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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

Cards of four lines or less will be inserted in the Breeder's Directory for \$15.00 per year, or \$3.00 for six months; each additional line, \$2.50 per year. A copy of the paper will be sent to the advertiser during the continuance of the card.

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

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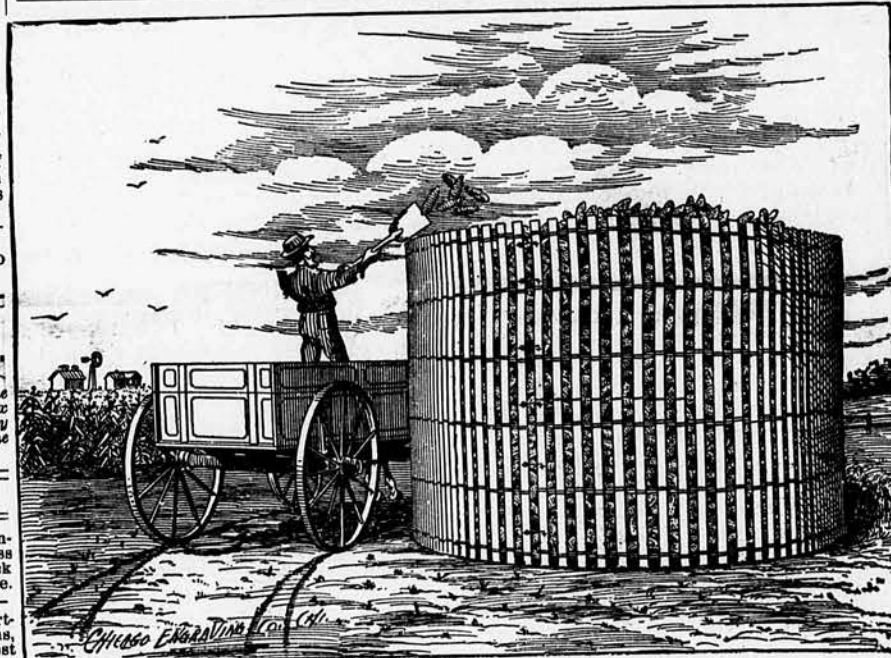
### CATTLE.

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**SECOND ANNUAL SALE,** OCTOBER 20, 1892.

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**BEN WILKES** 9,740, **CRESTER WILKES** 4,19317, and **FRANK WILKES** 2,16832, three of the handsomest 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, ELDOREADO, KANSAS.

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

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

**BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS.** Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. **KIRKPATRICK & SON.**

### 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.

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**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., BIG ROCK, ILL.**

**DEAFNESS AND HEAD NOISES CURED**  
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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGH-BRED STOCK SALES.

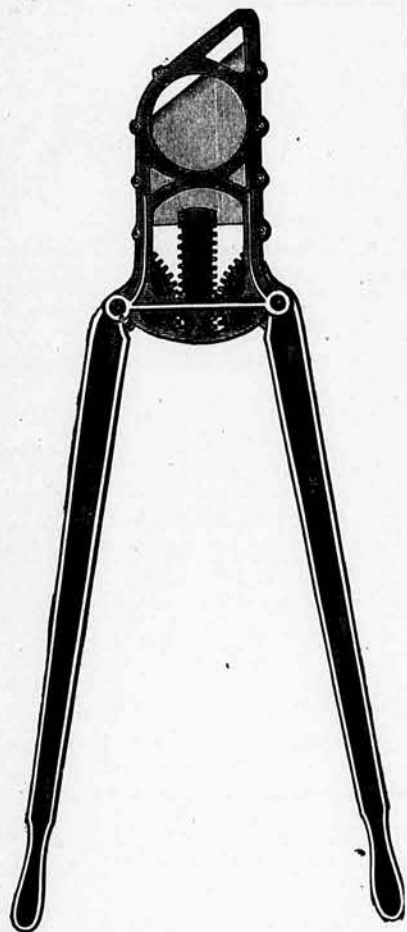
Dates claimed only for sales which are advertised or are to be advertised in this paper.

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

### ABOUT DEHORNING CATTLE.

There is no question as to the advisability of dehorning, hence we have given space to the merits of a late success as shown by the illustration. And while it is best to prevent the growth of horns while the calf is quite young, yet there is such a vast number of mature animals with horns that feeders find it necessary and profitable to the dehorn cattle to feeding for market.

It is written, somewhere, that there was nothing created in vain, but there are many things that few can explain to their own satisfaction, to say nothing about the rest of the world. Tigers were made with claws, evidently, that they might make prey of nearly everything they met; so with nearly all of the animal creation; it seems to have been created for fight. The horse has his heels and teeth, but if he is kindly treated, and, being a domestic animal, seldom has occasion to use the same; but the "horned cattle" is a specie that can not be trusted. The Texas steer and the bull of the ranch is always looking for a fight, and many a man has fallen their victim, while stock of the herd have been laid low promiscuously. Horns on the beast, hence, are no earthly use but for destruction. Now some people will object to dehorning cattle, claiming it is cruel, but of castration they have nothing to say, and for the stock raiser, the producer of beef, one is about as essential as the other, and to meet these requirements



Messrs. H. H. Brown & Co., of Decatur, Ill., are now manufacturing the Newton & McGee Dehorner, which cuts perfectly smooth, in no way fractures the horn, and does its work instantly. This decides, as will be seen in our illustration, has a "draw cut"; it shaves the horn off leaving no splinters and the stub being perfectly smooth, heals over readily. These dehorners are furnished in three sizes and the manufacturers are prepared to fill all orders promptly, the price being from \$6 to \$10. To the skeptic or non-believer, we take the liberty to make this statement. Dehorned cattle fat more readily; dehorning quiets the animal and the cow invariably produces more milk; dehorning takes the fight out of the animal; it does not require near as much stabling or car room, and he is in no way dangerous. He does not hook your fence down, the cattle and horses he associates with, and last and not least, he does not gore to death. In speaking of these dehorners, Mr. Chas. Lerchen, an extensive cattle-raiser at Denver, writes: "The machine was all you claimed for it. I dehorned 200 steers

last fall and all did finely; no crushing; smooth, quick work. I find that cattle dehorned ship far better and sell more readily as feeders." Mr. G. W. Searles, of Jesup, Iowa, writes: "Your dehorner does far better work than can be done with the saw; it works easily. I dehorned 160 head in five hours. I showed the machine to a large number of cattlemen and they all admired it." Mr. Noah R. Letts, of Letts, Iowa, says: "I tried your dehorner on all kinds of horned cattle, old and young, and it worked to my entire satisfaction."

### Selling Too Close.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Under what may be considered average conditions the most profitable farming is that which admits of feeding out nearly or quite all of the farm products to vigorous, thrifty stock on the farm in a manner best calculated to secure the best gain at the lowest cost and to make sure and apply all of the manure possible. In doing this it is of course an item to keep sufficient number of stock to use the feed to the best advantage. So far as is possible to avoid it is not best to sell or buy any considerable amount of feed, or is it advisable to keep more stock than the feed raised will keep thrifty. It is best, of course, to have plenty of feed rather than to purchase in the spring. In nearly all cases if feed must be purchased, now is the time, as later the prices will nearly always advance, and by commencing in good season oil meal, bran and ship stuff can be used in connection with other materials to a better advantage. While it is not good economy to winter animals that will not make a satisfactory growth, at the same time as many animals as the supply of feed will keep thrifty should be kept. It is not best to sell off animals that the feed will winter, or is it best to sell feed that can be used to a good advantage in wintering the stock. On every farm it should be made an item to make, save and apply all of the manure possible and this can be done by keeping all of the stock that the farm will carry.

As with feed, so with other products, there is no advantage in selling so close in the fall that before another crop can be grown more or less will need to be purchased. Save a sufficient amount of wheat for bread, pork, mutton and beef for meat, potatoes, beans and other vegetables, as well as poultry to supply the table. You can keep them at a less cost than they can be purchased, while generally, if sold now and purchased in the spring, a good profit will be made by some one else besides the farmer.

There is no advantage in allowing products to go to waste. It is a poor business to sell so close that you will need to purchase again when prices are higher, and this will nearly always be done when the products are sold in the fall and purchased in the spring. S.

### Australian Sheep Industry.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The President, at the request of the wool-growers of the United States, through their State and national organizations, appointed me to the office of Consul General at Melbourne, Australia, for the express purpose of having a report made upon "The Sheep and Wool Industries of Australasia."

I have the honor to say I have made such report and sent it to the State Department at Washington.

I have endeavored to include therein every phase of the subjects which appeared to have interest for the flock-owners in the United States. Upon some it was extremely difficult to obtain full and reliable information, but no trouble or labor has been spared to secure all that was possible. The capacities of this country, the origin of the flocks, the aids to development of the industries, their past and present condition, cost of production, probabilities of the future and the whole system in its every detail, has been carefully studied, with a view of giving an accurate description of the means and manner by which the results of quantity and quality in Australian wool are obtained.

I hope I have succeeded in doing that which was requested, and in conclusion would add that copies of the report can be had by writing to the Department of State or to your Congressman or one of the United States Senators from your State.

GEO. H. WALLACE,

U. S. Consul General.

Melbourne, Australia, August 18, 1892.

### American Mutton Abroad.

Through the efforts of Secretary Rusk, says *Rural Life*, all restrictions relating to the exportation of American sheep to Great Britain have been removed. This will be highly gratifying to those engaged in the sheep industry in this country. It is no longer required that all sheep sent there from this country be slaughtered shortly after arrival, but stock sheep may now be exported and fattened there. This regulation will undoubtedly stimulate the trade in sheep with Great Britain, and we will probably send abroad a much larger supply of mutton. We now have unrestricted access to this, the greatest mutton market in the world, and it remains for yankee ingenuity to capture it. Our production can only secure a good standing there by meeting the requirements of excellence. The English are a mutton-eating people and they know good mutton. There is great need of improvement of the mutton qualities of our sheep. The mutton qualities are the most valuable and make the grower most money for a good mutton sheep will make money regardless of any fleece at all. We were told by an English tourist a short time ago that their best mutton is now coming from New Zealand. The New Zealand sheep are the Down breeds of England taken there and developed to a higher degree than they have been in this country. The increased production of sheep and mutton for the English market will stimulate the industry at home and bring our flocks to a better standard, for if we are to compete successfully in the English market we will have to furnish prime mutton. In improving the quality of our mutton we will also improve the home market. There are thousands of people all over our country who never use mutton simply because they don't know what good mutton is. The mutton-eating population of the United States would double in the next six months if nothing but superior mutton was placed on the market and in sufficient quantity to supply the demand.

### The Cattle Situation in Texas.

The *Texas Journal* regards the present status of the cattle business of Texas as of great importance, and deserving more than a passing notice. It believes that Texas cattlemen do not fully realize the situation, and for this reason are not taking advantage of the splendid opportunities that are being offered for investments in cattle. There are not half as many cattle in Texas as heretofore, and a very large percentage of those that are left are steer cattle. These, of course, will nearly all be marketed during the next two years, while the increase from the cattle will not be sufficient to supply the place of the steers that will in the meantime have been shipped to market. There are steers enough now on hand to give Texas a fair but comparatively small representation on the markets for two years, but after that time shipments from this State must be exceedingly light for many years.

There are a few localities in the United States where the number of cattle have not decreased. These, however, are the exception and not the rule. The country, as a whole, is materially short on cattle, so much so that prices must necessarily advance all along the line. Strictly good fat Texas steers will no doubt sell for \$1 per hundred pounds more in 1893 than was paid for the same class of cattle during 1892, while the indications are that beef will sell for more money within the next three than it has for the past ten or fifteen years.

In the opinion of the *Journal* the cattlemen of Texas who avail themselves of the splendid opportunities now offered, by buying at once a big string of young steers, will make money enough to reward them handsomely for the past years of hard and unprofitable toil. Now is certainly the time to invest in cattle. There is a fortune in the business for those who act promptly and with good judgment.

### Stock Notes.

An Ohio man says: I have fed corn stalks for nineteen years, and have very little patience with any system of farming that wastes the corn fodder. In this section there is occasionally a field of corn frost-bitten and left uncut, and I would not give 50 cents an acre for the good an animal can get from it as it stands in the field, brown and dead and tasteless. It makes me tired when I read inquiries as to

## Scrofula in the Neck

The following is from Mrs. J. W. Tillbrook, wife of the Mayor of McKeesport, Penn.:



"My little boy Willie, now six years old, two years ago had a bunch under one ear which the doctor said was Scrofula. As it continued to grow he finally lanced it and it discharged for some time. We then began giving him Hood's Sarsaparilla and he improved very rapidly until the sore healed up. Last winter it broke out again, followed by Erysipelas. We again gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla with most excellent results and he has had no further trouble. His cure is due to

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

He has never been very robust, but now seems healthy and daily growing stronger."

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid digestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

profits from men who make a creature's hide do duty as a shed, and its stomach serve as a stove.

*Hoard's Dairyman*: "If a cow could talk she would be heard all over the land calling for an improved breed of dairymen."

In breeding live stock of any sort, there should be a definite object, which should be always kept in view and worked toward steadily. Before you breed know what you want to produce, and mate your animals directly for that.

Dr. Frank S. Billings, director of the Patho-Biological Laboratory of the State University of Nebraska, Lincoln, has printed and published at his own expense a volume of over three hundred pages, entitled, "A Public Scandal." It purports to be a discussion of inoculation and is dedicated "to every citizen of the United States, who, irrespective of party affiliation, believes in a republican administration of a government of the people, by the people and for the people, and in an honest administration of the same." It is a "tale of woe" of Billings' trials and tribulations with swine inoculation.

Prof. W. A. Henry has shown by experiment that it costs \$2.61 to produce a hundred pounds of gain with lambs, and \$3.03 to secure the same gain with pigs of about the same age. Yet in the agricultural States there are from five to ten times more pigs than lambs. Why is this, when the lambs are so much more profitable? There is a canine element which does not appear in the Professor's experiment. All the rose-colored pictures of the profits of sheep husbandry that have ever been painted should have to be complete, that dash of sombre color across their foreground. The sheep actually killed by dogs are only a small portion of the damage done by them; it is the sheep that never grew and the wool that never was shorn, for fear of dogs; that constitutes the greatest count against them. It is a pitiful reflection that if it were not for the dogs, wool would be as cheap as cotton, if not much cheaper—so cheap that the poorest of mankind could be comfortably clad in winter, and mutton would be more abundant than all other kinds of meat put together now are.

When catarrh attacks a person of scrofulous diathesis, the disease is almost sure to become chronic. The only efficacious cure, therefore, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which expels scrofula from the system and the catarrh soon follows suit. Local treatment is only a waste of time.

### The Cottage Hearth for October.

The current issue of this excellent family magazine presents an unusual amount of interesting matter. "The True Greatness of Columbus," an appreciative article on the great discoverer, by Richard T. Melcher, opens this number, and is faced by a frontispiece representing the most critical moment in the life of Columbus. "Masaccio," one of the old masters of painting, is discussed in a charming manner by Miss D. L. Hoyt. "Celia's Mistake," by Constance G. DuBois, and "The Vagabonds," by Will Allen Dromgoole, are two short stories of unusual merit. Three of the departments contain timely information on the subjects of "Home Dressmaking," "Domestic Science," and "Household Chats." *The Cottage Hearth* is handsomely illustrated, and is, moreover, just what it claims to be, a family magazine. (W. A. Wilde & Co., Boston, Mass.)



## Agricultural Matters.

### PROF. GEORGE'S EXPERIMENTS WITH WHEAT.

#### EFFECTS OF PASTURING WHEAT.

Fifteen plats, each one-twentieth of an acre, were seeded to Currell wheat, on October 8, with a view to ascertain the effect of pasturing it. The design was to pasture five plats in the fall, five in the spring, and leave five untouched; but the seeding being late, there was not growth enough in the fall to afford any pasturage. The plats intended for spring pasture were fenced and a dairy cow put on each for five hours each day, on April 6, 7 and 9. The wheat was eaten down to the ground, but not to an excessive degree, and the soil was, of course, tramped by the cattle to the extent required by the feeding, care being taken, however, not to put them on when the soil was wet. The plats on which the fall pasture did not materialize were rolled instead, in spring, with an ordinary field roller.

The results are given in the following table:

No. of plat.	Treatment.	Rate per Acre.	
		Grain, bus.	Straw, tons
120	Spring pastured	35.00	3.71
121	Roller	42.48	2.11
122	Not pastured	39.50	1.91
123	Spring pastured	39.33	2.37
124	Roller	36.16	2.22
125	Not pastured	30.83	1.61
126	Spring pastured	35.00	1.45
127	Roller	35.16	1.54
128	Not pastured	32.83	1.31
129	Spring pastured	37.38	2.48
130	Roller	42.50	2.42
131	Not pastured	37.16	1.75
132	Spring pastured	36.68	2.09
133	Roller	37.00	2.09
134	Not pastured	37.00	2.09

#### AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Spring pastured	33.03	2.12
Roller	38.15	2.00
Not pastured	38.06	1.91

#### AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS' TRIALS.

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Spring pastured	29.08	1.66
Not pastured	32.31	1.56

Last year there was a loss of a bushel and a half by pasturing the wheat. This year the pastured plats show a loss of five bushels, and the average loss, for the two years, is about three bushels and a peck an acre.

This, then, does not argue in favor of pasturing.

The theory which is so commonly held, that pasturing, in some unexplained manner, benefits the wheat, is not upheld by these experiments. Pasturing injures the wheat and reduces the yield. The real question at issue is, whether the value in feed thus obtained will balance the loss in yield, and this cannot be settled by experiments on so small a scale. If we can ascertain what the probable loss in yield is in average cases, then each farmer can decide for himself if he will pay that amount of wheat for the feed gained. It should be borne in mind, too, that it is the general practice in pasturing wheat to let the stock run on it all winter and spring, and, too often, in all weathers, wet or dry, and the wheat thus commonly suffers more than here shown, as in these experiments the cattle were not allowed on the plats when the ground was wet, nor was the wheat kept eaten down for a long period.

Another theory which is occasionally advanced is, that pasturing is beneficial in fields infested with the Hessian fly, because it is supposed the cattle eat the pupae of the fly along with the wheat. This is a fallacy which should be corrected. The pupa or flaxseed of the fly which winters in the wheat is not found on the upper portion of the plant, but is securely lodged between the sheaths of the base of the young stems, below the surface of the ground, and out of the reach of animals browsing on the tops. This any one can readily ascertain for himself by pulling up a wheat plant infested with the fly, and peeling the leaves to near the

roots, where the little, brown pupa will be found, if present. The only time when pasturing might possibly be of some aid in destroying the fly is either early in the fall, before frost, or late in the spring, after frosts are over, when the fly is active laying eggs, and some of these might be eaten with the wheat; but cattle are not on the wheat so early or so late in the season. Instead of benefiting fly-blown wheat, pasturing will injure it still more, in that it weakens the plants and thus renders them less able to withstand the attacks of the fly.

#### HOW MUCH SEED TO THE ACRE.

Opinions of practical and successful farmers differ widely upon this point. It ranges all the way from half a bushel to a bushel and a half. While farmers in the east and east central portion of the State hold that it is most profitable to sow at least a bushel and a peck, many of our brethren in the west claim that they get better returns from half a bushel of seed than from either more or less. Whatever results the latter amount may bring in the west, it is certainly far too little for central Kansas. A bushel and a peck is the normal quantity sown in this part of the State, but our experiments this year indicate that it would be better to sow more rather than less. The experiment was tried on thirty-five one-twentieth-acre plats. The amount of seed varied from one-half bushel per acre, and increasing by one peck up to two bushels, and each amount was repeated five times on as many plats. The seeding was done October 9 with a shoe drill with press wheels, and the wheat on all plats came up well, so that all had an equal start. On March 3 all plats were found to be in good condition, having suffered but little or none at all from winter killing; but it was noted that the stand and apparent vigor of the plants were in almost direct proportion to the amount of seed sown. The heavy seedings had decidedly the most promising aspect.

The following table gives the yield in detail:

Number of Plats.	Rate of Seeding per acre, bushel.	Yield per acre.	
		Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
135	1/4	24.66	1.46
136	1/2	30.83	1.77
137	3/4	34.66	1.76
138	1	37.33	2.18
139	1 1/4	38.66	2.14
140	1 1/2	34.16	2.42
141	1 3/4	40.16	2.44
142	2	19.83	1.20
143	1/4	36.00	1.67
144	1/2	37.16	2.03
145	3/4	32.00	1.63
146	1	37.00	1.94
147	1 1/4	36.66	1.60
148	1 1/2	38.00	2.76
149	1 3/4	23.50	1.24
150	2	33.33	2.00
151	1/4	36.00	1.92
152	1/2	35.16	1.54
153	3/4	37.29	1.73
154	1	35.50	2.13
155	1 1/4	35.16	1.64
156	1 1/2	19.00	1.33
157	1 3/4	33.33	2.00
158	2	33.68	3.59
159	1/4	33.13	1.90
160	1/2	38.00	2.21
161	3/4	38.16	2.05
162	1	37.68	2.17
163	1 1/4	15.83	1.69
164	1 1/2	25.66	1.32
165	1 3/4	31.66	1.35
166	2	31.66	1.55
167	1/4	34.00	1.38
168	1/2	36.50	2.20
169	3/4	38.60	1.84

#### AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
One-half bushel seed average	20.46	1.18
Three-fourths bushel seed average	31.83	1.75
One bushel seed average	34.76	2.13
One and one-fourth bushels seed average	35.05	1.76
One and one-half bushels seed average	36.99	1.87
One and three-fourths bushels seed average	36.16	2.06
Two bushels seed average	37.91	2.17

It is here to be noted, that in all instances but one the heavier the seeding is the better is the yield. It is the first time this experiment has been tried here, and another season might alter the results, but there is enough evidence in favor of more seed in the above to call the attention of our farmers to the subject. If an additional peck of seed to the accustomed quantity will add two bushels to the yield, it is a good investment. The Indiana station

has experimented in the same direction, and has arrived at the same conclusion. The average of six years' trials at that station are as follows:

One-half bushel of seed yielded 19.58 bushels.

Three-fourths bushel of seed yielded 23.47 bushels.

One bushel of seed yielded 26.53 bushels.

One and one-fourth bushels of seed yielded 28.87 bushels.

One and one-half bushels of seed yielded 29.67 bushels.

One and three-fourths bushels of seed yielded 30.25 bushels.

Two bushels of seed yielded 31.45 bushels.

These results indicate that we do not put enough seed on the ground; that it would pay well to sow at least a bushel and a half, or perhaps more. This for the eastern portion of the winter-wheat belt. It would be well for wheat growers in the west to experiment with heavier seeding than they now practice, and note the result.

#### EFFECTS OF CHARACTER OF SEEDS.

The experiment of comparing the effects of different grades of the same seed which was begun last year was continued. The "common" wheat, that is, the wheat as it came from the thrasher, but cleaned of trash, and which weighed 62½ pounds to the struck bushel, was graded on a Clipper fanning mill into "heavy," or best grade, and "light," or poorest grade. The "heavy" seed weighed 64½ pounds to the struck bushel, and the "light" seed 60½ pounds. It will be noticed that even the light seed is of standard weight, and viewed by itself it was a fine quality of grain. It can therefore not be regarded as poor seed, and, indeed, it was but little inferior to the other two grades. The Currell was the variety used. Originally fifteen plats were seeded, October 5; but of these numbers one and fifteen were rejected because, lying against the fence on either side of the field, they suffered from disadvantages to which the others were not subjected, and number two was rejected because of similar irregularity. This left twelve plats, four being seeded to each of the three grades of seed.

The results are given in the following table:

No. of Plat.	Grade of Seed.	Yield per acre.	
		Grain, bus.	Straw, tons.
3	Heavy seed	31.00	1.37
4	Light	25.50	1.15
5	Common	29.66	1.91
6	Heavy	27.33	1.48
7	Light	27.66	1.32
8	Common	27.66	1.37
9	Heavy	28.50	1.29
10	Light	27.00	1.48
11	Common	28.33	1.45
12	Heavy	28.16	1.40
13	Light	30.33	1.84
14	Common	30.33	1.84

#### AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE:

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Heavy seed	28.83	1.39
Light seed	27.37	1.29
Common seed	28.60	1.37

#### AVERAGE OF TWO YEARS' TRIAL:

	Bus. Grain.	Tons Straw.
Heavy seed	31.90	1.92
Light seed	30.03	1.62
Common seed	31.13	1.73

Though the difference in favor of the heavy seed is not strikingly great it is still sufficient to indicate that the better the seed the better the yield.

#### Crops and the Season.

By Prof. G. H. Failyer in *Industrialist*.  
The season just closing is one of those very peculiar ones which illustrate so vividly the results of diversified farming. The writer has visited many portions of the State during the summer, and has had unusual opportunity to observe the crops. To such extent as these observations have been made en route, from car windows, the more level country over which the roads run have colored the impression of the whole. But it is not likely that any distorted view will thus be gained, since railroads in Kansas are not interfered with

much by the inequalities of the surface. Further, as some sections of the State were seen in early summer and not since, impressions then gained may have proved erroneous owing to changes of weather in the after part of the season.

The one striking truth that was forced upon one is the fact that in no section of the State have all crops been equally favored by the weather, and second to this, that no one crop has found conditions all over the State favoring it.

The wheat crop is the one that has been successful over the greatest extent of territory, yet in the southeastern portion of the State a limited acreage was sown and a light yield obtained. In all other sections, a good to very heavy yield was secured, and it was generally of good quality. In the western half of the State, and especially toward the southern part of this region, an unusually large area was sown to wheat, and an exceptionally heavy crop was harvested. Had the farmers here put all their ground in wheat this year, instead of reserving some of it for oats and corn, they would have found it very profitable. But in the east and south the opposite is true.

The oats crop was heavy in the whole of southern Kansas, but was light in the north, especially in the north central portions. The dry weather came on about the same time both north and south, but the oat crop was so nearly mature in southern sections that it was injured but little. This crop has not been a very important one in Kansas in past years, and no large amount seems to have been sown the past spring; yet, in a considerable section of the State, the oat crop has been very good. The hay crop has been very light in most parts of the State, but, like oats, grass has done well in the south and southeast. The first cuttings of tame hay were exceedingly heavy wherever tame grasses are grown, but the dry weather cut the later growth short.

Corn, being a crop that is influenced by the whole season, is the most variable of the great staples taken throughout the State. In the northwest and the east, the crop is most nearly normal, but all through the west it is comparatively good. A belt north and south just east of the center of the State has been cut shortest, and this is most apparent in the southern part of the belt. In the extreme south are sections where corn is nearly a failure. This relatively; but as a whole the crop is quite light.

Fruit is practically nothing all over the State.

The above observations upon the general character of the crops of the State show conclusively that no one crop would have been profitably cultivated exclusively throughout the State. It is true that wheat has generally been good, but not so in all places. It is in such seasons as this that the growing of several kinds of crops brings the best comparative returns. The advantage of diversified farming are due to such facts as these, and to the additional fact that thus the labor of the farm is distributed through the year, and its forces and appliances are kept more constantly employed.

#### 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.



## Alliance Department.

### The Wages of Railway Employees.

The *Railway Age* is equally anxious about possible legislation to regulate its clients and prospective demands of laborers for increased pay. It is difficult to understand just why it classes together and as oppressors of the railroads both the patrons and the operatives of these properties. In an article published September 30, the *Age* says:

"There are about 800,000 employees in the service of the railways of the United States. An increase of wages of 30 cents a day to all employees (supposing one-half of the entire number to work on Sundays and the other half to be paid for only six days in the week) would make—being \$101.70 to the man a year—a total increase in payment for wages on all the railways of \$87,000,000 annually. But during the year 1891 the entire amount of money paid in dividends on all the stock of all the railways of the country only amounted to \$89,000,000. So that a general increase in wages of only 30 cents a day would just about wipe out the entire revenue of the railways of the United States available for dividends.

"As a matter of fact the results would be even more appalling than the above statement indicates.

"The dividends which are paid are paid on the stock of a comparatively small number of companies. Of the entire amount of stock of all railways in the country (amounting to some \$4,500,000,000) nearly \$3,000,000,000 are already unproductive of revenue, or about 64 per cent. The least productive lines of course are those of the West and Southwest. But the employees are scattered all over the country, and the burden of increased wage payment would have to be borne in the Southwest as well as in New England. Thus, there are 20,000 employees in the State of Texas—which at 30 cents a day amounts to over \$2,000,000 annually. But in the Inter-State Commerce Commission's territorial division which includes the State of Texas the 'total dividends' were something less than \$4,000, and, in the language of the statistician to the commission, 'net earnings were a minus quantity.' Where would those \$2,000,000 for an increase in wages come from? Where is any increase in expenses, for that matter, for wages or any other purpose, to come from for the railways of Texas?

"Take again any of the large granger roads, employing from 25,000 to 30,000 men. The increase of 30 cents a day would mean to such a road from \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000 a year. What road could pay that?

"A general increase of wages to all railway employees of even 10 cents a day would, within two years, send two-thirds at least of the companies which are nominally solvent to-day into bankruptcy; and would produce such a universal panic, such an utter wreck of credit, that every employe would suffer fifty times more than he would gain by any advance.

"These are facts. Anybody can verify the figures in a few minutes. But we conjecture that they are facts which neither the railway employees, as a whole, nor the public at all understand at present.

"It is unquestionably hard for a man to work and have to support himself and perhaps a family on \$1.50 or \$1.80 a day. But it is also hard for the people who have saved up their money all their lives and invested in railway securities, to find, in their old age, that the securities are worthless. At present the amount of money paid annually in their pay rolls by all the railway companies of the country is about \$250,000,000—though there have not apparently been any exact figures compiled covering this question. The amount paid to stockholders is, as has been said, \$89,000,000. It is impossible to strike a balance and say what would be a just proportion for the stockholders and the laborers respectively to receive of the proceeds of the railways. Of course without the laborers the stockholders' property would produce no revenue at all. And conversely without the stockholders there would be no property for the laborers to be engaged upon. The difference, however, is that the pay rolls must be paid, while a dividend can be passed."

Has it ever occurred to the *Age* to make a fair statement of the fact that if railway Presidents who are securing from \$15,000 to \$50,000 salaries were cut down to a

reasonable compensation and like reductions were made in the pay of Superintendents and other "principal officers," it might possibly solve the problem and assist the real laborer. Railways are not run for dividends. These are kept so close that managers can dabble in stocks as occasion permits. The widow who holds stock is not usually considered.

### An Appeal to Caesar.

A movement for the very commendable purpose of securing better roads—good roads—throughout the country was several months ago inaugurated by Albert A. Pope, of the Pope Manufacturing Co., of Boston. Through the active energies of this gentleman an immense quantity of "good road" literature has been published throughout the country. Apparently impatient at the slow movement of the "sovereign people" in this important matter, Mr. Pope has appealed to the railroad Presidents of the country, by means of a letter, a copy of which he sends to the *KANSAS FARMER* and requests its publication. The letter is as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to urge upon your attention the great importance of good roads as feeders to railroads. Throughout the United States the condition of the common country road is the index to the prosperity of railroads. When highways are impassable, freight and passenger earnings are necessarily diminished and the price of railroad securities lowered; when the roads are in good condition, merchandise is accumulated at the depots, and in moving it trains are delayed and accidents increased. A uniform good condition of roads would enable railroads to handle freights more expeditiously and advantageously.

Good roads are the means by which a country is built up populously and prosperously; bad roads delay civilization, and cause districts to be sparsely settled, and poverty and ignorance to abound.

The railroad companies of this country, representing millions of employees and billions of capital, and controlled and directed by men of high intelligence, have a commanding influence in every legislative hall in the United States.

Every railway corporation can request its officers, agents, and employees to do what they can to create a right sentiment in regard to the improvement of highways in their respective neighborhoods; and all along the various lines depot masters and freight agents could report to the road department, established by the company, the condition of the roads in their towns and what is being done to improve them. The depot masters could be furnished from time to time with pamphlets containing instructions for the construction and maintenance of highways, for distribution to persons doing business at their stations, and thus educate them how to build better roads, as well as teach them that better highways effect saving in transportation. Any railroad running through a territory having good roads must have a good advantage over a competing line with poor roads from its stations.

The executive officers of a railroad corporation can instruct representatives in Congress on the importance of better highways so that favorable legislation may be secured; newspapers to whom railroad companies extend their patronage might be requested to devote space to agitating this matter.

The building up of suburban districts, which is of such a profitable character to railroads, is first brought about by the construction of good roads by those who wish to sell land.

Aside from the material advantages that may accrue to a railroad by its aiding in the work of agitating this subject, there is to be considered the broader question of the great benefits that might be conferred upon the entire community.

Will you not aid this great movement which is of so much national importance? There will be sent to you a Memorial to Congress on the subject of roads, which contains the opinions of the following presidents of railroads: Stuyvesant Fish, Illinois Central Railroad; M. E. Ingalls, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway; C. J. Ives, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway; W. C. Van Horn, Canadian Pacific Railway, and many others.

Very truly yours,  
ALBERT A. POPE.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 26, 1892.

Most men break down when afflicted with rheumatism. If they would try Salvation Oil they would find relief at once.

Minter Bros., one of the oldest commission firms at Kansas City, was established 1879. Do a strictly commission business in grain, seeds, hay and mill produce. Consignments given personal attention and sold by sample on its merits, also make liberal advances. Have one of the best wheat salesmen on the board.

### 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.

### MEDICAL BOOKS FREE.

Valuable Information For the Invalid or Student.

Any one or more of the following described books will be sent free by the Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio, to any man or woman of family in the United States, Canada or Mexico during August, September and October, 1892. This offer has met with such an overwhelming demand for the books that it is extended to the first of December, when it will expire.

1. THE ILLS OF LIFE.—Fourth Edition.—A short, plain description of all diseases and the treatment for each. A complete home guide to health.

2. FAMILY PHYSICIAN No. 2.—Second Edition.—The best popular book on the prevention and treatment of catarrh and other diseases of cold weather in print.

3. A TREATISE ON MALARIA.—This book contains the latest treatment for malaria, including nervous prostration. It is especially valuable to those interested in the treatment of malarial affections—fever and ague, chills and fever, ague cake, etc., etc. It explains why it is that quinine fails to cure so many cases of malaria and points out the superiority of Peru-na in this class of affections. Peru-na cures malaria—acute or chronic; but it is in old cases of malaria where it is especially happy in its results. Peru-na, like quinine, can be obtained at any drug store. Address The Peru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

### Gossip About Stock.

W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., who has closed a successful season at the fairs with his Chester White swine, sold a pair last week at Kansas City to go to California, and one pair to Geo. H. Hiffin, Atherton, Mo.

We are enabled to furnish any of our readers with the *Holstein-Friesian Register*, price \$1.50 a year, and the *KANSAS FARMER*, both one year for only \$2. Every owner of a pure-bred or grade Holstein should have both papers.

A. E. Staley, breeder of Chester White swine, Ottawa, Kas., writes that he met with great success at the Miami county fair at Paola, last week, and in competition with other breeds sweptstakes three first, one second and one sweepstakes premium, also made several good sales.

Ground feed will put on more fat than whole grain, and every farmer will find a great saving in money by purchasing a grinding mill. We call your attention to the Star Mill, manufactured by the Star Manufacturing Co., New Lexington, O., and advise all to write to them before purchasing.

On Wednesday, October 26, that well-known breeder, Robt. Rounds, will offer at public sale eighty-five head of pedigree Poland-China swine at his place at Morganville, Clay county, Kas. This is a good time to stock up with pure-bred swine at your own prices. Write Mr. Rounds for full particulars.

Don't overlook the closing-out sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle and pure-bred swine advertised by H. M. Kirkpatrick & Son, at Connors, Wyandotte county, Kas., on October 27 and 28. This is an unusual opportunity to get good stock at your own prices. Catalogues are now ready. All parties who expect to be present should notify them now so provision will be made.

H. B. Cowles, the owner of the Topeka herd of Large Berkshires, says the improved financial condition of the western part of the State begins to manifest itself in inquiries for blooded stock. He has thrown out a Berkshire skirmish line as far west as Clark, Lane and Rooks counties, and is after trade in all that region, but he says the bulk of Kansas orders still comes from counties lying east of the Harper-Jewell tier. Those who watch his card in the Breeders' Directory will notice that he has overtaken his orders, and again advertises his Pekin ducks.

Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, write us that the show of hogs at Franklin county fair this season was different than heretofore, as all breeds were shown in competition. Their show of Poland-Chinas were all under one year old, on which they got first on boar over 6 months and under 1 year, and second on boar over 6 months and under 1 year; second on boar under 6 months and first on sow over 6 months and under 1 year, and second on herd of one boar and four sows. The herd of five were

one litter of February pigs, and are considered the finest Poland-China herd of their age ever shown on the grounds.

D. I. Furbeck called at this office and announced that he would hold a public sale on October 20, at his farm, five miles west of Topeka, on the Huntoon street road, or two miles north of Mission Center. The offering will consist of about twenty head of cattle, including a Short-horn bull, also a number of brood sows, pigs and stockers, and a few head of horses and farm implements will comprise the day's offerings.

### Oklahoma Territorial Fair.

The first annual fair of Oklahoma Territory was held at Oklahoma City, October 4 to 8 inclusive, which, considering the many disadvantages of so new a country, and the lack of railroads, was a grand success, and showed a most marvelous development of that beautiful country.

The exhibitions in all divisions were a surprise to the thousands of visitors from other States, who wisely took advantage of this opportunity to gather information concerning the true conditions and agricultural possibilities of the country. The general display of farm and garden products was an astonishing blending of the North and South. Here visitors from Kansas and other Northern States found their staples in abundance and many other products of which they knew but little or nothing about; and strangers from Texas and other Southern States beheld those so familiar to them and many others not grown in their soil and climate. And again, the astonishing fact was evident to all that most, if not all of the products grown in the United States mature to perfection in the Oklahoma and Indian Territory country.

The show of fine thoroughbred stock was also a surprise to every one, especially when it was understood that all came from the farms of Oklahoma. A few as fine horses were shown as are usually seen at State fairs. But few thoroughbred cattle were shown, the most numerous of which were the Jerseys. A few pens of pure-blooded Poland-China and Berkshire swine were shown that were very fine indeed, most of which were purchased from the noted herds of T. A. Hubbard, of Wellington, and R. S. Cook, of Wichita, Kas.

The poultry show was astonishing for so new a country, and clearly indicates a bright future for that branch of industry in the new Territory.

The agricultural implement dealers of Oklahoma City were out in full force and made a very creditable display.

The art hall was well filled with ornamental and fancy works and works of art of a character that proved the ladies of Oklahoma to be as talented and refined as those of her sister States.

The floral display was such as to more than please the numerous lovers of flowers. It was indeed a most beautiful sight.

### Portable Corn Crib.

Are you wondering what you are going to do with your corn this year? Is the capacity of your cribs sufficient to hold it all? If not, it would be well for you to investigate a new device for cribbing corn, manufactured by W. J. Adam, of Joliet, Ill. (See illustration on page 1.) Adam's portable corn crib, our Chicago manager writes us, is, indeed, a fine crib. They are made of heavy staves, one inch thick, dressed on both sides, and are woven between six sets of No. 10 galvanized steel wires at distances of about one and one-fourth inches apart, thus allowing ample ventilation. The crib is shipped all rolled up in a bundle and requires no tools nor mechanic to erect it. The fastening attachments are all properly secured, and all there is to do is to stand it up in a circle, latch it together and fill it up. Ten or fifteen minutes is all the time required to erect a crib ready for use. If your corn cribs are a long distance from the house, you can save time and money during the corn husking season by erecting cribs convenient to the field and filling them and hauling the corn home during the less busy months of winter. When shelling if you use more than one crib, as soon as one crib is empty, take it around and set it under the cob-carrier, where it will receive the cobs from the other cribs of corn and keep them in good condition for fuel. The cribs being movable, can be taken down and removed as often as desired, thus preventing them from becoming a harbor for rats and mice. Write for descriptive circular and notice his advertisement in another column.



## KANSAS CITY INTER-STATE FAIR.

The third annual exhibition of the Kansas City Inter-State Fair Association was held last week, and was far the best all-around fair ever held by them. The weather was perfect and the attendance was all that could reasonably be expected, and on Thursday—Alliance day—there was the biggest and best attendance of farmers that has been seen at any Western fair this year.

Nearly every department of the fair was representative and creditable except in the draft horse rings, which was not what it should have been and probably will never be improved until the location of the barns are changed to a more suitable and convenient place on the grounds.

The display of farm machinery was disappointing, in view of the fact that Kansas City is the leading mart and distributing point for this class of merchandise, yet the association was very anxious for this exhibit, but seemed unable to secure a full showing, although a very interesting and worthy display was made by a number of the leading houses in the basement floor of the Exposition building.

The first floor of the Exposition building contained largely merchants' displays of great variety and elegance, while the second floor contained miscellaneous exhibits, including agricultural and horticultural products.

The display of poultry was the largest ever shown here, there being over 2,000 birds, and Asa Maddox, the Superintendent, justly deserves credit for the manner in which he handled the display, and gave the fanciers assurance that the association another year would give them a building that would accommodate future displays properly.

The exhibit of agricultural products and county displays were excellent, and as usual Kansas had the bulk of the exhibits. The premiums on general county displays were awarded as follows: First premium, \$400, to Jackson county, Mo.; second, \$300, to Wyandotte county, Kas.; third, \$100, to Finney county, Kas., with Messrs. Keep & Mims in charge, and fourth, \$75, to N. E. Bartholomew, in charge of Linn county, Kas., exhibit. J. D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, who won \$155 on farm products at Topeka, had an exhibit here and won first premium on corn, second on best display of corn in stalk, first on best collection of wheat, not less than ten varieties, also the \$50 prize for best collections of grains and grasses in bundle. Mrs. Ziller was the lucky winner of the \$10 prize for the best five pounds of roll butter.

## CATTLE DEPARTMENT.

The show of cattle, both beef and dairy breeds, was excellent, and indicates that Kansas City is destined to become the battle ground of contests for champion herds. Hon. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, Kas., was the expert judge on Short-horn cattle, and made the awards in a very satisfactory manner.

**Short-horn Exhibits and Awards.**—H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, Minn., ten head; Col. T. S. Moberly, Richmond, Ky., fifteen head; Thomas W. Ragsdale, Paris, Mo., seven head; L. W. Brown, New Berlin, Ill., seven head. Premiums awarded: Aged bull, first, Col. Moberly; second, H. F. Brown. Two-year-old bull, first, H. F. Brown; second, Moberly. Yearling bull, first, L. W. Brown. Bull under 1 year, first, L. W. Brown. Aged cow, first, Moberly; second, H. F. Brown. Cow, 2 years, first, Moberly; second, H. F. Brown. Yearling heifer, first, H. F. Brown; second, L. W. Brown. Heifer calf, first, Moberly; second, L. W. Brown. Herd prize, gold medal, Moberly; second, silver medal, H. F. Brown. Sweepstakes for best bull, also for best cow, to Col. T. S. Moberly.

**Hereford Exhibits and Awards.**—The exhibitors were J. A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo., six head; H. H. Clough, Elyria, O., ten head; E. E. Day, Weeping Water, Neb., twelve head; Newton Long, Mendon, Mo., seven head; J. S. Carlisle, Vester, Neb., ten head. The awards were made by W. C. McGavock, expert judge, as follows: Aged bull, first, Funkhouser; second, Day. Two-year-old bull, first, Funkhouser; second, Clough. Yearling bull, first, Clough; second, Long. Bull calf, first, Clough; second, Long. Aged cow, first, Funkhouser; second, Day. Two-year-old cow, first, Clough; second, Day. Yearling heifer, first, Funkhouser; second, Clough. Heifer calf, first, Funkhouser; second, Clough. Best herd, gold medal, to Funkhouser; second, silver medal, to Clough. Sweepstakes bull, silver medal, to Funkhouser. Sweepstakes cow, silver medal, to Clough.

The Aberdeen-Angus class was only represented by one exhibit of seventeen head owned by Judy & Goodwin, West Lebanon, Ind. They were as fine a lot of uniform animals as was ever shown at this fair, and were awarded all the prizes competed for except one first and two second prizes.

Galloway cattle were also represented by the single exhibit of twelve head by M. R. Platt, of Kansas City. This herd was awarded all the prizes except three.

**Grand Sweepstakes, Beef Breeds.**—For young herd, any beef breed, under 2 years, four entries. First prize, \$100, to Col. T. S. Moberly; second prize, \$50, Clough's Herefords.

The grand prize of \$1,000, open to all

beef breeds, for the best herd, to consist of one bull, one three-year-old cow, one two-year-old, one yearling and one heifer calf, brought a ring of eleven herds, consisting of Funkhouser's, Long's, Clough's and Day's Herefords, M. R. Platt's Galloways, and Judy & Goodwin's Angus. The Short-horns had four competitors, H. F. Brown, Col. Moberly, L. W. Brown and T. W. Ragsdale. The committee consisted of the various expert judges in the beef ring classes, as follows: Messrs. G. W. Glick, F. McHardy, W. C. McGavock and R. B. Hudson. The cattle were arranged before the grand stand and the contest for the champion herd began, and after an hour's time Ragsdale's Short-horns, Long's Herefords and Platt's Galloways were sent to the barn. After considerable time the judges awarded the championship to Farmer H. F. Brown's Short-horns from Minneapolis, Minn., headed by the show bull, Earl Fame 8th. This herd closed a very successful tour, having been in beef rings at Des Moines, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Peoria. Farmer Brown was justly proud of the great beef herd championship of 1892. The second grand prize of \$250 went to H. H. Clough's Herefords, and the third prize, \$150, went to Day's Herefords, and the fourth prize, of \$100, went to Col. Moberly's Short-horns. It was thought by many that Moberly's herd should have had either first or second place, and placing them last was regarded as a questionable compromise. It was a grand ring of cattle, and was the live stock event of the week.

## DAIRY CATTLE EXHIBITS.

The show of dairy cattle, which usually at most fairs outnumbers the beef breeds, this season did not do so here. Holstein-Friesians were represented by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo., and P. A. Ballard, Camden, Mo. Mr. Moore captured all premiums in this class competed for except second on aged bull. The Jersey herds were more numerous. The principal herds and prize-winners were shown by G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo., and C. L. Allen, of Independence, the former receiving sweepstakes on herd and cow, and the latter second on herd and the bull sweepstakes.

## SWINE DEPARTMENT.

The exhibit of hogs was considered good and was up to the usual display. J. D. Ziller, Hiawatha, Kas., acted as expert judge for all breeds and sweepstakes and distributed the premiums to his entire satisfaction. The leading swine display was made by the following Poland-China breeders: Rankin Baldrige, Parsons, Kas.; Geo. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo.; J. W. Green, Belton, Mo.; Brown & Luce, Shelbyville, Mo.; Monsees & Wiley, Smithton, Mo., and A. W. Haynes, Jaemsport, Mo.

**Poland-China Awards.**—Aged boar, first, Baldrige; second, Green. Yearling boar, first, Falk; second, Baldrige. Boar, 6 months, first and second, Baldrige. Boar, under 6 months, first, Falk. Aged sow, first, Brown & Luce; second, Baldrige. Yearling sow, first, Brown & Luce; second, Monsees & Wiley. Sow, 6 months, first, Falk; second, Monsees & Wiley. Sow, under 6 months, first, Monsees & Wiley; second, Green. Aged herd, first, Baldrige; second, Green. Young herd, first, Falk; second, Monsees & Wiley. Sow and litter, first, Brown & Luce; second, Baldrige. Five head swine, any age, get of one boar, first, Falk; second, Monsees & Wiley. Sweepstakes boar, \$20, Baldrige. Sweepstakes sow, \$20, Brown & Luce.

**Berkshire Exhibits and Awards.**—W. E. Spicer, Howard, Neb.; John B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo.; James Turolla, Kearney, Mo., and J. W. Porter, Newark, Mo. For aged boar, first, Spicer; second, Turolla. Yearling boar, first, Spicer; second, Porter. Boar, 6 months, first, Spicer; second, Thompson. Boar, under 6 months, first, Thompson. Aged sow, first, Spicer; second, Thompson. Yearling sow, first, Spicer; second, Thompson. Sow, 6 months, first, Thompson; second, Turolla. Aged herd, first, Spicer; second, Turolla. Young herd, first, Spicer; second, Turolla. Sow and litter, first, Turolla; second, Thompson. Five head of swine, first, Spicer; second, Thompson. Sweepstakes boar and sow, Spicer.

**Chester White Exhibits and Awards.**—A. Dorsey & Son, Perry, Ill.; W. W. Waltmire, Carbonale, Kas., and J. C. Canaday, Bogard, Mo. For aged boar, first, Dorsey; second, Canaday. Yearling boar, first, Waltmire; second, Canaday. Boar, 6 months, first, Canaday; second, Waltmire. Boar, under 6 months, first, Dorsey; second, Canaday. Aged sow, first, Dorsey; second, Canaday. Yearling sow, first, Dorsey; second, Waltmire. Sow, 6 months, first, Canaday; second, Dorsey. Sow, under 6 months, first, Dorsey; second, Canaday. Aged herd, first, Dorsey; second, Waltmire. Young herd, first, Dorsey; second, Canaday. Sow and litter, first, Dorsey; second, Waltmire. Five head of swine, first, Dorsey; second, Waltmire. Sweepstakes boar and sow, both won by A. Dorsey & Son.

## SHEEP DEPARTMENT.

There was a manifest improvement in the number and quality of the sheep shown this year. Merinos were less in numbers, but the mutton breeds showed a decided increase, both as to number and variety of breeds. The expert judge was Lewis Bennett, of Lee's Summit, Mo., who judged at the State fair, and is regarded by all sheep breeders to be the



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most competent, impartial and conscientious judge of sheep in the West.

**Merinos.**—The only exhibit in fine-wools was made by E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., and King & Burwell, same place. The bulk of the premiums were awarded to Mr. King's sheep.

**Southdowns.**—The exhibitors were Guy and F. E. Powell, Independence, Mo.; George McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis.; W. E. Spicer, Harvard, Neb. The premiums were evenly divided among the exhibitors.

**Oxforddowns.**—Were exhibited by J. H. and R. H. Sampson, Rocheport, Mo., and George McKerrrow, Sussex, Wis., who divided the premiums pretty equally.

**Shropshires.**—Will T. Clark, Monroe City, Mo., had thirty-five model sheep, headed by that famous ram, Corbett, who has knocked out nearly every competitor this year. James M. McPhee, Lenox, Iowa, had twenty-seven sheep that gave Mr. Clark several hot rings. Mr. McPhee won five first, four second and one sweepstakes, and Mr. Clark captured three first and four second prizes and one sweepstakes.

**Leicesters.**—There were two displays made by this breed of George Richardson, Benedict, Neb., and George Harding & Son, Waukesha, Wis. The premiums were about equally divided.

**Cotswolds.**—Were shown by George Harding & Son, Hopson & Glasscock, Spalding, Mo., and J. A. Haynes, Richmond, Mo. Most of the first prizes went to George Harding & Son, and the remainder with one exception went to Hopson & Glasscock.

## Publishers' Paragraphs.

The series of reminiscent articles of "My Father as I Recall Him," by Mamie Dickens, the oldest and favorite daughter of Charles Dickens, will begin in the next issue of the *Ladies' Home Journal* by an entertaining narration of Dickens' personal habits, and an inner glimpse of his home life.

The Arena Publishing Company, of Boston, has just issued in a neat pamphlet, five papers, under the title, "The People's

Cause." These are "The Three-Fold Contention of Industry," by James B. Weaver, of Iowa; "The Negro Question in the South," by Thomas E. Watson; "The Menace of Plutocracy," by B. O. Fowler, of Boston; "The Communism of Capital," by John Davis, of Kansas; "The Pending Presidential Campaign," by Jas. H. Kyle, of South Dakota, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia. Price 25 cents.

## Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, says: The present week has developed an active and increased demand for draft horses, principally for pinery work. A large demand for this class is anticipated from now on.

Good chunks and streeters continue to sell freely and some buyers are on the market picking up cheap farm mares. Good drivers are also in request with very few on the market. A few loads of range horses were on the market and sold quickly, with quite a brisk demand. These should be forwarded without delay.

Prices may be quoted as strong and perhaps a shade higher than prices prevailing last week. Summary of prices:

1600-pound draft horses.....	\$190@235
1400-pound chunks.....	130@165
Express horses.....	170@200
Streeters.....	100@120
Drivers.....	125@150
Farm mares.....	90@125
Range horses.....	30@60

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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.

### Autumn Glory.

As one who watches from an aisle,  
Cathedral windows rare,  
I stand before the forest trees  
And trace the splendors there.

The robes of flame apostles wear;  
The glorp round the head;  
The light so strange to those on earth,  
Which shines about our dead.

The staff of gold, the palm of green,  
The crook with blood-like stains—  
All these I see as when the sun  
Lights up cathedral panes.

And yet, with fairer face is One  
Who 'mid apostles stands,  
With crimson on his flowing robes,  
And crimson on his hands.

Ah! dearest Lord, where'er I go,  
Upon the land or sea,  
All beauty hints of loveliness  
That finds its crown in Thee.

—Good Housekeeping.

### The Real Mother-in-Law.

Who was it taught my wife to bake  
A loaf of bread or fancy cake  
And appetizing dishes make?  
My mother-in-law.

Who was it, when my wife was ill,  
Bestowed upon her care and skill,  
And saved to me a nurse's bill?  
My mother-in-law.

Who, when my little ones prepared  
Each morn for school, who for them cared,  
And all their little sorrows shared?  
My mother-in-law.

Who was it, when their prayers were said,  
So snugly tucked them into bed,  
And till they slept beside them stayed?  
My mother-in-law.

Who for my clothing then took care,  
Who overlooked my underwear,  
And kept each garment in repair?  
My mother-in-law.

Who oft to me her aid has lent,  
To buy the coal and pay the rent,  
Who'd gladly see me president?  
My mother-in-law.

A loving grandmother is she,  
A generous friend she's been to me,  
Forever honored let her be,  
My mother-in-law.

—Fashion Bazar.

### How to Make French Rolls.

Boil four potatoes of ordinary size, having peeled them first, and mash them up fine in the water in which they were boiled. Stir the potatoes into a quart of flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast. Make the dough thick, as hard as it will hold together. In rising, it softens so much that it can just be kneaded without sticking.

The kneading is an important part of the operation. A quarter of an hour's kneading ought to suffice for a small recipe like the one here given. Knead by drawing out one end like a rope, and rolling the other portion over and over. The object of making the dough thick and stiff to begin with is to avoid putting in flour after the dough is light, for the mass softens so much by putting potatoes in that it will be just right when fermented.

After kneading, put the dough away to ferment again, and, when light, knead as before. A third kneading still improves it, but it is not necessary. No butter should be put in these rolls, or in bread either, as it makes it like a short-cake in grain, which is precisely what one desires to avoid.

Good rolls ought to be puffs of wheat flour baked; they ought to tear in shreds or strips, have a fibre or grain like the husk of a coconut, and a fragrant wheat smell; and lastly have a rather tough spring or tear to them, and a crackly crust. In form they are round at the sides and bottom, and this is attained, not by rolling them up between the hands as many suppose, but from the potatoes, and the way in which they are kneaded. Each roll must be cut off the mass of the dough; that is to say, the dough must not be kneaded and then shaped into rolls, but must be kneaded and put back into the pans again to rise in a lump. When raised and kneaded the last time, turn it all out on board, cut off each roll from the mass without tearing or disturbing it, or even touching it with the hands (a little practice will enable one to do it), and place them gently in the baking-pan about an inch apart. After standing a few minutes—say five or six—they will be ready to go

into the oven, and ten minutes ought to bake them if they are light.

Before they are put into the oven they should be cut down the middle with a knife dripping with melted butter. This prevents the cut sides from coming together and makes the cleft clear and well defined.

As to the trouble involved in the process, I leave that to the judgment of housekeepers. At 6 o'clock in the evening we set our rolls, at 9 they are ready to knead. They are left all night to rise again, and the first thing in the morning, before the fire is made, are kneaded again. When they are light, which will be in an hour, they are ready to bake.—Harper's Bazar.

### Star Time and Sun Time.

The time for sending out the noon signal from Washington is the instant the sun crosses the seventy-fifth meridian, writes Clifford Howard in an instructive article on "How Time is Regulated," in the *Ladies' Home Journal*. This, however, is not the sun which gives us light and heat, but an invisible, imaginary one; because, for certain reasons, the true sun does not cross the meridian at the same moment every day, but during one part of the year he gets a little over it, a little more ahead of time each day, and during the other part he is correspondingly behind time; and so this fictitious sun is used because its apparent path around the earth brings it exactly over the same line at the same moment every day. Now at just what instant this sun crosses the meridian is determined by means of the stars; for time at the observatory is not reckoned by the sun but by the stars.

Every clear night an astronomer at the observatory looks through a large telescope for certain stars at certain times, and by the use of an electrical machine he makes a record of the time each star passes, as shown by a clock which keeps sidereal or star time. He then consults a printed table, which shows him at just what time each star must have passed, and by as much as this time differs from that recorded by the clock the latter is wrong, and in that way the sidereal clock is regulated. This star time is then reduced to sun time, which requires some calculation, as there is a difference between the two of about four minutes each day.

These two clocks—the one keeping star time, and the other sun time—are of very fine quality, and are as near perfection as possible. Although they cannot help being affected by changes of temperature and different conditions of the atmosphere, they very rarely are more than a fractional part of a second out of the way. No attempt is ever made to correct such errors, but they are carefully noted and allowed for in making calculations.

For the purpose of distributing time a third clock, known as a transmitter, is used. This is set to keep time by the seventy-fifth meridian, and is regulated by the standard clock before mentioned. It is, in all respects, similar to the other clocks, except that it has attached to it an ingenious device by which an electric circuit may be alternately opened and closed with each beat of the pendulum.

### A Few Oakes, Some of Them Sponge.

**Sponge Cake No. 1.**—Four eggs, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of flour and a tablespoonful of lemon juice.

**Sponge Cake No. 2.**—Two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of cold water, one cupful of sugar, one cupful of pastry flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vinegar or lemon juice as the last ingredient. This makes a small loaf. Quick oven.

**Sponge Cake No. 3.**—Five eggs, one cupful each of sugar and flour, the rind and juice of a lemon. Moderate oven.

**Sponge Cake No. 4.**—One cupful each of flour and sugar, four eggs, one teaspoonful of baking powder; vanilla to flavor.

**Sponge Cake No. 5.**—Three eggs, one cupful of flour, one cupful of sugar, one-half cupful of water, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; flavor.

**Berwick Sponge (a very old rule.)**—Put together in order, three eggs (beat one minute), one and one-half cupfuls of sugar (beat two and one-half minutes), one cupful of flour (beat one minute), one teaspoonful of cream tartar, one-half cupful of cold water (beat one-half minute), one-half teaspoonful of soda, lemon and salt,

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Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

one cupful of flour (beat one minute).

**Cornstarch Cake No. 1.**—Four eggs, one-half cupful of milk, one-half cupful of butter, one cupful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cupful of cornstarch, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

**Cornstarch Cake No. 2.**—Whites of six eggs (well beaten), one and one-half cupfuls of sugar, the same of flour, one-half cupful of cornstarch, one-third cupful of butter, one-third cupful of milk, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder.

**Berry Cake.**—One pint of flour, one cupful of sugar, one egg, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, butter the size of an egg, salt, one-half pint of blueberries, made soft with milk, about one cupful.—Good Housekeeping.

### Taking the Plants In.

Select some warm and sunshiny day for lifting them, writes Eben E. Rexford in his valuable department, "All About Flowers" in the October *Ladies' Home Journal*. Be sure to apply the spade far enough away from the plant to loosen the earth without cutting through the roots, and lift them without breaking, if possible. Do not attempt to remove all the earth that adheres as soon as lifted, but place them where the sun can fall on them fully and leave them there for two or three days, covering them at night with something that will keep them dry. After having been left exposed to the sun for a time, the earth will break away and it will fall off readily when the roots are moved. After being cleared of the soil, leave the roots exposed to the sun awhile, as this causes evaporation of some of the juices of the plant, which might lead to decay if they were at once removed to the cellar. A professional florist will tell you that more plants of this kind are lost in winter from storing while "green," than from any other cause. What he means by the term "green" is a too succulent condition. Exposure to the sun and air removes this.

The best place to store such roots in is a room or cellar that is dry and cool, but frost-proof. A damp place will be pretty sure to induce mould, and though this may not prevent the roots from coming through the winter in a living condition, it will so injure them that they will be pretty sure to give an inferior crop of flowers.

### Cheerfulness.

Cheerfulness can become a habit, and habits sometimes help us over hard places. A cheerful heart seeth cheerful things.

A lady and gentleman were in a lumber yard situated by a dirty, foul-smelling river. The lady said:

"How good the pine boards smell!"

"Pine boards!" exclaimed the gentleman. "Just smell the foul river!"

"No, thank you," the lady replied, "I prefer to smell the pine boards."

And she was right. If she, or we, can carry this principle through our entire

living, we shall have the cheerful heart, the cheerful voice, and the cheerful face.

There is in some houses an unconscious atmosphere of domestic and social ozone which brightens everybody. Wealth can not give it, nor can poverty take it away.—Miss Mulock.

### A Romance in a Nutshell.

She went to a ball; wore too thin clothing; caught cold; was very ill for many days; a devoted admirer brought a remedy, when her life seemed to hang by a thread; she took it; recovered; and, finally, married the man who had saved her life. And the remedy he brought her was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which is a certain cure for all throat and lung diseases and scrofulous complaints, of which consumption is one.

If any one wants an object lesson he can get a good one by riding back and forth in Iowa and comparing the thrift of the dairy section with the rest of the State. And dairying is still in its short clothes at that.

### Conjugal Wisdom.

"She who ne'er answers till her husband cools. Or, if she rules him, never shows her rules"—is a type of wife happily becoming common in these days when women may have good health, cheerful dispositions, strong nerves and clear minds, simply through the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Before the reputation and use of this remedy became world-wide, irritable, cross, nervous, debilitated women, suffering with displacements, hysteria, and every female disease, were the rule rather than the exception. The "Favorite Prescription" has proven to be the key to a long and happy life—the key which effectually locks out that old array of uterine disorders, periodical pains, weak back, prolapsus, inflammation, ulceration, nervous exhaustion and general debility. See printed guarantee on wrapper. Money refunded if it doesn't give satisfaction in every case.

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Codfish, Scrap Meat  
for Poultry, Lobsters,  
Tripe, Clams, Corn for  
Fritters, Stale Bread  
for Bread Crumbs,  
Coconut, Cabbage,  
Horse Radish, Vanilla  
Beans, &c. Also for  
making Beef Tea for  
Invalids, Pulverizing  
Crackers, Mashing  
Potatoes, &c.



## The Young Folks.

### The Land of Nowhere.

A SONG FOR DISCONTENTED BOYS AND GIRLS.

Do you know where the summer blooms all the year round,  
Where there never is rain on a picnic day,  
Where the thornless rose in its beauty grows,  
And little boys never are called from play?  
Oh! hey! it is far away,  
In the wonderful land of nowhere.

Would you like to live where nobody scolds,  
Where you never are told, "it is time for bed,"  
Where you learn without trying, and laugh without crying,  
Where snarls never pull when they comb your head?  
Then, ho! hey! you must hie away  
To the wonderful land of nowhere.

If you long to dwell where you never need wait,  
Where no one is punished or made to cry,  
Where a supper of cakes is not followed by aches,  
And little folks thrive on a diet of pie,  
Then, ho! hey! you must go, I say,  
To the wonderful land of nowhere.

You must drift down the river of idle dreams,  
Close to the border of no-man's land;  
In a year and a day you must sail away,  
And then you will come to an unknown strand,  
And, ho! hey! if you get there—stay  
In the wonderful land of nowhere.

### VENEZUELA.

#### Its Area, Population, Climate, and Great Natural Advantages.

"Venezuela is situated in the torrid zone and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean sea, or Sea of the Antilles; on the south by Brazil and a territory that is claimed by Columbia, Ecuador and Peru; on the east by British Guiana and the Atlantic ocean, and on the west by the United States of Columbia," writes Don Nicanor Bolet-Paraza, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, in the *New England Magazine* for October. "Its territory comprises 1,525,741 square kilometres; it is therefore three times the size of France or Germany, and five times the size of Italy,—larger than any European country excepting Russia. Its coast line, measuring 3,020 kilometres, contains 32 ports, 50 coves and many anchorages, without counting the outlets of its many navigable rivers and the inland ports of its lakes. The largest of these lakes is Lake Maracaibo, whose surface measures 21,728 square kilometres. On its shore is situated the handsome city of Maracaibo. The surrounding country is very fertile, and there are many ports which give exit to the agricultural products of the immense belt of the Cordilleras.

"Within the territory of Venezuela, 1,047 rivers have their headquarters. Many of them are navigable, like the Orinoco—which is the second river of South America—the Apure, the Portuguesa, and others. They run through the three great zones into which the country is naturally divided—the zone of agriculture, that measures 349,488 square kilometres, the pasture zone, 405,313, and the virgin or forest zone, which has an extent of 797,940 square kilometres. In these three sections there is a great variety of climates, and almost everything can be cultivated to advantage. There are only two seasons—the rainy, which is called winter, and the dry, called summer. The highland, or region of the Cordilleras, enjoys a delightful climate. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow, which, besides adding sublimity to the landscape, is an attraction to European immigrants accustomed to a temperate climate. The statistical record tells us, in favor of the climate of Venezuela, first, that the mortality rate is one in forty-five, and the number of persons reaching one hundred years is one in every ten thousand. Venezuela contains a population of about 2,500,000 inhabitants."

### A Punctual Red Man.

Matthias Splitlog, chief of the Wyandottes, lives in Kansas, and being known to possess about a million dollars' worth of property, is called the wealthiest Indian in America. Although over 70 years of age, and unable to read or write, he is a keen business man. By his shrewdness and ability he has acquired large tracts of land in Kansas and Missouri, houses and lots in Kansas City, and has money invested in a number of paying enterprises.

The white men to whom he gave a \$20,000 lesson in punctuality had persuaded him to sell them a certain tract of land

for \$140,000, and were to pay him the money at 10 o'clock at a bank in Kansas City. On the appointed morning, a few minutes before the hour named, the old Indian entered the bank and took a seat, with his eye fixed upon a clock. The capitalists had not appeared when the hands of the clock reached the hour. As it began to strike, the old Indian rose to his feet, and at the last stroke of the clock he promptly walked out of the building. On the street, less than a block away, he met the men who were to buy his land hurrying toward the bank. They begged him to return with them, but he refused, saying that if they still wished to deal with him he would meet them at 10 o'clock on the following day at the same place.

This time both the white men and the Indian were promptly on hand, but when the former offered old Matthias the price agreed upon for the land, he told them that while \$140,000 was yesterday's price, to-day's price was \$160,000; and to these terms they finally were compelled to accede.—*Harper's Young People*.

### A Reckless Old Man.

A round-faced, apple-cheeked and pleasant looking little old man sat by the side of his rather acrid-looking and elderly wife on the way home from an excursion trip, or, as the old man called it, "a little excursion toot." He was full of delightful memories of all he had seen and heard, but his wife looked sad and unsympathetic. Presently the old man pulled out a little old buckskin bag and shook a silver dime and a nickel out of it.

"There, Ar'minty," he said to his wife as he held out the money on the palm of his hand, "there's all that's left out of a two-dollar bill I tuk fer spendin' money."

"I know it, Nathan, and I think it's terrible," replied his wife.

"Shucks! I don't. I b'lieve in havin' a good time when you set out to."

"We could of had a good time 'thout wastin' all that money."

"Wastin' it? Shucks! Haint it right for a feller to hev a little enjoyment out of this life?"

"One kin hev enjoyment 'thout committin' all sorts o' sinful extravagance. It jist makes me sick to think o' how you've flung money 'round to-day."

"What'd I git that was so dretful extravagant?"

"Well, you went beyond all reason in ev'rything. What airthly need was there of ye buyin' soda water twice?"

"Cause I wanted it twice."

"Oh, yes; you allus was one to pamper the flesh. An' what airthly need had we o' that ten cents' worth o' bolony sossige? Five cents' worth would o' been a plenty."

"We et it all jist the same."

"Et it? Of course we et it; you reckon I was goin' to add waste to extravagance by throwin' any of it away? An' what need had we o' them sweet crackers when we'd tuk along more gud bread an' butter an' pie than we could eat?"

"I think sweet crackers go mighty good once in awhile."

"Well, we aint made o' money to spend on high livin', no matter what's good. An' look at them penuts you went an' bought. Half of 'em was bad. Penuts air on-healthy things, anyhow."

"Then you'd ort to be glad that half o' 'em was too bad for us to eat."

"They cost 5 cents, all the same. An' here I been chillin' an' mizzerable all day on 'count o' that ice cream I did my best to keep you from orderin'. I knowed it wouldn't agree with my stummick."

"You oughtn't to of et it then."

"I had to eat it after you'd went and wasted good money fer it. It jist seemed as though you was bound and determined to fling money away to-day; you acted like you was a millionaire. I declare if you didn't, Nathan Sipes."—*Detroit Free Press*.

## "German Syrup"

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do the leaves of trees.

### A Germ Disease.

The phlegm that is coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been gnawed off and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expels them, heals the places they leave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. ☉

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ESTABLISHED IN 1868.

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SUBSCRIPTION PRICE: ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

An extra copy free fifty-two weeks for a club  
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Address KANSAS FARMER CO.,  
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cluding a copy of the KANSAS FARMER free.Electros must have metal base.  
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case, will not be accepted at any price.To insure prompt publication of an advertise-  
ment, send the cash with the order, however monthly  
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who are well known to the publishers or when  
acceptable references are given.All advertising intended for the current week  
should reach this office not later than Monday.  
Every advertiser will receive a copy of the paper  
free during the publication of the advertisement.  
Address all orders  
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.A meeting to form a national league for  
highway improvement has been called to  
convene at Chicago during "dedication  
week," October 19-22.Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana,  
has arranged for an eight weeks' course in  
live stock husbandry and dairying, to  
commence January 10, 1893.The National Woman's Christian Tem-  
perance Union's nineteenth annual meet-  
ing will be held in the M. E. church,  
Denver, Colorado, October 28 to November  
2, inclusive.The grand jury sitting in the cases at  
Homestead, Pa., yesterday found true  
bills against the members of the "Advisory  
committee" for treason, and against the  
officers of the Carnegie Company and of  
the Pinkertons for murder and conspiracy.If one agent sends us in an average of  
ten new subscribers per day, why can't  
five hundred agents send us 5,000 a day?  
Suppose each of you give it a trial. We  
allow a big cash commission, the paper  
is immensely popular among the best  
farmers, and this is certainly the best  
season of the year to secure subscriptions.  
Put the youngsters at it, and let them  
earn a little spending money for Christmas.  
Have them write us for our agents' com-  
mission.In 1889 the corn crop of many counties  
in central Kansas was so immense and the  
price was so low that farmers felt unable  
to buy lumber to erect cribs, and therefore  
gathered it into great piles upon the  
ground. This year western Kansas is re-  
peating the experience of the central part  
of the State in 1889, except that the great  
conical piles are of wheat. This would  
be shipped out rapidly if sufficient cars  
could be obtained, even at the low price of  
46 to 48 cents per bushel which is now ob-  
tainable.Never a welcome visitor, death when  
he comes suddenly is even more dreaded.  
On the morning of October 6, Charles T.  
Peffer, son of Senator Peffer, formerly  
editor of the KANSAS FARMER, met the  
grim destroyer with a warning of but a  
moment. Mr. Peffer was the engineer on  
the Missouri Pacific train which was  
wrecked by a burning bridge near Gypsum  
City, Kas., at the time stated. The de-  
ceased leaves a wife and three little  
children, to whom the reflection that he  
died at the post of duty is but a sad and  
inadequate compensation for their loss.  
The Brotherhood of Locomotive En-  
gineers and other organizations to which  
Mr. Peffer belonged, took charge of the  
funeral and have extended by resolution  
and otherwise such kindly sympathy as  
comes from brave men who are subjected  
to like perils.

## THE LAW LAID DOWN.

The bitterness and persistence with  
which the struggle at Homestead, near  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, is carried on  
has been again called to mind by the as-  
sociated press news which came over the  
wires on Monday, October 10. The Car-  
negie Company had caused complaints to  
be lodged against the Advisory committee  
of the Amalgamated Association of Iron  
and Steel Workers, charging them with  
the high crime of treason against the  
State of Pennsylvania. The case came on  
for presentation before the grand jury last  
Monday. The lower court was assisted by  
the Chief Justice of the State Supreme  
Court, and that official delivered the  
charge to the grand jury.After reviewing the circumstances of  
the disagreement between the Carnegie  
Company and its laborers as to some de-  
tails about wages; the subsequent strike  
and lock-out; the attempts of the Sheriff  
to gain possession of the works; the com-  
bat with the Pinkertons, and the part  
taken by the State militia in the matter,  
the Chief Justice instructs the grand jury  
that, if it finds the facts as, without dis-  
pute, they are, it will be the duty of said  
grand jury to bring in a true bill for trea-  
son against each of the persons engaged in  
the organized contest against the peace-  
able possession and operation of the  
Homestead mills by the Carnegie Com-  
pany.Startling as this instruction is and seri-  
ous as are the consequences to those who  
were engaged in what to them and to a  
large part of the world beside seemed  
a commendable contention for rights  
claimed, yet it is not improbable that, if a  
similar case were brought before the  
courts in other States, it would be found  
that the existing law in every State is very  
much as laid down to the Homestead  
grand jury by the Chief Justice of Penn-  
sylvania.The KANSAS FARMER has heretofore  
taken occasion to refer to the fact that  
the relations of employer and employe,  
and the rights of each as determined from  
the experiences of the not very remote  
past in this country, wherein employes  
were not massed together in great multi-  
tudes and but little inconvenience arose  
from disagreements with employers, are  
out of joint when attempt is made to apply  
them and the laws made for their protec-  
tion to the more complex conditions of the  
present. The hardships growing out of  
the attempt to apply to present conditions  
usages and laws fitted to a simple organi-  
zation of society bear upon both sides and  
the losses and inconveniences are imposed  
in no small degree upon society at large.  
But the law and the custom as interpreted  
by the Pennsylvania judge bear with es-  
pecial severity upon the employe, upon  
the laborer, upon the poor man who with  
his family is least able to bear it.Can there be a more pertinent illustra-  
tion of what the KANSAS FARMER has all  
along insisted upon, that it is the duty of  
the State to provide an orderly, a legal  
method of adjusting differences as to  
wages and all other questions of the em-  
ployment of labor in what are called "the  
great industries?" A tribunal of arbitra-  
tion before which either party may com-  
pel the attendance of the other for the  
adjustment of all serious differences is  
well nigh as important as a court of crim-  
inal procedure.It is one of the anomalies of the situa-  
tion that in the majority of cases the  
employes get the worst of the conflict with  
the managers of organized capital, and it  
is passing strange that with their clear  
appreciation of the advantages of arbitra-  
tion they have not long ago united in  
voting for law-makers who will give them  
this refuge from oppression, this relief  
from all need of engaging in lawless pro-  
ceedings to secure just compensation for  
labor and skill and equitable conditions of  
employment.It appears from "Bradstreet's" returns  
that, for the past nine months, the amount  
of liabilities involved in business failures  
within the United States amounted to  
\$77,000,000, while for the same time of 1891  
the total was \$138,800,000, showing a de-  
crease, within the twelve months' interval  
of 44 per cent. In New York city, the  
liabilities, for the same months, have  
fallen from \$15,700,000 last year to  
\$6,400,000 this year, or at the rate of 59  
per cent. In no year since 1882 has the  
amount of liabilities been so low as at  
present; and, making allowance for theincrease of population, the ratio is even  
much lower than in that exceptional year.  
Taking an average of the last ten years,  
the average amount of failures, within the  
first nine months of the year, has been  
\$107,000,000; which is \$30,000,000 above the  
experience of the current year, making no  
allowance for an increase of nearly 30 per  
cent. in population during the interval.  
Shrewd observers are anticipating another  
"boom" and the facts above stated are  
among those on which their predictions  
are founded. Speculators will lose no  
opportunity to throw the country into  
that kind of a fever, during which the  
course of financial safety lies in the  
greatest conservatism.

## THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The only desire of the KANSAS FARMER  
with reference to the State fair is that  
we shall next year and every year  
hereafter have such an exposition and  
such an attendance as will not only be  
satisfactory to the management and all  
Kansas, but shall really astonish us by its  
immensity. The remarks heretofore made  
on this subject have been prompted by  
this desire solely and what is now pre-  
sented is with a view to assist in this  
worthy object. Sometimes the sugges-  
tions of outsiders are valuable, and be-  
lieving that our able contemporary, the  
Iowa Homestead, made its comments in a  
spirit of friendliness and candor, we re-  
produce a portion of its editorial as fol-  
lows:"Properly speaking, as State fairs are  
understood in Iowa, Nebraska and other  
western States, there is no such thing as a  
Kansas State fair. The fair association  
which held the exhibition at Topeka last  
week in the name of the Sunflower State  
is a local organization incorporated by  
private individuals, holding its exhibi-  
tions on grounds owned by and leased  
from the county in which Topeka is situ-  
ated. It lacks that extended representa-  
tion throughout all parts of the State  
which a State organization possesses, and  
which tends so strongly to inspire the  
people of every locality with a vital inter-  
est in the fair. The Topeka organization  
is a private enterprise, creditable, it is  
true, but still only a private enterprise,  
and, as such, seems unable to enlist the  
sympathies of Kansas people at any con-  
siderable distance from the capital city.  
Pretty extended observations last week  
on the grounds and conversation with all  
classes of people, both visitors and exhibi-  
tors, inclines us to believe that the fair  
suffers from this organic defect, and that  
its title is a misnomer, productive of  
serious injustice to the fame of the State.  
At a State fair really representative of the  
State one expects to witness an outpour-  
ing of the masses of the citizens; nothing  
of the kind was visible at Topeka last  
week. The attendance up to Thursday  
evening was very meagre. One expects  
also, especially in a State having such  
vast agricultural resources as Kansas, to  
see a great show of live stock and agricul-  
tural products. In this aspect, too, the  
result was disappointing. There was an  
unusually large number of speed entries,  
and there was also a good horse ring of  
pure bred stock of the more useful breeds,  
but this was due chiefly to the fact that  
the importing business is well represented  
in the immediate vicinity, and to the  
presence of a few strong exhibitors from  
outside the State. In other departments  
of the live stock industry the showing  
was quite inferior, not in quality but in  
quantity. The same is true of the exhibit  
of agricultural products. What was  
shown was good enough for anybody's fair  
and indicated that Kansas had the stuff,  
and that, too, of the very best quality; but  
there was so little shown. The agricul-  
tural hall was not large, but it was plenty  
large enough and to spare, for the quan-  
tity of produce it contained. The same  
hall contained the dairy exhibit, consist-  
ing of fine goods, arranged with unusual  
taste and artistic skill, but wholly disap-  
pointing in quantity and extent of compe-  
tition, as representative of the great State  
of Kansas. Mercantile hall is large, and  
was well filled with the choicest merchan-  
dise, but the merchants of Topeka did it.  
The point we would emphasize is that  
the fair falls wholly to do justice  
to the State and ought not to take  
the name of the State in vain. As a  
county or district institute it is wholly  
creditable; as a State fair it is wholly in-  
adequate. We say this with none but the  
kindest feelings, and in the hope that thepeople of Kansas may see the necessity of  
broadening the organization so that it  
shall be truly representative."

## SHERMAN FOR TREASURY NOTES.

Senator John Sherman was wont, in  
times many years past, to indulge in re-  
marks in the United States Senate, show-  
ing an appreciation of the interest of  
producers in the financial problems pre-  
sented to the national legislature. At  
later periods Senator Sherman has been  
accused of losing sight of all save in-  
vestors' interests in the financial policy of  
the government. But Senator Sherman  
is now once more face to face with the  
people, the great common people, as a  
solicitor for votes for his party. On Sep-  
tember 30, at Mansfield, Ohio, he made  
use of the following words:"But it is said that the national banks  
will have to retire their circulating notes  
when the bonds of the United States are  
paid off. This may be so. I do not believe  
the people of the United States, after their  
experience with good and bad money, will  
accept a security of less value than a bond  
of the United States. But this will not  
drive them to the use of paper money by  
State banks without any security pro-  
vided or guaranteed by the United States.  
Experience has demonstrated that money  
issued directly by the United States  
promising to pay coin and resting upon  
the honor, wealth and resources of  
65,000,000 people, made a legal tender and  
receivable for all dues and obligations, is  
the kind of money they want. They favor  
the national banks, but are not willing to  
delay the payment of the public debt  
merely to enable the banks to issue cir-  
culating notes. The national banks ought  
to be continued under national control as  
agencies for deposits, commerce and ex-  
change. The issue of circulating notes is  
not indispensable to their continuance,  
and when that franchise falls upon the  
government after all its obligations have  
been fully paid, it will be in the position  
without the aid of the States to furnish an  
ample currency for the convenience of the  
people, always redeemable in gold and  
silver coin of equal intrinsic and market  
value. Such notes would be received at  
par with gold in every country of the  
world. In this way, better than any  
other, can we attain that position among  
financial powers that our population and  
wealth entitles us to. We need not inter-  
pose between us and our promises a  
private corporation like the Bank of  
England or the Bank of France, but in our  
own name may stamp our credit on the  
money of the world."There are many able advocates of the  
substitution of Treasury notes for the  
national bank notes who see no advantage  
in making the government's promises re-  
deemable in any particular article of  
value. Senator Sherman appears unwill-  
ing to go so far as this. But it is a good  
deal of a concession for any old-school  
financier to admit that government credit  
disentangled from private interests and  
interest-bearing bond complications can  
be sufficient basis for the country's cur-  
rency, even if redeemable in gold and  
silver. A few years use of such a system  
with the experience of the excellence of  
such a currency, and the occasional  
almost total disappearance of gold from  
circulation will demonstrate the efficiency  
of Treasury notes, endowed with the legal  
powers of money and properly regulated  
as to volume, to perform, independently of  
redeemability in any other kind of money,  
all the functions of a perfect medium of  
exchange.

## POLITICS AND WHEAT-SOWING.

H. M. Dressler, of Pratt county, writes  
the KANSAS FARMER interestingly, as fol-  
lows:"Politics and wheat-sowing are the  
general entertainment in this locality.  
The soil is extremely dry, which is retard-  
ing the work of seeding, but the farmers  
seem inclined to push the work and never  
mind the weather. The acreage will be  
increased over last season unless consider-  
able of the early-sown wheat should have  
to be re-sown, as there are some complaints  
of the grain having germinated and then  
died for want of moisture. Threshing is  
well nigh done, and both yield and quality  
have been a constant surprise to the  
farmers. Stock is in good condition, de-  
spite short pastures, though the failure in  
corn will compel us to go out of the hog  
business for this season. Farmers are  
most too busy to attend the numerous po-  
litical rallies, but we will be found voting  
aright on election day."



## KANSAS CROP FIGURES.

Secretary Mohler, of the State Board of Agriculture, has issued a crop bulletin based on official returns as to acreage and on the estimates of the correspondents of the board as to yield per acre. These correspondents place their final estimates as to the average yield per acre of wheat, oats, rye and barley, based upon yields reported by threshers, by sections as follows, disregarding decimals below hundredths:

WINTER WHEAT.	
	Bushels.
Northeastern section, 21 counties.....	16.84
Southeastern section, 18 counties.....	14.11
North-central section, 17 counties.....	20.06
South-central section, 18 counties.....	18.74
Northwestern section, 16 counties.....	15.66
Southwestern section, 16 counties.....	17.20

The areas of winter wheat returned by the assessors are:

	Acres.
Northeastern section.....	400,432
Southeastern section.....	325,042
North-central section.....	977,335
South-central section.....	1,619,475
Northwestern section.....	280,343
Southwestern section.....	217,386

The State.....3,820,013

From the above data it appears that the winter wheat product of the several sections and of the State is as follows:

	Bushels.
Northeastern section.....	6,742,278
Southeastern section.....	4,587,635
North-central section.....	20,216,331
South-central section.....	30,357,036
Northwestern section.....	4,391,733
Southwestern section.....	3,740,917

The State.....70,035,980

Average yield of winter wheat for the entire State, 18.33 bushels.

## SPRING WHEAT.

For the several sections of the State the average yields per acre of spring wheat are reported as follows:

	Bushels.
Northeastern section.....	13.08
Southeastern section.....	9.85
North-central section.....	13.56
South-central section.....	14.92
Northwestern section.....	14.68
Southwestern section.....	13.77

The acreages of spring wheat are reported as follows:

	Acres.
Northeastern section.....	1,881
Southeastern section.....	2,232
North-central section.....	22,971
South-central section.....	1,239
Northwestern section.....	274,135
Southwestern section.....	7,358

The State.....309,816

From the above data it appears that the spring wheat product of the several sections and of the State is as follows:

	Bushels.
Northeastern section.....	24,598
Southeastern section.....	21,987
North-central section.....	311,645
South-central section.....	18,487
Northwestern section.....	4,024,830
Southwestern section.....	101,379

The State.....4,502,926

Average yield of spring wheat for the entire State, 14.53 bushels.

The total aggregate wheat product of the State (winter and spring) on the final estimates of the correspondents of the board is placed at 74,538,906 bushels.

## CORN.

It is too early for the final estimate of the corn crop of Kansas, but the correspondents of the board place the probable yield per acre of this cereal for the entire State at 25 bushels.

This average yield per acre applied to the corn area of the State (5,603,588 acres) would give a total corn product of 140,059,929 bushels.

## OATS.

Correspondents report the average yield per acre of oats for the State at 28.04 bushels, which on an area of 1,559,049 acres gives a total oats product for the State of 43,722,484 bushels.

## RYE.

The average yield per acre of rye for the State is placed at 16.9 bushels. This on an acreage of 239,173 acres makes the rye product for the State 4,042,613 bushels.

## BARLEY.

Average yield reported for the State, 27.8 bushels per acre; area, 138,226; total product, 3,842,954 bushels.

## CONDITION OF GROUND FOR WHEAT-SOWING.

Correspondents report dry weather in all portions of the State during September, and in consequence wheat-sowing has been greatly retarded. In cases where ground was plowed early, July and August, when in good condition there has been sufficient moisture to germinate the seed, but the dry and warm weather has been unfavorable to its growth, and in some cases the plant is reported as suffering.

Many farmers whose ground was prepared and ready in the early part of September postponed seeding, waiting for cooler weather and a moister atmosphere.

Other farmers whose plowing was delayed have since been unable to put their ground in proper condition and seeding is

necessarily delayed. Not half the wheat to be sown in Kansas this season was in the ground October 1.

If weather conditions should be favorable during October our correspondents say the area sown to wheat this fall will equal and in many places surpass that of a year ago. If, however, unfavorable conditions continued the acreage will be less.

The monthly report of the United States Department of Agriculture for wheat gives the State averages of yield per acre, ranging from six to twenty-two bushels and averaging thirteen bushels. The average of the principal wheat-growing States are as follows:

Kansas.....	17.0	New York.....	14.3
Iowa.....	11.5	Pennsylvania.....	14.4
Missouri.....	12.1	Texas.....	12.3
Nebraska.....	13.5	Ohio.....	13.2
South Dakota.....	12.5	Michigan.....	14.7
North Dakota.....	12.2	Indiana.....	14.0
Washington.....	18.4	Illinois.....	14.7
Oregon.....	15.7	Wisconsin.....	11.5
California.....	12.8	Minnesota.....	11.7

According to this report Kansas' yield is exceeded by but one State, i. e., Washington. The acreage of the latter is so small compared with that of Kansas that it loses much of its importance by the contrast as to aggregate crop.

## KANSAS ESTIMATES FOR 1892.

The importance of correct information as to agricultural products is receiving every year greater recognition. This is giving rise to estimates, by persons interested, based on the more or less perfect information obtainable as the crops mature and are harvested.

John R. Mulvane, President of the Bank of Topeka, has made his success in life by careful attention to all information which in any way affects the material interests of the State of Kansas. Mr. Mulvane has prepared a table of estimates of this year's products and the prices they are likely to sell for. It is not probable that all investigators will agree with Mr. Mulvane's figures in all of their details or in their aggregate. But all will find them interesting and a valuable basis for comparison. Following are Mr. Mulvane's figures:

4,000,000 acres of wheat produced	
75,000,000 bushels at an average price of 50 cents, would bring.....	\$ 37,500,000
5,000,000 acres of corn at the lowest estimate of 25 bushels to the acre gives us a production of 140,000,000; at 35 cents per bushel makes it worth.....	49,000,000
Of oats most conservative estimates give 40,000,000 at 30 cents per bushel	12,000,000
Rye, barley and buckwheat, 6,000,000 bushels at 50 cents.....	3,000,000
Potatoes, 2,000,000 bushels at 50 cents	1,000,000
Flax, 300,000 bushels at \$1.....	300,000
Broomcorn, 25,000,000 pounds, worth.....	750,000
Millet and Hungarian, 500,000 tons, worth.....	1,750,000
Tame hay, 500,000 tons, worth.....	2,000,000
Prairie hay, 2,000,000 tons, worth.....	7,500,000
Butter and cheese, estimated value.....	5,000,000
Domestic animals, horses and mules, 800,000 head.....	24,000,000
Cattle, 2,250,000 head, of which about 750,000 head of milch cows at \$15 per head.....	\$11,250,000
750,000 head of heifers, yearlings and calves, worth \$8 per head.....	6,000,000
750,000 head of steers for market during the year at \$40 per head.....	30,000,000—
Hogs, 2,250,000 head, of which 1,000,000 head are stockers, at \$4.....	4,000,000
And 1,250,000 head are fat hogs at \$11 per head.....	13,750,000—
Sheep, 300,000 head, worth \$2.50 per head.....	750,000
Total value.....	\$309,550,000

Of the above enormous amount of wheat, allowing 5,000,000 for seed, 8,000,000 for bread, 12,000,000 to be carried over to a new year, leaves 50,000,000 bushels of wheat for market at the average price of 50 cents..... 25,000,000

Of the corn crop exceeding 140,000,000 bushels, allowing 90,000,000 for feed, seed, and holding over for a new crop, there will be 50,000,000 for sale at the low average of 35 cents per bushel..... 17,500,000

We will sell of our oats, rye, barley, potatoes, flax, broomcorn, hays, at least..... 5,000,000

Of horses and mules 50,000 head at \$80 per head..... 4,000,000

Of fat cattle at least 750,000 head will go upon the market that can not average less than \$40 per head, bringing..... 30,000,000

Of the fat hogs, allowing 250,000 head for home consumption, we will market 1,000,000 head at an average of \$11 per head..... 11,000,000

Total value of marketable stuff.....\$ 92,500,000

## CEREAL PRODUCTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in Pennsylvania for the census year ending May 31, 1890: Barley, 20,950 acres, 493,893 bushels; buckwheat, 210,488 acres, 3,069,717 bushels; corn, 1,252,369 acres, 42,818,279 bushels; oats, 1,310,197 acres, 36,197,409 bushels; rye, 336,041 acres, 3,722,164 bushels; wheat, 1,318,472 acres, 21,595,499 bushels.

The total area devoted to cereals was

4,448,517 acres as compared with 4,724,503 acres at the Tenth Census. There was a decrease in the acreage in all cereals except oats as follows: Barley 2,642, buckwheat 35,711, corn 120,901, rye 62,424, wheat 126,912 acres. The increase in oats was 72,604 acres.

## CEREAL PRODUCTION OF UNITED STATES.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the preliminary statistics of cereal production in the United States, prepared under the direction of Mr. J. Hyde, special agent in charge of the statistics of agriculture. The figures are as follows:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley.....	3,221,099	78,349,602
Buckwheat.....	838,777	12,130,668
Corn.....	72,076,074	2,124,559,312
Oats.....	28,297,272	809,198,797
Rye.....	2,171,622	28,422,354
Wheat.....	33,574,341	468,306,778
Total.....	140,179,185	3,520,967,511

In 1880 the figures were:

	Acres.	Bushels.
Barley.....	1,997,727	43,997,495
Buckwheat.....	845,588	11,317,327
Corn.....	62,369,504	1,754,591,676
Oats.....	16,144,593	407,858,999
Rye.....	1,842,233	19,831,595
Wheat.....	35,430,333	459,483,137
Total.....	118,631,779	2,697,580,229

## ST. LOUIS FAIR NOTES.

Among the many jacks exhibited at the St. Louis fair last week were the fifteen prize-winners drawn from the 250 head located on the Pike County Jack farm Bowling Green, Mo. Mr. Emerson, the proprietor, won first on jack, 3 years or over, first and second under 3 years, taking three out of a possible four in a strong competition ring. It was considered by most well up jack judges that he had the best string of all-round toppy fellows shown for years on the St. Louis grounds.

The William Miller's Sons, of Wayne, Neb., were, as usual, much pleased at their success both at Peoria and the St. Louis show. At the Illinois State fair this herd of Red Polls won first on bull 2 years, aged cow, heifer calf and on herd. In a ring of four herds took first on bull, 2 years, and seconds on aged cow, heifer calf and yearling bull at St. Louis. The herd has made a highly creditable record at five State fairs during 1892, and has placed it among the king top herds of Rad Palls in the United States.

The well-known and successful Nebraska horseman, Mr. Frank Iams, of St. Paul, Neb., made a very strong showing with eight Percherons, two Clydes and a toppy Belgian mare. He carried off first and second prizes in class, also the herd prize, stallion and four of his get. There were thirty head of French horses in his importation for 1892, all of which are coal blacks except four. He says that his business promises much better than a year ago and the indications now would warrant another importation to supply the demand.

Burgess Bros., of Wenona, Ills., came in with Shires and Hackneys, having showed this fall at Toledo, Indianapolis and Peoria, winning cash prizes aggregating \$3,700, with several honorary things called medals and diplomas. At St. Louis in class, best horse, mare or gelding, for road purposes, driven to wagon by owner, no boots or weights, first \$100, second \$50. This was the last show ring of horses of the fair and brought out twelve toppy animals for honors. After a most thorough test the blue ribbon went to the speedy Major McGregor, the pride of Burgess Bros. This firm will be out at the Chicago Horse show next November in strong force with Hackneys, Shires and roadsters.

Tony Oltmanns, commonly known among the horsemen of the country as "Plain Tony," of Oltmanns Bros., Watseka, Ills., the pioneer importers of German Coachers to the United States, was out in horse holiday attire and won first money in a strong ring of eight, on the four-year-old Phillip. In three-year-old class and under, took first on Alexander and second on yearling colt Lucas in a ring of seven. Mares, 4 and over, first on Anna and second on Elsa. Three and under, first on Belle of Waseka and second on Beauty of Watseka. They will be out in good style at Chicago. Topy horses and thorough knowledge of the breed gives experienced men like the Oltmanns a front place in the German Coacher business.

Stericker Bros., of Springfield, Ills., came out with fifteen of their seventy-five Cleveland Bays, Hackneys and Shires, winning at St. Louis twenty ribbons, sixteen of which were blue. Had equally as good success at Cleveland, Ohio, and Peoria, Ills. This importation for 1892 arrived September 24, and among other tops are two Yorkshire winners at the great Yorkshire show, Middleboro, the leading Cleveland Bay show of old England. "You may say to the readers of the KANSAS FARMER that we will make the strongest showing yet made at the American Horse show in November. Our success in business fully warrants us in leaving no stone unturned to do so."

F. J. Jolldon & Son, of Elcoston, Ills., were out under the supervision of the son, better known as "Ed," with Belgians,

French Draft, French and Oldenburgs. In aged Belgian stallion class, the prize-winner Pinton took first and Milton second. In three-year-olds, Cheri and Armable first and second, respectively. As two-year-olds, Robert first and Mellis Pomies second. The aged mare Fatma first. The French three-year-old drafts, Munger and Distere won first and second. In the class 4 and over, the mare Camena won first prize. The Messrs. Jolldon have at five State fairs met with excellent success and will return home from St. Louis to reinforce for the American show in November.

C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., owner of the celebrated prize-winning Holstein-Friesian herd, closed his exhibition career in the show ring for 1892 at St. Louis, where he won first on aged bull and bull calf, first and second on aged cows and 2 years, first on heifer calf, second on bull and four of his get bred and owned by exhibitor, winding up with first milk test aged cow and first milk test cow 2 years old. This herd was shown this fair season at Creston District fair and Iowa State fair, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois State fairs, ending up at St. Louis, and missed but once on aged bull, always won on aged cows and cow 2 years milk and butter tests. Took all four at Peoria, three of four at Topeka. The cow, Josephine third, has not missed a butter test this year in competition with the crack herds of the West, both Holstein and Jerseys, and the Josephine second Gerbin cows have not missed in class. Peculiar "cut-offs" sometimes happen through life with but little explanation therefor, and especially was this the case at St. Louis last week in the dairy division of the cattle exhibit. The premium list provided in class, "Dairy cows, milk test for pure-bred cows actually giving milk and subject to test." From some cause it was decided to "guess off" instead of making the test as provided for in the premium list, thereby shutting Mr. Stone's ambition out to that extent that he offered to go into the test with two of his cows against any three that his competitors might select. It was no use; fate seemed, St. Louis like, to be against the Stone herd, and resulted in a "guess off" consolation distribution. We have no criticism to offer except to say that the Kansas herd had its rights under the law of the premium list and was entitled to a fair showing.

Among the "Doddie" exhibitors was W. A. McHenry, of Denison, Iowa, who was out with eleven representatives of his 100 head of Aberdeen-Angus now ranging at McHenry Park. The herd has competed for honors at Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Illinois State fairs this year, winding up at St. Louis, and returns home with almost enough ribbons to festoon their mansion barn at McHenry Park as no barn was ever before decorated from the returns of one single season in the show ring. Among the bulls at the head of the harem is Kellor Knight third 10349, the two-year-old Blackbird McHenry 11571, weighing now 2,200 pounds, the yearling Kellor McHenry 13225, and the ten-months calf, Jean's Abactor second 15403, that tips the beam at 1,050 pounds. The five-year-old cow, Progress of Burlington 7116, may justly be called the Champion Cow of America. She was sired by Black Knight 4751 and traces back through the top lines of this famous breed, showing what good judgment and years of selection will do at the hand of the judicious breeder. Standing in the show ring, fighting gravity at 1,900 pounds, square as a block and actually perfect in finish, quality and touch, showing no inclination to patchiness or injudicious feeding. To her right as a companion for show honors was the top-bred two-year-old Blackbird of Burlington second 11588, weighing now over 1,600 pounds. Every "Doddie" breeder will, on canning her, recognize her individuality at once, and on reviewing her ancestral line learn of her top breeding as member of the Blackbird family. The two-year-old Pride of Burlington third 12177, follows in the herd line, also Jilt of Cottage Grove 13134 and Novice of Cottage Grove 13140, both remarkably strong and in common with the others mentioned and sure prize-winners. Two others, Blackbird McHenry second 13745, whose mother as a two-year-old sold for \$850, and a full sister to Black Knight, that sold for \$2,000, in company with the long yearling Lucy McHenry 13246, added much strength to the herd. Space forbids that extended notice which this herd deserves, yet a brief history of the 1892 campaign reads as follows: At Des Moines won first on cows in class, second on bulls and was third in an array of ten herds in the beef ring, being ranked over by Moberly, of Kentucky, and Brown of Minnesota. In class won seven firsts, three second and three third prizes. At Lincoln took eleven firsts, two seconds and three thirds, second sweepstake herd and first on best cow for beef, any herd. At Topeka won all prizes in class, first on sweepstakes aged herd, also first for best young herd. At Peoria gathered in six firsts, four seconds and grand sweepstake aged herd over all best beef herds, also grand sweep on best cow. The St. Louis exhibit in the ring was pronounced the strongest in seven years, and McHenry's herd held its own remarkably well, taking eight firsts, three seconds, first on herd, first on bull and produce, same sire bred and owned by exhibitor. Considering that the cattle shows for 1892 were, in most instances, remarkably strong, both as to top quality and numbers, the record of McHenry's cattle is something to be well proud of and will lend much encouragement to his fellow breeders throughout the West.



## Horticulture.

### Forests and Famine.

The awful famine in Russia is a warning to us not to destroy our forests, says the *National Provisioner*. The destruction of the forests in Russia began more than half a century ago, and we see the lamentable result to-day. In 1850 the Imperial Agricultural Society of Russia was warned that there would be famine unless the destruction of the forests was stopped. "Our country is flat," said the report which contained the warning, "and, denuded of its trees, is accessible to every wind. The terrible east wind meets with no obstacle, and destruction follows in its train. In this wind lies our fate, perhaps to be encountered in the near future."

Some years ago there were great stretches of forest along the rivers Volga, Don and Dnieper, but these have now for the most part disappeared and desert plains have taken their place. Other notable facts are that the rivers are ever becoming shallower and that the rainfall is diminishing. One great river, the Volska, which is 250 miles in length, is permanently dried up, and a similar fate awaits other important rivers. Is it any wonder that drought is the result and that this drought has resulted in famine?

A more impressive object lesson cannot be found anywhere, and any government which willfully disregards it is guilty of criminal negligence. Especially is it the duty of the United States government to pay heed to it. We have for years been destroying our forests in the most reckless manner, and we have only to look at Russia to know what we may expect if this destruction of our forests is to continue. Alarmists we are not. We know that with our wonderful resources we need not dread famine for many years to come, and we as yet see no reason to believe that there will at any time be found in this country the same causes which have produced the present famine in Russia. We know, however, that our forests constitute a large portion of the national wealth, and that in so far as we destroy them we are robbing posterity and hampering future commerce. All forests which do not belong to the nation should belong to the nation, and, being national property, should be guarded and kept in proper order. They are as necessary to the well being of a country as rivers and canals, and not a single tree in them should be placed at the mercy of private individuals or corporations.

### Strawberries.

The fall, if not too dry, is a good time to plant a strawberry bed. If done this fall you will not run the risk of missing another year on account of the rush of spring work. A few suggestions may be helpful to old as well as new hands at the business. Do not try too many kinds; select two or three varieties, at the most, from the list of a trustworthy grower, choosing such as seem best adapted to your purpose of growing for home use or for shipping. Some that are excellent for the first purpose are almost valueless for the last on account of their poor carrying qualities. The Sharpless is a berry that serves both uses well, but it is not productive unless given high culture. With this we think it the best and most profitable of the very large berries. Aim to have your ground ready when the plants arrive, so that you may set them out at once. If not ready, then unpack and loosen the bunches and place the roots in the ground in some moist and shady place, or else puddle the roots in mud and lay them in the cellar, sprinkling the plants occasionally to keep them moist. For planting, select a moist soil, but not a spot that is shaded at all by trees or buildings. Good fruit and plenty of it is produced only by the free action of the sun. Have the ground thoroughly manured, and then plow deeply. A coating of rich stable manure, four to six inches deep, is not too much to turn under. Then run a subsoil plow in the furrows, loosening the ground to a depth of sixteen inches. This will give good feeding ground for the roots, and the soil will be in condition to retain moisture—an absolute essential to profitable strawberry culture.

In planting, prevent the roots from being exposed at all to the sun or wind. Put them in the earth while fresh and moist.

Plant in the evening if you can, and then protect for two or three days by shading them with heavy leaves, say of cabbage or chubarr, or paper twisted into the shape of a funnel or cornucopia does very well, but is more apt to blow away.

For either field or garden culture we think the best method is to plant in rows three feet apart, the plants one foot apart in the row, then let the suckers root until a continuous matted row is formed, keep this trimmed to a width of one foot, give clean cultivation in the open spaces until winter comes, then mulch well with coarse manure. In this way you will get a profitable bed well started.

### The Codling Moth.

A correspondent of the *Farmers' Voice* has this to say about a troublesome enemy to the orchardist. The codling moth is now commencing to lay his eggs under the bark of your apple and pear trees. They will hatch in the spring a worm that will crawl up to the young fruit, bore a hole and lay an egg in each which will cause the fruit to drop off before it matures. This worm turns to a miller that is ready to lay a new batch of eggs in the fall. It is a good plan to let the hogs run in the orchard and eat all this premature and wormy fruit. By tying a strong piece of paper six inches wide around the tree, close up to the branches, the first of August and keeping it there until November you can protect your next year's crop of fruit. Let the paper go around and lap a little. Let the string be tight and in the center of the paper. Now fold the paper down over the string nicely, giving Miss Moth a nice place to deposit her eggs. In November take the papers off and burn them.

### Electric Lights in Horticulture.

Bulletin No. 42, from Cornell University Experiment station, is a second report upon Electro-Horticulture by Prof. L. H. Bailey.

The following is the summary:

1. The influence of the electric arc light upon greenhouse plants is greatly modified by the use of a clear glass globe or the interposition of a glass roof. Plants which are much injured by a naked light may be benefited by a protected light.
2. As a rule, plants are earlier under the electric light than when grown in ordinary conditions.
3. The light can be suspended above the house with good effect.
4. Lettuce is greatly benefited by the electric light. An average of five hours of light per night hastened maturity from a week to ten days, at a distance of ten and twelve feet. The light appeared to injure young newly transplanted plants.
5. Radishes were also benefited by the light, but not to any great extent. When the light was hung up in the house, however, whether naked or protected by a globe, radishes were injured.
6. Beets and spinach appeared to be slightly benefited by the light.
7. Cauliflowers under the light tended to grow taller than in ordinary conditions, and to make fewer and smaller heads.
8. Violets and daisies bloomed earlier in the light. This corroborates results obtained with other flowers in our earlier experiment.
9. The electric light does not appear to determine or modify the hours of growth of lettuce and some other plants which have been studied in this particular. Plants which are benefited simply grow more rapidly during the customary periods.
10. I am convinced that the electric light can be used to advantage in the forcing of some plants.

### Horticultural Notes.

The chestnut makes a good shade tree. No water should be allowed to stand on the strawberry bed.

If blackberries are to be set in the fall, get the work done early.

Raspberries and blackberries should be cultivated in the same way.

Generally, if the top and roots are rightly proportioned, no stakes will be needed.

While red raspberries may be planted in the fall, it is best to plant the black caps in the spring.

For the present, at least, keep the onions scattered in thin layers until thoroughly cured.

Manuring may be overdone with a young

tree, but after it comes into blooming this is rarely done.

Plants that propagate from suckers should always be planted so as to cultivate all around them.

Raspberry slips from young, vigorous plants are better for planting than those from older plants.

Order your trees from a reliable nurseryman. If you do this you will make a fair start toward a good orchard.

A well-kept hedge makes a useful, ornamental and economical fence, but when left to run riot it soon becomes a nuisance.

The mistake is not in growing too much fruit, but rather in growing too much that is of a poor quality. There is always a demand for the best.

So far as is possible handle apples only once in picking and packing for market. Keep out of cellars as long as possible, but always in a cool, dry place.

The nearest approach that we make to testing the actual producing capacity of the soil is upon some of the market gardens near our great cities. And it may be observed that where this is done the land not only earns a living for the owner but makes a handsome profit as well.

The many molds and blights to which plants and fruit trees are subject, compel the professional grower to a close study of their causes and remedies. The reports from the Division of Vegetable Pathology of our Department of Agriculture furnish about the best aid to the study that is available. Every fruit-grower should have them.

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**THE KINDERGARTEN NEWS.** Is a MONTHLY MAGAZINE for everyone interested in child-life; gives the news, progress, aims, methods, and results of the Kindergarten. FOR EVERY HOME.

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

**W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.**

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

**THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD.** WILL NOT RIP.

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

## For Scrofula

"After suffering for about twenty-five years from scrofulous sores on the legs and arms, trying various medical courses without benefit, I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a wonderful cure was the result. Five bottles sufficed to restore me to health."—Bonifacia Lopez, 327 E. Commerce st., San Antonio, Texas.

## Catarrh

"My daughter was afflicted for nearly a year with catarrh. The physicians being unable to help her, my pastor recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed his advice. Three months of regular treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and Ayer's Pills completely restored my daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle, Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

## Rheumatism

"For several years, I was troubled with inflammatory rheumatism, being so bad at times as to be entirely helpless. For the last two years, whenever I felt the effects of the disease, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough, Elk Run, Va.

For all blood diseases, the best remedy is

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

## 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. B. HARRIS, Box 53, Eutaw, Ala.

**Idleness is a Crime.** AGENTS WANTED. Both Sexes, to sell "ACTINA" Eye Restorer and Catarrh Cure and Prof. Wilson's Magneto-Conservative Garments, 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.

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.



## In the Dairy.

### FEED AND CARE OF BUTTER COWS.

In a very practical letter to the Ohio Farmer W. A. Rice suggests that the feed and care of domestic animals for the best results, is quite a trade of itself, and for the butter cow in particular. We know of nothing so sensitive to bad feed and bad treatment as butter. The first thing is to get the butter cow, as we have said before. Then give her a good, warm, clean stable, with plenty of good, wholesome food, and feed at regular hours. The food should be of such quality as to produce good, solid butter, and impart no bad odor or flavor to the product, and it should make "old bossie" perfectly contented and happy. Then you have the foundation for a start.

A cow all the time in a fret, caused by this and that, such as chafing with dogs, or rough treatment by hired help, or even by the owner himself, will not produce the quantity nor quality desired. The best cow dog we ever used is what we call the *bran dog*. The cows come to the call of that dog every time. The quietness and satisfaction, and the profit, more than pay for the trouble and expense.

Never use clubs and milking stools on the cows; better spend time with the currycomb and brush. In fact, never degrade yourself to quarrel with the cow; better make a compromise. It will be better for all concerned, your pocket-book especially. Such things have more effect upon the milk secretions than most people are aware of. A man that has no control of himself and is slack and slovenly about his work, has no business with a butter dairy. He will make a failure if he attempts it. To make a success, he must be particular in every detail from beginning to end. We have learned, in handling all kinds of stock, that to be master of a situation we must first of all be master of ourselves.

In our younger life, when breaking young horses, we learned that the great essential thing was to control ourselves. If we did so we gained the victory in the end. We were able to control the colt. There are things which the dairyman cannot control very well, such as the chafing of flies and mosquitoes. When bad, they have a great effect on the milk, both in quantity and quality. The month of September, last year, was the warmest month of the season, and the flies were very bad. Our yield of butter for that month was the poorest for that year. It took twenty-seven pounds of milk to make one pound of butter for the month, with all the feed the cow could eat. October was cooler and flies mostly gone, and the yield was better; twenty-two and one-half pounds of milk made one pound of butter for the month. We have found by keeping weights of both milk and butter, that the yields varied from one churning to another, handled the same way; at times of the year no two churnings will yield alike. We cannot account for it, unless it is the different conditions and circumstances which our cows have to contend with.

We believe in feeding liberally, with good feed, but not to excess. The cow is the same as a mill. If you put nothing in the hopper you get nothing in return, and if you overwork the machine you soon wear it out. But we believe the majority of dairymen, in this section at least, do not feed enough for real profit. They put their cows on good pasture in the spring and they do well for awhile, when butter and cheese is low in price. In July or the first of August the pastures begin to get short and dried up, and the cows fall off in their milk. Butter and cheese begin to go up in price. At this period there should be something provided for feed to stop the shrinkage in milk, for when a cow is once down in her milk, it is almost impossible to regain it. We always try to have something on hand to feed to keep up the milk flow. The first thing is green clover, fed in the barn night and morning. We follow that with oats and peas sowed together, half and half. This is a good milk-producer. Next comes the sweet corn, which lasts until frost, or after. The sweet corn we drill in thin enough to ear good and feed it ears and all, green from the field, every day. With this green corn they should have a moderate feed of course wheat bran to balance the ration for milk.

The cow that gives the most even mess

of milk for ten months or a little more, is the one that counts in the end. We always dry off within five or six weeks of coming fresh again. For winter feed for winter milkers we believe the silo is the thing for a rough succulent food in connection with clover hay and a good grain ration. We have no silo, but shall have one as soon as possible. We have fed beets with good results. The past winter we fed cornfodder, clover and timothy hay, and a variety of mixed grain feeds. We fed beets once a day for sixty days; as long as they lasted we had no trouble in keeping the milk up, but as soon as they were gone the milk began to shrink. We have found that a variety of food is what is wanted, and a part of that should be green or succulent food.

For a grain ration, we have found that too much cornmeal causes trouble. Ground oats is very good. But the best we have tried yet is coarse wheat bran and coarse linseed meal, mixed, equal parts by weight, and fed twelve pounds per day to each cow, if she be a matured cow and has the power to assimilate that amount. Hifers will not stand crowding like old cows. Every person should feed according to his cow, and not crowd her beyond her capacity.

### What Causes Bad Tastes in Milk?

A recent experiment station bulletin gives useful information regarding the abnormal tastes and odors of milk, showing that they are divisible into two classes and the proper determination of the class is essential in considering the remedy for the trouble. We quote:

"All odors and taints which are due to the direct influence of food taken by the cow are at their maximum as soon as the milk is drawn, never increasing afterward. 'But the taints due to bacteria growth do not appear at all in the fresh milk, beginning to be noticeable only after the bacteria have had a chance to grow.' It is held that this rule is infallible. If, therefore, a dairyman has trouble with his milk which appears immediately at milking there is a mistake in the feeding, but on the other hand, if trouble manifests itself later it is the result of one of the many forms of milk fermentation, and the remedy is to be sought in the direction of increased precaution in the way of cleanliness and the proper cooling of the milk.

"Dairymen must not imagine that all forms of bacteria (minute organic bodies) are harmful. Such is not the idea. The bacteria producing ordinary sour milk is perfectly harmless, so far as human beings are concerned, and so are many of the other ferments. But in order to explain what sour milk really is, and to point out its best remedy, science must go to the extent of learning and studying the cause. If, therefore, it is determined that souring is the result of an organic fermentation and if it is shown that this fermentation is impossible at a low temperature, we can understand the importance of the prompt cooling of milk as soon as it is drawn from the cow. We can also the better understand how to cope with the numerous other ferments which result in the unpleasant and unwholesome milk, and can with more and more confidence look for the cause of impure milk, a cause which is usually some form of uncleanness, encouraged by high temperature."

J. Q. Wells says in *Rural New Yorker*: "It has been my experience that if one has good cows and handles them kindly, stables them well, feeds them rightly, and milks them in the cleanest way, uses deep cold setting, ripens the cream evenly, and washes the butter with brine while in the granular form, and works it slightly, packing and selling immediately, he will get Elgin prices and make a fair profit."

### Got the Mitten Every Time.

"I can marry any girl I please," was his exclamation, but unfortunately then he did not please any; and there was a plain reason for it. He had contracted catarrh of the worst form, and, although a healthy, educated, attractive person every other way, he was positively repulsive to his lady friends, a number of whom rejected his offers of marriage. A friend advised him to use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He took his advice, and now is the most popular beau in town, and he really can "marry any girl he pleases" to ask. It made his breath pure and sweet, he has no headache, no offensive discharges from the nose, in short, is in perfect health, and all from using a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

# Have it Ready.

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

If not at your druggist's send for circular.

HANCE BROS. & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

## The Poultry Yard.

### FANNY FIELD'S REPLY.

An inquirer wrote to Fanny Field: "I am about sick of reading highly colored accounts of the great success that some people have in the poultry business, and for a change would like to have you tell us of some of the failures. Possibly the story of a failure might be as instructive as the story of a success." To this she replied:

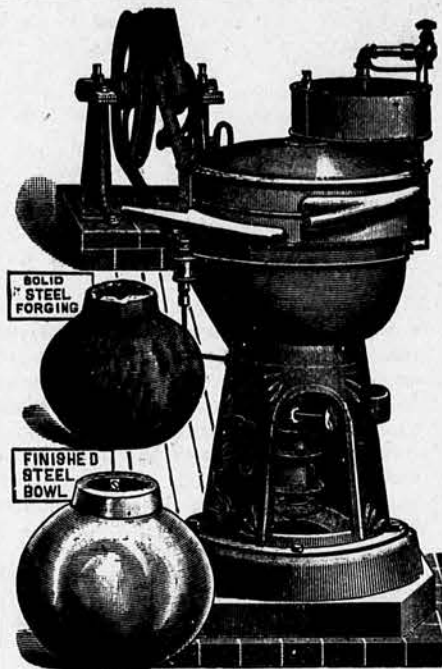
"I think so, too. Well, there was A; if any man was ever favorably situated for making a success of the business of raising eggs for market, he was—dry, gravelly soil, rump and cholera unknown, pure water, and a good cash market at his door. He figured something like this: 'Eggs here in winter are never less than twenty-five cents a dozen, and frequently the price goes up to thirty-five or forty cents. Now, if I can get about 500 pullets to laying by the first of October, they will lay right along for full five months, averaging, say six dozen eggs apiece during the five months, which, at an average price of only 28 cents a dozen, would bring in \$1.68 per hen, or \$840 for the 500 hens. It will not take half that to feed them through the winter. Full \$500 will be clear profit. And besides there is the rest of the year during which they will surely lay as many more eggs—enough to pay their way and for raising the chickens. I can make \$500 a year profit from 500 hens just as easy as rolling off a log, and it will not interfere much with my other work either.'

Two houses were built and 500 hens and pullets were bought before the first of October. Some of the pullets were laying when purchased, and A was confident that the rest would soon settle down to work and shell out the eggs at the rate of about twenty dozens a day. But they didn't; from the first of October until the first of March those hens did not lay eggs enough to pay for the food they consumed. But A "worried along" with his poultry business until the next November, when he sold off "everything that wore feathers," and quit the business with disgust, some three or four hundred dollars poorer than when he began.

What was the matter? Did he expect too much? Not a bit of it, on the contrary he rather underestimated the possible profit from 500 hens when well managed.

The matter was this: In the first place he didn't know enough about poultry to know that in order to have a flock that would begin laying by the first of October, and keep at it all winter, he must get early hatched pullets mostly; so he bought just what was offered—early pullets, late pullets, young hens, middle-aged hens and old hens—hens that were moulting, and hens that didn't moult until November—hens of about all the breeds known to the Standard, and many that were of no particular breed. The best care and food on earth could not have induced half that flock to lay much before February or March. But even if his flock had been made up entirely of pullets and young hens of the right age to lay, he would still have failed that winter for the simple reason that the two poultry houses were not large enough for 500 hens. He actually had 500 fowls crowded into the space that would barely have sufficed for 200! Do you understand why he failed?

When the hair begins to come out in combing, it shows a weakness of the scalp that calls for immediate attention. The best preparation to arrest further loss of hair and restore the scalp to a healthy condition is Ayer's Hair Vigor,



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

Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., 240 to 252 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

**The smallest Pill in the World!**  
**Tutt's Tiny Pills**  
**SAVES MONEY.**  
 One vial of these pills will save many dollars in doctor's bills. They are specially prepared as a family medicine, and supplies a want long felt. They remove unhealthy accumulations from the body without nausea or griping. Adapted to old and young. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.  
**USE TUTT'S HAIR DYE;**  
 a perfect imitation of nature; impossible to detect it. Price, \$1 per box.

**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.



## The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER. Give age, color and sex of animal, stating symptoms accurately, of how long standing, and what treatment, if any, has been resorted to. All replies through this column are free. Sometimes parties write us requesting a reply by mail, and then it ceases to be a public benefit. Such requests must be accompanied by a fee of one dollar. In order to receive a prompt reply, all letters for this department should be addressed direct to our Veterinary Editor, Dr. S. C. ORR, Manhattan, Kas.

**TO MAKE THE MANE GROW.**—How can I make my mare's mane grow out?

**Lyons, Kas. S. P.**  
**Answer.**—Mix sulphur and castor oil to the consistency of thick cream and rub well into the skin twice a week. If the roots of the hair are not dead this will increase the growth.

**SWOLLEN WITHERS.**—I have a six-year-old horse that, for the last two months, has had a swelling on his withers, mostly over the left shoulder. We ride and drive him and he is not lame. We have bathed him with salt and cider vinegar but to no effect. What can be done?

**Plumb, Kas. G. H. P.**  
**Answer.**—As long as the swelling does not increase in size nor lame the horse, the best thing is to let it alone; but if it increases in size, or breaks open, it should be attended to at once. If the horse should need treatment, the best plan would be to place him in the hands of a reliable veterinarian. If you cannot do so, then write us again and we will do the best we can for you.

Although many remedies are pushed into the market by spcily advertisements, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead.

### Nations as Eaters.

It has been remarked that the ruling people of our civilization, or in other words, the English, French, Germans and Americans are the greatest eaters. The Spaniards and Italians do not live upon nearly as good or substantial a diet as the Germans and English, just as the activity of the former two is notably less than that of the latter two. But, on the average, the American eats more than a person of any other nationality, and can generally have meat for his labor.

He is apt to appreciate the good things of this life all the more when he can have such palatable dishes as those which the Enterprise Meat Chopper will assist him, or his good wife, in preparing. For chopping Sausage Meat, Mince Meat, Hamburg Steak for dyspeptics, Hog's-head Cheese, Suet, Hash, Tripe, Clams, Peppers, Scrap Meat for poultry, Corn for fritters, Stale Bread for bread crumbs, Horse Radish, Coconut, Lobsters, Vanilla Beans, Cabbage, it is not excelled, and the economical housewife will find it almost indispensable in preparing Chicken Salad and Chicken Croquettes, making Beef Tea for invalids, mashing Potatoes, pulverizing Crackers, etc. In a word, the Enterprise Meat Chopper will be found invaluable in the kitchen in many processes of cooking. All hardware stores sell it and the price is only \$3.00. Reader, buy one! And send to the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, for one of their interesting Catalogues—they are furnished free.

### Consumption Cured.

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

### 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.

## MARKET REPORTS.

### LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

#### Kansas City.

October 10, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 13,000 cattle; 236 calves. The supply was composed chiefly of green to medium natives and fed rangers. The following are a few samples of the sales made:

#### DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

No.	Wt.	Pr.	No.	Wt.	Pr.
20.....	1,413	4 47½	78.....	1,420	4 60
20.....	1,278	3 80	117.....	1,213	3 75
95.....	1,218	3 80	90.....	1,304	3 75
28.....	1,185	3 05	22.....	985	2 85
13.....	1,133	2 80	3.....	1,116	3 25

#### C-F. COLORADO STEERS.

87.....	1,283	3 35	5.....	1,270	3 75
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#### TEXAS STEERS.

20.....	1,270	3 10	120.....	993	2 90
121.....	967	2 35	27.....	1,024	2 15
110.....	980	2 60	48.....	1,035	2 50
81.....	893	2 40	90.....	1,207	2 10

#### TEXAS COWS.

252.....	732	1 50	33.....	721	0 85
104.....	707	1 45	32.....	686	1 15
47.....	784	1 60	60.....	717	1 42½
67.....	682	1 32½	58.....	914	2 00
1.....	790	1 00	56.....	914	2 00
180.....	771	1 60	66.....	706	1 30
64.....	728	1 50	57.....	821	1 75
178.....	627	1 15	64.....	770	1 65

#### NATIVE COWS.

1.....	790	1 00	3.....	1,073	1 10
5.....	972	1 30	20.....	863	1 65
5.....	990	1 25	18.....	802	1 70
26.....	918	1 50	25.....	869	2 00
11.....	889	1 65	80.....	1,010	2 10
44.....	880	1 75	74.....	933	2 20
22.....	873	2 00	24.....	1,047	2 40
25.....	1,067	2 40	69.....	1,053	2 65

#### BULLS.

1.....	1,530	2 60	1.....	1,540	1 50
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#### NATIVE CALVES.

29.....	8 25	1.....	6 00
18.....	6 50	1.....	6 00
5.....	8 50	12.....	8 25

#### STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

23.....	944	2 30	21.....	1,041	2 75
88.....	1,088	2 20	21.....	1,041	2 75
60.....	1,207	3 05	22.....	1,179	2 85
10.....	1,097	3 25	15.....	1,067	2 50
24.....	752	2 80	80.....	1,003	2 20

**HOGS**—Receipts, 3,556. Larger than for two months and quality satisfactory.

#### PIGS AND LIGHTS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
5.....	114	4 50	32.....	145	5 00
20.....	124	5 10	66.....	176	5 20

#### REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

2.....	245	4 75	109.....	184	5 20
97.....	181	5 20	74.....	204	5 27½
103.....	226	5 30	80.....	236	5 30
69.....	220	5 32½	74.....	246	5 30
66.....	284	5 35	75.....	230	5 32½
72.....	236	5 40	77.....	240	5 35

**SHEEP**—Late Saturday over 3,000 through feeders and stockers arrived, destined for Illinois and Iowa. To-day's receipts were light and not many were wanted. The market was dull and weak.

17 lambs.....	77	5 25	4 ewes.....	85	3 00
30 lambs.....	44	3 50	96 lambs.....	63	5 25
100 lambs.....	66	5 25	10 culls.....	81	2 00
35.....	102	4 15	101.....	71	2 50

#### St. Louis.

October 10, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 5,200. Market weak. No decent natives. Texans lower. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 40; Texans \$2 10@2 75.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 3,400. The market lower. Sales were at \$4 80@5 50.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 3,700. Nothing good, mostly through Texans. Natives, \$3 50@4 50.

#### Chicago.

October 10, 1892.

**CATTLE**—Receipts, 24,000. Market weak. One load, average 1,501 pounds, sold at \$5 65. Beef steers, \$3 00@5 65; stockers and feeders, \$2 10@3 00; bulls, \$1 50@2 35; cows, \$1 00@2 40; Texas steers, \$2 10@2 90.

**HOGS**—Receipts, 30,000. Market was active. Mixed, \$4 75@5 55; heavy, \$4 75@5 75; light weights, \$4 85@5 60.

**SHEEP**—Receipts, 13,000. Market 10c lower. Lambs 25c lower. Natives \$3 00@5 15; lambs, per cwt., \$3 25@5 75.

### GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

#### St. Louis.

October 10, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 22,000 bushels; shipments, 65,000 bushels. Market opened higher, closing ½¢ higher than Saturday's prices. No. 2 red, cash, steady, 70¢; October, 70½¢; December, 73¼¢@73½¢; May, 80¢.

**CORN**—Receipts, 32,000 bushels; shipments, 72,000 bushels. Market opened easier, closing ½¢ lower than Saturday's prices. No. 2 cash, closing 41½¢; October, 41c; November, 40½¢; December, 40½¢; May, 43½¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 66,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000. Market lower, dull. No. 2 cash, 30½¢; October, 30c; November, 30½¢; May, 35½¢.

**HAY**—Quiet. Timothy, prime to fancy, \$9 00@13 50; prairie, prime to fancy, \$7 00@9 50.

**WOOL**—Receipts 56,000 pounds; shipments, 63,000 pounds. Market quiet. Medium—Missouri, Illinois, etc., 20¢@22c; Kansas, Nebraska and northern territory, 16¢@20c; Texas, Indian Territory, etc., 18¢@22½¢; Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, 17¢@20c. Coarse, Missouri, Illinois, 18¢@19c; Kansas and Nebraska, 15¢@17c; for 8 to 12 months; Montana, Wyoming and Dakota, 15¢@16c; Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona, 13¢@16c. Fair to choice tub-washed, 30¢@32c.

#### Chicago.

October 10, 1892.

**WHEAT**—Receipts, 291,000 bushels; shipments, 275,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 74½¢@74½¢; No. 3 spring, 62¢@63½¢; No. 2 red, 74½¢@74½¢.

**CORN**—Receipts 561,000 bushels; shipments, 242,000 bushels. No. 2, 43½¢; No. 3, 42½¢.

**OATS**—Receipts, 318,000 bushels; shipments, 455,000 bushels. No. 2, 31¼¢@31¼¢; No. 2, white, 1c @ 34¢@35c; No. 3 white, 31¼¢@32¼¢.

**WOOL**—Kansas and Nebraska wools have been selling quite freely with a good demand

existing for the fine and fine medium grades. The prices quoted are the same as before, ranging from 18½¢ for the fine (heavy), 18½¢ for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

#### Kansas City.

October 10, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 1,497,839 bushels; corn, 131,309 bushels; oats, 172,244 bushels, and rye, 49,667 bushels.

**WHEAT**—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 288,500 bushels. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel less): No. 2 hard, 23 cars 59 to 61 pounds at 67½¢; 35 cars 60 to 62 pounds at 67½¢; 1 car poor 61 pounds at 67c; 25,000 bushels October at 67c; No. 3 hard, 1 car 59 pounds, at 65c, 10 cars 55 to 57 pounds at 65½¢; 13 cars 57 to 60 pounds, at 66c; 1 car, bin-burnt, 60 pounds at 64c; 3 cars 56 to 58 pounds at 64½¢; 2 cars, choice, 58 pounds, at 66c; No. 4 hard, 8 cars 57 to 60 pounds, at 64½¢; 1 car, bin-burnt, 60 pounds, at 65c; 1 car 56 pounds at 63c; 6 cars 54 to 55 pounds at 64c; 2 cars 54 to 56 pounds at 62c; 1 car 58½ pounds at 61c; rejected, 2 cars 53 to 55 pounds at 60½¢; 1 car at 62c; 1 car smutty 61 pounds at 63c; 1 car same 58c; 1 car winter 52 pounds at 61c; 1 car same 54½ pounds at 50c; 1 car spring at 54c; No. 2 red, 16 cars 60 to 61 pounds at 70½¢; 3 cars 61 to 62 pounds at 70½¢; No. 3 red, 1 car 60½ pounds at 68½¢; No. 4 red, 3 cars 56 to 57 pounds at 65c; 1 car 60½ pounds at 66½¢.

**CORN**—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 60,500 bushels. More coming in and the weather all that could be desired for maturing the new crop. Hence the market dull all round. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 2 cars at 37½¢, 1 car at 37½¢, 3 cars special at 38c; No. 3 mixed, 36½¢@37c; No. 2 white, 12 cars at 38½¢; 3 cars special at 39c; No. 3 white, 37½¢@38c.

**OATS**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 23,000 bushels. Market dull. Receipts increasing and buyers disposed to squeeze price a little. Demand light and mainly from order buyers. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 26¢@26½¢; No. 3 mixed, 25¢@26c; No. 4 mixed, 24¢@24½¢; No. 2 white, 29¢@30½¢; No. 3 white, 27½¢@28½¢; No. 4 white, 25½¢@26c. Sales were: 2 cars No. 2 mixed at 26½¢, 1 car at 26½¢, and 1 car poor billing at 26c.

**RYE**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 8,000 bushels. Demand fair but values weak. Only order buyers buying. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 3 cars at 53c. No. 3 1 car at 51c, 3 cars at 50½¢.

**FLAXSEED**—Steady and in good demand. We quote at \$1 per bushel upon the basis of pure

**HAY**—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 610 tons, shipments 70 tons. Selling slowly and values weak. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00@6 25; prime, \$4 50@5 00; common, \$3 75@4 00; timothy, fancy, \$8 50@9 00, and choice, \$8 00@8 25.

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### REFERENCES:

Woodson National Bank,  
Yates Center, Kas.  
Exchange National Bank,  
El Dorado, Kas.  
St. Louis National Bank,  
St. Louis, Mo.



## 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.

### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—What is the cause of brown blotches coming on the face, and what will remove them?

#### A BLOTCHED FACE.

Parsons, Kas., October 5, 1892.

Brown blotches, moth patches, liver spots, chloasma, all meaning the same disorder of the skin, is a parasitic disease, produced by a minute parasite lodged in the skin, and known as the *microsporon furfur*. It is found most frequently upon the body, but is found on the face in many cases. Formerly it was called liver spots, on the supposition that it came from a disordered liver. But modern research with the microscope has shown it to be due to a vegetable spore.

The treatment is simple: Carbolic acid, diluted with two parts of water to one of the strong acid, applied to the spot in small quantities—just enough to moisten the spot and not run off onto the healthy skin around the patch, will usually destroy the parasite. It may need to be repeated one or more times. An eminent authority says: "Sapovivids (common soft soap) should be thoroughly rubbed into the affected skin every morning and evening for several days, one coating of the soap being applied over the other. Four or five days later the first bath is ordered, after which the disease will be observed in many cases to have disappeared. That prescription will give lazy people an excuse for not washing the face for nearly a whole week.

As it is not an internal disease, internal remedies are not necessary.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Will you tell us what kind of doctors are most successful in the treatment of cholera? E. B. C. Emporia, October 5, 1892.

As "nothing succeeds like success," so the most successful doctors in all the branches of practice generally have the best results in cholera. But that is not probably the answer you wish. I infer that you desire to know which school of practitioners, or what system of medical practice can show the largest percentage of cures. Many men in each of the three schools of practice claim that their method is best.

The New York World, one day last week, said: "Several hundred of the leading homeopathic physicians of the State closed their forty-first semi-annual council last night by a banquet at Sherry's. The first session was characterized by a lively discussion on the cholera epidemic and the quarantine measures taken to check it. Dr. Jenkins and President Wilson were complimented on their zeal and energy, but the doctors thought a different system of quarantine was necessary for the safety of the whole community. Dr. J. W. Dowling wanted a homeopathic hospital for contagious diseases. He wanted this immediately in view of the visitation of cholera to this city next year, which he considered absolutely certain. He said the best result ever obtained by allopathic treatment in cholera is to reduce the death rate to 33 per cent., while in the present cholera epidemic the death rate in allopathic hospitals was 60 per cent. Homeopathic treatment in the European hospitals showed a death rate of but 10 or 12 per cent., and in some 4 per cent. He contended that arrangements should be made at once in this city to prepare for the coming epidemic of cholera, so that the superior treatment could be within the reach of homeopathic families. The wealthy and liberal homeopaths of the city were ready to contribute towards the establishment of such a hospital, but if one were established it would, of course, be under direction of the city health board and could be closed at the whim of that body. It was necessary, therefore, to get a law passed authorizing such a hospital, that might be under direction of the city health board, but still independent."

In 1854 Europe had probably a much greater plague of cholera than this year. The claims of the schools as to their success in treating the disease ran so high and engendered so much discussion and bitter controversy, that on the 21st of May the following year, the House of

Commons ordered the statistics of all the English hospitals published for general information, and that report shows that the mortality in the allopathic hospitals, all told, was 59.2 per 100 patients, and in the homeopathic hospitals, all told, the mortality was 16.4 per 100 patients. The statistics for this year's battle with cholera are not yet at hand, but the telegrams from Hamburg and other centers of the scourge during the climax of the epidemic showed a daily mortality of probably more than 50 per cent. of deaths to cases. I have not found any statistics to indicate the success or failure of eclectic treatment, as they have few if any hospitals anywhere.

## Human Liberty.

There is no nobler cause than the advancement of human liberty. There is no higher aim than the release of men from slavery. There is no slavery like that imposed upon them by a shattered and weakened constitution. Many a man in the full tide of success has been overborne and his life made a failure by the unrelenting attack of pulmonary trouble. Consumption is the grizzly horror before whose assaults the stoutest may turn pale. It can be easily overcome by the use of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure, a remedy that will heal any case of pulmonary trouble. It contains no poison of any sort, neither opiate nor narcotic, but it is the best thing in every form of disease originating from a cold. The time, however, to cure these maladies is at the start. When you take cold get a bottle of Reid's German Cough & Kidney Cure and take it freely. It contains nothing that will affect the digestion or interfere with the stomach, but on the contrary, it stimulates all the organs and enables them to throw off the disease. The small bottles are 25 cents and the large ones 50 cents. Get it of any dealer.

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

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**THIRTY HEAD**, twenty mares and fillies and ten stallions of outstanding merit and choicest breeding. Sale without reserve. Send for catalogue.

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THE WESTERN HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION will offer at their first annual sale, at the Exposition grounds, in

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Seventy-five Stallions and Mares for sale, strongly reinforced by the importation of 1892.

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### Sheriff's Sale.

[First publication September 28, 1892.]  
In the District court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.  
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaut and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

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.

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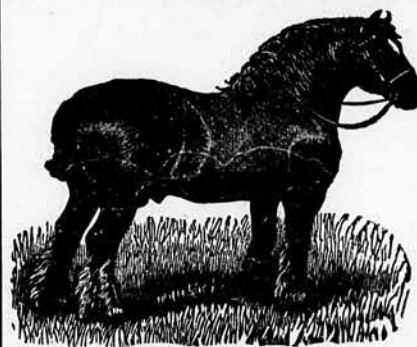
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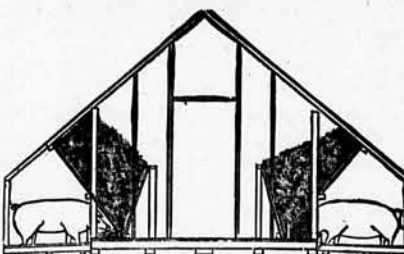
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It will not blow out.  
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Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,**  
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

## THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1892.

Butler county—John T. Evans, clerk.

**FILLY**—Taken up by R. W. Guinn, 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.

Cheyenne county—J. C. Burton, 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 S on left shoulder; valued at \$75.

**MARE**—By same, one light gray mare, about 6 years old, branded S 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 Grinnell 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 J or similar to J with over top on left hind leg above stifle, leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$35.

Sumner county—Wm. H. Carnes, clerk.

**MARE**—Taken up by C. H. Fankhoner, 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.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 12, 1892.

Gove county—W. H. Wington, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by P. F. Forney, in Grinnell tp., P. O. Grinnell, July 25, 1892, one spotted roan pony mare, 5 years old, brand similar to O-O- (with line perpendicular instead of horizontal as here given) on right front and right hind leg above knee.

Rush county—W. J. Hayes, clerk.

**PONY**—Taken up by Daniel Jackson, in Brookdale tp., September 17, 1892, one roan pony mare, about 9 years old, branded U on left shoulder; valued at \$16.

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## Improved

## SLICKER

is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.

Will not Peel or Leak or Stick

Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.

Send for Catalogue

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HORSES.

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12 to 25 Bushels  
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damp, and all small  
grain, fine or coarse.  
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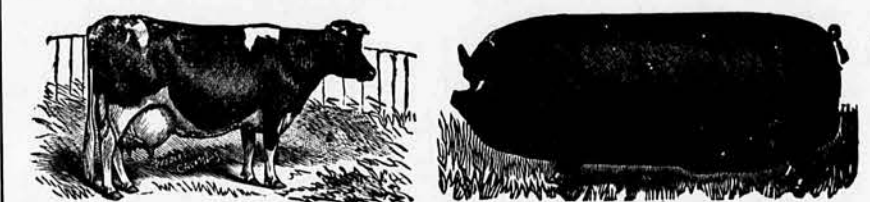
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27=OCTOBER=28

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## 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.

SOL. F. M. WOODS, Auctioneer. H. M. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

## GRAND PUBLIC SALE!

OF THOROUGHbred

## Poland-Chinas and Berkshires!

ROME, KANSAS, NOVEMBER 2, 1892.



**POLAND-CHINAS.** Challenge 4939, by Success 1899. Cleveland 6807, by Cora's Victor 3553. Tom Corwin 12853, by Cleveland 6807. Gilt Edge 11451, by Ohio King 5799. Dandy 11139, by Cleveland 6807. Chip 2156, by Tecumseh's Chip 10211. Hubbard's World Beater 4493, by Chip 2156. Reciprocity 7921, by King Quality 6967.

**MALES IN USE.** Jumbo 12771, by British Champion 4495. Royal Luke 13823, by Sovereign 2d 1757. Stampy Duke V. 16468, by Duke of Monmouth 11361. Fancy Boy 15329, by Jumbo 12771. Champion 18975, by British Champion 4495. Joker 19000, by Royal Peerless 17183. 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.

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

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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 Gerben 4th's 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 lots 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 milk 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. H. W. CHENEY, North Topeka, Kas.

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