its mint value of \$1.29 1/4 per ounce.

You may ask why could not this India wheat be shipped to Europe if silver was worth \$1.29 1/4 per ounce. Here is the reason. Silver at \$1.29 1/4 per ounce, its value under a free coinage law of the United States, and its coinage value in India being \$1.38 per ounce, there is only a difference of 7 1/2 cents, which would not pay the difference in transportation as before stated. His profits now on an ounce of silver being 53 cents, more than enough to buy a half bushel of wheat even at \$1 per bushel, and just so long as a European merchant can buy silver at 85 or 90 cents per ounce American wheat-growers will not find a profitable European market for their wheat until the India supply has been exhausted. If at this time India was raising wheat enough to supply the demand our farmers could not sell a bushel of wheat in the European market except at starvation prices. The same may be said of our cotton raisers.

As to an international monetary system. I am opposed to that. I had rather that the United States had free coinage of silver alone and independent of England, Germany, Austria and Russia. Why? you may ask. The answer is this: If we had free coinage of silver and the other nations we mentioned had not, the result would be that Mexico, Australia and every other silver producing and silver using nation on the earth would come here and trade with us. Why? Because they could get more for their silver here than they could get in Europe, therefore they would trade with us.

Now let us have free coinage of silver independently of what the European nations say and we will build up such a trade and find such a market as was never known for all our agricultural and mechanical products with all of the silver producing and silver using nations of the world. Therefore, let us have free coinage of silver. And the only way for us to get it is to lay aside party and vote for no man who has anything to do with making or executing our laws who is not absolutely in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

There is a great hue and cry about a dishonest dollar. To-day you have, under the present Sherman act, a dishonest dollar. Why? you may ask. The answer is this: Suppose a farmer or any other man receives, we will say, \$100 in silver for his labor or some of his products, takes it home with him and leaves it in his house; his house catches on fire and burns down and he does not get his silver money out. After the fire is over he goes to the ruins and digs around in the ashes, only to find his silver money has melted into bullion. Now, what can he do with his bullion? Under the present law he has to sell it to some New York, or other broker, at the then market value. At the present price of silver (83 cents per ounce) he would only get \$83 for his silver bullion. So you can readily see his loss would be \$17 of the \$100 he had before his house burned. There-

fore I say that the now existing silver law makes the silver dollar a dishonest one. But how different this would be if we had a free coinage law. Why? you may ask. The answer is this: Your house might burn, melt your \$100 into bullion, you could then take your bullion to the United States mint and there get back your \$100 in new coin. Is this not plain enough? Under the free coinage of silver, as it is with gold, our silver dollar would be worth a dollar either in bullion or with the stamp of our government on it. Why? Because the director of our mint would then give you a dollar for 412 3/4 grains of silver which is now contained in our present dollar.

Farmers and all other working people, don't you be scared by the money shark's cry of a dishonest dollar; give us free coinage of silver and we will then have an honest dollar, whether it be in bullion or not. I defy John Sherman or any other man, I don't care who he is, to deny or dispute the truth of the foregoing statement, and I will leave it to the President of the United States himself if what I have stated is not correct in every particular, and we all know that he is as much of a gold bug as John Sherman is.

ONE WHO HAS SPENT HALF OF HIS LIFE ON THE FARM.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

J. K. Purinton & Co., Des Moines, Ia., advertise in this issue a steam boiler for cooking feed, pumping water for dairies, laundries, etc. Send to them for catalogue giving full description.

Every broomcorn-raiser should have the *Broomcorn Reporter*, of St. Louis, Mo. Price \$1 a year. Every subscriber of the KANSAS FARMER who will send us one new subscriber and \$1 will receive this valuable paper free. This offer is only good for a limited time.

In this week's issue appears a unique premium offer of the *Kindergarten News*, entitled "A Choice Bit of Silver for My Lady's Chamber." They sent us one of these trays to show its worth, and we find it a lovely thing and all that it is represented which we are sure would delight any of our lady readers and is really worth double what they ask for it. The mission of the *News* is to spread a knowledge of the kindergarten method of training children, and it should be in every home in America.

From the report received of the Reliable Incubator Co., of Quincy, Ill., it is very evident that the poultry business is becoming a feature of great importance. They have moved into their new quarters, which is beautifully located, and one of the largest exclusively incubator manufactories in the United States, equipped with motor power and new improved machinery, which adds to their facilities for turning out good work rapidly. They furnish an illustrated catalogue which contains a great deal of information of a practical character, and the forty-page testimonial pamphlet, which accompanies it, is a very creditable feature, as many of its best recommendations bear the signature of parties whose names could not be obtained if the merits of the Reliable Incubator did not fully warrant it. The present prices and demand for this class of provision is conclusive that a good incubator will prove an advantage to this great and growing industry.

No single invention has lessened the labor of womanhood so much as that of the sewing machine. Until recently the high retail prices, the direct result of the expensive agency system, has prevented their introduction into thousands of homes. It has remained for the Cash Buyers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., to be the first to abolish this extravagant and injurious system of selling sewing machines. They will ship first-class machines anywhere, to any one and in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices, and give you the privilege of ten days' free trial in your own home. The "Union" is responsible and stands high in business circles. They give prompt attention to all orders. We do not hesitate to recommend them, and would advise any of our readers who may be interested in sewing machines, to write to them at once for their special Sewing Machine Catalogue No. 101. It will be sent free to any address.

The Bryant & Stratton Business College, Washington street, corner Wabash avenue, Chicago, is doing an excellent work in preparing young men and women to earn a living as book-keepers, cashiers, stenographers and office assistants. Some take the business course and others the course in shorthand and typewriting. The college also receives boys and girls for a practical education and then gives them a thorough business or shorthand course, carrying them quickly through all their studies and placing them in positions where they earn good salaries two or three years before other boys and girls of their age are ready to even begin work. It is a wonderful advantage, therefore, for boys and girls to enter the college for their English education, as well as for their business course, or their shorthand training. Advanced students are in constant demand at good salaries for positions as book-keepers, stenographers and office assistants with the leading business firms of Chicago, and splendid opportunities are thus provided for securing good positions and good salaries. The rates for the night school are, one month, \$5; three months, \$12; six months, \$21; seven months, \$24. Call and have a talk with Mr. H. W. Bryant, or send for magnificent illustrated catalogue, mailed free.

A VICTIM OF MALARIA

Reduced in Flesh to One Hundred and Three Pounds by Chills and Fever.

Six Months in the Onset of Dread Malaria.

A Remedy Found at Last Which Brings a Permanent Cure.

DR. S. B. HARTMAN—*Kind Friend*: I was sick for nearly six months with chills and malaria and could eat nothing. My weight was reduced to one hundred and three pounds. I commenced to take Peruna. Took four bottles in regular doses, and continued it some time after in broken doses until I felt perfectly well. I now weigh one hundred and thirty-four pounds, strong and healthy, having never complained since. Many people noticing the change in me have asked me about my cure, and I always tell them Peruna did it. I know about twenty people who are taking it now because of my cure, with good results. Hundreds of bottles of Peruna are being sold in this neighborhood and everybody praises it. A young lady friend of mine that had malaria and chills, whose complexion was as yellow as a pumpkin, began to take Peruna recently. I bought the first bottle for her. She has now taken three bottles and is looking splendid. Her color and health are better.

MISS CARRIE SMITH,

186 Vance St., Memphis, Tenn.

September 4, 1892.

Whenever Peruna is taken for acute malaria—that is, to break the chills and fever—it should be taken in large doses. In chronic malaria, where there is no distinct chill or intermission, the treatment is as follows: Two tablespoonfuls of Peruna should be taken before each meal. This dose should be gradually increased to three tablespoonfuls at each dose if the symptoms do not improve soon. Man-a-lin should be taken according to the directions on the bottle if the bowels are constipated.

Any one desiring further particulars write The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for the Family Physician N. 1. Sent free to any address.

Gossip About Stock.

A very satisfactory sale of Percheron grade horses was made last week at Maple Hill, Kas., by Wm. A. Pierce. The average price realized, not counting colts, was \$130.

Breeders of pure-bred swine and sheep report an unusual demand for stock at fair prices and feel quite encouraged. Sheepmen seem utterly unable to meet the demand.

A fine chance to get an excellent Missouri farm, as well as a number of thoroughbred Jersey beauties, is offered by A. B. White, of Lamar, Mo. See advertisement on page 16 in Sale Column.

T. P. Babst, of Dover, Shawnee county, made a public sale of a draft of Short-horns from his herd last week, and sold thirty-three head of young stock for \$1,500. The stock sold was mostly young stock.

J. A. Worley, of Pleasant View stock farm, Sabetha, Kas., will offer at public sale on October 26, some of his finest Short-horn cattle and Poland-China swine. See his advertisement elsewhere in this issue of KANSAS FARMER.

H. Davison & Sons, of Princeton, Kas., who own one of the finest herds of Poland-China swine in Kansas, have recently been very successful in prize winning at the Ottawa fair, capturing a majority of first premiums offered for Poland-Chinas.

One of the representative sales at the Southern Kansas fair, at Wichita, last week, was the sale by Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, of a full brother of Dandy Jim, Jr., the Poland-China boar which heads his herd, to W. H. Wren, of Marion, who secures a splendid bargain for only \$50.

The first annual sale of the Western Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association will be held at Kansas City, Mo., at the Exposition building, Tuesday, October 25. One hundred choice animals, drafts from the various herds, will comprise the offering. For catalogues, address W. F. Whitney, Secretary, Marshall, Mo.

Hon. T. A. Hubbard, of Rome, Sumner county, Kas., the celebrated and extensive breeder of both Berkshire and Poland-China swine, announces that he will hold a large public sale of swine at his place on November 2. This will be an opportunity

that breeders and farmers will not overlook, in view of the excellent demand for representative pure-bred hogs.

H. W. Cheney, of North Topeka, will sell as public auction, on the 18th of present month, sixty-five head of Holstein-Friesian cattle at his farm north of the city. Mr. Cheney has become so well known as a breeder of fancy stock and a writer on dairy matters that his sale will be attended by many who want to get cattle of excellent dairy record at reasonable prices.

The attention of our readers is called to the card of the Siegel, Welch & Clawson Live Stock Commission Co., of Kansas City. This firm merits consideration from shippers and feeders of live stock. Each department is looked after by a member of the firm, thus insuring better service than when left to disinterested employees. They have a large amount of available capital for the use of patrons. Furnish free of charge daily market reports. Give them a trial.

The show of cattle at the Morris county fair last week was limited to the two breeders of Short-horns, D. P. Norton and Chas. Roswurm, both of Council Grove. Norton won first in class and sweepstakes on his imported Booth bull Buccaneer, first on heifer 1 year and under 2, first on heifer calf 6 months and bull calf 6 months and under 1 year. Roswurm won first on bull 2 years and under 3, first and sweepstakes on his Cruickshank cow—now sold and going to the herd of Bellows & Son, Maryville, Mo.; first on heifer 2 years and under 3, and first on cow with calf by side.

Shawnee County Horticultural Society.

As Thursday last was the monthly meeting of the horticultural society of Shawnee county, and the day being exceedingly pleasant, a large number of both ladies and gentlemen met in a grove at the residence of J. F. Cecil, of North Topeka. And as they came with baskets well filled, a sumptuous dinner was soon spread under the boughs of the spreading oaks. After partaking of the good things spread before us, the meeting was called to order by the President, A. H. Buckman, and after disposing of miscellaneous business the program was taken up, and papers read by B. F. Van Osdal upon the "Mission of Horticulture," and A. L. Ensminger on "Grape Culture." A very interesting discussion followed the reading of these papers, which was participated in by Judge Wellhouse, Capt. Thomas White, J. F. Cecil, Phillip Lux, A. H. Buckman, D. C. Burson, J. W. Priddy and others. Bradford Miller had been assigned to read a paper upon the "Connection of Horticulture With Farming," but not being able to find his manuscript in his pocket, he more than delighted his audience with an off-hand talk, and when he had finished no one was disappointed at the loss of his manuscript.

The next meeting, which will probably be the last basket picnic of the season, will be held the last Thursday in October, at the residence of W. L. Bates, Auburndale, at which meeting the following program will be presented: "Nomenclature of Fruits," by A. H. Buckman; "When Are Our Fruits Ripe," by Thomas White; "Pear Culture," by W. H. Coultis; "Woman's Relation to Horticulture," by Mrs. D. C. Burson.

Your Summer Trip.

If you have returned from your summer trip and you feel dull and languid, sleepy and listless and out of sorts, it is not a sign that you haven't enjoyed yourself nor that your trip has not done you good. You have simply a touch of malaria. Your appetite has been too good and you have probably over-eaten and you need a slight cathartic. You do not want a drastic purge, such as you would get with a dose of pills. Go and get a box of Laxative Gum Drops. They are not a drastic purge, they are mild and gentle, pleasant and agreeable. There is no taste of medicine but they are certain in their effect. They are the most agreeable laxative that was ever given to an invalid, for they contain no taste of medicine, and they can be carried in the pocket or in the reticule without any danger of soiling any articles with which they come in contact. There is no liquid about them. They are made of the finest gum drop material. They come in two sizes. The large ones 25 cents, the small ones 10 cents.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO.,
Peoria, Illinois.

The Horse.

Record Notes.

Last week we predicted the dropping of records during the balance of this year, yet the FARMER is willing to confess that the fulfillment came much sooner than expected, and did not look for the clipping of the records before the meetings of Kentucky and Tennessee.

At the time we were compiling our notes (September 22), Little Albert was winning a trotting race at Columbus, Ind., on a regulation track, whose fastest heat was in 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, and Czar was making the world's three-year-old trotting record in 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, taking rank with the illustrious twelve stallions with records below 2:14, while Hal Pointer, at Providence, R. I., was pacing a mile on a regulation track in 2:05 1-5.

As though the month of September, 1892, was to be henceforth the record-breaking month of the history of racing, that 750 pound combination of nerves, speed, pluck and endurance, Nancy Hanks, on September 28, on the regulation track at Terre Haute, Ind., set the world's trotting record in 2:04, while the wonderful Monbars captured the three-year-old record from Czar on the same day and track by trotting his race mile in 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, making stallion No. 14 with a race record below 2:14. As though the above surprises were not enough for one meeting, Mascot must make the mile race pacing record on that track on September 29 in 2:04, starting in the heat second from the pole, which lengthened his mile at least one-half second of time, and making the third quarter in 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ seconds. On the same day, on the Wichita, Kas., regulation track, Online set the world's two-year-old pacing record at 2:13 $\frac{1}{4}$, to be followed next day by Belle Acton with the world's yearling trotting record in 2:21 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The records are changing so frequently that the names of the champions are hardly recorded in print before a better and lower record is made by a new favorite, and the FARMER will frankly confess that it keeps it hustling to keep an accurate list of the faster new records as they are made.

To our predicted breaking of records of last week we must add Nashville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., as the entries have closed, and in the Kentucky Stock Farm of September 29, we notice the names of the following good ones to contest for the \$1,000 purses in the various races: At the Lexington, Ky., meeting, on October 11, Monbars, Arlon, Kentucky Union, Midnight Chimes and five others will contest for the three-year-old trotting purse, and on the 12th, Mcquette (2:10) Lobasco (2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$), Little Albert (2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$), Ryland T., Margaret S., Jack and six others are entered to contest for the purse in the free-for-all trot; while on the 13th, Mascot, Guy, Blue Sign, Robert J. and four others are entered to struggle for the purse in the free-for-all pace, to be followed by a free-for-all trot at Nashville, Tenn., in which have been entered Little Albert, Ryland T., Margaret S., Jack, Lord Clinton, Lobasco and several others, while the free-for-all pace has as entries Mascot (2:04), Blue Sign (2:08 $\frac{1}{4}$), Guy and several others, who have, in times past, forgot that 2:10 was at one period considered fast time for a pacing race. While at the Birmingham meeting of November 9, Flying Jib, Blue Sign, Col. Forest and a few other world famous side-wheelers will "rack away" at the second hand of the watch in the timer's hands.

The FARMER would not be very much surprised, if all conditions are favorable, at one of the coming meetings to have both the pacing and trotting records made very near 2:00, if not below that mark, as we have been informed that negotiations have been completed for a race between Flying Jib, Hal Pointer and Mascot at the Nashville, Tenn., meeting, and the Associated Press reports that Robert Bonner has sent Sunol and Arlon, in charge of Marvin, to the Louisville, Ky., meeting, to keep on through the Nashville and Columbiana, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., meetings, to try and regain the laurels each of these famous ones has won as world's record-bearers.

Yet while the side-wheel and diagonal-gated beasts have been thus hurrying the records against the seconds of the time-keepers, the biped, man, astride of two wheels, has been keeping close company through the record-destroying month of

September, as on the 30th, Windle, the bicyclist, made his mile on a regulation track at Hampton, Mass., in 2:04 4-5, while on the kite track of Independence, Iowa, on September 23, John Johnson, of Minneapolis, wheeled his mile in 1:56 3-5.

Kansas City Horse Market.

W. S. Tough reports the Kansas City market as but little changed from the preceding week; if anything there was a downward tendency in everything except extra heavy draft. Farmers will do well to dispose of all their surplus stock, as it will hardly pay to feed anything but the tops of all classes till spring. Quotations are about as follows:

Draft, extra 1,500 lbs.	\$12@175
Draft, good, 1,300 lbs.	85@125
Drivers, extra.	12@220
Drivers, good.	75@100
Saddlers, good to extra.	75@175
Southern mares and geldings.	45@90
Cowboys.	@115
Western range, unbroken.	20@65
Western range, broken.	25@100
Matched teams.	165@325

The mule market during the past week has been about the same. Big mules continue steady at quotations, small ones low and slow sale.

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, 4 to 7 yrs. 60@70

14 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, 4 to 7 yrs. 75@85

15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. 10@110

15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. 80@90

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. 125@135

15 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. 110@120

16 to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ hands, good to extra. 130@165

Horse Notes.

Hal Pointer was sold for \$250 when 4 years old.

Old Thornless 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$, is trotting races out in Montana.

Guy Wilkes 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$, now has twenty performers in the 2:30 list.

The stallion race record for trotters is now held by Lobasco 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The pacer Little Brown Jug, a champion in his day with a mark of 2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$, is now in a livery stable at Cambridge, Mass.

Tin-cup records are not much in vogue this season and it begins to look as though the thorough exposition of the evil by the papers last fall has turned the tide in favor of honest race records and disgusted the tin-cup advocates.

Lord Clinton 2:10 $\frac{1}{4}$, is something of a puzzle. First used as a saddle horse, then as a runner, now as a trotter, at which way of going he seems to be a success, it would be in order to give him one more accomplishment by teaching him to pace.


A new style of rubber wheel sulky was used at Hartford for the first time. The wheel is forty-two inches in diameter, the ends of the axle work in a cone, and by means of a socket on either side the seat can be raised or lowered to suit the height of the horse. The tire is wider and flatter than the others now in use. Chronos, a pacing stallion, was hooked to it. He went an easy mile, only moving fast the last quarter in 0 30 $\frac{1}{2}$. The driver says it rides smoother than the small wheels, there is less drag, and it takes the turn a deal better. It weighs fifty-four pounds.

Hal Pointer's dam is a common-looking old pacing mare. Duplex's (2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$) dam was a pacing mare of unknown breeding, but of good Tennessee stock. Mattie Hunter's (2:12 $\frac{1}{4}$) dam was a small-sized pacing mare out of a common mustang mare. Brown Hal's (2:12 $\frac{1}{4}$) and Brown Jug's (2:11 $\frac{1}{4}$) dam was an ordinary-looking pacing mare. Jeffie Lee's (trotter, 2:22) dam was a small-sized pacing mare by Cramer. Ella Brown's (2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$) dam was a little, indifferent-looking pacer. Nearly all of them could be bought once for \$125 to \$200, and yet they produced winners, and are now, if alive, worth a lot of well-bred trotters that have all their speed in their pedigree.

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To those of our readers who contemplate purchasing a German Coach stallion or mare, the FARMER respectfully calls attention to the new advertisement of the Messrs Oltmanns Bros., of Wateka, Ill. Their victories at the many State fairs and the American Horse shows, when well known, is a sufficient guaranty that they know the tops and bring them from across the water for placement among the American people. A more extended description of their stud will appear in the FARMER later on.


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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Forever.

Two little streamlets leapt and flowed
And sang their songs together;
They felt alike the summer rays,
And bore the stormy weather:
The self-same blossoms decked them both
In colors rich and rare,
And in each stream the song birds wooed
Their bright reflections there.
And on, and on, and on they danced,
Each leaping toward the river,
And then they met to kiss and part
Forever and forever.

Two human lives, two kindred hearts,
By destiny's decree,
Met in the spring of life, to learn
Its deepest mystery:
They dreamed their morning dreams of hope,
Through fair unclouded weather;
They opened love's bewitching book,
And read it through together;
They saw in one another's eyes
A deep unspoken bliss,
And from each other's lips they took
Love's ever-ready kiss.

And then the fate that crushes all
The sweetest pleasures here,
Turned hope's glad music to a sigh,
Its glory to a tear
It stepped between them—ah! it mocked
The love it could not kill;
It bade them in its fury live,
And love and suffer still.
They tried with outstretched hands to span
Fate's wide unyielding "Never."
The voice of destiny replied:
"Forever and forever."

Mine is no wild imagined theme,
No idle fancy flight;
It lives through daylight's busy hours
And haunts the silent night.
The wall of sorrow fills the air,
It rests, it ceases never;
It wrings some soul, it breaks some heart
Forever and forever. —Chamber's Journal.

RENAN'S STUDY OF ANIMALS.

M. Renan has gone to Brittany, where he usually spends his summers, he and Mme. Renan taking with them grandchildren, birds and domestic animals, as well as domestics. It amuses him to contemplate the animals. Frenchman-like, he is fond of cats and is a lover of dogs. He finds that the mind of a dog differs little from that of a bright, affectionate child. The lights and shades of one are common to the other.

M. Renan's personal recollections of dogs are endless, and he might fill a book with traits and stories of them and of cats. He thinks we are, on the whole, better than our seventeenth century ancestors, and asks for no fuller proof than what lies in the present day manner of looking at animals. Descartes and the philosophers of his time only saw in them machines. They were wound up like automata to do certain things. Their suffering could not be very deep when they were beaten or otherwise ill-used.

The world, says M. Renan, is learning to see relatives—in collateral and far out degrees no doubt—in animals. Their poor little lives are just like ours, but cast in narrower lines. You find the germ of every faculty that we can boast of in their hearts and brains. The worst sin of omission of Christianity was its disregard for animal life. "The beasts that perish" were on the same plane as Descartes' automata. Greek paganism was kinder, it seeing gods, goddesses and lovely and interesting persons disguised as beasts and birds. Divine fatherhood, says M. Renan, with a shrewd glance, was revealed in the vain imaginings of theologians. But the divine motherhood was proved very low down indeed.

It was hard in a symbol-loving age for the maternal instinct of lower mammals and birds not to have taught the lesson figured by the Italian painters of the Virgin Mary, Queen of Heaven. Ladies on the platform of superior rights for their sex will be pleased to know that the illustrious author of "La Vie de Jesus" places the winged or the four-footed mother on a far higher plane than male creatures of the same species. Should not in all justice the hen that brought up clutches of chicks be exalted above the strutting, vain-glorious cock?

M. Renan had known any number of instances of superior sagacity in brood hens. He felt that he did not go too far in regarding cats and dogs that he had known as humble relatives. When a child he had for a neighbor a dog that, disliking the Friday's dinner of fish and potatoes, used regularly on Thursdays to go looking about for bones, to hide them for his meals next day. How did he know that Thurs-

day preceded Friday? Another dog associated Sunday with personal cleanliness, and used, as regularly as it came round, to go and take a bath, unless the weather was very cold, when he gave himself absolute. His name was Jocko.

Another dog, called Corah, was known as the guardian angel for miles around. Were there a Montyon prize for canine kindness Corah would have deserved it. Her particular mission was to amuse sick children. Whenever a child was ill at Treguer Corah was sent for. Knowing on what mission she was called, she went bounding to the house where the little sufferer lay, and gambolled about its bed until she caused hearty laughter.

Another duty with which she was charged was to prevent the young children of the family, of which she looked on herself as a member, going near the fire in their mother's absence. She was a sweet-tempered creature; but as soon as a child she was left to watch ran near the fire, she became a vixen. She was sent also with children living on the quay, to see that they kept from the water's edge. No child confined to her guardianship ever came to harm. The master, in memory of her, called a charming little pup after her. Corah was, what is rare in dogs, very discreet. She was always asking leave (with her eyes) to do such things as, when M. Renan was suffering from illness, jumping into his bed and crouching down at his back to warm it. She was won't to sit for hours motionless on a chair looking at him, waiting for him to tell her to jump into the bed.

M. Renan found his cat friends less intelligent than his dog ones. But what lessons the former gave in personal deportment! They were often affectionate, but never gushing or familiar. The cat hates gush or familiarity, but the dog likes it, and is, when allowed, boisterously affectionate toward his master; but Tom or Tabby takes no liberties and permits none to be taken. M. Renan had sometimes taken in stray cats to rid himself of rats. He never knew one that did not behave well, or that had not a distinct personality. They reasoned on some facts that were forced on their attention. For instance, an ownerless Tom who was attracted by a rat invasion to the flat of M. Renan would, when used roughly, come to the parlor to complain.

M. and Mme. Renan, who had ready sympathy with animals, quite understood from the tone of Tom's mewing that he had a grievance to air. If they called the servant to inquire what it was the cat at once showed itself satisfied, and rubbed itself against one or the other, or both, and purred as hard as he could. M. Renan has a high opinion of birds, and likes parrots. He was bequeathed Coco, the parrot of Mile. Descrees, the actress. It was a bird with an astonishingly fine ear. Mme. Viardot used to sing scales to Coco, and he would repeat them just as they issued from her mouth.—London Truth.

Written for the KANSAS FARMER.

Recreation for the Farmer's Wife.

"For me? No, indeed; there is too much work to do. Why there's the dishes to be washed, the clothes are now in the tubs, baby is so fretful, my tomatoes must be picked and taken care of, and John has hired two more corn-cutters, so I must hurry or dinner will be late. I certainly must mend husband's overalls for tomorrow, I must iron and make a batch of pickle, for the peppers, cabbage and tomatoes must be taken care of—and, oh, dear! how ragged those boys are; why they are wearing their clothes all out cutting corn," and thus we plod along, week in and week out, never taking time to sit down, except perhaps on Sunday. Then we go to church, but can scarcely sit quietly, for we are not in the habit of doing so, and while the minister is striving to direct us in the way we should go, humbly pointing upward to the beacon, the source of true happiness, our active brains are laboriously performing Monday's work, or reviewing the past week's work, to see if anything was left undone. "Recreation for me? The work must be done—who will take my place?"

Yes, my friend, who will "wear your shoes" when you leave this world to account for your suicidal attempts? No one can perform the work as well as mother. Better save yourself to care for the home nest, for the mother bird is needed all through life, not only to work for her loved ones, to feed and clothe

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them, but to comfort, cheer and tenderly guide them. For the sake of those around—and yourself—take a little rest. Sit down. Rest those tired feet, tired hands and more than tired brain. This world extends beyond your boundary line. "Over the way" are good neighbors; put on your bonnet; go chat with them, and while cheering them up, a ray of sunshine will enter your own life, and you will be surprised how rapidly you can accomplish the unfinished work when you return, for, bear it in mind, wait until your work is all done and you will grow gray, lifeless, cranky and a burden to those you ought to be a blessing to. If you cannot leave home, sit down in your rocking chair, take up the paper, if only for a few moments, and read of the outside world beyond your domain. Many times the only recreation indulged in by a farmer's wife is "air-castle" building. Better this than forever to be thinking of our work. Frequently, though performing the monotonous routine of endless work, the "castles" assume an exceedingly brilliant hue, the vision becomes so real that for a time at least we are apparently lifted above the petty trials of life and are rested. But, alas, we are suddenly aroused from our peaceful reverie by the never-ceasing music of the farm, for the "cow with the crumpled horn," "the faithful old horse," the watchful canine or some kindred medium, reminds us that we are farmers' wives and that "life is real." Hope, that gleaming meteor, lures us onward, and we continue to work and wait—for what? We keep draining our mental and physical reservoirs, working our very lives away, to enjoy the "good time coming." These are self-imposed wrongs. No one knows the limit of your strength or appreciates the amount of work you daily perform as well as yourself. The present time is ours, the future may not be. So let us enjoy life more, rest occasionally, and through patience, bye and bye, we shall attain the goal we seek, though we realize not what it is, or where. SUNFLOWER.

Wakarusa, Kas.

How She Managed It.

A young couple in a Lancashire village had been courting several years. The young man one day said to the young woman: "Sal, I canna marry thee."

"How's that?" said she.

"I've changed my mind," said he.

"Well, I'll tell you what we'll do," said she. "If folk know that it's thee as has given me up I shanna be able to get another chap, but if they think I have given thee up then I can easy get another chap. So we'll have the banns published, and when the wedding day comes the parson will say to thee: 'Wilt thou have this woman to be thy wedded wife?' and thou must say 'I will;' and when he says to me, 'Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?' I shall say 'I winna.'"

The day came, and when the minister said, "Wilt thou have this woman to be

thy wedded wife?" the man answered "I will."

Then the parson said to the woman, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" and she said, "I will."

"Why," said the young man, furiously, "you said you would say, 'I winna.'"

"I know that," said the young woman, "but I've changed my mind since."

A Prize Hen Party.

If three hundred hens lay three hundred eggs in three hundred days, how many hens will it take to lay one hundred eggs in one hundred days? To the first person answering the above problem correctly the publishers of the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* will give an elegant Upright Piano valued at \$325, or its equivalent in cash, as preferred. To the second person will be given an elegant Safety Bicycle, valued at \$125, or its equivalent in cash. To the third person, a handsome Gold Watch, valued at \$75, or its equivalent in cash. The next fifty persons sending correct answers will each receive a prize, valued at from \$25 to \$5. Prizes awarded in the United States will be sent free of duty. Contestants must enclose with their answer a United States Postal Note for 30 cents (or fifteen United States two-cent stamps) for one month's trial subscription to the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, which is one of the handsomest and best ladies' weekly publications on this continent; the object in offering this prize contest is to introduce it to new families, and increase its permanent subscription list. We guarantee that prizes will be awarded strictly in order of merit. The date of post-mark on letters is given precedence so that persons living at a distance have just as good an opportunity of securing a valuable prize. Address LADIES' PICTORIAL CO., "E" Toronto, Canada.

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The Young Folks.

Rustling Corn.

When the long, bright day is done
And the last rays of the sun
With a fading light the hill-tops fair adorn,
It is sweet to rest awhile,
And a moment to beguile,
In listening to the rustling of the corn.

Oh, that music soft and low,
When the summer breezes blow,
Bringing back the happy scenes of childhood's morn,
When through all the summer day
I have whiled the hours away
Playing hide and seek amid the rustling corn!

Through the dim, uncertain light
I can see the phantom bright
Of a loved one who, in childhood's rosy morn,
From our home was called away,
And her shout and laughter gay
Seems to echo faintly through the rustling corn.

Like a dream these pleasures flew,
With the years returned anew:
Little ones within my cottage home were born,
And once more I hear the shout,
Hear the running in and out,
Happy children hiding in the rustling corn.

Many years have passed away,
And my hair is turning gray,
Gone are all the loved ones of life's rosy morn,
But I feel their presence near,
Long-forgotten voices hear,
While I listen to the rustling of the corn.

—Boston Transcript.

A NICE MEAL.

One Ostrich Egg, Properly Cooked, a
Dinner for One.

The ostrich has many strange ways, and I was particularly interested in studying them. They go in flocks of three or four females and one male about their nesting time, and for several weeks before locating their nests the hens drop their eggs all about the pampas. These are called huacho eggs (pronounced "watcho"), and are much more delicate in flavor than the eggs taken from the nests. They have a thinner shell, and when fresh laid are of a beautiful golden color. We cooked them by roasting them before the fire. We would first break a hole in the small end of the egg large enough to insert a teaspoon. The egg would be set up among some hot ashes, a pinch of salt and pepper put into it, and the contents kept stirred with a stick so that all would be done alike. The flavor is excellent, and one egg would satisfy a very hungry man.

As soon as the ostriches decide upon a suitable place for a nest the male bird scratches away the grass and slightly hollows the ground for a space of two feet in diameter. All the hens of the flock lay in the same nest until there are from twenty-five to thirty-five eggs laid. The male bird then takes possession and sits on the eggs until they are hatched. As soon as the brood can leave the nest the old fellow leads them away to feed on flies and insects, and everything is lovely until he spies another male bird with a brood. As soon as the old birds see each other they make a peculiar booming sound and every little ostrich disappears in the grass. The old ones then approach each other and engage in a most deadly conflict. They fight until one or the other is killed or runs away. The remaining one will then utter another peculiar sound and both broods will spring up from their hiding places and follow the victor, who struts off proud as a peacock. I have seen old male ostriches with three broods, each of a different size, two of which they had captured.

They become very tame in captivity, but are a perfect nuisance about the place, as you cannot keep them out of the buildings, and they will gobble up anything they can swallow. One of them cleaned out a work-basket one day, swallowing spoons of cotton, emery bag and thimble, ending his repast by eating up a bowl of marrow we had on the table to use in lieu of butter. They will stalk around the grounds in the most sedate manner, then commence dancing in the most comical way, tumbling all over themselves and running around like mad. They will stop this foolishness as suddenly as they commenced it and walk off as demurely as if they were going to a funeral.—African Letter.

Couldn't Be Imposed Upon.

The amateur farmer looked wise. He had tramped or driven over a large portion of the farm, had passed judgment on the richness of the soil, and had talked of the purchase of some improved machinery. Altogether he was very favorably impressed, and announced that he had about made up his mind to buy the land.

Then he noticed a little pool of bubbling water.

"What's that?" he asked, quickly.

"A spring," replied the farmer, "one of the purest, coldest springs in this country."

"A cold spring!" exclaimed the amateur farmer.

"Yes, sir, and as clear as crystal."

"Look here!" said the amateur farmer sternly, "do I look like a man who can be imposed upon?"

"Why, no—"

"Would you pick me out for a man who doesn't know his business?"

"Of course not. I—"

"Then do you expect to unload this farm on to me handicapped by that thing?"

"Why, what's the matter with it?"

"Matter with it! Don't you suppose I read the papers? They kill crops."

"Springs kill crops?"

"Cold springs do. You can't fool me, old man, if I do look like a city-bred man."

A cold spring is worse than a backward spring, according to the *Young Farmer's Weekly*, and you wouldn't dare try to sell me a farm with a backward spring on it."

The old man leaned against a rail fence and didn't know whether to laugh or swear as he watched the amateur farmer stalk haughtily down the lane.

Growth of Children.

According to the *British Medical Monthly* the year of greatest growth in boys is the seventeenth; in girls the fourteenth. While girls reach their full height in their fifteenth year they acquire full weight at the age of twenty. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls become superior physically to the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in height, but lose in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight, but not in height.

There can be no health for either mind or body so long as the blood is vitiated. Cleanse the vital current from all impurities by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This medicine recruits the wasted energies, strengthens the nerves, and restores health to the debilitated system.

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

"August Flower"

For two years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble, and was for all that time under treatment by a physician. He finally, after trying everything, said stomach was about worn out, and that I would have to cease eating solid food for a time at least. I was so weak that I could not work. Finally on the recommendation of a friend who had used

your preparations
A worn-out with beneficial results, I procured a bottle of August Flower, and commenced using it. It seemed to do me good at once. I gained in strength and flesh rapidly; my appetite became good, and I suffered no bad effects from what I ate. I feel now like a new man, and consider that August Flower has entirely cured me of Dyspepsia in its worst form. JAMES E. DEDRICK, Saugerties, New York.

W. B. Utsey, St. George's, S. C., writes: I have used your August Flower for Dyspepsia and find it an excellent remedy.

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The outflow of gold from the United States to Europe has ceased on account of the high rates of interest which have been reached in our Eastern money centers, making them the best market in the world for the investment of the surplus of European capitalists.

Kansas sugar of the grade denominated "fair refining" brings 3½ cents per pound in Chicago and nets the Kansas manufacturers 3¼ cents. The New York quotation on this grade is 3 cents, so that our manufacturers do not ship to New York, as was done last year.

The great broomcorn market at Sterling is thronged with buyers from all the principal manufacturing concerns in the country. The immense quantities and the high grade of broomcorn marketed at Sterling make this the most important market for this product in the world. Here the manufacturer meets the farmer and the cash passes directly from the manufacturer to the producer of the raw material.

Sugar-making is progressing very satisfactorily at Medicine Lodge. The average of first sugars during the first three weeks of the season was 93 pounds per ton of cane that went over the scales. The yield of seconds will probably be about 25 pounds per ton, making the total yield about 118 pounds. The price received for the sugar is one cent higher than last year and the outcome is proving entirely satisfactory to the owners of the factory.

The reply of the Secretary of the State Fair Association to the editorial remarks of the *KANSAS FARMER* on the fair, which appeared September 21 is published in this number of the *FARMER*. Mr. Pounds scarcely controverts what was here said but in a brave and manly way makes excuses for the facts which were pointed out in these columns. It is not the purpose of the *KANSAS FARMER* to be censorious in this matter, but it could not with justice to the thousands of readers who depend upon its statements for correct information, write the fair up as a success in the sense in which the State fair should succeed. It is useless for the management to blame the people of the State for not taking an interest. It is possible, indeed quite probable, that the method of procedure that necessarily has to be followed, as the fair management is organized, encounters numerous discouragements, etc. But rather than to blame anybody for the situation as the *FARMER* pointed it out, and as confirmed by Mr. Pounds, our motion was to amend, etc., with a view of avoiding the discouragements and assuring such a co-operative effort as will fill the fair grounds with State fair. If this implies the changes suggested by Mr. Pounds, then let these changes be had. By all means let us have a State fair which shall impress those who attend as representative of our great State.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.

The transportation question seems to be assuming a phase which, while political, has the appearance of being non-partisan. The *KANSAS FARMER* has, within the last few months, shown, in a manner which none has attempted to answer, that freight rates in Kansas are excessive. On this point the showing prepared by H. C. Taylor, of Lyons, at the request of the Implement Dealers' Association is, apparently, incontrovertible. This appeared in the *KANSAS FARMER*, July 27 and August 3, and has been accepted as true in default of answer. But it will not do to assume that no fight for the maintenance of rates will be made.

Outside of the forum and by methods not to be met by fact and reason the fight is being waged, as will be seen from the following dispatch, dated Fort Scott, October 3:

In response to a call for a meeting of the railway employees of this city for the purpose of organizing a club, issued by State Organizer L. G. W. McIntosh, about 125 men from the different roads met in Pythian hall yesterday and organized the Railway Employees' Club of Fort Scott.

The purpose of the club, as set forth by Mr. Reese, is to protect the railway companies against a reduction of rates by organizing railroad employees to vote solidly against any candidate on any ticket who may be in favor of legislation against the present rates. The organizers secured the names of 205 charter members, and the following officers were elected: President, J. E. Manier; Vice President, W. S. Carson; Secretary, W. Collins; Treasurer, George B. Conover; Executive Board, E. Poston, R. A. Copes, L. S. Hagal, E. W. Brooks, J. T. Jones and H. L. Wright.

From this it appears that the only politics the railway employee is expected to have is "to vote solidly against any candidate on any ticket who may be in favor of legislation against the present rates."

The employee who has a family dependent for support upon his earnings will ponder seriously before he will dare to have his name omitted from the roll of membership of this organization. It is to be observed that this club was formed on the call of the "State organizer." That such clubs are being organized in all parts of the State is common report.

Without inquiring whether this organization is in the interest of any political party, the *KANSAS FARMER* suggests that it is a desperate step for the railroads to take; one that is liable to concentrate the vote of the users of railroads in favor of "any candidate on any ticket who may be in favor of legislation against the present rates." The boldness of the movement denotes great confidence in the ability of those in charge to make it successful. Possibly through this system of intimidation they may be able to so extinguish the manly independence of their employees as to control their votes. Possibly they may be so fully in command of party machinery as to have secured nominations to their liking. Possibly by the dispensation of favors and the imposition of penalties they are in position to safely take this bold step. Possibly they may continue to defy shippers and the ultimate payers of freight to do their worst. But it will be well for every voter of every party to see to it that his vote is cast for candidates who are in favor of legislation which, while just to the railroads will also be just to the people.

VENALITY IN POLITICS.

It is doubtful if any political discussion for many years has attracted so much attention as the revelations of venal voting in Connecticut made in the September *Forum* by Prof. J. J. McCook, of Hartford. In the October number Prof. McCook explains the precise methods in which the venal vote is handled, how it is contracted for and delivered; who pays for it, to what degree each party profits by it; and he goes further than this into the examination of the methods whereby campaign funds are raised, who pays them, why they pay them, and what becomes of them; he discusses how the ballot reform law has been evaded, how the oaths required of electors are of no effect; and then he proceeds to a discussion of remedies for such widespread venality. There is no doubt that the ballot-reform laws have had a tendency to check corruption, but there is no hope of their eradicating it. Inasmuch as venality is a disease, and since it spreads and produces permanent effects like any other disease in any community where it is planted, the chief remedy that Prof. McCook relies upon is treatment of it as a disease—that is to say, he would have the persons who have been convicted of crime disenfranchised.

The most startling thing in Prof. Mc-

Cook's study of this whole subject is the demonstration he has made of the looseness of morals which has crept into political management, even when political management is in the hands of men who in all other work are conscientious and upright. Anything is considered fair in politics, and he quotes instances to show that men who hold themselves above reproach and are so considered in their communities are really the most guilty class in this nefarious traffic.

DANGEROUS FEED.

Those who have tried pasturing cattle on the second growth of sorghum need not to be warned against it. But to others the recent experience of Mr. George A. Anderson, of Valencia, Shawnee county, may be of value. Mr. Anderson had raised a field of sorghum for feed. This was mowed about the last of August and yielded an abundant crop of excellent feed, some of which has been eaten by his cattle. The after-growth was luxuriant and by the first of October had reached the height of about six inches and "was as green as a wheat field." Unaware of the danger, Mr. Anderson last Saturday morning turned into this field eighteen head of valuable cows. They had been well fed, but they ate the tender green sorghum sprouts with a relish. In less than ten minutes five of them were dead and eleven more were in spasms. They acted as if suffering from some terrible poison. None of them bloated until after death. An examination showed inflammation of the parts of the alimentary canal which were in contact with the green food, but otherwise all organs seemed healthy and in normal condition. The others have since recovered except from the bruises they gave themselves while in convulsions.

The danger of feeding this after-growth of sorghum has been well-known to stockmen further west, but is new to most farmers in this part of the State. The experience of Mr. Anderson shows that contrary to what has been supposed by some, the danger is as great before as after frost.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

The *Corn Trade News*, the great statistical journal of Liverpool, England, presents in its issue of September 20 a review of the world's wheat crop as follows:

The chief crops of wheat already known are the following:

	1892. Bushels.	1891. Bushels.
United States.....	495,000,000	611,000,000
Canada.....	55,000,000	62,000,000
India.....	217,000,000	276,000,000
France.....	212,000,000	213,000,000
Austria-Hungary.....	176,000,000	188,000,000
Italy.....	111,000,000	138,000,000
Total.....	1,368,000,000	1,468,000,000
Deficiency this season, 102,000,000 bushels.		

A deficiency of 102,000,000 bushels in the five chief crops cannot be turned into a surplus by any addition to our knowledge of the outturn of the crops of Europe, not even counting the Russian. The total outturn of the crops of Russia, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Portugal, etc., may be estimated from commercial or semi-official returns as follows:

	1892. Bushels.	1891. Bushels.
Russia and Poland.....	215,000,000	180,000,000
Germany.....	100,000,000	80,000,000
Great Britain.....	67,000,000	75,000,000
Spain and Portugal.....	80,000,000	78,000,000
Roumania.....	52,000,000	50,000,000
Bulgaria.....	27,000,000	24,000,000
Turkey in Europe.....	26,000,000	24,000,000
Turkey in Asia.....	13,000,000	11,000,000
Roumelia.....	13,000,000	11,000,000
Serbia.....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Belgium.....	16,000,000	15,000,000
Holland.....	7,000,000	5,000,000
Denmark.....	5,000,000	4,500,000
Sweden and Norway.....	5,000,000	4,000,000
Switzerland.....	3,500,000	2,400,000
Greece.....	4,000,000	4,000,000
Argentina.....	37,000,000	33,000,000
Chile.....	16,000,000	15,000,000
North Africa.....	34,000,000	44,000,000
Australia.....	34,000,000	32,000,000
Total.....	749,500,000	690,900,000

In these countries where we have to depend upon estimates for the result of the crops, it will be seen that there is a surplus, compared with last season's yield of 58,000,000 bushels. Adding the two totals together we have the following figures as representing the approximate yield of the world's crop.

	1892. Bushels.	1891. Bushels.
Six countries—actual official returns.....	1,368,000,000	1,468,000,000
Remaining countries—unofficial estimates.....	749,000,000	691,000,000
Grand total (bushels).....	2,117,000,000	2,159,000,000
Grand total (quarters).....	264,625,000	274,875,000

Thus far it must be admitted that little reason has been shown for the present extreme depression.

KANSAS STATE FAIR MATTERS.

EDITOR *KANSAS FARMER*:—I have read with great interest your reports and criticisms on the Kansas State fair for 1892, in your issue of September 21 and September 28. If you will kindly give me space in your paper I would like to call attention to some matters mentioned in your editorial of September 21, concerning which there seems to be a misapprehension of the real facts.

Your report of the meeting and the awards in different departments was excellent, and if you will compare it with reports of the last five years you will find it presents a more satisfactory exhibition than has been given within that time. I think you will quite agree with me in this statement. At the same time no one realizes more than our Executive Board for 1892 the short comings of our State fair. I readily admit that the fair is not all that it ought to be, but certainly do not agree with you as to where the blame should be placed, because it is not.

You say: "What is needed is a fair management capable of awakening the interests of attracting the exhibits and commanding the attendance of Kansas." * * * To interest all Kansas requires a management with a broad horizon, with energy, with devotion to the work and with a knowledge to all that goes to making a big fair. * * * The *KANSAS FARMER* moves to amend by substituting such a broad-gauged management and such a co-operative effort as shall impress upon all concerned the fact that hereafter Kansas will have the fair ground full of State fair, etc."

You do not seem to understand, or at least to realize, the organization and method of procedure that necessarily has to be followed in holding our State fair. The fact is our State fair has been run for years in spite of numerous discouragements and such as no other State fair has to contend with. Our Executive board are liberal minded men. They have realized to the fullest extent what the Kansas State fair ought to be. They have worked to that end so far as was possible for them to do with the means at their command.

The Kansas State fair is composed of stockholders to whom there is no return for the money they have invested. Our Executive Board spend weeks of hard labor every season performing the drudgery connected with the holding of a fair, and they do all this without one cent remuneration. There never was more sincere and capable work done by an Executive Board than has been done this year.

The premiums offered in the agricultural department were the greatest ever given in the West. The premiums offered in the other departments will compare favorably with those of other State fairs, but our Executive Board were constantly reminded of their crippled condition to carry out measures that they knew nine times out of ten would not only be a great benefit to the fair, but result in financial success. They realized that the fair must pay its own way and thereby they were prevented from adopting many measures that would have given the fair additional interest.

The exhibit in every department this year proves conclusively that one of the greatest State fairs can be held in Kansas, but the management and financial support for our fair should come from the State. The State fairs of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Nebraska have funds ranging from \$20,000 to \$60,000. The very fact of their being connected with the State Board of Agriculture gives an interest on the part of the whole people of the State in the fair. With the opportunities and facilities that we have for holding a fair it is a great pity that we do not have help from the State or have the fair held under the management and control of the State, so that the best State fair in the West could be held in Kansas. Private individuals cannot and will not give the fair financial backing and the prestige that the State can.

Every inducement was offered this year in each department that you can expect to be offered by the association as now constituted. The fair is in the interest of the whole State. It should be supported by the State.

It did not have the support on the part of farmers and people of the State this year that its merit deserved, as is conclusively proven by reports of the different departments published in your paper. I

claim the fault does not lie with the management, but is due to a failure on the part of the State to do what they should to properly care for the industries and stock interests of the State as other States are doing.

Your criticisms would imply that our Executive Board had unlimited means and could do as they thought best. I think upon further consideration you will agree with me that they have done the best they possibly could under the circumstances, and have given the people of Kansas a most creditable exhibition when you consider the disadvantage under which they labored.

I feel sure that the present stockholders and officers of the Kansas State Fair Association would give their enthusiastic support in any way possible, could any plan be determined upon, or any management secured that could give the people in Kansas such a State fair as will be a help and an honor to the State of Kansas. Any movement that would relieve the present organization of holding the fair, and especially of giving the people a better fair, will be gladly welcomed by the present State Fair Association.

L. H. POUNDS,
Secretary Kansas State Fair Association.

SOUTHERN KANSAS FAIR.

The third annual fair held by the Southern Kansas Fair Association, at Wichita, last week, was in most respects fairly successful. The attendance until Thursday was light and not many farmers present until Friday, which was the big day of the week.

The speed ring was the leading feature and was a great success and many notable performances were made and several records broken, as shown in our horse department.

The poultry exhibit was the best ever made at Wichita, and was highly creditable from every point of view.

The machinery and implement show was excellent but the displays were too few.

The show of farm and orchard products was small, but to the extent shown was quite representative.

In the live stock department there was a good show of the different breeds of swine and sheep and draft horses, but the exhibit of cattle was light and was limited to a small herd of Herefords from Peabody and a few head of excellent dehorned Short-horn cattle owned by W. H. Ransom and J. C. Hyde of Sedgewick county.

The display of sheep consisted of Merinos shown by C. P. Bush, Peabody, and H. H. Hague, Walton. Mr. Bush took first on ram 2 years, yearling ram, ram lamb, yearling ewe, ewe lamb, ram and five of his get and best flock, also one second on two-year-old ewe; second prizes all went to Mr. Hague, except on aged ewe, when he took first.

In the middle-wool class, Bogue & Carey, of Rose Hill, Butler county, made a clean sweep with their Shropshire flock.

In the long wool class there were four flocks of Cotswolds and the prizes were awarded as follows: H. H. Hague, of Walton, took first on ram 2 years, ram and five of his get and best flock, also second on yearling ram and ewe. W. H. Ransom, of Wichita, won first on ram lamb and ewe lamb. Jas. Walton, of Newton, won first on yearling ewe and ram, also second on two-year-old ram and ewe, ram and his get and on flock. J. M. Matthews, of Newton, won first on two-year-old ewe, also second on ram lamb and ewe lamb.

The swine exhibit was the most creditable live stock exhibit. Berkshires were alone represented by T. A. Hubbard, Rome, Kas.; Chester Waites were shown by J. C. Canaday, of Missouri, and W. H. Ransom, of Wichita. All the first prizes were taken by Mr. Canaday and the second premiums by Mr. Ransom.

The "hot ring" was in the Poland-China class, and the contest was made by W. E. Gresham, Burdett; R. S. Cook, Wichita; Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley; T. A. Hubbard, Rome, and J. C. Hyde, of Sunnysdale. The exhibitors were fortunate in having a first-class judge, M. B. Keagy, of Wellington, who awarded the prizes as follows: Boar, 2 years and over, first and second, R. S. Cook. Yearling boar, first and second, Dr. Pearson. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, R. S. Cook; second, T. A. Hubbard. Boar, 6 months old and under, first, R. S. Cook; second, W. E. Gresham. Sow, 2 years and

over, first, R. S. Cook; second, T. A. Hubbard. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, T. A. Hubbard; second, R. S. Cook. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, R. S. Cook; second, T. A. Hubbard. Sow under 6 months, first, R. S. Cook; second, W. E. Gresham. Sow and litter of pigs, first, J. C. Hyde; second, Dr. Pearson. Boar and five of his get, first, W. E. Gresham; second, R. S. Cook. Best boar and young herd, first, R. S. Cook; second, T. A. Hubbard. Best aged herd, first, Cook; second, Hubbard.

Grand sweepstakes ring, all breeds competing. Best boar, any age or breed, Dr. P. A. Pearson. Best sow, any age or breed, T. A. Hubbard. Best herd boar and four sows, T. A. Hubbard. Best boar and five of his get, R. S. Cook. Best sow and litter of pigs, R. S. Cook.

Special mention of notable exhibits are crowded over until next week. H.

FAIRNESS IN THE SHOW RING.

The close observer in the show ring at leading fairs, either as an exhibitor or an onlooker, often sees little irregularities scarcely worth a passing notice, and oftentimes conditions are such that questions of doubt arise that pass because a statement or complaint made to the Superintendent of the department might engender "bad blood" among those whose exhibits were to pass inspection of the judge or awarding committee, yet in justice to the breeder's profession and for the better protection of the swine breeder, the KANSAS FARMER cannot refrain from noticing a little play that was made in the ring for swine last week at the Illinois State fair, held at Peoria. In class D of the premium list, lot 62, No 473, boar and five of his get in breeder's ring, the premium offered was \$20. Several breeders turned out for inspection. Among others was Dorsey & Sons, of Pike county, Illinois, who showed the aged boar Sullivan and five of his get. The question arose in the minds of some, especially that of Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., how Sullivan sired two of the five when their pedigrees dated September 17, 1892, given by J. G. Snell & Bro., Edmonton, Ontario, Canada. The presumption raised is that the two were Canadian-bred hogs and not the daughters of Sullivan, the Dorsey boar. It is more than probable that the judge, Mr. A. J. Lovejoy, of Roscoe, Ill., was not cognizant of the deception until after the awards were made, yet in justice to competitors of the Dorseys anywhere in the show rings of the future, we hope that they will demand fair play and thereby avoid a repetition of the Breeder's Gazette man's experience at Des Moines, the Superintendent's temptation at the late Kansas State fair in regard to the rights of Mr. Gresham, who bred, entered and showed Poland-Chinas in his name. Dorsey had bought the pigs for future delivery at the close of the fair, yet he wanted it stated in the list of awards awarded to him instead of Gresham, to whom the credit rightfully belonged. Similar objections are applicable to the manner of showing in sweepstakes ring last fall at St. Louis.

The breeder has some rights, especially the exhibitor that shows his own breeding rather than buying up the tops over the United States and Canada, paying fabulous prices therefor with the intention of building a reputation as a breeder at the expense of time, labor and experience of others less fortunately situated. Let the breeder's motto be, "All honor to whom honor is due," and always demand fair play in the show ring.

In order that the credit and high standing attained by the American breeder and the laudable ambition to raise the standard of excellence be maintained we believe it the duty of fair associations and kindred organizations to make ample and sure protection for the breeder that exhibits the results of his own skill rather than encouraging the selfish ambition of the moneyed would-be-breeder and speculator.

The three leading crops of Florida were reported as follows for the year 1890: Oranges \$3,362,576, cotton \$2,409,249, corn \$2,404,359.

Wall street estimates place the amount of American securities recently returned from European money centers and absorbed in this country at \$200,000,000. It is stated that this return of securities has now ceased and that it is probable that those now held abroad are probably distinctively payable in gold.

TOO MUCH WATER.

Mr. W. R. Berry, one of the best farmers of Finney county, says that from one hundred acres of wheat this year he threshed only fifteen hundred bushels, while the neighbor next to him grew at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre of better grain. To make the matter appear the worse, Mr. Berry irrigated his wheat ground twice, while the neighbor did not irrigate at all. But here is the secret: The neighbor plowed his ground in good shape before seeding, while Mr. Berry put his in without any plowing.

This explains it all; and this instance illustrates and enforces one of the fundamental principles of tillage which ought to be more carefully observed. It makes little difference how much moisture is supplied to a crop if the ground is not in condition to absorb and use it. The hardened surface of this irrigated wheat ground did not allow the water, when applied, to get down into the soil where the work is done. At the same time the equally essential circulation of air with the water through the soil was almost stopped.

It is probable that the irrigation did more harm than good. The water stood longer than it should about the young wheat stools, making the surface still more impervious, and directly prejudicing the health of the tender plants.

This principle may be kept in mind to advantage at all times, even in "drouthy Kansas." More water than can be absorbed—and the limit is often low—is a damage to the crop.

It has often been observed by practical farmers that a field which has received thorough surface cultivation during a protracted drought remains surprisingly moist; but that after a dashing rain, if left without further cultivation, the soil soon becomes drier than before the rain. In this case, as in the case of the unplowed but irrigated field of Mr. Berry, the soil being compact to the very surface, during dry weather conducts moisture from below rapidly, by capillary attraction, to the surface, where it is quite as rapidly carried away by the sun and wind; whereas in the case of the field, as it was cultivated before the rain, the porous surface, by reason of its less capillarity, prevented the moisture from coming quite to the surface, but caused it to remain slightly below the surface where, while protected from the sun and wind, it was within reach of the roots of the growing crop. A field may thus be protected from damage by drought such as would utterly ruin the crop if left uncultivated.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending October 3, 1892:

A light rain fell in Wyandotte, Johnson and the southern portion of Leavenworth on the evening of the 27th; elsewhere no rain has fallen except a local shower in Cherokee.

The temperature and sunshine have been excessive.

Barber—Acreage of fall wheat already sown is large, many fields are now green; unless it rains soon they will have to be re-seeded.

Chautauqua—No rain for three weeks; fall pastures dried up, stock water scarce, too dry for fall seeding.

Cherokee—Another scorching week without a drop of rain, except local in north part; pastures ruined, stock water scarce and late potatoes ruined.

Cloud—Ground dry, temperature excessive; pastures, fall wheat and everything except corn needing rain.

Coffey—Fall plowing nearly done, ground in fine condition, much wheat sown and up, looking fine; corn a very good crop, much already cut, some too green to cut yet; haying about over.

Decatur—The warm weather is beneficial to ripening corn.

Ek—Rain needed for wheat and pastures; some complaint about grasshoppers eating wheat that is already up.

Ellis—Very dry; farmers about half through seeding.

Ford—Dry, warm and remarkably cloudless week, stopped fall plowing; threshing nearly done, large acreage of wheat going in.

Hamilton—The drouth still continues with high temperature; it is beneficial to

our alfalfa seed crop, but has stopped the plough.

Kearney—Farmers are threshing and marketing their wheat, and waiting for a wet spell for fall ploughing.

Lyon—Very dry, much complaint of chinch bugs damaging winter wheat, many fields ruined already; apples mostly fallen; corn here will yield from 20 to 60 bushels per acre, feeders paying 30 cents; millet very heavy crop; potatoes no good.

McPherson—Dry, getting serious on early sown wheat, has about dried up and must be put in again; corn O. K.; grass, etc., all dried up.

Montgomery—Hot, dry, clear week; pastures drying up, leaves on trees fading and falling in places; wheat sowing in progress, but delayed some for want of rain.

Morton—Dry spell still holding on, have begun to fodder and feed domestic stock; water very low in the Cimarron river, scarcely enough for range stock and local herds.

Ottawa—The dry, warm and cloudless weather is injurious to wheat and fodder.

Phillips—Early sown wheat damaged by extremely dry weather.

Riley—The least September rainfall in thirty five years; ground too dry for fall ploughing, winter wheat already in not growing; corn ripened very fast; drought has injured fall pastures, food and vegetables.

Sedgewick—Drought injurious to pastures and fall seeding.

Sumner—No rain for three weeks, wheat sowing about over in the northern, in rapid progress in the southern part of the county; fears are entertained that the extremely dry weather will injure it.

Thomas—Still very dry, almost too dry for plowing.

Trego—We fear frost, hope for dry weather to brown the buffalo grass for winter pasture; feed abundant, large stacks of hay, millet, etc., shocks of cane greet the eye from every hilltop.

Woodson—Balers are cutting second mowing, and say it is better than that cut July 1st; water getting scarce.

SEPTEMBER WEATHER REPORT.

Prepared by Prof. F. H. Snow, of the University of Kansas, from observations taken at Lawrence.

One of the six warmest Septembers on our twenty-four years' record. The second half of the month was warmer than the first half and there was an entire absence of frost. The rainfall was about two-thirds of the average amount and the wind velocity was nearly normal. Three-fourths of the rain fell during the first week, making the rest of the month remarkably dry.

Mean temperature was 68.02°, which is 1.81° above the September average. The highest temperature was 91°, on the 23d; the lowest was 43° on the 14th, giving a range of 48°. Mean temperature at 7 a. m., 61.27°; at 2 p. m., 78.48°; at 9 p. m., 66.17°.

Rainfall was 2.32 inches, which is 1.28 inches below the September average. Rain in measurable quantities fell on four days. There were two thunder showers. The entire rainfall for the nine months of 1892 now completed has been 36.04 inches, which is 6.76 inches above the average for the same months in the preceding twenty-four years.

Mean cloudiness was 23.89 per cent. of the sky, the month being 15.91 per cent. clearer than usual. Number of clear days (less than one-third cloudy) twenty-two; half clear (from one to two-thirds cloudy) five; cloudy (more than two-thirds) three. There were ten entirely clear days and one entirely cloudy. Mean cloudiness at 7 a. m., 29 per cent.; at 2 p. m., 26.33 per cent.; at 9 p. m., 16.33 per cent.

Wind was southwest thirty-four times, northwest ten times, southeast eight times, north nine times, northeast five times, south twenty-one times, east twice, west once. The total run of the wind was 9,955 miles, which is 66 miles below the September average. This gives a mean daily velocity of 331.83 miles, and a mean hourly velocity of 13.82 miles. The highest velocity was 36 miles an hour on the 24th.

Barometer—Mean for the month 29.143 inches; at 7 a. m., 29.168 inches; at 2 p. m., 29.122 inches; at 9 p. m., 29.138 inches; maximum 29.340 inches, on the 5th; minimum, 28.853 inches, on the 21st; monthly range, 0.487 inch.

Relative Humidity—Mean for the month, 78.4, which is 7.3 above the average; at 7 a. m., 90.7; at 2 p. m., 59.9; at 9 p. m., 84.5; greatest, 100, on four occasions; least, 39 on the 26th. There was no fog.

Horticulture.

To Keep Potatoes From Sprouting.

Prof. Schribaux, of the National College of Agriculture of France, has recently devised a very simple, cheap and successful method by which he has been able to preserve potatoes in edible condition for over a year and a half. This process has been adopted by the French government for preserving potatoes for the army. The French Minister of Agriculture publishes the details of the process in the official Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture. The following is a translation of the essential part of the scheme:

1. The method of preserving consists in plunging the tubers before storing them away for ten hours in a 2 per cent. solution of commercial sulphuric acid in water; two parts of acid to 100 parts of water.
2. The acid penetrates the eyes to the depth of about one-fortieth inch (two millimeters), which serves to destroy their sprouting power; it does not have any appreciable effect upon the skin of the potatoes.
3. After remaining in the liquid ten hours the tubers must be thoroughly dried before storing away.
4. The same liquid may be used any number of times with equally good results.
5. A barrel or tank of any kind will do for the treatment. The acid is so dilute it does not affect the wood.
6. Chemical analysis shows that potatoes treated by this process are as nutritious and healthful after eighteen months as when freshly dug.
7. Potatoes thus treated are, of course, worthless for planting.

Pastures in Autumn.

A correspondent writing in the New York World says: "One often reads directions about not feeding off pastures too early in the spring, but the caution is not so frequently given about feeding off too late in autumn. According to my experience and observation, there is no severer drain on the vitality of the plants than the one occasioned by close cropping of pastures and meadows late in the fall. The injury is especially pronounced if the season chances to be a very dry one. The following spring the grass will fall to start early, and throughout the season there will be a short crop of grass and hay. There is not a doubt but that some growth in autumn is required to give grass the strength for a good, fair start the succeeding spring."

Plum Culture.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the best methods of planting the native plums in order to secure fertilization. Some growers plant in thick, hedge-like rows, the trees standing from four to eight feet apart in the row, and every alternate row being a self-fertile variety. Another way is to set the trees from nine to twelve feet apart each way, with the impotent varieties in alternate rows. Thus, for example, the Forest Garden is made to fertilize both the Miner and Wild Goose. This "close planting," as it is called, makes the ground so cool and shady that it prevents the much-dreaded curculio from developing. The trees in this case have to be heavily trimmed, or they will grow into an unmanageable jungle. The majority of native plums are self-fertile, but some of the most important varieties are impotent. The Marianna has become a popular stock on which to graft all varieties, and is highly recommended as being superior to the peach for the Southern native plums.

From M. Emsminger, of Silver Lake, one of the best posted and most successful horticulturists of Kansas, we learn that his two-acre vineyard this season produced eight tons of large, luscious fruit, which, when we consider that the world-renowned region of vineculture in New York only produces two tons per acre, certainly proves the superiority of Kansas as the home of the grape. He has 137 varieties of grapes in his place, and while several have proved worthless and others unsatisfactory, his choice as marketable grapes are: White, the Golden Pocklington; red, the Woodruff Red; and black, the Worden. Mr. Emsminger's vineyard is located in the warm, sandy loam of the Kansas river valley, on the banks of Silver Lake, where the roots penetrate to the water in the gravel reservoir a few feet

beneath the surface. This vineyard is also protected on the north and west by hedge and orchard. Being considered, as we above stated, one of the most successful vineculturists in the State, we have secured a promise from Mr. Emsminger that he will furnish our readers with at least a couple of articles from his trenchant pen and fertile experience.

The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla is well known to the medical profession, and universally approved. The reputation of the firm guarantees excellence and uniformity in the medicine, and the world's experience for nearly half a century has fully demonstrated its value.

Floriculture.

This department is devoted to the culture of plants grown for their foliage and flowers, both for the house and garden. It is intended to be a medium for the exchange of ideas by our readers, on caring for plants grown by them for that purpose, and to that end we invite your co-operation and assistance, giving your successes and failures, that your experience may be of benefit to others. Address all such communications to W. L. BATES, Editor, Topeka, Kas.

Plants for House Culture.

"What plants would you suggest for house culture for the coming winter months?" has been asked us a number of times lately. Of course, much depends upon one's circumstances and ability. Those who have the time and inclination can grow satisfactorily any of the long list of desirable plants adapted for this purpose, and the only question with them is, "What shall I have that is new?" The great majority are not so happily situated, however, and they want plants that will thrive under almost any conditions. To such we would recommend that they make their selection from the following list: Geraniums, begonias, lantanas, abutilons, Chinese primrose, chrysanthemum, frutescens (Paris daisy), and of the bulbs, calla lily, Bermuda Easter lily, Chinese sacred lily, cyclamen and freesias, and, by way of variety, a palm or two, and some variety of cacti. It will be observed that we have omitted roses in the above list, as they do not as a rule do well in the dry atmosphere of our living rooms. There are other varieties, also, that could be named that would do well, and we invite correspondence from our readers as to what they would suggest.

Planting Shrubs in the Fall.

Many people think shrubs should only be planted in the spring. This is a mistake, for all hardy shrubs can be planted in the fall, say from October 15 to November 25, and the growth the following season will give the planter as much satisfaction as if the planting had been done in the spring. The ground should be well prepared and the plant should be planted, not stuck in the ground, with hard lumpy ground for protection. I have always noticed that plants of all kinds grow better, bloom with more beauty and give more general satisfaction to those people who love them, not only for a short time in the spring, or when they are in bloom, but love them all the time, in season and out of season. In time of planting, only put the natural soil around the roots. Manure and mulching should go on top of the ground. The rains will cause the strength to go to the roots. Two years ago I sold some shrubs. About the middle of the season the customer told me they were all dead, no life in them; in fact they never grew at all. I thought it very strange, so began to question him as to how he had planted them. After digging the holes he got some fresh manure, put his plants in, then some manure, dirt, more fresh manure, finishing by packing a clay soil on top. No wonder his shrubs never grew. The heat from the fresh manure fairly cooked the roots.

Give shrubs only half a chance and they will give much satisfaction. After they are once started, the trouble to keep them in good condition is not much for the amount of beauty and cheerfulness they add to a home. Keep the grass and weeds away from them, give the ground some manure, also keep the same loose, never allowing the ground to bake and become hard and dry.

I plant shrubs either in the fall or spring, take good care of them afterwards, and the plants speak for themselves. Most shrubs will bloom the first season if treated as above; otherwise they will grow slow and in a few years are thrown

away as being poor stock. If you want flowers feed the plants.

Althea, snowball and privet are beautiful for single specimens. Syringa, spirea, wigella, hydrangea, deutzia and many others are very fine for a collection. Yucca is nice for single specimen in the lawn, or can be used for border plants.

Hardy climbing plants should not be forgotten. One of the best, if not the best, is the fragrant monthly honeysuckle. The flowers are yellow and white, and with care the bush will bloom all summer. Nothing on my ground last season gave cause to so many remarks as the fragrant honeysuckle. Virginia creeper is fine for stone buildings, making a fine show in summer, but looks a little lonely in winter. Ampelopsis veitchii is very hardy, clinging to the smoothest surface. The leaves turn a beautiful color in the autumn. Clematis jackmanii is a beautiful plant. Flowers are numerous, a deep violet purple. However, the plant is rather expensive. Otherwise, any of the above plants can be bought for a moderate price, and there is no reason why twice as many should not be planted.

GEO. W. TINCHER.

Auburndale (Topeka), Kas.

Fall Bulb Planting.

The fascinating diversion of bulb planting for winter blooming is now in season. Perhaps our imaginations are too vivid, but we fondly picture rows of nodding freesias, fragrant hyacinths and stately lilies within, while without snow and cold keep bitter reign.

Memory carries me back to last New Year's day, when without the wind whistled and threatened and the snow whirled in eddying gusts, while within a pot of Roman hyacinths, white as the snow, yet breathing the fragrance of the eternal summer lands, gladdened the eye and heart. So on Labor Day, I gathered my flower pots together, my carefully prepared earth—one part garden soil, one part well-rotted cow manure and one part sand, and pounding up a few selected brick-bats, gently placed three or four pieces as large as an almond in the bottom of each pot, filled with the soil, set in each four-inch pot one Roman hyacinth, in a six-inch pot three hyacinths or six freesias or three paper white narcissus, poured on water till it ran through the bottom of the pot, then carried them away to the shelter of a friend's cellar to dream of their future glory and brightness for six long weeks, by which time the outdoor frosts shall have robbed our gardens of their beauty and made us long for a hope of winter bloom. Then if I find my bulbs begging for it, they shall come out to greet the sun in my south window, and at Christmastide I shall have flowers for the friends whom I love and would fain remember, if only with a fragrant blossom. In two weeks more I shall repeat the process and again in two weeks more.

Don't plant any Easter lilies unless you have infinite patience and perseverance to fight the little green bugs which dote upon them.

Don't forget the little Duc Van Thol tulips, which are the gayest and brightest of these children of the shade and sun.

Try new things if you like. I shall venture on the blue chionodoxa this winter.

Don't trust too much to the shelter of a dark closet to root the bulbs. The closet is often too dry and semi-weekly watering may be necessary.

The double hyacinths are too stiff and ungraceful for these æsthetic days. Plant the bulbs whose stalks seem to sway and bend in invisible breezes. I sometimes think the pictured florist's hyacinths are enough to make one vow she will never strive to rear such monstrosities; but, fortunately, we may recall that the real thing is not nearly so ugly. Plant a half dozen bulbs this fall and see if they don't divide your affections with the scentless and not always to be depended upon geranium.

MRS. R.

Timely Hints.

By the end of this month we shall see about the last of our summer flowers, and it will be well for us to make a note of those varieties that pleased us particularly well, with a view of growing them again another year. Save such flower seeds as you want next spring. To circumvent the mice, which are very fond of them, we keep ours in baking powder tins, punching small holes in the top. Preparatory to lifting your house plants, clean up

your old pots by washing them with soap-suds. In old pots the pores get filled up, the water cannot evaporate fast enough and the soil gets soggy, in which condition no plant can do well.

Dutch Bulbs.—These should go in this month, as the best results are obtained by early planting. Crocus and snowdrops ought to be set two inches, jonquills three inches, tulips, hyacinths and narcissus four inches, and lilies five inches deep. As a rule, it will be found more satisfactory to plant each variety by itself, rather than make a combination of them.

Caladiums.—After the frost has blackened the leaves, cut them off. A few days later take them up, put in a sunny place to dry and store in a dry frost-proof place.

Cannas.—When lifting cannas, young shoots will be noticed coming up. These, if there are one or two roots attached, may be separated and potted (if you have room for them), and they come in very handy, with their handsome green foliage, when making a bank of plants for decorative effect. We had some last winter which we used several times for that purpose, with good effect.

Oleanders.—Can be stored in a dry, well-lighted cellar through the winter.

Gladiolus.—Should be dug up soon after the first frost, a warm sunny day being chosen for the purpose. Shake the bulbs free from the dirt and dry them well in the sun to prevent rotting during the winter. Store in sawdust in paper boxes or bags in a cool, dry place.

Dahlias.—Treat as caladiums.

Tuberose.—That are late in coming into bloom can be lifted, potted, and brought into the house to perfect their flowers.

Young Plants.—If you expect to buy any house plants of your florist, we would suggest that you buy them soon, while young, as you can always buy them cheaper than when large, and you can enjoy their growth and development.

For Constipation

Ayer's Pills

For Dyspepsia

Ayer's Pills

For Biliousness

Ayer's Pills

For Sick Headache

Ayer's Pills

For Liver Complaint

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For Jaundice

Ayer's Pills

For Loss of Appetite

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Ayer's Pills

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

Every Dose Effective

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,**
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

HEADQUARTERS
—FOR THE—

**LINCOLN
CORELESS
PEAR.**

THE LATEST
and BEST.

Send for Catalogue.

S. COLLINS & SON, MOORESTOWN, N. J.

FRUITS.
401 VARIETIES OF
BEST SORTS of Apple,
Peach, Cherry, Pear, Plum,
Quince, Strawberry, Rasp-
berry, Blackberry, Grape,
Currant, Gooseberry, etc.
Also Chestnuts, Walnuts,
Trifoliate Orange, Eleagnus
Longipes and other
NOVELTIES.

BERRIES.

In the Dairy.

Extravagant Claims.

The *National Stockman and Farmer* clips the following from *Farm and Fireside*: "A contributor to the *Rural New Yorker* concludes an interesting article on ensilage with this statement: 'I am probably called a silo enthusiast; but as I can get a thousand pounds of 25-cent butter from one acre of ensilage corn, properly balanced with a suitable grain ration, and fed to the right kind of cows, I try to bear up under the name with becoming modesty and meekness.' This is another 'startler' for the scientific critic who doubted Mr. Talcott's statement of the cost of producing milk by feeding ensilage and clover."

"We believe ensilage to be a good feed for dairy cows and, sometimes, the building of a silo marks the beginning of a more successful dairying, but we think that too many extravagant claims have been put forth by ensilage enthusiasts. The writer in the *Rural New Yorker*, as above quoted, says he can get 'a thousand pounds of 25-cent butter from one acre of ensilage corn, properly balanced with a suitable grain ration.' Now let us look into that statement with the aid of a few figures: One thousand pounds of butter at 25 cents a pound is \$250. The highest estimate of the butter value of an acre of ensilage corn that we have noticed—given by John Gould, of Ohio—is \$85; this sum deducted from \$250 leaves \$165, with which to pay for the 'suitable grain ration' to balance the ensilage and the profit."

"To make this 'startler,' as the *Farm and Fireside* calls it, really startling, the amount of grain feed the cows received should have been given. We know of no tests made at any of our experiment stations that give ensilage any such feeding value as some ensilage feeders claim for it; on the contrary, at the Wisconsin station it was found that dry corn fodder was equal in value—when fed to dairy cows—to ensilage, and no one would claim that there was anything like a thousand pounds of butter in an acre of dry corn fodder unless grain was fed in large quantities in connection with it."

"Mr. Talcott, the writer referred to by the *Farm and Fireside*, says that ensilage and clover hay in the winter, with nothing but pasture in summer, form the best and cheapest feed for dairy cows. He also made the remarkable statement that 'there was no earthly use to try to produce milk on the farm with high-priced grain feed of any kind.' We do not know what Mr. Talcott considers a high price for grain feed, but we do know that many dairymen make money by buying feed of many kinds and feeding it to cows for the production of milk. In all of these discussions we must make due allowance for personal prejudice and the danger one runs of making overestimates when writing about any farm operation in which he thinks he has met with more than average success. The verdict in regard to ensilage, so far as the general public is concerned, has not yet been rendered by perfectly competent, unbiased, scientific authority, nor will it be for some time to come. That ensilage is a good cow feed no one doubts, that it is the very best feed for the average dairyman is yet to be proven."

The Feed Cost of Butter.

The greatest record for butter production we have come from a Holstein cow, but we have never seen an accurate account of the cost of feeding such a cow as compared with the lighter breeds, so that we could estimate the cost per pound of butter and compare the economy of keeping the different breeds.

The Ohio State fair has done some good work in this direction. In a

pamphlet on Red Polled cattle, Mr. Hill says:

"The Ohio State fair requires from each exhibitor in the dairy test a sworn statement as to the amount of feed consumed for two weeks prior to the test, by each cow entered. By examining the records for the past three years we find the following facts: The Jersey cow having the largest record in three years produced 4.06 pounds of butter fat and consumed 48 pounds of grain feed; the Holstein cow which made the highest record in three years produced 4.81 pounds of butter fat and consumed 78 pounds of grain feed. The Short-horn cow which made the highest record in these three years produced 3.9 pounds of butter fat and consumed 60 pounds of grain feed; the Red Polled cow making the highest record produced 5.15 pounds of butter fat and consumed 57 pounds of grain feed—the Red Polled cow showing the largest percentage of butter fat, in proportion to the grain feed, of any breed tested at the Ohio State fair in three years."

"If we estimate the grain fed at \$20 a ton, the expense for feed is as follows: The Holstein consumed 16 cents in grain to produce one pound of butter fat; the Short-horn consumed 15 cents worth of grain to produce one pound of butter fat; the Jersey consumed 11.82 cents in grain to produce one pound of butter fat; the Red Polled consumed 11.07 cents in grain to produce a pound of butter fat."

We need to have such tests as these repeated many times and often, in order to establish the merits of any breed of cattle as the best for dairying."

Hark! What's That?

The dinner bell, of course. Not a particularly welcome sound to the dyspeptic. But if the stomach be put in working order, and appetite insured with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, we welcome the ting-a-ling-aling that announces a meal with delight. The Bitters not only promotes digestion, but overcomes malarial and liver complaints, constipation, nervousness, rheumatism.

The Poultry Yard.

Chicken Cholera.

I often wonder how it is that so many are troubled with chicken cholera. I suppose it may come at any time, and I do not mean to boast, but we have been here ten years and never had it among the chickens yet. We have a very poor chicken house, but plenty of ventilation. It is lime-washed at least twice a year and cleaned frequently. I keep a mixture of sulphur one-half pound, pepper one-fourth pound, ginger one-fourth pound, and I put a tablespoonful of this mixture into a pail of hot bran nearly every morning, summer and winter. The chickens are no specially grand breed, but they lay well and pay well. I may say we are never without eggs for use and sale. I want to get a new chicken house as soon as possible. Will some one having a good one on a moderate scale write and describe it?

The ladies seem to have very little to say about the World's fair.

The corn promises so well this year, do not some of you feel like singing a song of praise for the blessing of good crops? We lost so much last year by a hail storm in July—half our corn, half our apples and nearly all the budded peaches, to say nothing of small fruits and vegetables.

Paxico, Kas. ENGLISHWOMAN.

Culling Out.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—By this time the greater part of the earlier hatched poultry will have sufficiently matured so that with a little care the best fowls can be readily selected, and it is from the earlier fowls that it is generally best to select what young fowls it is desired to keep for breeding. Of course only the best should be kept, and considerable care should be taken in the selection. At the start do not select more than can be sheltered comfortably. It is not best to crowd the fowls in winter, and for this reason

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 number must not exceed what the house can shelter comfortably. A few fowls comfortably sheltered and well fed will give more satisfactory results than a larger number given less care. On the farm, of course, a few fowls should be kept over and above what it is considered best to keep for eggs and for breeding, to supply what may be needed for the table. This is especially the case with chickens. With turkeys and ducks, only what is needed for breeding should be kept.

It is not best to rely either upon all young or all old fowls, but rather keep some of both. In this way better results may be secured than to depend upon all young fowls. Keep the best and a sufficient number, but not too many. The rest should be marketed, but in a good condition.

In nearly all cases it is best to feed liberally for some days before marketing. The better weight secured will pay well for the extra feed. A few days heavy feeding will add considerable to the weight, and this is worth securing. One advantage in marketing early is that very little feeding will be required, while later on, after the weather gets colder, more or less feed will be necessary, and of course this will increase the cost. N. J. S. Eldon, Mo.

Would You be Attractive?

You must be healthy. Would you be healthy, always keep within reach, ready for any emergency, Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, the perfection of physic! Headache, biliousness, constipation, a coated tongue, always indicate a torpid liver. These magical Pellets act directly upon the liver—the fountain-head of many ills—correcting all disorders, driving out all impurities, stimulating healthy action. The best Liver Pills; mildly giving all the benefit and none of the discomfort of other pills.

FALL FESTIVITIES.

St. Louis Extends a Cordial Welcome to All.

The city of St. Louis has become famous the country over through the agency of her annual Fall Festivities, and from that source has gained the sobriquet of the "Carnival City of America."

For the season of 1892 all previous efforts in the line of entertainment will be eclipsed. The great St. Louis Exposition will throw its doors open to the public on Wednesday, September 7, and will continue to entertain and delight thousands during a period extending over forty days. One of the chief attractions announced by the management is the engagement of Col. P. S. Gilmore and his world-renowned band, one hundred strong. The illumination by gas and electricity of the streets will extend over a larger area and be on a grander scale than any similar exhibition ever attempted in the world. The thirty-second great St. Louis Fair and Zoological Gardens, October 3 to 8, whose fame has been heralded broadcast, will be one of the main attractions of that week, and as has been customary for the last thirteen years the Velled Prophet will again appear in his favorite city, on the evening of Tuesday, October 4. The hotel accommodations of St. Louis have been materially increased since last year, and strangers are assured of hospitable treatment.

The MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY and IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE with their vast network of lines extending over the States of Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Indian Territory, Arkansas, the West, South and Southwest, in order to encourage travel, have made a remarkably LOW ROUND-TRIP RATE from points on their lines to ST. LOUIS AND RETURN during the Festivities.

For further information relative to dates of sale and limits of tickets call on or address any Missouri Pacific or Iron Mountain ticket agent, who will be pleased to furnish same.

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'lg. Peck Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

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

HALF-RATE HARVEST EXCURSION

—TO THE—
SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST,

—VIA THE—
MEMPHIS ROUTE,

Kansas City, Fort Scott & Memphis R.R.

On October 25, 1892, this company will sell Half-rate Excursion Tickets to points in Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi and other Southern States, good twenty days for return, with stop over privileges for the inspection and purchase of land. These tickets will also be on sale by connecting lines, east of the Missouri River, on date here named. Improve this opportunity to investigate the many advantages of South Central Missouri, the orchard of America. For maps, time-table folders and full information, address any agent of this Company, or J. E. LOCKWOOD, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Sheriff's Sale.

[First publication September 28, 1892.]

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

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

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

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

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

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.

Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 21st day of September, 1892. J. M. WILKERSON, Sheriff.

C AND Engravings

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

for all illustrative purposes. Cuts of Poultry, Stock, Views, Scenery, Portraits, Buildings, Machinery, etc., executed on short notice, and good work guaranteed. Address

JAMES A. WASON, Engraver, Mound Valley, Kas.

Idleness is a Crime. AGENTS WANTED, Both Sexes, to sell "ACTINA" Eye Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Gargle, for the cure of all forms of disease. Large income may be made by persevering persons. \$3 samples free. Don't delay. Territory is being filled up. Address W. C. Wilson, 1021 Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Cancers Permanently Cured.

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

DR. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

and DOUBLE WIRE SENSORY Cures Rheumatism, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, Errors of Youth, Sexual Exhaustion, Lost Manhood, Trembling and all Male and Female Troubles. SEND \$5. POSTAGE FREE FOR FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK in English and German. ELECTRIC TRUSS and BELT Combined. Address THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 306 North Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.

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.

QUESTION.—I see you recommend injecting salt water, per rectum, as a remedy for worms. Where can I get a injecting machine? B. T. G. Hutchinson, Kas.

Answer.—Go to the drug store and get a hard-rubber syringe, of two or three ounce capacity, and with a nozzle two inches long. A pint of salt water every other day will be sufficient for a large horse, and a colt will take a smaller quantity.

PIGS DYING.—I have lost three young pigs, age, from 4 to 6 weeks. When first noticed, they appeared to be dizzy and staggered backward. They lived from one to three days after they were first noticed to be sick. W. A. Patterson, Kas.

Answer.—It would be impossible to decide, from the few symptoms given, just what was the prime cause of the death of your pigs. You do not say in what way the pigs were sheltered nor on what the sow was fed. They may have been too closely confined, or there may have been some disease brought on by exposure; or the trouble may have been due to feeding too much corn. To grow healthy and free from disease, both sow and pigs should have free range, with clean, well ventilated shelter from storms, and be fed on light but nutritious diet, as sweet, unfermented slops, roots and green stuffs.

CALLOUS.—I have a three-year-old horse that has a large lump under the skin between the point of left shoulder and windpipe. It was first noticed about three weeks ago, and is as large as an apple, but not sore to the touch. What is it? F. S. L. Overbrook, Kas.

Answer.—There is a deep-seated abscess surrounded by a callous. It may be due to an injury from the collar, a kick from another horse, or from running against some solid object. The treatment consists in opening the abscess and complete excision of all the callous, and then healing as an ordinary wound. Owing to its nearness to a very important artery, this operation should only be attempted by one thoroughly versed in the anatomy of the parts to be operated upon. In the absence of a veterinarian, the abscess may be brought to the surface by applying a fly blister once a week. When opened in this way the cavity should be injected twice a day for a week with sulphate of copper 4 drachms and water 1 pint; then inject once a day carbolic acid 1 drachm and water 1 pint, until healed.

Joseph Roby, of Columbia, Pa., suffered from birth with scrofula humor, till he was perfectly cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

To those contemplating the purchase of draft horses, the FARMER desires to call attention to the notice of the eighth annual sale of Robert Holloway, Alexis, Illinois. Mr. Holloway, among other things, states: "My plan of disposing of the annual increase of my large breeding stud (the largest in the world) of purebred and registered Clydesdales, is to have an annual fall sale of coming two-year-olds. This age has been selected for the reason that the following spring the stallions will be able for a limited service, while the fillies may, if desired, be bred. To those of this age, are generally added a few older stallions and some mares in breeding. To those intending future purchases I will further say that it is well-known that I have no by-bidding, and whatever is offered is surely sold, let come what may. All I ask is a personal inspection and then a share of patronage, based on the merit of my offerings. Desiring to extend my acquaintance with the trans-Missouri country, I invite your attendance at the sale."

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

October 3, 1892.

CATTLE.—Receipts, 6,957 cattle; 351 calves. There were few fed beef steers on sale so that the interest of dressed beef men was slight. The market for range cattle was active and strong. The following are a few samples of the sales made:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.					
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
77.....	1,486	4 15	107.....	1,284	3 85
84.....	1,292	3 90	21.....	1,183	3 35
86.....	1,351	3 65	28.....	1,113	3 60
24.....	1,240	3 25	40.....	1,210	2 85
20.....	1,293	3 70	20.....	1,293	3 70
TEXAS STEERS.					
55.....	902	2 15	367.....	807	1 75
190.....	873	1 90	45.....	1,160	2 40
117.....	980	2 40	103.....	937	2 20
96.....	1,044	2 35	296.....	1,113	3 00

TEXAS COWS.					
65.....	800	1 50	2	815	1 00
56	814	1 90	108	661	1 10
31.....	1,076	1 65	62	702	1 05
157.....	784	1 35	117	716	1 35
210.....	580	85	59.....	842	1 20

TEXAS CALVES.			
6.....	6 50	3.....	5 00
174.....	6 00	5.....	3 00

TEXAS CALVES.			
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.
6.....	6 50	3.....	5 00
174.....	6 00	5.....	3 00

160.....	1,176	2 75			
COLORADO COWS.					
20.....	865	1 55	77.....	868	1 55
N. M. STEERS.					

N. M. STEERS.					
8.....	1,087	1 80	79.....	838	1 85
32.....	536	1 25	95.....	780	1 65
NATIVE COWS.					

1.....	680	75	6.....	701	1 00
7.....	951	1 15	6.....	945	1 50
32.....	945	1 60	2.....	1,050	1 50
95.....	888	1 50	2.....	805	1 65

25.....	888	1 30
19.....	949	1 70	38....	850	1 80
NATIVE CALVES.					
4.....	6 25	23.....	8 00
	0 20	3 00

2.....	8 50	1.....	3 00
10.....	6 00	3.....	6 50
STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.			
80.....	879 2 10	22.....	1,090 2 50

NATIVE CALVES.			
No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.
4.....	6 25	23.....	8 00
2.....	8 50	1.....	3 00
10.....	6 00	3.....	6 50

PIGS AND LIGHTS.				
No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.
28.....	158	5 00	92.....	170 5 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.					
7.....	237	5 00	29.....	201	5 1
82.....	240	5 17½	92.....	194	5 1
83.....	219	5 20	74.....	298	5 2

80.....	219	5 20	71.....	235	5 25
79.....	215	5 20	80.....	231	5 25
140.....	256	5 22½	66.....	263	5 35
81.....	217	5 25	80.....	216	5 27½
CHAMP Receipts 745		Market break.			

SHEEP—Receipts, 185. Market brisk.					
6 lambs....	73	5 25	126 lambs....	68	5 30
29 lambs ...	62	5 25	10.....	55	3 10
182 mixed....	84	4 35	12.....	73	3 10

St. Louis.	October 3, 1892.
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,900.	Market active.
Native choice native steers.	\$3 25@4 90; fair.

Fair to choice native steers, \$3 25@4 00; fair to good Texas and Indian steers, \$2 20@3 10.
 HOGS—Receipts, 2 900. The market
 5 to 10 cents higher. Heavy, \$5 20@5 50; p
 ing, \$5 10@5 45; light, \$5 20@5 40.

by
of
ab-

ing, \$5 10@5 40; light, \$5 20@5 40.
SHEEP Receipts 1,200 Market firm.
live muttons, \$3 50@4 60; Texans, \$3 00@4 00

Chicago. October 3 18

October 3, 1914

CATTLE—Receipts, 17,000; shipments, 4,000. Market steady to stronger. Best native steers, \$5.25@5.60; good, \$4.50@5.10; others, \$3.00@3.50.

his	Texas, \$1 65@2 c5; westerns, \$2 70@3 60; C
ce a	\$1 00@2 60
per	HOGS—Receipts, 22,000; shipments, 1
	Market generally stronger. Rough and

mon, \$4 85@5 10; shippers and packers, \$5 53; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$5 70; assorted light, \$5 15@5 60; skips and \$4 25@4 85.

Receipts 8 000; shipments

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000; shipments, 10,000.
 Market strong. Natives, \$4 25@4 85; west,
 \$4 05@4 45; Texans, \$3 65@5 25; lambs, \$3
 5 15.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKET

Kansas City.

October 3, 1917.

call	October 8, 1
hth	In store—Wheat, 1.176 576 bushels; corn
xls,	159 bushels; oats, 105.739 bushels, and ry
	634 bu-hels.

WHEAT—Receipts in forty-eight hours 500 bushels. An active and fairly steady market was had for all upper grades; low grades were slow. By sample on track on the

of the Mississippi river (local 60 per cent
less): No 2 hard, 23 cars 59½ to 62 pounds
67c; 30 cars 60 to 63 pounds at 67½c; 1
special, 60 to 62 pounds at 67½c; 1 car
No. 3 hard 11 cars, 57

pounds, at 66½c; No 3 hard, 11 cars, 61 pounds at 65c; 5 cars, 58 to 59 pounds, at 65½c; 1 car, spring, 57 pounds at 65½c; 6 cars, 58 pounds, at 64c; 3 cars, 58 pounds, at 64½c; 2 cars choice, 60 pounds, at 68c; 2 cars choice, 60 pounds, at 68c.

cars, choice, 60 pounds, at 60c; 2 cars choice
64c. No. 4 hard, 12 cars, 56 to 60, pounds
63c: 2 cars at 62c; 3 cars, 55 to 60 pounds
64c; rejected 1 car, 59 pounds, at 60c; 1 car
pounds, at 62c; 1 car, 56 1/2 pounds, at 56 1/2

stal-	pounds, at 62c; 1 car, 60 p
T	grade, 2 cars at 45c No. 2 red, 1 car, 60 p
will	at 70c; 3 cars 61 pounds, at 70 1/2c and
	59 1/2 pounds, at 69 1/4c. No. 3 red, 5 cars
	58 1/2 pounds, at 66c; 1 car, tough, at 64c

at 1	red, 1 car, 56 pounds, at 63½c; 2 cars, 53
s of-	pounds at 61¼c; 1 car at 61c; 1 car at 61c
may.	55½ pounds, at 62c; 1 car, 56 pounds, at 6
	1 car, 56 pounds at 65c.

then	CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight
Merl's	36,500 bushels. Mixed fairly steady, but
d my	lower. The Mexican demand cut off
	trouble at the border. By sample on

Source	local: No 2 mixed, 2 cars at 37 1/2c, special at 38c, 1 car No 2 yellow at 37 1/2c, 3 cars No. 2 special at 38c, No. 3 mixed
--------	--

27c. No. 2 white 12 cars at 4c, and 3 cars at 40c; No. 3 white, 2 cars at 39c.

St. Louis.

October 3, 1892.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 202,000 bushels; shipments, 63,000 bushels. Market opened firm, closing a fraction higher than Saturday's prices. No 2 red cash 69 1/2c; October, closing 69c; December, 71 1/2@72c; May, 78 1/2c.

CORN.—Receipts, 49,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000 bushels. Market opened firm, closing higher than Saturday's prices. No 2 cash, closing higher, 41 1/2c; October, 41 1/2c; November, 40 1/2c; December, 40 1/2@40 3/4c; May, 43 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts, 72,000 bushels; shipments, 13,000 No. 2 cash 30c; October, 30c; November, 30 1/2c; May, 34 1/2@34 3/4c.

HAY.—Steady. Timothy, prime to fancy, \$7 00@9 00; \$9 00@11 50; prairie, prime to fancy, \$7 00@9 00.

WOOL.—Receipts 34,000 pounds; shipments, 134,000 pounds. Market quiet. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 18@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18@22 1/2c; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17@20c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15@17c for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15@18c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13@16c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30@32c.

GATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 19,000 bushels. Demand light and buyers bearish, but holders slow to yield concessions. By sample on track, local: No 2 mixed, 29 1/2@27c; No 3 mixed, 25@26c; No 4 mixed, 24@24 1/2c; No 2 white, 29 1/2@30c; No 3 white, 27 1/2@28 1/2c; No 4 white, 26@27c. Sales were: 2 cars No 2 mixed at 26 1/2c, 1 car mixed at 26 1/2c, and 2 cars No 2 white at 29c.

RYE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 4,000 bushels. Market slow. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No 2, 1 car at 54c, 2 cars No 2 at 53 1/2c, 1 car No 2 at 54 1/2c; No 3, 2 cars at 50c.

FLAXSEED.—Slow sale. We quote at 96c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

CASTOR BEANS.—Demand good and prices steady. We quote in car lots \$1.35 per bushel, small lots 10c per bushel less.

HAY.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 430 tons, shipments 70 tons. Selling slowly and values weak. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$4 50@5 00; common, \$3 75@4 00; timothy, fancy, \$8 50@9 00, and choice, \$8 00@8 25.

Chicago.

October 3, 1892.

WHEAT.—Receipts, 377,000 bushels; shipments, 169,000 bushels. No 2 spring 72 1/2@73 1/2c; No 3 spring, 61@63 1/2c; No 2 red, 72 1/2@73 1/2c.

CORN.—Receipts 475,000 bushels; shipments, 468,000 bushels. No 2, 43 1/2c; No 3, 43 1/2c.

OATS.—Receipts, 418,000 bushels; shipments, 169,000 bushels. No 2, 31c; No 3, white, 33 1/2c; No 3 white, 30@32c.

PRODUCE AND FRUITS.—Summers, Morrison & Co., general commission merchants, 174 South Water street, report as follows: The produce and fruit market opens quite satisfactory this week to receivers, and at present the market is not overstocked, with anything. Prices are steady with a good healthy demand in nearly all lines. Receipts of eggs and butter continue light and offerings are readily absorbed at good prices. Good to choice creamery 24@25c, good to choice dairy 22@23c, fresh eggs 20c. The potato market is

The Family Doctor.

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

Cholera and Hydrochloric Acid.

A writer, apparently in the office of the *Michigan Farmer*, clips the following from the *KANSAS FARMER'S* editorial columns of September 21:

Sir Edwin Arnold, whose fame rests on his great poem, the *Light of Asia*, but who has had long residence and experience in the countries which are the recognized home of the cholera, gives as an infallible remedy for the dread disease the following simple prescription, viz., twenty drops of hydrochloric acid in a cup of tea.

And returns to us, saying:

Twenty drops hydrochloric acid would kill a horse. Five drops is the prescription, and the caution is given that seven will burn the lining of the stomach.

BEATRICE JOHNSTONE.

The question of who is right is referred to the medical editor.

As in the case of the two travelers and the chameleon, both are right and both wrong. There are two grades of hydrochloric acid in the market, the one about twice as strong as the other. The variety that is usually prescribed for internal use as a medicine is known as "dilute hydrochloric acid," and only contains 10 per cent. of the pure acid to 90 per cent. of distilled water, and the usual dose of that is from fifteen to thirty minims (or drops). The stronger acid is seldom used in medicine, but is sometimes prescribed in doses of from five to ten drops in a considerable quantity of water, so as to dilute it well. The "United States Dispensatory," which is excellent authority, says: "Hydrochloric acid, when swallowed, is highly irritating and corrosive, but less so than sulphuric or nitric acid. It produces blackness of the lips, fiery redness of the tongue, hiccup, violent efforts to vomit and agonizing pain in the stomach. There is much thirst, with great restlessness, a dry and burning skin, and a small and concentrated pulse. If the acid has been recently swallowed, white vapors of a pungent smell are emitted from the mouth."

The best antidotes are magnesia, soap-suds, or dilute alkaline solutions.

The homeopathic doctors claim it as a very efficient homeopathic remedy in cholera, on the ground that the poisonous dose sets up symptoms in the patient very similar to the cholera symptoms.

It is made from a combination of common salt and sulphuric acid.

THE GREAT SYMPATHETIC NERVE.

FAMILY DOCTOR:—What is the sympathetic nerve and its uses? We had a discussion about it here a few days ago, and nobody seemed to know very much about it.

L. R.

Larned, September 16, 1892.

Anatomically, it is a great cord or bundle of cords composed of smaller strands of nerve tissue, extending from the brain downward along each side of the spinal column, with countless branches ramifying to every tissue of the body. It is that great system of nerves that presides over all the involuntary activities of the body.

Here are some of the uses and relations of the great sympathetic nerve, named sympathetic because of its intimate relationship with every part and tissue of the body, and through which one diseased organ may and often does transmit its disordered activities to some other organ, just as you often have a headache or a palpitation of the heart in sympathy with a deranged stomach. It superintends and energizes all the processes of growth, nutrition, repair, respiration, circulation, tissue-building and the elimination of waste matter from the tissues. It is that sleepless sentinel who stands at the gates of life as long as you live, even a hundred years, and never sleeps for a single moment night or day. Nothing short of lethal doses of narcotic or anesthetic drugs can wrap it round in slumber robes and stretch it on its dreamy couch. It never sleeps but once, and then eternally. It is that body servant of yours who never deserts you or quits your service night or day for a single moment while you live; a friend that truly sticketh closer than a brother, watching every breath you draw and every heart-throb. It is that butler of yours who, without orders from you, looks after the nourishment of every bone and muscle and nerve and tissue in your body, and provides you with every well-spring of thought and

emotion. It is that deft artisan that oils every joint in your frame, and keeps them from creaking and rasping with friction and even loss of motility; who lubricates all the surfaces of the body, internal and external, so that they do not dry up and crack to pieces, nor drip with excessive unction. It is that faithful servant who, without murmuring, pumps your breath and blood for you through the long watches of the night while you sleep, and through the busy hours of the day when you are too busy to think of breath or blood. It is that janitor of the temple of your soul who keeps up the fires in your bodily furnace and maintains 98½° of temperature throughout every department of the "house not made with hands," through summer's heat and winter's cold, whether you live in the tropics or on "Greenland's icy mountains." It is that cunning servitor who stands always at the window of your eye and opens and closes the iridescent curtain of the iris so as to let in just enough light to enable you in the glare of noon or the shadows of twilight, to see with comfort and pleasure all the beauties of the world around you. It is that alert sentinel who stands always in the vestibule of your inner ear and opens and shuts the auditory gates with such skill and nicety that you may always hear with delight all the music of the great tuneful world you live in. It is that faithful warden who stands in the gateway to your stomach and reports instantly to the brain whether you in your ignorance and stupidity put into your mouth a delicious fruit or a corrosive poison. It is that fine connoisseur of perfumes who stands in the inner temple of your being and tells you from afar whether you are approaching a garden of roses or the putrefying carcass of a dead animal; who whispers to your soul the invisible presence of carnation or lily, linden or lime-tree, measles or smallpox. It is that most cunning mechanician who sees to it always that your blood as it courses furiously through its countless channels is composed of so many white and so many red corpuscles, and that each corpuscle carries with it on its journey so much lime, sulphur, phosphorus, carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, and all the others of the sixty-five primal elements of your body, and in certain exact and definite proportions, and that when they each lay down their burdens at the gateway of life, sees to it that each atom thus carried into the economy by unerring selection is built into frame and wall and member and tissue of your body, always renewing life in the midst of death throughout the citadel of your being. And that same wise wardman looks to it that every corpuscle on its return journey through other channels is loaded with worn-out and effete materials to be carried out of the great temple of life to mingle again with the clouds of the valley.

This nerve is the invincible defender of the fortress who, amid the havoc of shot and shell, of saber stroke and leaden hail, the shock and concussion of collision, the delirium of typhoid and the wreck of insanity still guards and protects and repairs the breached fortifications of life. Through all the life vicissitudes of life the great sympathetic is still your best earthly friend and benefactor. It is the great clock in the temple's tower that calls for every passing change of life, wound up to run a hundred years. And as it ticks out your allotted time it marks the age of speechless, pulsing infancy, when you can neither understand nor tell your own wants. It measures off your youth and strikes the hour of manhood. It calls you to the mystery and madding-time of love. It rings the dinner bell each day of healthful life and calls the hour for sleep and rest. It clings the epoch of gray hairs and slower gait, of waning vision, of shrunken shanks and biceps. It sets your voice in piping tones to prating of the times that were, the deeds of former days, and youthful prowess, and when those deeds are told you sigh and say, "Ah! me! I fear I'm growing old." And then, some day, when ripe and ready for the change, it rings the curtain down and closes up your stage from mortal gaze, and then as one who quits a tenement long kept, and gives it over to worms and mold and dust, to cobwebs, bats and flies, its wheels turn slowly round, the hammer falls to strike; the hours are told, and this same friend goes out from long control to terminate a great career, and then lies down itself and goes to sleep, that sleep that knows no waking. Then swift decay comes in and covers all with mold, and orders with dispatch assimilation to the clouds that heap the valley, and leaves you there, with time, the elements, and God. Who can comprehend its greatness, its countless capabilities, the vastness of its service, or the infinitude of mind that planned and constructed it?

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At Alexis, Ill., Wednesday, November 2, 1892.

THIRTY HEAD twenty mares and fillies and ten stallions of outstanding merit and choice: st breeding. Sale without reserve. Send for catalogue.

ROBT HOLLOWAY, ALEXIS, ILL.

GRAND PUBLIC SALE OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE Tuesday, October 18, 1892,

At 10 o'clock a. m., at my farm, four miles north of Topeka, on Kansas avenue, I will sell to the highest bidder, my entire herd of imported and home-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle, composed of about thirty-five cows and heifers and twenty young bulls. Cows in this herd have made milk records ranging from 600 to 800 pounds in ten days. They are bred to the fine show bull, Jersey 4th, Sultan, a son of the famous cow, Gerben 4th, that has better record of thirty-two pounds in seven days.

I have spent years of hard work and a lot of money in building up this herd, which I believe is equal to any in the West. My health is poor and I must sell them. I hope the people will realize this is an opportunity seldom offered, and will take advantage of this sale to secure some full-blood stock to improve their herds.

I will also offer three good grade milch cows; one fine five-year-old driving horse and a span of well-matched Holstein ponies.

TERMS:—Nine months time without interest, purchaser to give bankable note with approved security, or 5 per cent. discount for cash. Lunch at noon.

A. J. HUNGATE, Auctioneer.

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Are the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri valley. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,000 cattle and 37,000 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston. The eighteen railroads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards.

	Cattle and calves	Hogs	Sheep	Horses and mules	Cars.
Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,767	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,905,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,650	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, General Manager. H. P. CHILD, Asst. Gen. Manager. E. E. RICHARDSON, Secretary and Treasurer. EUGENE RUST, Superintendent.

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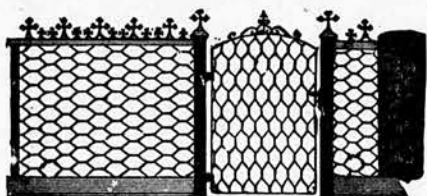
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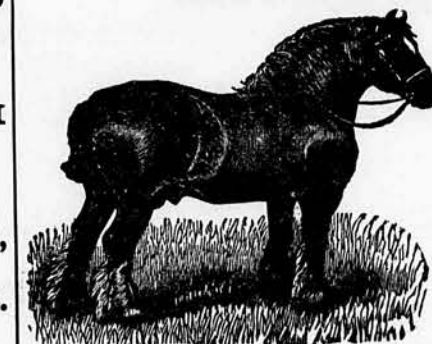
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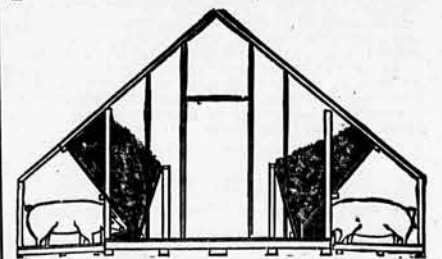
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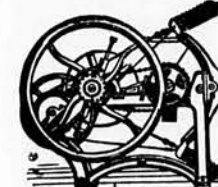
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Husks the corn and cuts the stalks into the best fodder known.
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Makes no smell or dirt. For Simplicity it Beats the World. No Batteries or Electric Spark to care for. Just light the Burner, turn the Wheel, and it runs all day. No double or false Explosions, frequent with the unreliable spark. It runs with a cheaper grade of Gasoline than any other Engine.
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TWO-CENT COLUMN.

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

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

FOR TRADE—\$4,000 worth of horses and cattle for a good farm. John G. Howard, 423 Kansas Ave., Topeka, Kas.

GRANGE CARDS—Send for sample. Agents wanted. J. H. White, Canajoharie, N. Y.

I AM 26, a widow, no children, worth \$75,000 and want to marry. Address Box 85, Toledo, Ohio.

ENGLISH FERRETS FOR SALE—J. B. Dobbs, Antelope, Kas.

FOR SALE—A well improved eighty-acre farm, within five miles of Emporia. Fifty acres in cultivation, twelve acres in fruit. A bargain. Address Box 544, Emporia, Kas.

GREAT SALE—LAND, JERSEYS AND BERKSHIRES—Farm, 160 acres, close up to this city, fair buildings, choice fruit, smooth and rich, well watered, fenced, etc. in grass; \$25 per acre part time. This is very low. Ten Jerseys, five cows, rich milkers, 2 to 4 years, due very soon, registered, faultless, trace to John B. D's great herd, Chicago; bull, Signoble Landseer 26796, 2 years old; calves extra good, largely heifers; best sire in State; bull 10 months, a real beauty; heifer 9 months, two heifers seven-months blood. Berkshires represent Gentry and Indiana families; fifty-four head, sows, boars, litters; healthy, and at about half usual rates. Come at once, as everything must go quick. A. B. White, Lamar, Mo.

FOR SALE—A few Shropshire rams. B. P. Bogue, Pool Hill, Kas.

FOR SALE—A number of pure Cotswold rams. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Chase Co., Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE, NORMAN STALLION, Poland-China swine, Hickory King 6065, bred by Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio, for sale or trade. Sheep preferred. J. W. Wampler, Brazilton, Crawford Co., Kas.

HEREFORD CATTLE FOR SALE—Pure registered bulls and high-grade females. W. G. Baker, Ellsworth, Kas.

SHEEP FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Two hundred and sixty grade Merino ewes, yearlings, lambs, two bucks. Also one registered Shropshire buck. Address W. E. Bates, DeGraff, Kas.

WANTED—A second-hand corn burr, twenty or thirty-inch, in iron frame, in good running order. Address A. J. Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okl.

FOR SALE—EIGHT HUNDRED SHEEP—J. R. Brown, Kingman, Kas.

GRAPE VINES BY THE THOUSANDS—Thos. Baessler, Genoa Springs, Kas.

BLACK LOCUST SEEDLINGS—And other forest trees; also a general nursery stock. Send for price list. B. P. Hanan, Arlington, Reno Co., Kas.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED

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

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

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

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

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

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

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

PEPPER'S TARIFF MANUAL—We have a few copies left, which our subscribers can have for 15 cents each in 1 or 2-cent stamps. It gives a history of tariff, and treats the subject in a non-partisan manner. Address KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka.

AGENTS WANTED for the Watch-Case, Self-Lighting Pocket Lamp. \$25.00 per week guaranteed. Particulars for stamp. Address, **TOLEDO LAMP CO., Box 431, Toledo, Ohio.**

Public Sale.

Thursday, October 13, 1892, F. M. La'll will sell in MARSHALL, MO., seventy-five head of Poland-Chinas, by six first-class boars. All his tops from this year's crop and a choice lot of pigs. Catalogue now ready. Send for one.

PUBLIC SALE!

Sabatha, Wednesday, October 26, 1892.

J. A. WORLEY will sell at his farm, one and a half miles from Sabatha, Kansas, on above date, nine head of

Thoroughbred Short-horn Cattle,

Five cows and four young bulls. Forty head of Poland-China Swine,

Twenty-two males, ten of them 1 year old; eighteen gilts. SIX HEAD OF HORSES.

THE ST. JOE,

The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive

made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Circulars free.

ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO.,

E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1892

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by George E. Homer, in Crawford tp., August 23, 1892, one bay mare, four white feet, fifteen hands high, about 15 years old, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

MARE—By same, one sorrel mare, three white feet, fifteen and a half hands high, about 11 years old; valued at \$30.

County—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

PONY—Taken up by James G. Duncan, in Cedar tp., (P. O. Cedar Vale, Chautauque county) September 9, 1891, one deep red horse pony, 14½ hands high, C and two bars on left shoulder, light saddle marks on each side, shod all round; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1892.

Butler county—John T. Evans, clerk.

FILLY—Taken up by R. W. Gulann, in Lincoln tp., six miles north of El Dorado, one bay filly, 1 year old, scar on left shoulder, left hind foot white; valued at \$25.

FILLY—By same, one bay filly, 3 years old, right hind foot white; valued at \$40.

County—J. C. Barton, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by S. J. Harper, in Bird City tp., P. O. Bird City, August 30, 1892, one iron-gray mare, about 6 years old, branded 54 on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

MARE—By same, one light gray mare, about 6 years old, branded 54 on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

COLT—By same, one iron-gray colt, about 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

COLT—By same, one white-faced sorrel colt, about 6 months old, no marks or brands; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 5, 1892.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by E. Ukele, in Western tp., P. O. Wallace, August 9, 1892, one sorrel mare, 850 or 900 pounds, dimple on each side of neck, small star in forehead, branded 1 or similar to 1 with over top on left hind leg above stifle, leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$35.

County—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by C. H. Fankbener, seven and one half miles west of Caldwell, September 12, 1892, one brown or dark chestnut mare 9 or 10 years old, weight about 900 pounds, hind feet white, star in forehead; valued at \$75.

Test the seams
of your
Water COAT
Proof Before Buying.

POUR some water in the sleeve holding the end tight as here shown or anywhere else where there is a seam, and see if it is water tight. There are goods in the market that look very nice, but will leak at every seam. We warrant **TOWER'S IMPROVED Fish Brand Slicker** to be water tight at every seam and everywhere else; also not to peel or stick, and authorize our dealers to make good any slicker that falls in either point. There are two ways you can tell the Genuine Improved Fish Brand Slicker.

1st. A Soft Woolen Collar.

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Positively the best mill in the market. Has the largest capacity, the lightest running, most durable, and yet the most simple in construction.

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JOS. FUHRMAN

North Wichita, Kansas,

Breeder of

PERCHERON

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FRENCH COACH

HORSES.

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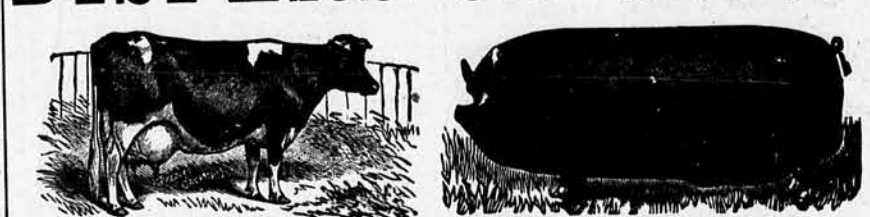
ALUMINUM, HALF DOLLAR SIZE. Perpetual Gold Calendar on back. BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR, CHEAP AT \$1. One agent writes, I sell 50 a day, one at a time. Sample by mail for 25c. **WORLD'S FAIR COIN MFG. CO.,** ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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MILLET A SPECIALTY.
Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers,
Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red
Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. **KANSAS CITY, MO.**

27-OCTOBER-28

GREAT DISPERSION SALE!



KIRKPATRICK & SON

Will offer for sale their entire herds of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE

A Draft of 75 Poland-China Swine.

Grade Cattle, young Sussex Bulls, the grand imported Shire Stallion Carlton Beau, show animals, and all go without reserve to the highest bidder, at

Connors, Kas., October 27-8.

This will be the great free trade sale of the fall campaign. Free trade because there will be no protection. Here will be the place to get high-class, fancy-bred animals to lay the foundation of choice herds or add to those already established, at your own price.

Sale at farm, one-fourth mile from the station of Connors, fifteen miles north of Kansas City, on the Missouri Pacific Railway. Two trains each way, morning and evening. Come first day, for the best will be sold first.

Food and shelter for visitors from a distance free. Lunch at noon for all free. No postponement on account of weather, sale under cover. Terms of sale will be announced in catalogue (now ready). Visitors from a distance will please announce their coming, so that all can be provided for.

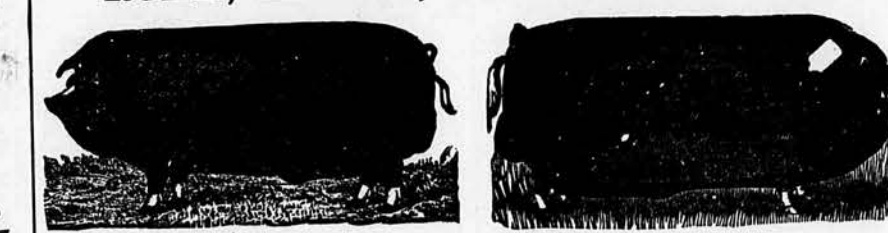
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GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

OF THOROUGHbred

Poland-Chinas and Berkshires!

ROME, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.



POLAND-CHINAS—MALES IN USE—BERKSHIRES.
Challenge 4939, by Success 1899.
Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 3553.
Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807.
Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5749.
Daisy 11139, by Cleveland 6807.
Chip 2156, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211.
Hubbard's Worl Beater 4493, by Chip 2156.
Reciprocity 7921, by King Quality 6967.
Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495.
Royal Duke 13923, by Sovereign 2d 1757.
Stumpy Duke VI. 16498, by Duke of Monmouth 11361.
Fancy Boy 15829, by Jumbo 12771.
Champion 18975, by British Champion 4495.
Joker 19000, by Royal Peerless 17184.
Hubbard's Model 25741, by Joker 19000.
Gladstone.

This offering from Rome Park Herds will consist of 100 head or more of English Berkshire and Poland-China swine, both sexes, composed of the richest blood in the United States, with style and individual merit. Show pigs a specialty.

REMEMBER THE DATE. EVERYBODY INVITED.

ROME PARK STOCK FARM.

Located seven miles south of Wellington. T. A. HUBBARD, Proprietor, Rome, Kansas.

Rome depot adjoining farm.

CLOSING-OUT SALE

Thoroughbred Devon Cattle

I will sell at public auction, at my farm, five and a half miles southwest of EMPORIA, KAS., on Dry Creek (known as the Rumsey farm),

On Wednesday, October 12, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, my entire herd of pure-bred registered Devon cattle, consisting of 44 head of Breed ng Cows, 7 Heifers (1 and 2 years old), 3 Yearling Bulls, 14 Bull Calves, 2 Service Bulls.

This fine herd was formerly the property of Ramsey Bros., and is the finest herd in the West to-day. They will be sold with out reserve. P. degrees furnished if desired. Cows are bred.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of \$10 and under, cash; all over \$10, a credit of twelve months will be given on approved bankable paper, with interest at 8 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. discount for cash. Free lunch.

H. S. SCOFIELD, Auctioneer.

Seed Wheat for Sale.

Turkey and White Russian, Fulcaster, Fultz, Oregon May, and other soft varieties, in car lots or less. Address **H. C. HODGES, Wichita, Kansas.**

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Proprietor Illinois Central
Herd of Record Chester
Whites 100 Pigs for sale.
Illustrated catalogue free.