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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

M. D. COVELL, Wellington, Kas., breeder of Registered Percherons. At head, Bucentaure 2378 (1097), imported by Dunham, and half-brother of his Brilliant 1271 (755). Finely-bred colts a specialty. The best my motto.

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

CATTLE.

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

L. A. KNAPP, { SHORT-HORN CATTLE
Breeder, { and BUFF COCHIN POULTRY
MAPLE HILL, Kas. { FOR SALE.

400 COWS, PURE-BRED HEREFORDS.—Headed by Fortune 2080, Sir Evelyn 9550, Cheerful Boy 20629, Dewsbury 21 18977, and others. Car lots and young herds a specialty. Jno. A. Moore, 561 and 563 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

JERSEY CATTLE.—A. J. C. C. Jersey Cattle, of noted butter families. Family cows and young stock of either sex for sale. Send for catalogue. O. W. Talmadge, Council Grove, Kas.

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

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MAPLEDALE HERD.—Of Short-horns. Good cattle with reliable breeding. Acklam Whittlebury 9537 heads the herd. Some choice stock of both sexes for sale. Write for what you want. C. B. CRUMPACKER, Washington, Mo.

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CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., Short-horns, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

W. W. WALTIRE, Carbondale, Kas., breeder of Short-horn cattle and Chester White hogs. Have bred them for eleven years in Kansas. Young stock for sale. Pedigrees furnished. Light Brahma chickens.

HOME FARM HERDS SHORT-HORN CATTLE.—With the Cruickshank bull imp. Knight Templar 51503 at head of herd. Poland-Chinas, the farmer's hog; young stock for sale. Barred and White Plymouth Rocks; eggs \$1 and \$2 respectively. C. M. T. Hallett, Edgerton, Johnson Co., Kas.

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SWINE.

T. C. TAYLOR, Green City, Mo., has fifty head of registered Poland-China pigs for this season's trade at farmers' prices. Inspection of stock and correspondence desired.

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

ASHLAND STOCK FARM HERD OF THOROUGHbred Poland-China hogs, contains animals of the most noted blood that Ohio, Indiana and Illinois contains. Stock of both sexes for sale by Bayard No. 4693 S., assisted by two other boars. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited. M. C. Vansell, Muscatoh, Atchison Co., Kas.

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

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

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kansas, breeder of Thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Also fancy poultry eggs: \$1.25 for 13; \$2 for 26.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CREAM RIDGE HERD OF POLAND-China and Chester White swine and Merino sheep. Also Bronze turkeys and Light Brahma chickens. Choice stock and reasonable prices. Address J. G. Cassida & Sons, Omaha, Livingston Co., Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

M. B. KEAGY, Wellington, Kas., breeder of English Berkshire hogs of the best families & a specialty. Fifty head for this season's trade. Also select Plymouth Rock and S. C. B. Leghorns, Toulouse geese, Pekin ducks. Birds and eggs in season. Inspection and correspondence invited. Men for Kansas FARMER.

POULTRY.

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

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BERT E. MEYERS, Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langhans, B. Minorcas, Bronze Turkeys, Pekin Ducks, V. White Guineas. Young stock for sale. Birds score from 93 to 99 by Emery. Mention FARMER.

LANGSHANS FOR SALE.—I have several hundred first-class Lang-han chicks, and will be able to furnish birds for the fall and winter fairs. In the meantime, I offer to sell the greater part of the present breeding stock at one-half of former prices, as I am overstocked and must make room. I have taken all of the best prizes at Lincoln, Omaha, Kansas City, Topeka and Emporia, and have exhibited more birds than any competitor and have over fifty score-cards ranging from 90 points to 96, and only six lower than 92, and have the judgment of five experts, viz.: Roberts, Pierce, Hitchcock, Hewes and Emery. If you want a single bird, a pair, trio or breeding pen of the finest Langhans on earth, state what is wanted and write at once for prices. Everything guaranteed as represented. Address C. C. Deamer (successor to D. Q. Diven), Topeka, Kas.

RUHEKA POULTRY YARDS.—L. E. Pixley, Emporia, Kas., breeder of Wyandottes, B. B. Games, P. Rocks, B. and W. Leghorns, Buff Cochins and Pekin Ducks. Eggs and birds in season. Write for what you want.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AUTOMATIC STOCK-WATERER.—Send for full descriptive circular to the manufacturers, Perry & Hart, Abilene, Kas. Mention KANSAS FARMER.

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

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

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

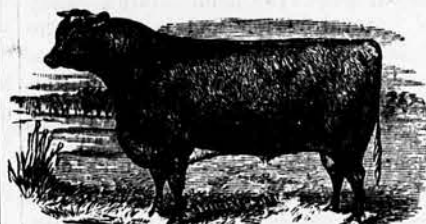
ROSE-LAWN KENNELS AND POULTRY YARDS.—F. H. Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas., breeders of thoroughbred St. Bernard dogs. Puppies for sale. S. C. Brown Leghorn, B. P. Rock, Light Brahma and Game chickens. Stock and eggs for sale in season. Send stamp for circular.

DR. S. C. ORR, VETERINARY SURGEON AND DENTIST.—Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, Canada. Veterinary Editor KANSAS FARMER. All diseases of domestic animals treated. Ridging castration and cattle spaying done by best approved methods. Will attend calls to any distance. Office: Manhattan, Kas.

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

FIVE 2-cent stamps will get a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila., Pa. Agents wanted.

PUBLIC SALE! OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE ON Tuesday, October 27, 1891.



I will sell at my farm, three miles from Leavenworth, Kansas,

SIXTY-THREE HEAD Thoroughbred Short-horns, many directly descended from the famous herd of Angus Cruickshank, of Scotland, the remainder Young Marys, Phyllises and other valuable strains, and individually a very superior lot. All red but four (roans). TERMS:—Six months credit without interest; 5 per cent. deducted for cash payment. A longer credit on land or other security at 8 per cent. interest, as follows: Five years on all sums of \$1,000 or over; three years on all sums of \$500; eighteen months on all sums of \$250. Catalogue on application. Lunch at 11:30; sale at 1.

JAMES C. STONE, JR.
COL. L. P. MUIR, Auctioneer.

FINE STOCK SALE! DON'T NEGLECT IT.

170 registered and high-grade Cattle.
25 Morgan Horses.
30 Poland-China and Chester White Swine.
70 Milch Cows—thirty-five fresh.
12 Bulls—four months to four years.

Thursday, October 15, 1891.

Special attention is called to the above sale. This stock is unequaled from any point of view. TERMS:—Twelve months without interest; 10 per cent. off for cash.

P. I. McEHRON,
Five miles northeast of Richmond, Kas., or seven miles west of Lane, Franklin Co., Kas. Give me notice and I will meet you at above points.

SHEEP SALE!

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



HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE.—Gerben's Royal and Empress Josephine 3d's Consolation at head. Butter record in seven days: Gerben 32, Empress Josephine 3d, 31½ lbs. at 4 years. Everything guaranteed. Write for catalogue. M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo.

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.—The largest and best flock in the West. New importation due in August. Special sale of ram lambs. BERNHILLES.—Royal Champion and best son of Longfellow at head. A few fall pigs and a grand lot of spring pigs for sale.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Fancy-bred spring pigs at low prices. None better. Send for catalogue and prices, or visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas. for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, or Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. MCKPATRICK & SON.

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

Agricultural Matters.

ROOKY MOUNTAIN FARMING—NO. 2.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

Perhaps it is not generally known that Horace Greeley was the father of modern methods of irrigation in Colorado, but such credit must be given him. Prior to his famous trip across the plains, irrigation had been practiced only in the valleys where water was easily accessible, and in a most crude individual manner, similar to that of the Mexicans and Indians. At his suggestion and largely through his influence, a co-operative attempt to irrigate the mesa, or higher lying table land, which, previous to this time had been considered worthless, was made, and from this time dates the real beginning of Colorado agriculture. What its growth has been and what its possibilities may be we shall try to see.

For the purpose of this article, the State may be divided into three parts. The arid plains of the eastern portion of the State, the mountain region of the middle, and the desert of the west. The arid plains are but a continuation of the western Kansas prairies in their gradual ascent to the mountains. They are naturally rich and lack but the magic touch of water to make them productive. Their natural vegetation is but sparse and, without an almost unlimited range, offers but poor inducement to the cattleman, while their crop products without irrigation are practically nothing. As this plains region occupies about one-half the area of the State, and as the South Platte and the Arkansas are practically the only streams flowing therein, it will perhaps be easy to understand the statement that but a comparatively small portion of this land can ever be irrigated. The impounding of storm waters in tanks and reservoirs, and the possible diversion of other streams to this great area will increase the acreage of irrigated land considerably, but, generally speaking, all the available stream water of the eastern slope is now utilized in ditches already built.

In the mountain regions but little of agriculture, except stock-raising, seems possible, and there is abundant water for this. On the western slope the condition of things found to the east of the Continental Divide is reversed, and, although the land is even more barren and desert-like, there is a slightly larger rainfall and the stream water is abundant. The area of agricultural land is here limited to the narrow valleys with an occasional mesa, and the water supply is more than enough to irrigate the whole of it.

After using every available stream of water east of the divide and attempting to bring some of the streams of the western slope through the mountains for the benefit of farmers to the east of it, the people of Colorado have begun to realize the fact that the limit of possibility in irrigation is about reached east of the mountains, unless some other dependence than stream water can be found. This has directed serious attention to the building of reservoirs as the one solution of this problem of most general application. Already have these reservoirs been built of considerable magnitude, and already have thousands of acres (estimated by the State engineer at 100,000 acres for the State) been brought under irrigation by this means alone. And in this experience lies a fact which is, it seems to me, of unbounded interest to the farmer of western Kansas. Surrounded, as he is, by a land of unquestioned fertility, with no excessive altitudes, with abundant opportunities for storage and an average rainfall of about sixteen inches, he can certainly claim advantages which his neighbor near the mountains does not possess.

It has been estimated that a reservoir

of twenty acres filled to a depth of ten feet will contain an ample supply of water to irrigate 300 acres, but, after allowing for evaporation, seepage, a variable rainfall and unavoidable waste, if it would irrigate the remainder of a quarter section to the proper maturity of crops, where is the western farmer who would not consider such a pond the most valuable portion of his farm? Such ponds are not common, nor are the sites for them to be found on every farm, but many small dams can be constructed by individuals, and larger ones by co-operative effort. Colorado is just entering upon an era of reservoir-building, and thousands of dollars are being invested in this kind of enterprise, and when one sees the fruits, small grains, vegetables and alfalfa fields which now produce their crops, where formerly only sage brush found a scant living, he may easily be led to accept the statements of interested parties that it pays. As the building of reservoirs has proved so much of a success across the line, it is to be hoped that the farmer of western Kansas will give this matter his earnest attention. Stock ponds are now maintained in great numbers, and though the water does become too foul for cattle, it will not be damaged for irrigation purposes.

About twenty-two to twenty-four inches of water may be taken as the amount necessary to perfect a crop, and with sixteen inches of rainfall in the year, it is thought that an application of from five to seven inches made about the middle of May, will insure a crop of the small grains, vegetables and alfalfa, while another application, made about a month later, will mature a crop of corn. It must be remembered that the slow application of water by irrigation is vastly more serviceable than the usual dashing rain storm, and very much less of water applied in this manner will be of more value than a much greater quantity falling as rain.

Irrigation means high prices for land, an annual tax for water and labor for the owner, and hence the farmer who can irrigate must get the idea of the ranch out of his head, and be content to confine his efforts to acres instead of sections. Irrigation suggests small farms and good farming, and hints pretty strongly that crops which compress the greatest value in the smallest bulk should be raised to the exclusion, in part at least, of the more bulky farm products which can be raised more cheaply elsewhere. Various kinds of fruits and vegetables, with oats, alfalfa and wheat, seem to be the crops which receive most attention from the Colorado irrigator, while those most valuable accessories to all good farms—the chickens and milch cows—prove very profitable here. I. D. GRAHAM.

Selecting Seed Corn.

Farmers cannot attach too much importance to carefully selecting their seed corn. Although it will be several months before the seed will be used in planting, now is the time it should be assorted and carefully stored away, ready for use at the proper time. As one of the ablest agriculturists well says, it is as reasonable to expect thoroughbred live stock from scrub sires as to hope to provide a good healthy growth of corn from inferior seed. Therefore it will not do to wait until planting season to select the seed; it should be done when the crop is harvested. To secure the best seed corn for planting is of the greatest importance. That by careful, judicious selecting and cultivation seed can be greatly improved, no well-informed farmer will question. The early fall is universally considered to be the best time to select seed corn. Perhaps the best plan to make such selection is to go through the field as soon as the corn is fully matured, and gather the largest and earliest ripened ears. These can

be more readily selected than after harvesting the crop. But the ears should be fully dry, for if pulled when too sappy there will be great danger of decay. Some recommend suspending the ears selected for seed, when not fully dry, in a dry room. This does well enough, if not put in one about a stove, where seeds so often find place, and where they are likely to be injured by the hot vapor arising from the stove. A very safe place is the barn loft; and to protect it against mice and rats here, stretch wires from one rafter to its opposites, and on these suspend the ears tied in pairs or bunches.

The larger grown and earlier-maturing ears of corn are those, as a rule, possessing the greater vitality, and plants from such will, to a great extent, often greater, derive those qualities, and in turn impart them to others; and hence, by always selecting the most vigorous and earliest maturing, a steady improvement in this line may be made.

Wheresoever the seed be produced, ears of symmetrical shape, well filled with deep grains, and on small cob, are the best type, and should be selected. Also the best developed ear on stalks bearing two or more ears, if fully matured, should be taken; such will have a tendency to increase the productiveness of seed.

Methods of Wheat Culture.

Wheat furnishes the chief material of which bread—so well termed the "staff of life"—is made. Therefore the culture of this important cereal has been, and is, one of the greatest concerns of the agriculturists of most all countries. "Acclimated to all countries," says a correspondent in *Practical Farmer*, "from about 60° north latitude, to beyond the limit of the vine towards the equator, its season and manner of culture are manifold, yet all unite on many points. Arable and reasonably fertile lands, drained from excess of moisture, are best adapted to wheat, the 'timber' lands of our Eastern, Middle and Western States furnishing examples. The rich prairie soils of the Mississippi valley produce grand wheat yields also, but are too rich in many localities for any but very stiff stemmed varieties. The spring wheats of the Dakotas have become world-noted, and promise to be well-nigh inexhaustible. Quite poor and run-down lands can be induced to yield fair crops of wheat if rested and built up by clovers and fed by home and purchased manures; of the latter, guano, rich in ammonia, being best, a distribution of 400 pounds per acre often doubling the yield. Soil being adapted, the preparation of the seed-bed ranks next in importance. Stubble, or sod, should be broken as early in the season as conditions will allow, care being taken to thoroughly pulverize the soil, followed generally by the roller, before the seed is sown. Sowing should be followed by the roller, unless sown with a press drill, so that the soil may be completely pressed over and about the grain.

"The best time for seeding furnishes much difference of opinion. Many successful growers advocate seeding early in September, claiming its better ability to withstand the rigors of winter; others, equally successful, claim sowing by the middle of October early enough to resist the winter with less liability to insect ravages. I incline to the latter school, indeed I have sown wheat first week of November with profitable results, if winter did not prove too severe. However, a few days either earlier or later signify nothing, so that the right conditions of moisture prevail; no good resulting from sowing in dry or semi-moist ground, which will only sprout the seed to permit it to perish. The quantity of seed best sown per acre is fruitful of much difference of opinion. Extremists have urged sowing no less than two bushels per

acre, claiming no less can be safely depended upon to sufficiently cover the ground after loss from insects and winter-killing; others as confidently claim three pecks as all sufficient, relying on its 'stooling' and the larger size of its heads to compensate for less plants. A medium of about one and one-fourth bushels has yielded most satisfactory results with me. There are so many good varieties to sow from that one can scarcely go amiss. Whatever the variety, get that from an earlier climate and more vigorous soil, 'run down' varieties being let alone. Bearded wheats I find generally the surest, yielding most abundantly, and best resisting noxious insects. Roll and harrow thoroughly in the spring, so that exposed roots may be covered and all have a mellow soil to feed from. This will pay a hundred fold for the needed outlay of work required. Cut early in the season as possible, loose headed wheats a little green, to avoid shattering in handling. Carefully shock, and either thresh at once, or stack and let it go through a thorough sweat. Cap your stacks if season is rainy; more wheat is spoiled by stacks 'taking water' than would 'night-cap' every wheat stack in America."

Pleasant Employment at Good Pay.

The publishers of *Seed-Time and Harvest*, an old established monthly, determined to greatly increase their subscription lists, will employ a number of active agents for the ensuing six months at \$10 PER MONTH or more if their services warrant it. To insure active work an additional prize of \$100 will be awarded the agent who obtains the largest number of subscribers. "The early bird gets the worm." Send four silver dimes, or twenty 2-cent stamps with your application, stating your age and territory desired, naming some prominent business man as reference as to your capabilities, and we will give you a trial. The 40 cents pays your own subscription and you will receive full particulars. Address,

SEED-TIME AND HARVEST,
La Plume, Pa.

The Priests of Pallas.

The Priests of Pallas will appear in their grand spectacular parade at Kansas City, October 7, during fair week of that city, and, according to signs, it is pretty safe to say that nothing ever given in the West heretofore will equal it in gorgeousness and fete day splendor. The subjects to be presented in the tableaux are worked by the finest artistic talent, and money will not be spared to make the floats superior in suggestiveness and effect to any ever before attempted. The elegant lithograph posters are now out, and they give an idea of what the character of the display will be. Pallas and Neptune, the god of the sea, are pictured full armored, and driving at full speed in their ocean chariot toward the west. Many mermen and mermaids accompany the travelers.

The railroads are ready to accommodate all visitors to Kansas City for the festivities at one fare for the round trip, and tickets will be placed on sale in ample time for all who wish to attend to take advantage of reduced rates. The grand Priests of Pallas ball will follow the parade, being given on the evening of October 8, and everything points to this being the grandest social event in the West.

It is a good sign for Kansas City and all the surrounding country that the fall celebrations promise to be so successful, and the employment of Marshall's Military band with others constitutes an attractive feature.

\$2 to Kansas City and Return.

ROUTE—Union Pacific.

TICKETS ON SALE—October 5 to 11, Inc.

LIMIT ON TICKETS—October 12.

ATTRACTIONS—October 3 to 11, Kansas City Inter-State Fair and Exposition; October 6, German Day. October 7, Priests of Pallas Parade.

For further information see your nearest Union Pacific Agent.

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

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

The Stock Interest.

VALUE OF PEDIGREE.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The old saying, that the American people like to be humbugged, is true in regard to pedigrees. If they are humbugged, who is to blame? They want animals for breeding that are of fancy pedigree, because the family is fashionable. High prices are paid because the animal is descended from a noted strain. An inferior pedigreed animal is worse than a scrub, because, being thoroughbred, it stamps the inferiority upon the produce. A different class to the advocates of fashionable pedigree is that which, thanks to general enlightenment is growing smaller, except anything on paper as just the right thing to establish the lineage of a breeding animal. Over in southwestern Missouri the pedigree of a horse reads: "Got by Redwing; dam, Whirlwind, got by Old Split Block." Such pedigrees have no place where intelligent improved stock-breeders dwell, nor find any notice in the bright lexicons of pure-bred stock records. The grade stallion, with his owner, went out through the county fair ground gate fifteen years ago.

The value of pedigree lies (1) in the individual merit of the produce; (2) in the individual merit of the ancestors; (3) in the reputation for honesty of the man through whose hands the pedigree has passed, or who has managed the breeding. The produce that exhibits to the eye the standard of excellence and ideal type is a good pedigree. The law of nature, that like begets like, is reasonable. It will be difficult for the offspring to rise above the fountain head. By judicious crossing with typical mates defects may be improved. But how expect to improve if the mate does not possess the points?

If the produce possess merit, next look to the ancestors. A good individual, backed by top crosses and maternal ancestry composed of individuals approaching the standard type, can not fail to perpetuate its own excellence, because the offspring will return to the fountain head. Show me a breeder who arose, step by step, from obscurity to the top round of success, and I will show you one who never laid the foundation by line breeding. Show me where one has adhered to line breeding and has reached success, and I will show you nine who have succeeded in driving out whatever good stock they may have had.

It is singular to note that the advocates of line breeding, in both cattle and swine, are working against the very methods of the pioneer breeders in whose footsteps they would follow. In creating and maintaining standards or types. How was the great Short-horn standard of superiority established in the great flesh-producing cattle of England? By selection must the fittest survive. In no other way can the best of domestic animals exist. The rivalry of English breeders whose names will live in Short-horn history and produced the best animals for the market—made a breed of cattle that has won the admiration of all civilized nations. Why have some of our own breeders, not a thousand miles distant, ignored the color craze? Because the early-maturing animal that carries the most desirable flesh is worth more than color. But says the breeder of fashionable pedigree: "How can you perpetuate type without line breeding?" When one of the greatest swine-breeders in America, and who is a noted judge of sheep and a good all-around stockman, asks such a question, it is almost enough to shake our ideas; but when we turn to the catalogue of the same breeder, we think we find the secret of his success and the great secret of breeding, where he says: "I have always bought the best animals I could find and I have never left behind what I thought a better animal than I was getting."

The Hambletonians are a great family of trotters. Among them are horses of matchless speed before the sulky, horses of courage, and horses of wonderful endurance. Yet, in the language of a horseman, the breeding of the Hambletonian has been simply "flattened out." The good-sized, lofty, sweeping stepper that possessed the qualities of utility and beauty is dwindling into a little, scrawny, ugly quadruped. But the crossing of the Morgans, Pilot Jr., Blue Bell, American Star, and others with the original thoroughbred has produced the American

trotter, the gamest race horse in the world. Did Axtell's lineage sell the horse for \$105,000 before he crowned himself champion of three-year-olds and king of stallions? No. His individual performance demands a service fee in the stud of \$1,000 and lends additional luster to the value of the offspring.

Is it not possible that the blood of the same family, generation after generation, becomes stagnant, the germ of life less vigorous, and the constitution weakened? Science proves that the atmosphere sweeping over marshes and unhealthy districts breathed by the inhabitants of a continent, that travels every alley and penetrates every crevice and hole and cesspool of large cities, becomes poisonous and unfit to breathe. But when the same air by currents and winds is wafted over forests and mountains of snow around the globe, bathed and washed in the billows of the ocean, it returns purified. May not a race of animals, bred generation after generation from the same line of blood, in the same climate, on the same soil, fed upon the same food and water, become so weakened and degenerated that fresh blood from a distant climate, a strange soil, and variety of food, add vigor, growth and early maturing qualities, so much sought and desired?

To recapitulate: Select the typical standard animals for breeders. Pursue such a course, and the produce is backed up by individuality in the ancestors. Herein lies the true value of pedigree. Then let the improved stock breeders foster, encourage and insist upon honest pedigrees, which is supplemental to every pedigree of pure-bred stock.

Berryton, Kas.

G. W. BERRY.

Kansas Colts.

"How did you like the races this year?" inquired a FARMER representative of Don D. Donnan, of *Clark's Horse Review*, of Chicago, the leading turf journal of the West. "Better than ever before," he replied. "From the first day until the last the races were on their merits. There is nothing that disgusts people to such an extent as jobs or deals to let some particular horse win. A scheme was on foot one day and the job as agreed upon was carried out, but the association was fortunate enough in having one of the best starters it was ever my fortune to listen to in the stand. He promptly disqualified the two horses that finished first, declared all pools and bets off, and gave the third horse the first money. That one lesson acted like a tonic and there was no suspicion of jobbery during the balance of the meeting. We need more such men as Harry Loper in the judges' stand."

"Kansas papers should not forget to speak in words that cannot be misunderstood regarding the great yearling race which took place Friday. I think I am correct in stating that it is the only four-year-old yearling race on record, and the heats were mile heats at that, and every one of them trotted way below three minutes. Proud Kentucky, ambitious Iowa, and wealthy California will all have to doff their hats to the little babies that trotted in the Updegraff stake. These Kansas yearlings performed a feat never equaled before, that of trotting a fourth mile in a race on a half-mile track, handicapped by a heavy road-cart and a driver twenty pounds over weight, in 2:56½. Kansas is still young in the trotting horse business, but all over the State there are being established breeding farms. When such a bunch of colts will come forward in one season, as those seen at the fair ground this week, it is a safe prediction that in a very few years this State will vie with any in the Union in the production of the American trotter."

"This has been a year of startling performances. I pick up the paper every morning, half expecting to see some record smashed. Allerton and Nelson are struggling for the equine throne. First, Allerton trots a great mile in 2:10, wrestling the championship from Nelson, who had held the honor since last year with the record of 2:10½. Friday, Nelson trotted in 2:10 at Grand Rapids, Mich., thus tying Allerton for the crown. But scarce had the wires carried the news to Independence than Williams, with pluck and energy almost phenomenal, took the great five-year-old out on his kite-shaped track, and 2:09½ is the mark that now stands opposite the name of this great Iowa colt. Direct, by pacing a mile in 2:06, has beaten all previous records at that way of

going. Monbars has trotted a mile in 2:20 as a two-year-old, and you well remember what a furor it raised when Bell Boy trotted in 2:26 and Axtell in 2:23 a year later. But in this year of great achievements, Monbars' great performance has not produced the sensation of either Bell Boy or Axtell."

"The State Fair at Topeka should have a mile track by another year. The light harness horse, or more specifically speaking, the trotting-bred horse, will make more money to-day for the Kansas farmer than any other stock he can raise. I do not mean for him to go into it extensively or expect to raise race horses or to develop any of his colts, but I can point to a score of farmers in Iowa and Illinois who are well-to-do, and their money has all been made by the trotting-bred colt by raising them just in the same way as the ordinary farmer with common stock."

The Demerits of Percherons.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—I protest against such articles as Mr. Covell's appearing as editorial matter, when they are nothing but advertising puffs. When one takes up a paper expecting to read editorials, etc., one does not expect to run into marvelous statements, anent "Pierce's Pellets" or "Radway's Ready Relief," and the thousand and one quackeries which our country produces, to say nothing of importations. Whilst the first part of Mr. Covell's advertisement may be true, the second part is nothing but a copy from Dunham's catalogue concerning that mendacious inquiry (?) of the *Chicago Tribune*, on or about the year 1882.

As a fact which came under my personal observation in 1882, Ontario, Canada, which was at that time the principal breeding district of the Clyde grades, was overrun by American horse-buyers who snapped up anything having a bit of Clyde blood in it at exorbitant prices. This immense importation was no doubt the cause of the inquiry (?) got up, really, by Dunham, but professedly by the *Chicago Tribune*, to stave off competition in his stallion business.

Since the Shire has been introduced and become the most popular horse, Dunham tried to belittle it in the *Breeder's Gazette*, but the farce was played once too often, and the *Breeder's Gazette*, to avert the publication of certain awkward facts about its pet animal, shut off the discussion, which has, however, started again in *Western Resources*, and continued till all the Percheron men retired, having had more than they bargained for. That was the time for Mr. Covell to have "chipped in" if he had anything to say on his own account, and not play the cat's-paw to pick Dunham's chestnuts out of the fire. There are good animals in all the breeds. Perhaps it may astonish Mr. C. to hear that I am one amongst many who know the Percheron to be a cross-bred animal, the product of a top-cross of Boulonnais and Shire on the original Percheron mare, which was a "diligence" or carriage horse, weighing from 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. As every scientific breeder knows, it is impossible to raise the size of a breed by evolution from 400 to 600 pounds in one hundred years, though it is quite possible by crossing inside of twenty years. Any man can make the experiment that has a 1,200 or 1,400-pound mare of the old Norman type, viz., heavy-bodied, sloping rump, cat-hammed, small, fine bone under the knee and hock, which latter is also small; wide, ragged hips; legs in under the body, making the animal much smaller under than over, etc. Breed such a mare to a 2,000-pound, thick, square-built, Shire, and at the first try he will get the modern Percheron? *Experto crede*. Try it and be convinced.

In *Wallace's Monthly*, page 384, July, 1889, is this statement, which is so true that no one has attempted as yet to tackle it: "Dunham sent Sanders (the *Breeder's Gazette* man) to concoct a stud book. Sanders said the Frenchmen wanted him to do the work himself. There is not an honest or trustworthy feature in it. * * * None of them (the French) seemed to know what was wanted or what good would come of it except to help Dunham & Co. sell their horses." So says Mr. Wallace, and he was not a man to make a statement unless he knew and could prove it to be true.

The exportation of British stallions of all kinds, as well as mares, to France during the past forty years has been simply enormous, inasmuch that it is

doubtful if there be any fine horse in France of any reputed variety without a considerable admixture of British blood (see London Board of Trade reports). The French coach horse is from seven-eighths to sixty-three sixty-fourths British, being the outcome of repeated top-crossings of the English Thoroughbred runners and the Norfolk trotting horse (phenomenon strain). See his so-called pedigrees and find that the bulk of the sires and many of the dams are English horses!

One question and I have done. Why cannot the Percheron men, alone of all the importers, be content to puff their own animals and let the others alone? Though they live in such a very glassy house they are continually throwing stones—and every time they have a glazier's bill to pay!

J. BROWSE-OLDREIVE.

Florence, Kas.

Can Hog Cholera Be Prevented?

An affirmative answer to this question is more important than a like answer to that other question so often asked, namely: "Can hog cholera be cured?" Of course, when a fatal disease has once attacked a herd of swine the most important question to the owner and the one for the answer to which he is willing to pay most roundly, is: "Can the disease be cured?" But disease, even if not fatal, is always harmful, so that if the owner can prevent it he is far better off than if unable to prevent but is able to cure it.

In this, as in many other matters, no teacher is so valuable as experience. Eri Hansford, a Shawnee county farmer, whose address is North Topeka, gives an affirmative answer to the first question. So certain is he of his ability to prevent hog cholera that he has bought unaffected hogs out of swine herds in which the death rate from cholera was alarming, and has never lost a hog by this dread disease. Mr. Hansford's preventive is as simple and cheap as it is sure. His custom at all times is to feed salt to his hogs twice a week, just as regularly as he salts his cattle. If the hogs are unaccustomed to salt, they will at first eat too much if it is given them. The only harmful consequence of that is that it will vomit them; but they soon recover from this. But when accustomed to salt, hogs, as well as cattle, should be given as much as they will take. When properly salted and well fed, hogs have very little disposition to root in the ground; or, as Mr. Hansford puts it, "you don't see them standing on their heads in holes in the ground hunting for salt."

When hog cholera is feared Mr. Hansford feeds his hogs "roll sulphur." They will not eat the common flour of sulphur, and it is therefore no use to give it to them; but they eat roll sulphur readily, and when once they know it, run after it. Of course Mr. Hansford avails himself of such opportunities as present themselves of giving his hogs the range of a field, but he relies on salt and sulphur as his chief preventive of disease.

These facts were given to the KANSAS FARMER in a conversation one day last week.

\$100 Reward. \$100.

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

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

Found it as Recommended.

Wm. H. Watson, of Colorado City, Col., says of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure: "Send me three packages Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure for the enclosed \$1.50. I tried your Hog Cholera Cure, and found it all that you recommend it to do."

Farmers, now is the time to buy it, so as to have it in your barn. Read Steketee's advertisement in this paper.

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Officers or members will favor us and our readers by forwarding reports of proceedings early, before they get old.

SPECIAL.

We want some members of every farmers' organization—Grange, Alliance or F. M. B. A.—to regularly represent the KANSAS FARMER and help extend its fast-growing circulation and usefulness. Please send name and address at once.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The time has come, and now is, when it behooves every American citizen to consider with candor, sincerity and fairness any and all measures that are offered or proposed as means of relief to our suffering people and our rapidly perishing republic. Complex as are the questions with which we as a nation are confronted and with which we are compelled to grapple, and there being no alternative but to do so in the immediate future, demands most imperatively that whatever there may be of merit connected with any proposition be accepted, and any feature, after careful and earnest investigation, that may be found defective, should, without hesitation, cavil or insult to the author of the same, be cast aside.

Just at this time attacks of the fiercest, most venomous and unfair character are being made upon the sub-treasury bill and its author, Dr. Macune. That the bill may be imperfect in some of its features, I shall not attempt to deny or in any manner attempt to conceal from public gaze. The questions with which it deals are of the most gigantic proportions, containing problems the solution of which have puzzled and baffled the ablest, the soundest and deepest thinkers of which the history of civilization favors us with an account, and therefore, should it be ascertained that its author has incorporated some defective features in the bill, it can only be regarded as one of the commonest occurrences in the long list of transpiring events among men. Such should, at least, be the light in which it should be viewed, for the most part, by the fair, unbiased and candid thinker. Hence, I have no charges of a criminal character to prefer against Dr. Macune. Nor am I prepared at this time to publicly declare his bill a perfect one. Neither shall I condemn and declare it wholly impracticable, extravagant in its propositions and demands, and therefore the offspring of corrupt thought or gross ignorance. So far, those who have defended it, as well as those who have opposed it, have failed to present its leading features and argue them from a philosophic standpoint; at least this has been very largely the case, as far as my observations have extended.

Then, let us for a moment call up the bill, and see what its leading features are,

its constitutionality, and the practicability of its details.

The bill proposes, authorizes or contemplates, first, the purchase of land; second, the building of warehouses; third, the appointment of agents; fourth, the reception of deposits; fifth, the loaning of money on the same.

That the national government has the right to purchase land cannot be questioned; for if the national government has not this right, we do not own the territory acquired under what is known as the Louisiana purchase, nor have we any sort of valid title to Alaska.

The second proposition contemplates the construction of warehouses, which cannot be questioned with any show of consistency; for to deny this right is equivalent to an assumption that every government building now standing is the result of illegitimate proceedings.

The third point involves the power of the government to appoint agents, a right which it surely possesses, or else every employe now in the civil service department of the government holds such position through usurpation of power upon the part of these so-called appointing power.

The fourth point contemplates deposits of non-perishable products in these proposed warehouses, under the provisions of the bill. When produce is so deposited it is under the care of the government, just as whisky is under the care of the government when deposited in a custom house, which latter proceeding is held to be legal, and consequently to deposit any non-perishable product of the industrial pursuits in government storehouses cannot be regarded as unconstitutional.

The fifth point contemplates loaning money to citizens upon land or other good and sufficient security. The only question to be determined touching this point is, has our government a right under the constitution to loan money to any one? That the government has loaned money cannot be called in question, but the legality of making such loans has never been tested by a decision of the Supreme court, to my knowledge, and the language of the constitution touching this matter is not pointed. It contains a clause which authorizes Congress to levy taxes to provide for the common defense and general welfare. This is the only authority upon which can be based and justified the action of Congress in numerous instances in which money has been appropriated from the national treasury in the nature of a loan, and it does appear to me that so long as money so appropriated cannot be proven to have been an entire misappropriation and in no way calculated to support the general welfare, the custom would be sustained if submitted to the Supreme court for a final test. It may, however, and no doubt will be, argued by those opposed to the measure that to loan money to an individual is not loaning for the general welfare, and if a single individual only could borrow under such a law, the assertion might amount to a positive and impregnable position. But in view of the fact that the language of the proposed act applies to all alike, and that the object of such a law is to meet an emergency and is a public necessity, so that such loans are for the public welfare, if such a thing as loaning money can answer such a purpose in any case.

But let us consider now the practicability of two of the most prominent details of the plan. First, let us inquire as to the number of such buildings that would be likely to be required to accommodate a given territory or a given number of inhabitants. Second, should these buildings be fire-proof, and what will be the probable cost, as near as can be estimated, of each building? In reply to the first inquiry, I will state that in our Western States, especially east of the Rocky mountains, we have a region of country devoted almost entirely to agriculture, where immense quantities of wheat, oats, barley, rye and corn are grown, and it is highly probable that here such storage buildings would necessarily be more numerous than in districts where farming is more diversified, or where mining is extensively engaged in and perhaps almost the sole pursuit of a number of counties adjoining each other, so that while some counties might require two or more warehouses, many others would not require any at all. As to what the average cost per county or of each warehouse would be, would depend very largely upon the size of the building and the material of which it is constructed.

If it is to be fire-proof, it would cost more than if built of combustible material. I have the impression (but just how I came by it I am not at this time prepared to state) that different parties have estimated that the average cost per building would not exceed \$16,000. This estimate certainly could not cover the cost of fire-proof buildings, and I am of the opinion that they should be fire-proof, so that the torch of the incendiary or lightning would not destroy them, together with many thousands of dollars worth of stored products. But should strict investigations demonstrate that the proposed warehouses will cost two or three times the above estimate, no really productive county can afford to do without such a building, for the reason that, if the wrongs of combines and trusts practiced upon the industries of the country are not very largely overrated, the loss to an average agricultural county in one season will cover the cost of a warehouse worth from \$30,000 to \$50,000. This matter of erecting suitable buildings is one of the most difficult and problematic features of this whole proposed system, and conclusions should not be reached until after the most candid and sincere consideration as to number, cost and demand for the same.

As to what constitutes non-perishable products, I will state that I do not regard any of the farm products as absolutely non-perishable, yet if properly prepared for storage, wheat, corn, rye, oats, barley, buckwheat, rice, beans, cotton, peas, tobacco, hemp, flax, flax seed, hemp seed, clover seed, timothy seed, and perhaps a number of other articles, can be stored in comparative safety for a term of months. To the above list we might add well-cured bacon, canned beef, tallow, lard, and some of the products of the mechanic shop, of the factory and mine. In depositing any or all of these products there are a number of minor, yet none the less important details, to be specifically incorporated in the bill, as safeguards to the producer, the national treasury, and all concerned. For instance, any article deposited must be required to be in the best possible condition. The agent must be thoroughly competent, and must be put under proper bond to insure faithful discharge of duty, and among other matters, it must be distinctly understood that the amount of money to be loaned on an article deposited, must be so limited as to not make it possible for the fluctuation in prices to cause any loss to the treasury. This will render the security to the government quite as safe as that required in borrowing money of our banks, which all know is almost invariably good and sufficient in an eminent degree.

Just here it is asserted that this sort of law would be class legislation, that is, granting to some the right to borrow and withholding the same from others. This assertion is not true, for in connection with the right to deposit products and draw money on the same, it is intended that any one may borrow money upon ample security. But then, again, it is sneeringly asserted that this loan system would be assuming the part of a paternal government, and of course it is intended to convey the impression that to guard the safety of the people to the fullest extent possible against the outrages of brigandage is wrong and not at all statesmanlike. To the average thinker it must appear quite as reasonable for the government to throw every possible safeguard around its citizens by loaning them money at the lowest possible rate of interest on the non-perishable products of their labor, and other good security, as to create money and turn it over to soulless corporations to loan on these same products at ruinous rates of interest, which amounts in practice to legalized robbery.

This proposed sub-treasury plan, let it be understood, is to go hand in hand with the idea of the government issuing its own money in the shape of a full legal tender treasury note, which is to be based upon all the products of labor (the only source of wealth that a nation possesses) instead of being based upon a falsehood, as is the present financial system, but which the money power claim is based upon gold. I say again it is a falsehood, as there is not sufficient gold on earth to secure the indebtedness of this country, to say nothing of the indebtedness of other countries, nearly all of which, it is claimed, is secured by gold. That this is true, they do not want the people to find out, it being their desire to perpetuate the present sys-

tem of legalized brigandage and continue in the future of the country as during the last twenty-five years, to rob every species of industry of all its real profits.

G. BOHRER.

People's Party Lecture Bureau.

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

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

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

J. B. FRENCH, Manager.

Topeka, Kas.

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

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Topeka, Kas.

How to Build a Silo.

A very valuable treatise on the location, building and filling of silos, which is fully illustrated with plans and drawings, and makes this work easy and successful for any farmer, will be sent free by The S. Freeman & Sons Mfg. Co., Racine, Wis., to any reader of this paper who sends for their free catalogue. The book also contains reliable tables showing what to feed with ensilage to obtain best results. Read their advertisement in another place.

St. Louis and Return.

On account of the St. Louis Fair, the Missouri Pacific will sell tickets to the above-named point at one fare for the round trip. Dates of sale October 3 to 9, limited to return October 12.

FOSTER

\$45.25 BUGGIES
\$5.25 HARNESS
Sold DIRECT to Consumers.
 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE.
THE FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO. B. 21

We sell as cheap to a Farmer who pays cash as we do to a wholesale dealer. *One Price to All* is our motto. We want to sell one Buggy and Harness in every county at once to show what bargains we have got. Our prices will surprise you. We are not in any pool or trust combination. **SAVE MONEY** by writing for catalogue. **Pike Bldg. CINCINNATI, O.**

Gossip About Stock.

Jamestown New Era: Hundreds of cattle will be fed in the vicinity of Jamestown this fall and winter.

G. W. Dockstader, of Cawker City, will feed 7,000 sheep in Mitchell and Osborne counties this winter.

Emporia Republican: A carload of draft mares has been shipped from this city to a small town south of Dodge City. Mr. Workman, who has them in charge, has selected some of the finest animals raised in this section of the country.

Don't neglect to notice the public sale advertisement in this issue of P. I. McEchelon, Richmond, Kas., to be held on Thursday, October 15. Over 300 head of cattle, horses and hogs will be sold at a bargain to buyers. It is not often that so much good stock is offered at a public sale.

W. B. McCoy, of Valley Falls, Kas., has a fine lot of Poland-China pigs, of March, April and May farrow, now ready for shipment at Alliance prices. Their breeding he thinks unexcelled in America. He offers to give a \$25 pig to any one sending the largest list of subscribers to the KANSAS FARMER this year.

Manhattan Industrialist: A recent improvement at the college barn is a fire-escape for the benefit of the cattle. By a system of levers running across the heads of the stalls all the animals in a given row can be released by a single motion. The device will be convenient for regular use in handling the cattle. It is the invention of Prof. Georgeson.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., breeder of pure Merino sheep of the Clark and Burwell varieties, in writing us says: "Since my last report I have sold and shipped as follows: To T. P. Wren, Paola, Kas., three rams, for \$50; F. M. Byrne, Mirand, S. D., two rams, for \$50; A. L. Evers, Dillon, Kas., five rams, for \$150; D. Runyon, Madison, Kas., one ram, for \$50."

Wm. Brown, of Lawrence, Kas., will sell at auction his herd of Holstein-Friesian and Jersey cattle, on Thursday, October 15, commencing at 12 o'clock. The stock offered for sale are all in good condition and perfectly sound and healthy. Parties arriving on trains will be met at depots. For further particulars send for pamphlet giving further information as to breeding, etc.

Clyde Argus: Horse-buying has proven a big thing for the farmers of this vicinity during the past year. Haynes & Farmer have shipped since January 1, 353 head, and it is estimated that over 600 head of horses have been shipped from this city this year. This means the expenditure of from \$50,000 to \$60,000 with our merchants and business men from this source alone. Quite a profitable business.

T. C. Murphy, Thayer, Kas., proprietor of the Gold Medal Jersey herd of Kansas, will sell at public auction, at Exposition Park, Kansas City, Mo., Friday, October 9, 1891, three bull calves of Stoke Pogs, fifth blood from choice cows. This herd of milk and butter producers is grandly bred, and these calves will be sold without reserve. For catalogue, address T. C. Murphy, or the Secretary of the Missouri Valley Jersey Breeders' Association. This is a grand opportunity.

Western Agriculturist: The enthusiastic organization of the Western Draft and Coach Horse Breeders is indicative of the Western enterprise, and the men who are interested will make it a success as its merits and importance requires. The draft and coach horse interest has been an experiment, a strong and vigorous fight has been waged against them as against all radical improvements. They have won a glorious victory and have captured the field in all the stock-growing States. The draft and coach horses have worked their way to the front rank upon their merits as the horses of utility, as the models of equine beauty, the most profitable product of the American farm; they have ennobled and enriched American horse breeding, and it is fitting that so great and so extensive an interest should be

organized to advance the interests of the American draft and coach horse.

Topeka Capital: J. T. Robb, of Wakarusa, who is a shipper of stock from that place to Kansas City, now has 400 head of fat steers ready for the market. He bought them in Kansas City ten months ago and has been feeding them on grass. They have gained an average of 400 pounds and will net Mr. Robb a very neat profit.

Garden City Imprint: A. P. Henneberg, of Kendall, Kas., nearly two years ago bought forty-five head of mixed cattle, at an average cost of \$4.50 per head. On August 25, he sold twenty head from this herd for \$20 per head, leaving twenty-five of the original herd, besides some increase. He only feeds during the winter storms, hence it is safe to estimate the cost of keeping up to this time at not above \$30 for the bunch. This is not bad for a man with only one arm.

J. P. Carpenter writes from Council Grove to the Topeka Capital: "I have bred and raised here in Morris county, Kansas, the largest horse ever raised in the United States. He was sired by Netherby 2d, a pure-bred Clydesdale. His dam was sired by Brampton, a Percheron horse, and her dam was sired by Prince Albert, a Thoroughbred horse that John Morgan used to ride in the Confederate army. My colt, whose name is Jumbo, was 5 years old May 30 last, and weighs 2,400 pounds. He is 20 hands high and measures 11 feet and 10 inches from the end of his nose to the root of his tail, and 17 feet and 6 inches from the end of his nose to the end of his tail. His body is 8 feet and 10 inches in circumference, his arm 37 inches, his knee 18 1/2 inches, his shin bone 12 inches, his stifle joint 4 feet and 8 inches, his hock joint 1 foot and 10 inches. He is as gentle as a horse can be and is well broken to harness, both single and double, and can carry four persons on his back."

One of the neatest things we have seen for a long time in the way of machinery is the O. K. Windmill for pumping water, manufactured by the Challenge Windmill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Ill. This is a solid wheel mill, noiseless in its operations, perfect in its working parts, strong and substantially built, and the simplest mill we have seen. It is just the mill for the farmer's general use and it is so simply and substantially constructed it cannot possibly cause trouble, and it will certainly require less attention than the more cumbersome mills being sold.

Being so simple there is absolutely nothing to wear out and require replacing, consequently the cost and annoyance of sending to the factory for repairs and putting them on the mill is done away with. It is just the mill for a live farmer to own.

It has a weighted lever in easy reach of the operator while standing on the ground, which is an improvement over other mills of this class having chains, pulleys and weights at the top of the mill out of the reach of the operator. This device compels the manufacturer to strengthen every point of the mill, but it is a big advantage to the owner, as it permits him to take advantage of the heavy winds and increase the work to be done.

The manufacturers claim it to be perfectly regulating and self-governing, so much so that it will take care of itself in any wind that blows and thus relieves the owner of all responsibility and care. Those desiring further information and prices relating to the mill can secure the same by writing the Challenge Windmill & Feed Mill Co., Batavia, Ill.

Combined.

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

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

A CASE OF CHILLS AND FEVER Of Long Standing Finds a Cure.

A Miserable Man--A Long Journey--A Brief Consultation--An Off-hand Prescription--A Permanent Cure and a Happy Man.

Extract from a Medical Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman.

Several years ago a man forty-five years of age, from a malarious district, came a long distance to consult me for a chronic malarious affection for which he had doctored without intermission for over ten years. The treatment which had been mainly relied on by the various doctors he had consulted was quinine and other derivative of cinchona bark. Of these preparations he had taken many pounds, and during several intervals he had taken a great many chill cures, but nothing seemed to have any permanent effect.

His complexion was of that dirty yellow so characteristic of old ague patients, and his sunken, lusterless eyes, surrounded by dark circles, indicated how completely his health had been undermined. The tongue was heavily furred with a thick brown coating, breath very offensive, and he complained of a constant, dull headache. A poor appetite, indigestion, biliousness and constipation completed a tale of woe so commonly heard in a malarious locality. The chills came on at irregular intervals. Sometimes he would not have one for a month; then again every day for a while.

For this man I prescribed Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin as directed on the bottles, the Man-a-lin to be used until the bowels became regular and digestion good. A few weeks after I received a very enthusiastic letter from him, in which he declared himself nearly well, and better than he had been in ten years, and had taken no quinine since beginning my treatment. I instructed him to gradually leave off the Man-a-lin, which he did, but continued the Pe-ru-na a few months longer, and made a complete recovery, continuing to enjoy the best of health.

This case is one of which there are thousands in every malarious district who have been many years and still are searching for something to bring relief to their miserable condition. I am positive that Pe-ru-na and Man-a-lin would cure every one of these, for I have watched its effect a good many years, and I do not know a single failure.

For a complete treatise on Malaria, Chills and Fever and Ague, send for The Family Physician No. 1. Sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Food for Fowls.

A correspondent of the *American Cultivator* says: "It is not easy to prescribe a food which will be 'the best to make the hens lay, and fatten the chickens for Thanksgiving.' But for a month longer both may be fed alike, as it is not yet time to begin fattening, and the food which would keep the hens in good laying condition, will also be well adapted to keep the chickens growing well. Give them a little whole grain when they first come off the roost in the morning, not half as much as they would eat, but enough to satisfy the appetite until you can prepare a warm mash for them. This may be of the small potatoes or other waste vegetables boiled up and mashed, with enough wheat bran stirred into it while it is very hot to make it dry enough to crumble. Cover up and allow it to cook in its own heat until on stirring it proves only moderately warm to the hand. It will be the better for the addition of a few beef scraps, table waste, or even of sour milk, something of an animal nature. Give all they will eat up clean of that. At noon some of the smaller grains should be given. Wheat, barley and oats are all good, either separately or mixed. If they do not get plenty of exercise in ranging the fields, scatter this grain in the grass or among the straw, or rake it into the sand, so that

they will have to scratch to get it. At night before they go to roost give as much good sound corn or wheat as they will eat. See that they have plenty of fresh clean water two or three times a day, and keep them free from vermin, and the hens will be ready to lay as soon as they have got over moulting, and the chickens will be growing and putting on flesh in breast and legs. About two weeks before slaughtering time separate those which are to be killed from the others. Let the morning mash be of corn meal, and the noon feed of boiled rice, and at night give whole corn. Give no fish waste or putrid meat, and feed no onions, as all those impart bad flavors to the meat. Do not try now to encourage exercise, but keep as quiet as possible. Chickens fattened in this way will have a white, tender meat, and will be fat enough, and if not fed for eighteen hours before killing and then properly dressed, should command the highest price in the market.

Falling of the hair is the result of inaction of the glands or roots of the hair, or a morbid state of the scalp, which may be cured by Hall's Hair Renewer.

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.

Still the Favorite.

If you are contemplating a trip for business or pleasure it will be well to remember that the Burlington Route is still the favorite. Her old established line to Chicago hardly needs more than a mere mention for the reason that every man, woman and child in the country is so familiar with the fact that over this line runs the famous solid vestibule "ELI," with its splendid Pullman sleepers, chair cars and dining cars.

Your attention is now called to our Double Daily service between Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joseph and St. Louis. Heretofore we had but one daily train from the Missouri river to St. Louis, that being a night train, placing passengers in St. Louis in the morning in time for breakfast and all Eastern connections, but on account of the increasing demand another train has been put on and now leaves Kansas City, Atchison and St. Joseph in the morning, placing the passenger in St. Louis in the early evening of the same day.

Omaha and Council Bluffs are put in rapid communication with the lower Missouri river points by two superb daily trains, one leaving Kansas City late in the morning and the other in the evening, making the run from Kansas City in about eight hours. The morning train carries a through buffet sleeping car to St. Paul and Minneapolis, placing the passenger in the twin cities twenty hours after leaving Kansas City.

For further information, call on or address H. C. Orr, G. S. W. P. A., 900 Main St., Kansas City, Mo., or A. C. DAWES, G. P. & T. A., St. Joseph, Mo.

TREES AND PLANTS

The Largest and Nicest stock in the West of all kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPES, VINES, Forest Seedlings and SMALL FRUITS. Write for our New Price List and our pamphlet on "Cost and Profit." **HART PIONEER NURSERIES** Mention this paper. Fort Scott, Kansas.

BERRY PLANTS, Grape Vines, Fruit Trees, Small fruit plants. Large stock. Low prices. Catalogue free. **WM. STAHL,** Quincy, Ill.



CHEAPEST and BEST.

THE 30-K

Is the SIMPLEST and STRONGEST solid wheel mill on the market. Does its work between two habbited boxes. NOTHING TO WEAR OUT or GIVE AWAY. LASTS A LIFETIME AND NO REPAIRING. Just the MILL for a good, live agent to handle.

Write for circulars giving full description. **CHALLENGE WIND MILL & FEED MILL CO.** BATAVIA, KANE CO., ILLINOIS.

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.

Preserving Time.

Heaps of glowing scarlet berries
In the kitchen, all the day,
Little housekeeper, in gingham,
In the good old-fashioned way,
"Doing up" rare-tinted cherries,
Raspberries of white and rose,
Currants, like rich-clustered rubies,
Plucked where the blue larkspur grows.
Oh, the sweet and wondrous odors
Floating through the shaded rooms!
Oh, the red and amber jellies
Sparkling through their crystal toms!
Grandmamma lays down her knitting
To inspect the dainty stores,
Bess and Teddy quit the hay-mow,
Uncle Lisha comes indoors
"Just to sample" the new sweetmeats;
Prime they'll be at quilting-bees,
Or at my barn-raising, primer—
Give me 'nother saucer, please!"

Then the tired but happy housewife
Sets her fruited stores away,
Prouder of them than the princess
Of her rare "crown diamonds" ray.
How they'll sparkle on the table
Where the Christmas feast is laid
And the mistletoe droops coyly
O'er each fair and rosy maid!
How they'll glow upon the damask
When the snow drifts round the doors,
And the good folk gather gladly
At the board and taste its stores!
Oh, the blessing to the suffering
That their cooling nectar'll be
To the poor, wan, wasted, joyless,
Who no skies of promise see!
First the blossom, soft, ethereal,
Then the fruit—a feast for gods,
And the last—the housewife's glory
Sating her with sweet rewards.

—Good Housekeeping.

WHAT OF OUR GIRLS?

An interesting subject worthy our sincere consideration and immediate attention is, "Why do our girls prefer other vocations than housework?" I for one can readily solve the problem. The compensation is very small in comparison with the pay for other work; the labor is harder, and last, but by no means the least, our lady cannot condescend to associate with her "hired girl." Is this young lady, who is capable of tempting the appetite of mankind with her art, degraded because she has chosen a quiet position in your home? any more a "hired girl" than the lady clerk, typewriter, schoolma'm, or any other self-supporting, industrious lady? I say no!

"We can live without love,
We can live without books,
But civilized man
Cannot live without cooks."

So it is becoming quite popular for young ladies to attend cooking schools. It appears all right to put into practice their knowledge in the art, so long as they are expending money, but why haughtily poise your pate and cast a scornful glance at them when they attempt to reap the benefits of their hours of study and practice (in school or under the more patient tutelage of an economical mother), by accepting a position as kitchen maid to some lady, perhaps, who has not the remotest idea of the simple rudiments to a loaf of bread?—a deficiency in our lady's education we are humbly obliged to admit. And yet we insist on looking down on our help in the kitchen. When we conscientiously consider the vast amount of work required of our girls, is it any wonder we are out of help? A "maid of all work," if faithful to her calling, must be very active, both physically and mentally, or in other words, must "make her head save her heels," for there are so many things to think of that must not be overlooked, but come in the regular routine of housework. "Der am a heap in calkerlatin," a colored friend remarked, and I indorse his sentiment. But with the housekeeper's calculating must be the continual accomplishment of work. Is it any wonder our American women, mentally and physically exhausted, fade and wear out? It is a prevalent idea among our girls that doing nothing is better than working in some one's kitchen. They so dislike the sneering looks of their would-be friends. Many girls would prefer the kitchen, where they would be enabled to practice what all girls ought to know—how to cook, for "practice makes perfect" is just as applicable in cooking as elsewhere. If a girl is willing to work for you for small wages (for they readily realize they receive their board, and their clothing may be plainer in accordance with the purse and work,) and does her work neat, and is worthy the name lady, why look down on her because she is doing the work you do not want to

do, or would be obliged to do, perhaps, if she did not perform it for you? "O! well, I'm not going to pay a girl and treat her like a lady—let her eat at the table with my family and introduce her to my friends," is the plea of "my lady." Now any good, sensible girl does not expect so much. Her toilet is not always in proper condition to appear at the table with "my family." I think every lady who has done her own housework has more than once felt embarrassed, when thoroughly overheated and with disarranged toilet, to be obliged to preside at table as "queen of her realm." The young lady who fits herself for and chooses teaching the wee ones their A, B, C, is readily employed for a salary of \$40 for twenty days work of six hours each! It seems that our girls, as soon as they leave school, think almost immediately of teaching. Is it any wonder? "Miss Daisy is a wonderfully bright young lady," "You ought to call," "She is lovely," etc., are the comments from all sides. But the young lady who has accepted a position in your kitchen is receiving, perhaps, if a good, industrious girl, \$8 or \$10 per month for days of fourteen hours each. She is your servant, and you never mention her name, only, perhaps, as "Miss Nobody." It is a shame, and no wonder we cry for help. We, as liberal citizens, approve of the female having equal rights with the "sterner sex." Do we practice what we preach? Our boys, if industrious, are readily engaged at \$18 or \$20 per month, or in busy season at \$1 per day. Our girls, working equally as hard during the summer months, may earn, if wide-awake to the work, \$2.50 or \$3 per week. A common practice among our thrifty American employers is a little reduction in lady's salary over man's, though she performs the same work. If she does the work, why not receive the compensation. "Forty dollars a month for a lady teacher is a good deal," a friend remarked a few days ago. If a gentleman is worth \$40 a month to educate the rising generation, why not a lady, if she does the requisite work?

"Auld nature swears the lovely dears,
Her noblest work she classes, O,
Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses, O."

Sincerely consider the words of the Scotch poet, and discard selfishness. Give the self-supporting lady, whatever honorable vocation she chooses, a kindly greeting and due compensation.

Wakarusa, Kas. SUNFLOWER.

My Method.

I disagree entirely with *Home and Farm* (August 26) in regard to peach canning.

I think tin cans the proper vessels in which to can peaches, and my method is this: Take nice sound peaches, just ripe, not over-ripe nor slightly green, and free-stones are preferable; pare thinly with a paring-knife, cook in a gallon milk crock. All fruit is better cooked in a stone vessel. A crock full just fills a half-gallon tin can. I add two tablespoons of sugar (granulated), and I find it is better to cook and fill one can at a time. Your fruit remains whole then. But it needs to be well cooked; fruit just heated through I think is very apt to ferment.

As I have a large family (nine) to work for, I find I get more peaches canned by taking advantage of odd moments and put up one can at a time.

And, dear sisters, you will find your fruit is really better in tin cans, for the "action of the light" does not cause your peaches to crumble just as soon as exposed to the air. I have canned in tin for several years in preference to glass, and my peaches retain their natural flavor. A few friends visiting from the city last winter, asked me if I had my peaches canned at the factory or if I ordered them from Kansas City? and were much surprised to find they were home-canned.

I have canned them in pure cold water. Pare your fruit and fill it into self-sealing cans, then cover with cold water, and seal. But I do not recommend it, for I lost on an average two cans out of five; what kept was "just splendid."

Well, this is my first letter to the "Home Circle," so, after I have told you how to prevent glass cans, jelly glasses, etc., from cracking, I will quit. Put a silver knife or spoon in the can till it touches the bottom, then pour your fruit on the knife, and the cans will never crack. I will now close, and ask some questions:

Why do not more of the mothers, daughters and sisters write for the "Home

Circle?" It should be a medium of exchange between us.

Will some one please give me a recipe for peach jelly?

Your farmer sister,
Peabody, Kas. DORTHEA.

Independence Bell.

On looking through the KANSAS FARMER of September 23, I read that an article on the "Independence bell" was wanted, and as it was my pleasure to visit the noted city of Philadelphia this spring, naturally one of the places I wished to see was Independence hall, where the bell is kept.

Of course you all know the history of the bell, so that I will not go into detail—simply relate a few facts to recall the circumstances to your memory. The Independence bell, better known as the "Liberty bell," was brought from England in 1753. It was cracked after its first ringing here, but was re-cast in Philadelphia the same year. This bell was the same as any other bell, until it rung for more than two hours after the first reading of the Declaration of Independence, when it was transformed, so to speak, into one of America's historical mementoes. The bell is suspended from the center of the large hall in its original frame.

One cannot express his feelings on going through this building. He can almost see those grand "old-time" men sitting upon the chairs and writing upon the tables which are contained in these rooms. The table upon which the Declaration of Independence was signed is still there.

But to come back to our bell. As I said before, it is suspended in the center of a large hall, and as you pass up the stairs and read the words inscribed upon it, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," it seems as if the person who wrote those words upon it must have had some intuition that its iron tongue would break forth and swell the glad cry of Liberty for America!

It has a crack in it extending from the bottom to the top, but this does not seem to mar its rugged and uncouth beauty; it simply tends to make one feel so sorry and regretful to think that we, the people of this day and generation, were not alive and able to assist our forefathers in securing "Justice for all and special privileges to none."

This is the impression the grand old Liberty bell made upon me, and I sincerely hope that every man, woman and child in Kansas may, some time during his life, visit this historical city and see what impression the far-famed Liberty bell makes upon him.

Topeka, Kas. HELEN.

Cure for Rheumatism.

Dr. J. D. Staple writes to the *Lancet*, indorsing the external application of oil of wintergreen as a remedy in the treatment of sub-acute and chronic rheumatism. In forty cases of sub-acute rheumatism, a liniment composed of equal parts of olive oil and oil of wintergreen was applied to the joints, which were afterward wrapped in cotton wool, and lightly bandaged. In each case the pain ceased from five to six hours after the application. It is in the more chronic cases that the oil of wintergreen is most useful. Indeed, in more than a hundred cases, there were only two who did not experience any relief from the liniment. In this last class of cases it is most essential that the liniment should be thoroughly rubbed into the affected parts.

The Stubbornest Things on Earth

Are facts. As Burns says, "They winna gang." Here's a specimen. It is a fact that despite underhand competition, distraction and imitation, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the leading national specific for malaria, dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, nervousness, rheumatism, neuralgia and kidney inaction, has not only held its own, but long since outsped all rivals in the race for popularity.

Don't Read This.

With each succeeding day comes an increased demand for better service on the railways of our country. The Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific railways to the front, as usual, have been leading in these lines of improvement for some time, and running Through Pullman Sleepers between Salt Lake City and St. Louis via Denver.

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

Dyspepsia

Makes many lives miserable, and often leads to self destruction. Distress after eating, sick headache, heartburn, sour stomach, mental depression, etc., are caused by this very common and increasing disease. Hood's Sarsaparilla tones the stomach, creates an appetite, promotes healthy digestion, relieves sick headache, clears the mind, and cures the most obstinate cases of dyspepsia. Read the following:

"I have been troubled with dyspepsia. I had but little appetite, and what I did eat distressed me, or did me little good. In an hour after eating I would experience a faintness or tired, all-gone feeling, as though I had not eaten anything. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me an immense amount of good. It gave me an appetite, and my food relished and satisfied the craving I had previously experienced. It relieved me of that faint, tired, all-gone feeling. I have felt so much better since I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I am happy to recommend it." G. A. PAGE, Watertown, Mass. N. B. Be sure to get only

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

The Noxall Incubator.

The incubator season is now beginning and those interested are looking about them for something that will meet the requirements necessary to successful work. We desire to call the attention of our readers to the Noxall, a leading incubator among poultry-raisers, advertised elsewhere in this paper. The Noxall regulator is declared the simplest and most accurate of any of the regulators now on the market, being so sensitive that the sun heat will open it. And the arrangement is such that it can be set to open and close at any degree of heat; there are no rubber bars to set and spoil the hatching. The egg trays are appreciated by every one, as the matter of handling eggs by hand is done away with; a child can turn them and never crack an egg. The lamp in the center makes the heat of same temperature all over the egg trays, and the construction is such that you can see all the egg chambers without opening the door, a point worth considering, as it prevents the cold air from blowing in on the eggs. The Noxall brooder attachment is so constructed that no smell or smoke can get to the chickens. Further particulars and catalogue will be sent free of charge to all who mention the KANSAS FARMER and address Geo. W. Murphy & Co., Quincy, Ill.

October 6 is German Day

At the Kansas City Inter-State Fair and Exposition, and all Germans should be present. The Union Pacific will sell tickets to Kansas City and return at one fare for the round trip. Go!

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

"WORTH A GUINEA A BOX."

BEECHAM'S PILLS

PAINLESS.—EFFECTUAL.

FOR ALL

BILIOUS & NERVOUS DISORDERS,

Such as Sick Headache, Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipation, Disordered Liver, etc.

Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box. New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

DON'T SWEAR

At the size of your store bill. Be wise; send 6 cents to pay postage, get full Catalogue and

SAVE MONEY ON EVERYTHING YOU EAT, USE AND WEAR.

H. R. EAGLE & CO.,
Farmers' Wholesale Supply House,
68 & 70 WABASH AVENUE,
CHICAGO.

The Young Folks.

A Department for the Boys and Girls of the District Schools.

EDITED BY MAMIE M. BRUNER.

Bernardo del Carpio.

[The celebrated Spanish champion, Bernardo del Carpio, having made many ineffectual efforts to procure the release of his father, the Count Saldana, who had long been imprisoned by King Alfonso, of Asturias, at last took up arms in despair. He waged such a destructive war that the King's subjects gathered round him and demanded Saldana's liberty. The King offered Bernardo immediate possession of his father's person in exchange for his castle of Carpio. Bernardo gave up his stronghold with all his captives, and being assured that his father was then on his way from prison, he set out with the King to meet him. The following poem tells the rest of the story.]

The warrior bowed his crested head, and tamed his heart of fire,
And sued the haughty king to free his long-imprisoned sire
"I bring thee here my fortress keys, I bring my captive train;
I pledge thee faith, my liege, my lord! Oh, break my father's chain!"

"Rise, rise! even now thy father comes, a ransom man this day;
Mount thy good horse, and thou and I will meet him on his way."
Then lightly rose that loyal son, and bounded on his steed,
And urged as if with lance in rest, the charger's foamy speed.

And lo! from afar, as on they pressed, there came a glittering band,
With one that midst them stately rode, as a leader in the land.
"Now haste, Bernardo, haste! for there in very truth is he,
The father whom thy faithful heart hath yearned so long to see."

His dark eye flashed, his proud breast heaved, his cheek's blood came and went;
He reached that gray-haired chieftain's side, and there, dismounting, bent;
A lowly knee to earth he bent, his father's hand he took—
What was there in its touch that all his fiery spirit shook?

The hand was cold—a frozen thing—it dropped from his like lead;
He looked up to the face above—the face was of the dead!
A plume waved o'er the noble brow—the brow was fixed and white;
He met at last his father's eyes, but in them was no sight!

Up from the ground he sprang, and gazed; but who could paint that gaze?
They hushed their very hearts, that saw its horror and amazement.
They might have chained him, as before that stony form he stood,
For the power was stricken from his arm and from his lip the blood.

"Father!" at length he murmured low, and wept like childhood then.
Talk not of grief till thou hast seen the tears of warlike men!
He thought on all his glorious hopes and all his young renown;
He flung the falchion from his side, and in the dust sat down.

Then, starting from the ground once more, he seized the monarch's rein,
Amidst the pale and wildered looks of all the courtier train,
And with a fierce, o'er-mastering grasp, the rearing war-horse led,
And sternly set them face to face—the King before the dead!

"Come I not forth, upon thy pledge, my father's hand to kiss?
Be still and gaze thou on, false King! and tell me what is this!
The voice, the glance, the heart I sought—give answer, where are they?
If thou would'st clear thy perjured soul, send life through this cold clay!"

"Into these glassy eyes put light—be still! keep down thine ire;
Bids these white lips a blessing speak—this earth is not my sire!
Give me back him for whom I strove, for whom my blood was shed.
Thou can'st not? and a king? His dust be mountains on thy head!"

He loosed the steed, his slack hand fell; upon the silent face
He cast one long, deep, troubled look, then turned from that sad place;
His hope was crushed, his after-fate untold in martial strain,
His banner led the spears no more amidst the hills of Spain.

FELICIA HEMANS.

Felicia Brown, an English poetess, was born at Liverpool, September 25, 1793. Her father, George Brown, was a prosperous merchant. Felicia, the fifth of seven children, was scarcely 7 years of age when her father failed in business and left Liverpool. They went to Wales. There the young poetess, her brothers and sisters, grew up in a romantic old house by the seashore, where they could hear the waves as they burst in fury upon the rocks. Their home was in the midst of the mountains and wild, secluded scenery, just the place for a romantic girl like Felicia. She made two visits to London from here. Indeed, these were the only visits she made to this city during her whole lifetime. She came back each time and resumed her life among the mountains with a cheerfulness which showed that she loved that life better than the busy life of the city. She was exceedingly fond of music, books of romance, and poetry.

At the age of 14 her first volume of

poems was published. It was criticised quite severely and the young poetess cried all day long and refused to be comforted. After the first bitter pangs of her discouragement had passed away, she again took up her pen and wrote more poems.

At the age of 19 she was married to Captain Hemans. They lived happily together for six years. After this, Captain Hemans went to Rome and they never met again. It is said they separated by mutual agreement on account of their extreme poverty, and not because of any unhappiness in their wedded life.

Mrs. Hemans continued writing lyrics and other poems. She won a prize offered by the Royal Academy for having composed the best poem on a subject which they gave.

Walter Scott was one of her most intimate friends and she visited him at his own home. He criticised her writings as having too much feeling. While on one of her visits to Scott she sat for a bust to the famous Angus Fletcher.

Three portraits were taken of her—one by the famous American artist, Benjamin West.

Mrs. Hemans's health began failing her, and she lost the use of her lower limbs entirely, yet she still maintained her love for reading and writing until her death, which occurred in 1834.

Her standard lyric poems are "The Treasures of the Deep," "The Better Land," "The Home of England," "Casablanca," "The Palm Tree," "The Graves of a Household," "The Wreck," and "The Lost Pleiad."

The Independence Bell.

The State house of Pennsylvania was approaching completion. The lower floors were occupied by the Supreme court in one room and the "Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania" in the other. A committee was appointed by the Freemen, and empowered to have a new bell cast for the building.

In 1751 the commission was awarded to Robert Charles, of London, the specification being that the bell should weigh 2,000 pounds and cost about \$487. It was to be made by the best workmen, to be examined carefully before being shipped, and to contain, in well-shaped letters around it the inscription: "By order of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State house in the city of Philadelphia, 1752." An order was given to place underneath this, "Proclaim liberty throughout the land and to all the inhabitants thereof."

The bell arrived August, 1752, but was cracked while being tested. Two skillful men undertook to recast the bell, but were unsuccessful. They tried a second time and were at last successful. It was placed in condition, June, 1753. On Monday, July 8, it was first rung. It continued to be rung for fifty years on every festival and anniversary until it was cracked. It was removed to a lower story, and used only on occasions of public sorrow.

In 1873 it was suspended in a prominent position beneath a larger bell presented to the city in 1866. ANONYMOUS.

Experiments.

We give instructions this week for making a simple machine for copying seals, coins, etc. This may be easily done, and will prove to be highly interesting to all of the members of the family.

Take a glass vessel containing a saturated solution of sulphate of copper; next, fasten a piece of bladder over the small end of a lamp chimney, pour into the chimney a small quantity of weak sulphuric acid, and set the chimney into the glass vessel. Put a small roll of amalgamated zinc into the chimney, fasten one end of a wire to the zinc and the other end of the wire to the object to be copied, which is under the bladder. The connecting wire and any part which you do not desire to copy, must be carefully coated with wax.

Quotations.

Can storied urn or animated bust
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of death?
—Thomas Gray.

For honor travels in a strait so narrow,
Where one but goes abreast.
—William Shakespeare.

Heaven from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescribed, their present state.
—Alexander Pope.

After all, the best way to know the real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla, is to try it yourself. Be sure to get Hood's.

Questions—No. 4.

[The boys and girls who read this paper are invited to contribute to this department.]

1. Where is the largest library in the world?
2. Name eleven wonders of America.
3. What country is famous for its great musicians?
4. When a new State is admitted into the Union, where does it get its set of weights and measures?
5. What city is called the "Bride of the Sea?"
6. Where are what is the Bridge of Sighs?

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS NO. 2—SEPTEMBER 16.

1. Peter the Hermit was the man who rode a donkey all over Europe, urging the people to raise an army and take Jerusalem from the control of the Mohammedans. He led the first great crusade.
2. Sir William Frederick Herschel, a German astronomer, discovered the planet Uranus. His son, Sir John, surveyed the whole of the heavens.
3. Mary Anderson, Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, Edward Davenport, Lawrence Barrett, J. H. Payne, J. S. Clark and James Hackett.
4. Tonquin, a small province south of China, was taken by the French by conquest to prevent the English from extending their possessions in India.
5. At the international congress in 1879, the European powers could not decide to whom that part of Africa around the Congo river should belong, so they left it independent. The King of Belgium is President of Congo Free State.

Topics for Composition.

[Contributors please send manuscript two weeks in advance.]

- October 7—Ships.
- October 14—Benefits of civilization.
- October 21—Famous Painters.
- October 28—Superstitions of the Savages.

"August Flower"

"I inherit some tendency to Dyspepsia from my mother. I suffered two years in this way; consulted a number of doctors. They did me no good. I then used

Relieved in your August Flower and it was just two days when I felt great relief. I soon got so that I could sleep and eat, and I felt that I was well. That was three years ago, and I am still first-

Two Days. without a bottle, and if I feel constipated the least particle a dose or two of August Flower does the work. The beauty of the medicine is, that you can stop the use of it without any bad effects on the system.

Constipation While I was sick I felt everything it seemed to me a man could feel. I was of all men most miserable. I can say, in conclusion, that I believe August Flower will cure anyone of indigestion, if taken Life of Misery with judgment. A. M. Weed, 229 Bellefontaine St., Indianapolis, Ind."

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Amusements for next week at the Topeka Grand Opera house: October 7, "Our Irish Visitors."

The Kansas Reform Press Association will meet at Salina, Kas., October 20, at 10 o'clock a. m. All reform editors are earnestly requested to be present. Come on Monday prepared to stay until the close of the State Alliance. Good speakers will be present to address the audience Monday evening.

The Priests of Pallas Parade at Kansas City during the week of the Inter-State fair, on October 7, promises to be equal to any spectacular production ever seen in the West. Reduced rates are given on all railroads. Kansas City has provided a nine days' attraction, from October 3 to 11, and of course all Kansas is invited.

At the Iowa State fair the Hutchinson (Kansas) Salt Company received the award for the best display of dairy salt. The creamery butter on exhibition taking the first premium was salted with their dairy salt. Those awards coming from the State fair of the great dairy State of Iowa is a marked compliment for this company.

W. B. McCoy, Valley Falls, Kas., very generously authorizes us to make the following announcement: "A choice No. 1, first-class Poland-China pig, of either sex, worth \$25, will be given as a present to the man, boy or girl who will procure the largest list of subscribers, exceeding twenty-five, for the KANSAS FARMER, between now and January 1, 1892." This is a grand opportunity for some one. Any one wishing to compete for this prize should write us at once for terms and supplies.

The Topeka sugar factory began operations for the season last Friday. On Saturday everything was moving like clock-work under the able management of Mr. Henry Hinze, the eminent sugar-maker, under whose supervision the Medicine Lodge sugar works made their fine record in 1889 and 1890. The date of starting is late, but with a continuance of favorable weather an immense amount of sugar can be made. Plenty of good cane has been produced by farmers in the vicinity, and the mill will be kept going at its full capacity until freezing weather sets in.

We desire to inform the *Capital* that Senator Peffer has not been dropped from our list of able contributors, although his regular contributions are not so frequent, owing to the demands made upon him by the people of the State and nation. Our readers understand that after he became Ingalls' successor to the United States Senate it was necessary to give up his regular work on the paper and favor us only with occasional and special articles, such as he only can write, which our readers appreciate because of their great

value and interest. Further, when any notable changes are made in the management of the KANSAS FARMER the authoritative announcements will be made in our own columns and not by some outside paper.

THE FOREIGN SHORTAGE, SPECULATION, PRICES.

The KANSAS FARMER has kept its readers informed as to the statistics of European shortage of bread-stuffs. Writers are well agreed that the situation is one which should secure to the American farmer liberal, not to say high prices, for his surplus grain. This should be a season when the unusual advantages of large crops and large prices can be enjoyed simultaneously. The fact that the exact amount of the foreign shortage cannot be ascertained has been duly emphasized by those who are interested in the prevalence of low prices. And who are they who are thus interested? There used to be a saying, "When the farmer prospers all do well." This depended largely on the fact that when the farmer prospers he is a good customer for the products of the industry of the artisan. While every one buys as cheaply as he can, it is nevertheless true that the industrious do not constitute the part of community which is most interested in low prices for farm products. It is a speculator's maxim that "no money is to be made on grain until it is out of first hands." It is the speculators who are most interested in keeping prices lower than the law of supply and demand would naturally make them.

If the great bulk of the present crop can be got out of the farmers' hands and under control of the speculative world, or consumed, the prices can then be forced above the level induced by a short supply and an active demand, to the great profit of the operators on boards of trade and other speculative combinations.

Against such schemes for making prices low to the producer and high to the consumer, and absorbing the difference in millionaire fortunes, a remedy must be found. For this reason the farmer who can hold his grain until the interest of the speculator is on the side of high prices, as it is sure to be before another harvest, will doubtless be well repaid for the expense of holding.

THE CONDITION OF BUSINESS.

In the weekly review of trade for last week, R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, report that none of the disturbances threaten to affect the general prosperity which the enormous crops now promise, and the failure of a house of extraordinary repute and strength to sustain the price of corn is at once proof of general prosperity, and a warning that whoever gets on the wrong side when this country is growing is liable to be hurt.

Reports indicate a continuance of the general improvement in trade already noticed. At Chicago the week was one of the largest on record in cattle receipts, which were over 95,000 head; and while some increase appears in flour, oats and corn, dressed beef, hides and wool, the receipts of wheat and rye were nine times last year's, though in barley, cured meats, lard, cheese and butter there was some decrease.

Sales of dry goods, clothing and shoes exceed last year's; and, while collections are not quite satisfactory, there is some improvement.

At Minneapolis trade was especially brisk in flour, the output being 180,000 barrels, against 160,000 barrels last year; and wheat receipts 1,800,000, against 1,000,000, while lumber is strong and higher prices contemplated.

At Kansas City trade steadily improves. Reports as to the money markets are generally favorable. Money is easier at Boston and Philadelphia, with fair supply at Cleveland and Cincinnati, and for mercantile needs at Chicago and Milwaukee; easier at Kansas City and Louisville, but very active at New Orleans. Collections fairly good at most every point.

The gold receipts have as yet hardly balanced the large shipments to the interior for products.

The great industries are doing well. There is a distinctly better demand for iron, without any advance in price. The distribution of tin is larger, and lead is stronger.

Steady sales of wools give proof of a consumption equal to last year's, though in dress goods the larger and desirable

fabrics are being sold beyond the capacity of many mills, and better grades of worsteds, all-wool cassimeres and heavy chevots are selling well, with an unprecedented demand for good white flannels, while medium "veneered" and cotton warp goods and cheaper flannels are no longer wanted. It is noticeable evidence of growing prosperity that the demand thus changes from inferior to better goods.

In cotton goods the buying is larger than for years in many lines.

Wheat has advanced 1 cent, but corn has fallen 6 cents during the week. Cotton is three-sixteenths higher, with better exports, but a sharp fall of 1 1/4 cents occurred in coffee. The fall in stocks Thursday averaged \$1.80 per share.

The business failures the past week number 244, compared with 239 the previous week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 219.

EXPERIMENTS IN DEEP PLOWING.

Theoretical farmers have long suggested that in deep plowing should be found advantages far outweighing the extra cost. But in new countries, the broad acres which lay untouched, the market value of which would be greatly increased by the mere fact of being brought into cultivation, even superficially, have allured the farmer to spread his labor and his horse power over large areas rather than to concentrate them on fewer acres with possibly greater profit. But the advantages of allowing large-growing crops to send their roots deep are generally conceded by practical farmers.

An interesting experiment in this line has received the attention of the United States Department of Agriculture during the present season. About forty acres of old land was last spring leased from Eli Benedict, near Medicine Lodge. This land was broken to a depth of eighteen inches. The writer visited the farm while the plowing was being done and measured the depth with a standard two-foot steel rule. The work was done by turning a furrow fourteen inches wide and ten inches deep with a strong riding-plow to which five good horses were attached. This was followed by a John Deere subsoil plow—sometimes called a mole—to which four horses were attached. This latter was drawn along the bottom of the furrow left by the fourteen-inch plow and loosened the earth to an additional depth of eight inches without turning it over. Each of these plows required two men, so that the entire force consisted of four men and nine horses. The amount plowed was between one and a half and two acres per day. The land was afterwards rolled with a heavy roller and well harrowed. This land was planted to sorghum for the experimental work now being conducted by Dr. Wiley and Mr. Spencer, chemists of the Department of Agriculture. The early part of the season was wet and cold, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining a stand. But when a stand had been secured the cane grew immensely. The labor of keeping the crop free from grass and weeds was light. But the yield and the quality of the cane are the most important points. It was mentioned in these columns last week that some of the best farmers are obtaining twenty tons of high-grade cane per acre in return for superior farming—about double the average for ordinary farming. But the cane on this deep-plowed land has broken the record, and one variety, known as Undendebule No. 1, makes the astonishing yield of 34.44 tons per acre, including seed tops and leaves with the cane. The juice of this cane is very rich, containing between 17 and 18 pounds of sugar in every 100 pounds of juice. Other varieties of cane gave results almost equally favorable.

Whether corn would, by deep plowing of the land, be benefited to as great an extent is yet an open question. The experiments noted above certainly encourage the hope that for corn and all other deep-rooted crops, it will pay to stir the deep soils of Kansas sufficiently to give the roots a chance to penetrate to a depth at which moisture is more constant than at the surface.

Emporia Republican: W. A. Randolph sold a four-year-old gelding last year for \$300. The horse went to Chambersburg, Pa., and was there trained. He showed a mile in 2:20 1/4 on July 30, and was sold for \$5,000 to B. C. Bingham, of Hartford, Conn.

AFTER THE FAIR.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—"After the storm comes a calm," and an opportunity is given to view the results of that which is past. From the lessons taught by the various departments of the late State exhibition, much may be gained in actual practical knowledge. And first, what is the object sought by these annual exhibitions? The average farmer will say, a general educating and raising up in the various departments of agriculture. And he is given to finding fault with the management of the fair officials, which he is disposed to characterize as principally an "agricultural horse-trot," and with some show of reason, too. The interest appears to be largely drawn to the races, as the crowds that go in that direction testify. Do not the practical results show that there is something radically wrong in the general make-up and conduct of our fairs? In the first place, it costs an immense amount of labor to keep up a fair, and the management are anxious to make it financially successful, if possible. To insure this, no opportunity is lost that will be likely to bring in the extra dollars. Consequently a lot of "fakes" are tolerated, who travel the circuit of all the territory that they can reach, and prey like so many leeches on each community that they visit. And the different fair associations, for a money consideration, tolerate this class of vampires. Of those who attend fairs, probably the larger proportion do so from motives of curiosity merely. Whether that kind of patronage is wise and commendable is a matter about which honest people would be likely to differ. The original object and design of these displays was to incite an interest in improved methods in the various departments of the farm, to stimulate producers to adopt better methods to obtain better products and larger yields. These objects were no doubt commendable. As now conducted, do they answer this end? As an individual, I have grave doubts. The world moves. There's no standing still. We advance or recede, go up or down. The tendency has been in the latter years to divide into specialties in nearly all branches of mechanism, and the result is a cheaper product and a better article. Those engaged in each branch become expert. Now, why not apply this principle to fairs? Let us have horse shows, cattle shows, etc., and let these also consist of sales days, when the buyer and seller may meet and make their selections and establish prices. In the matter of vegetable products, every market town should be supplied with a market house and surrounding grounds. It would apply to all. Dealers know where to find supplies and producers all stand an equal chance, with prices graded according to merit. Its tendency will be towards improved production, and that means improved prices. No better stimulant can be devised than that which appeals directly to a man's pocket. Fine fruits and vegetables that are placed on sale in an attractive form will always command the best prices, and when a public market place is provided, it will prove a great educator in improved methods in growing and handling. So with animals of all kinds. The best sells first and the scalawags always drag, so the grower of the scalawag learns a lesson that will be likely to do him good. Monthly fairs and sales days, when once inaugurated, would grow in popularity and usefulness, and would do away with a lot of humbuggery with which the present system is infested. C. E. S. Oakland, Kas.

THAT SPEECH OF SENATOR PEFFER.

On Thursday night, October 1, at 8 o'clock, Senator Peffer will deliver an address at Representative hall, this city. It is especially desired that every citizen of Topeka who can will hear this speech, so as to be their own judges whether or not he deserves the abuse and misrepresentation that certain newspapers have seen fit to inflict in order to prejudice the people. At this meeting will be the only opportunity Topeka people will likely have this year to hear Senator Peffer discuss public questions which now command the attention of the entire nation.

Junction City Union: Another carload of horses, averaging \$80 per head, was purchased in the county and shipped east last week. During the summer there have been from one to two loads of horses shipped from the county each week. There is more money in the county now and brighter prospects for fall business than we have had for five years.

THE COUNTRY'S CROP CONDITION.

The report on condition of crops in America and Europe, and on freight rates of transportation companies, just published by authority of the Secretary of Agriculture, is a very interesting and valuable document.

The statistician in this report says that the condition of corn in America is 21 points higher than in September of last year, and has been exceeded only three times in the past ten years. State averages are generally high; the lowest are those of Michigan and Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota coming next, while South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas make figures under the general average. In the Eastern and Middle States the crop is well grown, is generally earing well, but a little late, and recent cool nights prevent rapid advancement, yet frost has as yet done no damage. The crop is in fine condition in the Southern States. It is not so much injured by heavy rains as cotton. In some bottom lands water has caused material injury, while on uplands the crop is remarkably good. It was somewhat late, but is now generally beyond the reach of frost. A fine yield has been made west of the Mississippi, though in western Texas a little reduced by drought. It is a crop decidedly above medium throughout the South as a whole. Many correspondents refer to it as the best in years.

In the Ohio valley corn is heavy in stalk, somewhat late in earing from cool nights, in some places has been blown down by heavy winds, yet is generally very promising. Local droughts are mentioned at a few points as cause of deterioration, without producing very serious loss. The correspondent in Franklin county, Ohio, claims the heaviest crop in forty years. In Indiana and Illinois there was more injury from drought in July and early in August, which has been partially repaired by recent rains. If frost holds off ten days nothing but the latest planting can be injured. Absolute immunity from loss would require exemption through September, yet most of the breadth is already safe. In Michigan there has been considerable injury from frost in late-planted fields.

Wisconsin reports damage from frosts of August 22 to 28, and in some cases still earlier. Some areas have been cut up for fodder in this latitude. Many Minnesota correspondents promise a good crop "if frost holds off," while in valley lands and the more northern sections it has already done considerable damage. There are also returns of injury from frost in the Dakotas. In Iowa and Nebraska the crop is late, and would be injured by frost prior to September 20, and needs the entire month for ripening of late-planted areas. In Missouri heavy rains in June, drought in July, and heavy rain and wind storms recently have been unfavorable to the highest condition. On well cultivated and drained areas corn is very heavy. Condition is variable in Kansas, the western district suffering from drought, while eastern counties have abundant moisture and a heavy crop.

A medium crop and a large average is already assured south of the latitude of 40 degrees. In the States of the northern border, up to the 10th of September, frosts have done some damage, in spots rather than generally, and on areas that were planted late or slow in growth. Corn will not be entirely safe from further risks without frost exemption for two weeks from this date.

Half of the crop is usually grown in seven States, known as the corn surplus States, from which nearly all commercial corn is derived.

WHEAT.

The condition of wheat is very high, considering both winter and spring varieties, in soils, latitudes, and elevations so widely differing. The general average has only been exceeded slightly twice since 1879—in 1882 and 1884. State averages are quite uniform, but ten falling below 95, and three below 90; the lowest being 83 for South Carolina and 84 for North Carolina. The figures for the principal wheat-growing States are as follows: Ohio, 98; Michigan, 98; Indiana, 100; Illinois, 100; Wisconsin, 90; Minnesota, 100; Iowa, 99; Missouri, 94; Kansas, 89; Nebraska, 98; North Dakota, 94; South Dakota, 99; California, 98; Oregon, 97; Washington, 93. East of the mountains: New York, 99; Pennsylvania, 99; Maryland, 97; Virginia, 95. In the southwest, Texas, 97.

In the Middle States wheat was gener-

ally well filled, harvested in good condition, yielding well in thrashing. In a few counties in Pennsylvania, and in parts of Maryland and Virginia, there has been some injury in the shock. The Texas crop was unusually fine, harvested in May and June, and is now mostly marketed. In one county a yield of 20 to 23 bushels per acre is reported, and in another 18 bushels. A reporter in Kentucky claims for wheat "one of those exceptionally fine crops that occur only at long intervals;" others make less sanguine statements. With variable returns in Ohio and Michigan the tenor of remarks as to quality, quantity, and condition is very favorable. In Indiana and Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, thrashing gave yields better than was expected, with some exceptions; "the largest ever harvested," in one instance, "38 bushels per acre," in another, and estimated average weights of 60 to 62 pounds in most favored localities. Some shriveled grain is reported and some damage in the shock.

The remarks concerning quantity and quality of spring wheat in Minnesota are extremely favorable, with very slight drawbacks from frost and wet, and nearly as favorable in Iowa, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Extreme yields of 30 to 40 bushels are reported in all these States. The spring wheat of the Pacific coast has been somewhat injured by hot and blighting weather.

OTHER GRAINS.

The oat crop was in better condition when harvested than in any year of the past five, the general average being 90.7, about the same as for the crop of 1886. That of last year was the lowest ever reported by the department, the average being only 64.4, the yield proving very poor, and the quality comparatively inferior. The crop has been very good in the Eastern and Middle States, the Northwest, and on the Pacific coast. A medium rate of yield was obtained in the central section, and fair to good in the States of the South.

The rye crop is above average, condition being 95.1 through the country. There is no material change in the area seeded. Quality is comparatively good.

The barley average is 94.3, indicating an abundant crop on a breadth somewhat increased. The States of principal production have general averages of condition as follows: New York, 92; Pennsylvania, 90; Michigan, 84; Illinois, 92; Wisconsin, 85; Minnesota, 99; Iowa, 96; California, 98.

The condition of buckwheat is high, standing at 96.6. A good yield is promised.

National Weather Bureau.

The Department of Agriculture weather-crop bulletin for the week ending Friday, September 25, says that the region east of the Rocky mountains has been warmer than the corresponding week of any previous year of which there is record in this office. This abnormal condition of temperature applies especially to the central valleys and lake region, where the average daily temperature was from 12° to 20° above the normal. It was from 6° to 10° above the normal over the greater portion of the cotton region and in New England and the middle Atlantic States. This unusually high temperature, with continuous clear weather, has practically forced the corn crop to maturity, and this large crop is practically safe from injury from frost. The weather conditions were unfavorable for fall farm work owing to the continued drought and dryness of the soil in the winter wheat region. The temperature was slightly below the normal to the west of the Rocky mountains, except at stations on the Pacific coast, where the normal temperature prevailed.

The week was unusually dry throughout all agricultural regions east of the Mississippi, and generally over the lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys. Heavy rains occurred on the Texas coast, in the extreme southern portions of Louisiana and Florida, and generally throughout the Rocky mountain regions, including the greater portion of North and South Dakota. Light showers occurred over Texas, and thence northward over Indian Territory and portions of Kansas and Nebraska, but generally there was a total absence of rain over the central valleys and thence eastward, including the greater portions of the cotton and winter wheat belts. Drought conditions continue in New England and along the Atlantic coast, and the reduced rainfall has not only retarded farm work, but reduced the water supply in many places,

and this has resulted in the suspension of the operations of numerous mills and factories which are operated by water power.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The KANSAS FARMER is in receipt of a hand-book devoted to a discussion of the money question—a compilation of the facts relating to the subject in all of its bearings, prepared by P. B. Maxson and J. C. Hebbard.

This hand-book is the result of a demand of the membership of the Alliance organizations for reliable information on the money question; and in response to this the Executive Council of the State Alliance employed Messrs. Maxson and Hebbard to prepare this hand-book, which is now ready for distribution at the nominal price of 25 cents. All orders should be sent to J. B. French, Secretary of the State Alliance, or to this office.

The authors of this book state that "It has been prepared with the main purpose of presenting facts relating to the inverted condition of American finances, which have brought so very much of earthly ill to so many of our fellow countrymen." The book is dedicated to the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, the conservative reformers and reforming conservators, and to all friends of equality, fraternity, and liberty who are devoted to eternal equities.

We bespeak for this volume an extensive circulation because it contains just such information as every fair-minded citizen desires to have. The financial facts and bits of history of money matters in this country are carefully compiled, and are in such shape that the reader can refer to any particular phase of this question.

Notes From the Fairs.

The fair at Burlingame was like most of the county fairs this season, only a partial success, and that feature this season was the horticultural exhibit and the display of jellies, canned fruit and pantry stores, which was highly creditable. Outside of Leonard Heisel's show of fine draft horses and Waltmire's Chester White swine, the stock show was of small importance.

The Hutchinson fair was not up to the usual standard this year outside of the races. The premiums offered for farm products and live stock exhibits were not large enough to attract much of a show outside of swine breeders. Messrs. Williams Bros., of Eureka, had their fine herd of Short-horn cattle, and W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, had his Poland-Chinas, which represented the principal live stock show.

The ninth annual fair of the Nemaha Fair Association, held at Seneca last week, was not a success as a representative fair, and outside of the show of stallions, draft and roadster classes, and the speed ring, the fair was a failure. One polled bull and a pen of grades represented the cattle show, and one exhibit of Poland-China swine by J. A. Worley, of Sabetha, and a small exhibit of Berkshires by Earle Barney, of Seneca, constituted the hog display. A few Southdown and Cotswold sheep were shown by Jno. Brinkworth, of Seneca. Outside of the horse and speed ring department one representative farmer should be able to make as big a show as the whole fair. The fair was not creditable for Nemaha county and did not represent her resources fairly.

The Coffey county annual fair, held at Burlington during the week ending September 26, was a most successful one from every point of view. Great credit is due its Secretary, J. E. Woodford. Great interest was taken by all classes, and the ample buildings were well filled with specimen products of Coffey county farmers and their wives. The fear of cholera prevented as large an exhibit of hogs as would otherwise have been made. The display of draft horses was large and included John Pierces's Mailstone Rough Lad and Stockwell 2d, both premium-takers. L. K. Grimes took honors with his well-known draft stallion, Gen. Gordon. Dr. Bacon's trotting stallions, Fred Hopeful, Rattler and Dave Sellers attracted much attention. The same is true of the Percheron stallion owned by B. C. Hill. T. O. Embry, Waverly, took everything in sight on his cattle. The races were above the average, and the music furnished by the ladies' band, of Yates Center, deserves special mention for its excellence.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

Willard & Dayne's Fence Co. is a new institution recently organized in Chicago, with office and factory at 2515 La Salle St. They will manufacture garden, farm, poultry and ornamental fencing.

We would especially call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Star Manufacturing Co., New Lexington, Ohio. This company manufactures the best sweep grinding mill on the market, and the fact that it is sold on trial is a guarantee of its merits, and we would urge every one to write for circular and prices before purchasing a grinding mill.

Gustave Flaubert's masterpiece "Madame Bovary," or, Country Life in France, is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, in their popular "New Twenty-five Cent Series." "Madame Bovary," a handsome country girl, marries, and is a woman who wishes to rise above her class, has vague and extraordinary aspirations, is dissatisfied with her lot, and contaminated by a vague sentimentality; while at last her pride turns against herself, and she disappears from her role of wife and mother, being a unique study of a girl and wife of France. "Peterson's New Twenty-five Cent Series" of choice fiction now number one hundred volumes and a complete list of them will be sent to any address, and when not to be had of your bookseller, copies will be sent by mail, on receipt of retail price by the publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Whilst a great many of our readers are looking around for the lowest market in which to purchase their supplies and saving money in this way, it would pay them to give some attention to the best and most profitable way of disposing of their products, and no doubt the most profitable way would be to ship direct to market. In this connection we would call attention to the well-known house of Summers, Morrison & Co., commission merchants, No. 174 S. Water St., Chicago, whose advertisement will be found on page 11. This firm receives and sells butter, eggs, poultry, veal, potatoes, beans, hay, grain, broomcorn, and in fact farm produce of all kinds, and make a specialty of receiving shipments direct from the farmers and producers. We are assured by our Chicago representative that they are entirely responsible and worthy of patronage. Write to them and they will send you prices, shipping tags and any information in regard to the business you may need.

The August issue of "Insect Life" (Vol. III, double number, 11 and 12), published by the Division of Entomology, United States Department of Agriculture, contains reviews of the Indian Museum, on the locust of northwestern India; of the *Agricultural Gazette* of New South Wales, which includes mention of species injurious in America, notably the orange rust mite, and the codling moth; Mr. A. D. Hopkins's report as entomologist to the West Virginia Experiment Station, devoted mainly to insects affecting locust trees; Prof. Franceschini's recently published Italian Manual on injurious insects; Dr. C. M. Weed's new book "Insects and Insecticides," a practical manual concerning noxious insects and the methods of preventing their injuries; Mr. S. H. Scudder's monograph of the tertiary insects of North America; Mr. James Fletcher's bulletin on some common insects of Canada; Mr. Lawrence Bruner's bulletin on the insect enemies of the sugar beet, and his report as entomologist to the Nebraska Horticultural Society, and a notice of the circular, recently issued by the government division on the hop plant louse, a seven-page leaflet containing in condensed form the life-history of the insect and directions for its destruction. A note is also made of the various newspaper accounts which have been published during June and July of the present year of the ravages of locusts, or as they are more commonly called grasshoppers, in our Western States. Mr. Lawrence Bruner, special agent of the Entomological Division, reports that the insect which has been causing so great alarm in Colorado is not the destructive Rocky mountain locust, but a comparatively rare species and one which need excite no serious apprehension. Up to the time of going to press the Rocky mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*) have not been received, save in a few instances from the numerous correspondents of the division.

Horticulture.

THE MODEL ORCHARD.

In compliance with the request of the Franklin County Horticultural Society, at their August meeting, which was held at his residence, S. M. Cramer submits the following article for their consideration.

"Had I ever seen what to-day people call a model orchard, then I could have a foundation on which to back my subject, but I fail to find a model orchard, therefore this in part is only theory. First is the locality, which should be high and dry, a deep, rich soil underlaid with a rich, porous sub-soil that will afford ample drainage, sloping east, north and north-east, as this slope is best protected from the hot sun which badly affects the orchard on south slopes in the latter part of the pruning season. The trees should be carefully selected from home-grown stock and transferred to the orchard in the fall if possible. I consider fall setting best. Set them thirty or thirty-five feet every way in the rows to give room and free circulation of air. All upright growers can be profitably grown twenty-five feet apart in the rows.

"Now, to give you my idea of this model orchard, I will take into consideration a small commercial orchard of 1,500 trees. Placing them thirty feet apart every way will occupy about twenty-eight acres of ground, which must be in good cultivation before setting the trees, giving the names of the standard and most profitable varieties grown in this country: 50 Winesaps, 100 Powhatans, 50 Huntsman's Favorite, 50 Missouri Pippins, 100 Rome Beauty, 100 Smith's Cider, 50 Bailey Sweet, 100 Ben Davis.

"These varieties command the highest market price and are always in demand.

"Root-pruning and the cutting away of all broken and bruised roots should be done before planting any kind of trees. The trees should be set a little deeper than they stood in the nursery. If the ground is dry, tamp the roots firmly, if not, tamp lightly. Grow four limbs on your trees the first year and no more, placing them on opposite sides and as far apart as possible, with the lowest limb to the southwest to protect the trunk of the tree from the sun. Keep the main center of your trees growing straight up; if side limbs are likely to outgrow the main center, pinch out the terminal bud which will check its growth, allowing the main center a better flow of sap. The same process must be strictly observed the second, third and fourth years, allowing only three or four limbs to grow each year, keeping them as far apart as possible and on opposite sides of the tree; two limbs together but on opposite sides of the tree is not objectionable, but had better be at least ten inches above, so that the base of the limbs may not crowd each other in old age. In this one particular all our fruit-growers have made their great mistake—too many limbs and too close together.

What we want is a main center to every tree, and all limbs far enough apart that they will not come in contact with each other at their base. If the terminal bud of the young tree dies, cut back to a bud that will grow, by setting your knife on the opposite side of the tree and a little below the base of the bud; cut off then just above the bud but close to it, that will give the bud a chance to grow straight up the first season and give the tree a main center, which it must have to make it a durable, profitable tree. Fewer limbs and more body to our trees will add greatly to the life of the orchard and much to the quality of the fruit and to its value. Our losses on orchards begin in many cases in the purchase of trees—first a poor quality of trees, second untrue to name, third poor transplanting, fourth negligence and want of attention for the first four years after transplanting. The round-head borer has proven more disastrous to neglected young orchards than all other causes combined, but our main and great loss now is the falling to pieces of the old orchards that are splitting down, caused by an overgrowth of large limbs so close together that they press each other loose from the center, admitting water, which soon takes decay and the limbs drop out. Many farmers lose their fruit after it has matured for want of time to put it on the market at the proper time. Serious losses occur by the codling moth, the tree cricket, the tree plant louse or the wooly aphids, late

spring frosts, high winds, hail storms; also by members of the animal kingdom who keep late hours at night.

"Our profits, where do they come in, to equal all those great losses? I can see only one way and only one chance for our escape from these losses on the orchard culture, and that is by raising fine fruit and plenty of it, which can be done only through everlasting vigilance, undaunted courage and the right kind of industry backed by an iron muscle. Our profit on fruit is only on a very few varieties, as the most of them are not really profitable for general use, especially among the light colored varieties. Our greatest profits are on winter varieties, the most of which are highly colored apples, for which there is the greatest demand.

"Our profits on vinegar, apple-butter, jellies and cider are so light that we can hardly afford to invest our time with them, as the markets are always overstocked with shoddy grades of that kind which are manufactured from drugs and acids. But few fruit-growers are prepared to manufacture these classes of goods to perfection and make it a profitable business at any price, therefore a portion of the profit of the orchard is lost which might otherwise be saved."

Kansas State Horticultural Society.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the society will be held at Beloit, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, December 8, 9, and 10, 1891, and to which you and your friends are most cordially invited.

Delegates will be entertained free by the citizens of Beloit, or can secure reduced rates at the hotels.

It is expected that all the railroads in the State will give reduced rates of fare.

To secure such rate, persons must call for a ticket to the horticultural meeting at Beloit, at the depot of departure, and obtain a receipt for the payment thereof; and this must be done at all depots of connecting lines where tickets are bought. These receipts will secure tickets for a return at reduced rates, and must be presented to ticket agents at depots, as they will not be received by conductors in payment of fare on train.

Attendants are requested to bring for exhibition specimens of fruits, garden vegetables, growth of any special character or condition of trees, etc., and flowers. Fruits for naming will receive the attention of a committee, and seedling fruits an examination of their merits.

Means for the suppression of insects destructive to fruits, trees, etc., will receive special consideration at this meeting, being regarded as one of the most important subjects engaging the attention of horticulturists at this time.

All means will be used to make the exercises interesting and valuable to those concerned. Discussions will be open to all in attendance, irrespective of membership.

The evening sessions will be devoted to lectures, essays and addresses upon subjects of a general character, accompanied with music.

The day sessions will be given to questions of a direct and practical relation to the successful culture and management of orchards, small fruits, flowers, and forest plantations.

Hoping that all persons interested in the development and maintenance of Kansas horticulture will so realize the importance of such meetings to the public, as to give their attendance and help on this occasion. Very truly yours,

G. C. BRACKETT,
Secretary.

Croup frequently finds a household unprepared for its visit, while the rapidity with which it develops calls for instant treatment. For this dangerous disease Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is an admirable remedy. It saves many lives every year. Keep it in the house.

It Will be Grander Than Ever.

The Priests of Pallas Parade at Kansas City, Wednesday evening, October 7. One fare for the round trip via the Union Pacific.

On to St. Louis

To attend the St. Louis Fair, October 5 to 10 only. One Fare for the Round Trip. For full particulars as to dates of sale, etc., call on any agent Union Pacific system.

Don't become constipated. Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

FOR SICK HEADACHE,

Ayer's Pills are the most prompt and efficacious remedy. They strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver, restore healthy action to the digestive organs, and thus afford speedy and permanent relief. The best family medicine.

"I have used, with success, Ayer's Pills for headache, to which I am subject, and I find by experience that the action of these Pills is beneficial in giving tone to my body and renewing my strength. In a word, they are refreshing. Ayer's Pills and health go hand in hand, in my case."—Wm. H. Guyer, Lowell, Mass.

"Ayer's Pills are the best I have ever used for headaches, and they act like a charm in relieving any painful or disagreeable sensation in the stomach after eating."—Mrs. M. J. Ferguson, Pullens, Va.

"I was troubled with sick headache for ten years, but was finally cured by using Ayer's Pills."—P. J. Haag, Scott, Wis.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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.

Poultry at the Kansas State Fair.

The poultry exhibit at the State Fair this year was the largest and finest ever held at Topeka. The large double tent provided by the managers was filled two and three tiers high with a fine exhibit of high-class fowls. We trust this large display will have the effect of convincing the fair management of the importance of the poultry interests of this and adjoining States and induce them to put up a proper building for the poultry exhibit by next fair time.

The following are the awards:

ASIATICS.

Light Brahmas.—Fowls, first, J. W. Werner & Son, Greenleaf, Kas.; second, S. J. & H. Carpenter, Waverly, Neb. Chicks, first and second, S. J. & H. Carpenter. Pen, first, Werner & Son; second, A. Sheetz, North Topeka.

Dark Brahmas.—Pen, first, S. S. Borton, Beatrice, Neb.

Buff Cochins.—Fowls, first, Geo. T. Davis, Dyer, Ind.; second, Vesper & Sons, Topeka, Kas. Chicks, first, Geo. T. Davis; second, Vesper & Sons. Pen, first, Geo. T. Davis; second, S. S. Borton.

White Cochins.—Fowls, first, S. S. Borton.

Partridge Cochins.—Fowls, first, C. C. Deamer, Topeka; second, W. E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas. Chicks, first, W. E. Gresham; second, C. C. Deamer. Pen, first, S. S. Borton; second, C. C. Deamer.

Black Langshans.—Fowls, first, Harry Gavitt, Topeka; second, C. C. Deamer. Chicks, first, Harry Gavitt; second, C. C. Deamer. Pen, first, Harry Gavitt; second, C. C. Deamer.

Best display in Asiatic class, S. S. Borton.

AMERICANS.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls, first, S. S. Borton. Chicks, first and second, G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas. Pen, first, G. C. Watkins; second, A. Sheetz.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Fowls and chicks, first, S. S. Borton.

White Wyandottes.—Fowls, first, C. C. Deamer; second, S. S. Borton. Silver Wyandottes.—Fowls, first, H. Carpenter. Chicks, first, D. M. May, Emporia, Kas.; second, John Haman, Topeka. Pen, first, D. M. May; second, C. J. Welck.

Golden Wyandottes.—Fowls, first, Thos. Owen, Topeka. Chicks, first and second, Thos. Owen. Pen, first and second, Thos. Owen.

Best display in American class, Thos. Owen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Black Spanish.—Fowls, first and second, C. J. Welck. Chicks, first, Geo. F. Davis; second, Wm. Brooks, Topeka. Pen, first, C. J. Welck; second, S. S. Borton.

S. C. White Leghorns.—Fowls, first, C. J. Welck. Chicks, first and second, C. J. Welck. Pen, first, C. J. Welck.

S. C. Brown Leghorns.—Chicks, first, Frank Fisher, Topeka; second, J. Shull, Topeka. Pen, first, Vesper & Sons; second, H. H. Blair, Topeka.

Rose-comb Leghorns.—Fowls, first, H. H. Blair; second, C. R. Horner, Topeka. Chicks, first, C. R. Horner; second, H. A. Wattles, Bayneville, Kas. Pen, first, H. H. Blair; second, H. A. Wattles.

Red-caps.—First, Daniel Hanley, Topeka; second, Harry Gavitt.

Indian Games.—First, Geo. Davis.

W. C. Black Polish.—First, S. S. Borton; second, Harry Gavitt. Pen, first, Harry Gavitt.

Silver Polish.—First, S. S. Borton.

S. S. Hamburgs.—First, J. P. Lucas; second, S. S. Borton. Pen, first, S. S. Borton; second, J. P. Lucas.

B. B. Red Games.—First, Henry Mayer,

STEKETEE'S



IMPROVED HOG CHOLERA CURE

What They Say of Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure:

BRIDGTON, Mo.—I am well pleased with your Hog Cholera Powders. BARNY SOLOMON.

KUENKA, Ill.—I will say in regard to your Hog Cholera Cure, that my hogs look better since using your powders. DANIEL BAKER.

MELLETTE, S. D.—I am well pleased with the results of your Hog Cholera Cure. A. D. BALL.

GALINSVILLE, Wis.—I want a package of your Dry Blisters, if they are as good as your Hog Cholera Cure is for worms. Your Powders do kill worms. GEO. KLEIN.

These Powders are 50 cents per package at the drug stores, or 60 cents by mail; three for \$1.50, express paid.

P. S.—Steketee's Hog Cholera Cure is the same thing as used for Pin-Worms in Horses. Address

G. G. STEKETEE, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention KANSAS FARMER.

IF YOU HAVE MALARIA OR PILES, SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, CONSTIPATE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH AND BELCHING; if your food does not assimilate and you have no appetite,

Tutt's Pills

will cure these troubles. Try them; you have nothing to lose, but will gain a vigorous body. Price, 25c. per box. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

"Green Mountain Grape."

The earliest, hardiest and best flavored early grape yet introduced. Six days earlier than any of the fifty-three varieties tested at the New York Experimental Station. Vine, a very strong, healthy grower and very productive. Every vine sold sealed with our trade-mark label. Beware of other varieties said to be the same. Send for circular giving full information. Address

STEPHEN HOYT'S SONS, New Canaan, Conn.

600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES. TREES AND PLANTS

We offer for the Fall trade a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and Ornamental TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, SMALL FRUIT, Hedge Plants, Fruit Tree Seedlings and Forest Tree Seedlings. Priced Catalogue, full of 1891, mailed free. Established 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY

Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

FRUIT TREES PEACH Specialty

A full selection of all the leading varieties. A correct descriptive list. Also a full line of PLANTS and finely illustrated ORNAMENTALS. Plants Catalogue FREE and Trees by mail. Address

JOS. H. BLACK, SON & CO., Village Nurseries, Hightstown, N.J.

Topeka; second, Geo. Bell, Neely, Kas. G. and W. Games.—First, Geo. Bell; second, Henry Mayer.
 Red Pyle Games.—First, Geo. Bell; second, S. S. Borton.
 Pit Games.—First, Edwin Carr, North Topeka; second, Henry Mayer.
 B. B. Red Game Bantams.—First, Irving McGinley, Topeka; second, S. S. Borton.
 S. and W. Game Bantams.—First, C. R. Horner; second, S. S. Borton.
 Red Pyle Bantams.—First, C. J. Welck; second, S. S. Borton.
 Golden Seabrights.—First, S. S. Borton.
 Cochon Bantams.—First, S. S. Borton.
 Black African Bantams.—First and second, H. Carpenter.
 Bronze Turkeys.—First, Emma Brosius, Topeka.
 Toulouse Geese.—First, Geo. Davis; second, S. S. Borton.
 Emden Geese.—First, Geo. Bell.
 Rouen Ducks.—First and second, S. S. Borton.
 Pekin Ducks.—First, Geo. Davis; second, Vesper & Sons.
 Folding and Shipping Coops.—First, E. A. Pool, Topeka.
 Incubators and Brooders.—First, Jacob Yost, Topeka; second, E. A. Pool.

PIGEONS.

John Haman—Pouters first, Tumblers first, Magpies first, Jacobins first, Barbs first and second, Turbids first and second, Carriers second, African owls second. Sweepstakes for best display.
 P. Plamondon—Fan-tails first and second, Pouters second, African owls first.
 M. F. Hankla—Inside Tumblers, first and second.
 Andrew Preer—English owls first, Trumpeters second.
 Will Ramsberger—Carriers first, Tumblers first, Magpies second, Jacobins second.
 Carl J. Welck—Antwerps first and second, Tumblers second.

In the Dairy.

MILK AND BUTTER TESTS AT THE KANSAS STATE FAIR.

The Superintendent of the dairy cattle department at the Kansas State Fair, for 1891, Homer Boughton, of Topeka, reports the dairy tests, as follows:

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES.

Open to all breeds, with premiums as follows: Best cow, any age or breed, for butter—first premium, \$20; second, \$10. Best cow, any age or breed, for milking—first premium, \$20; second, \$10.

Based upon the subjoined one-day test, from which it will be seen that C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., gets first premium in both cases, and M. E. Moore, of Cameron, Mo., gets second premium in both cases. The butter test was made on the Babcock milk-tester:

Name of owner.	Location.	Breed.	Name of cow.	Age, years.	Dropped last calf—1891.	Total milk for one day.	Per cent. of butter.	Amount butter for one day.
C. F. Stone.	Peabody, Kas.	Holstein.	Swiestra 635 H. B.	8 Sept. 14	51	8	4 1-10	3575
M. E. Moore.	Cameron, Mo.	Holstein.	Empress Josephine	6 Aug. 29	48	11	4 1-10	3662
LaVeta Cattle Co.	Topeka, Kas.	Jersey.	Roseita of Whitehills	15 Aug. 15	23	10	4 1-10	1468
LaVeta Cattle Co.	"	"	612 A. J. C. C.	7 July 26	25	7	5 2-10	1279
A. E. Jones.	"	"	Kansas Childerella	7 July 26	25	7	4 1-10	1227
A. E. Jones.	"	"	Chieftain Copersa 80123	7 July 26	25	7	4 1-10	1192
A. E. Jones.	"	"	Nemo's Alice 20448 A.	7 July 26	25	7	4 1-10	1122
A. E. Jones.	"	"	Comra 38888 A. J. C. C.	7 July 26	25	7	4 1-10	1122
C. W. Talmage.	Council Grove, Kas.	"	Lena of Nesselndown	6 July 13	26	15	4 7-10	1266

SHORT-HORN DAIRY TEST.

The following premiums, to encourage dairy qualities in Short-horns, were offered by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association, subject to the conditions named: For the cow three years old and over making the most

butter in a two days' test on the fair grounds, \$100 and \$50.

First—That she must be a characteristic Short-horn cow in form and color, whose pedigree has already been recorded or accepted for record in the American Herd Book.

Second—That Short-horns be permitted to contest for sweepstakes premiums with other dairy breeds.

Third—That the competition be limited to the State in which the prize is offered.

Fourth—That if in the opinion of the committee the result be unworthy, no premium shall be awarded.

Fifth—That these requirements be printed in the premium list.

There were four entries, resulting as will be found in the subjoined table. The first prize was awarded to W. W. Waltmire's cow, Genevieve; second to Mrs. M. R. Brook's cow, Betsy 4th, the last named cow being in charge of J. W. Sheldon, of Shawnee county. The milk tests were made on the Babcock milk-tester:

Name of owner.	Location.	Name of cow.	Age, years.	Dropped last calf—1891.	Total milk for one day.	Per cent. of butter.	Amount butter for one day.
W. W. Waltmire.	Carbondale, Kas.	Genevieve, Vol. 38.	6 Aug. 9	51	8	4 1-10	3575
W. W. Waltmire.	"	Peggie, Vol. 37.	6 July 4	48	11	4 1-10	3662
J. W. Sheldon.	Topeka, Kas.	Mable Gwynne, Vol. 26.	15 July 17	23	10	4 1-10	1468
Mrs. M. R. Brook.	Atchison, Kas.	Betsy 4th, Vol. 30.	7 July 6	25	7	5 2-10	1279

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The Veterinarian.

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

Horses' Teeth.

The teeth are nature's mill-stones with which all solid food is ground preparatory to its entering the stomach. They are the principal organs of mastication, and unless they are in good condition, hard grains are not properly masticated, the stomach is overtaxed, chronic indigestion comes on, we soon have a scanty and impure blood supply, a capricious appetite and a loss of power and vitality.

As the art of veterinary dentistry is, as yet, comparatively only in its infancy, few people understand the extent to which a horse's teeth may become diseased and the amount of suffering the poor animal has to endure. Colts, unlike children, suffer little or no inconvenience from their temporary dentition. But during the cutting of the permanent teeth is the critical epoch in the life of the young horse. Between the ages of two and three years is where the trouble generally begins, and it continues until the process of dentition is complete, being at its worst between the ages of four and five, this being the time when the greatest number of dental changes are taking place. Hence the common saying that "a three-year-old can do more work than a four-year-old." A horse's upper jaw is always wider than the lower one, and sometimes this difference exists to such an extent as to become a malformation. The upper teeth are also beveled downward and outward, while the lower ones are beveled inward and upward, and this, with their limited lateral motion, causes sharp projecting points to wear on the outer edge of the upper teeth, which lacerate the cheeks, and on the inner edge of the lower ones, which lacerate the tongue. Small stones, nails and other hard substances often get into the grain, and the horse biting on these breaks off all or a part of a tooth, then caries sets in, the nerve becomes exposed and the animal must evidently suffer great pain. When a tooth is thus broken off or decayed, the tooth in the jaw opposite, receiving no pressure, keeps on growing up or down, as the case may be, until it often lacerates the gums of the opposite jaw in a frightful manner. These irregularities and diseased conditions are generally indicated by one or more such symptoms as slabbering and frothing at the mouth, weak eyes or partial blindness, bolting the grain without grinding, stopping short while eating and dropping the grain from the mouth, quidding the hay, turning the head on one side while eating or after drinking cold water, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, tender mouth when being driven, carrying the head on one side, pulling on one rein, nasal gleet, swelling or abscesses about the jaws, etc., and the horse is allowed to suffer on for months and often dosed with strong medicines, when an examination by a competent surgeon would have revealed the true cause of the difficulty, and a few minutes' work on the horse's teeth would have relieved the animal's sufferings and enhanced its value to the owner as well.

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MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 28, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 8,223. Stockers and feeders were in very good demand and brought steady prices. Good straight stuff was firmer and wanted. Shipping steers, \$2 75a15; wintered Texas, \$4 00; wintered Colorado, \$3 35; cows, \$1 50a2 35; bulls, \$1 50a2 50; heifers, \$1 53a 2 15; Texas steers, \$1 80a2 50; Indian cows, \$1 55 a1 90; Colorado steers, \$2 80; Western stockers, \$1 80; stockers and feeders, \$2 50a3 35.
HOGS—Receipts 2,188. But few in and quality generally poor, hence little to make a market with. This, with lower markets all around, caused buyers to squeeze prices. Light and medium weights again suffered the most. Demand fair at the prices. Range of packers' hogs, \$4 25a4 70; bulk of sales, \$4 40a4 50.
SHEEP—Receipts 700. Not many in, and all good muttons and fat lambs met with a very good market and brought firm prices; but low grades dull and weak. Muttons, \$4 00a4 15; lambs, \$4 50.
HORSES—5 to 7 years: Draft, extra, \$135a 175; good, \$100a125. Saddlers, \$125a150. Mares, extra, \$125a145; good, \$70a90. Drivers, extra, \$140a200; good, \$75a120. Streeters, extra, \$100a 115; good, \$70a85.
MULES—4 to 7 years: 14 hands, \$60a70; 14½ hands, \$70a75; 15 hands, \$100a110; 15½ hands, medium, \$105a125; 15½ hands, extra, \$140a150.

Chicago.

September 28, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 16,000. Market higher. Prime to extra natives, \$5 25a6 35; others, \$3 00 a4 50; Texans, \$2 15a2 60; rangers, \$3 15a5 25; stockers, \$2 20a2 80; native cows, \$2 10a2 40.
HOGS—Receipts 17,000. Market dull, lower. Rough and common, \$3 90a4 25; mixed and packers, \$4 50a4 80; prime heavy and butcher weights, \$5 00a5 35; prime light, \$4 65a4 80.
SHEEP—Receipts 7,000. Market steady. Native ewes, \$3 25a4 40; mixed and wethers, \$4 50a 4 80; Westerns, \$3 90a4 10; lambs, \$5 25a4 80.

St. Louis.

September 28, 1891.
CATTLE—Receipts 2,700. Market higher. Good to choice native steers, \$4 85a5 50; fair to good natives, \$2 75a4 90; Texans and Indian steers, \$2 40a3 20; do. canners, \$1 40a2 25.
HOGS—Receipts 1,700. Market lower. Fair to fancy heavy, \$4 80a4 95; mixed grades, \$4 50a 4 80; light, fair to choice, \$4 50a4 75.
SHEEP—Receipts 900. Market steady. Fair to choice, \$2 60a4 60.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 28, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts for past 48 hours 144,000 bushels. A slow and lower market. By sample on track: No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 3 hard, 76c; No. 4 hard, 70a72c; No. 2 red, 87c; No. 3 red, 82c; No. 4 red, 75a77c.
CORN—Receipts for past 48 hours 6,500 bushels. The near approach of the end of the month, the light receipts and a decrease in the visible supply last week of 366,000 bushels all tended to make the shorts anxious and influenced a good speculative demand and higher prices all around. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 48c; No. 3 mixed, 47c; No. 4 mixed, 46c; No. 2 white mixed, 49c.
OATS—Receipts for past 48 hours, 53,000 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2 mixed, 28½c; No. 3 mixed, 26½c; No. 4, 24½c; No. 2 red, 28c; No. 2 white, mixed, 27½c.
RYE—Receipts for past 48 hours, 11,500 bushels. By sample on track: No. 2, 75c; No. 3, 71c.
FLAXSEED—We quote crushing at 77c per bushel on the basis of pure.
CASTOR BEANS—We quote crushing, in car lots, at \$1 55 per bushel upon the basis of pure, and small lots 10c per bushel less.
HAY—Receipts for past 48 hours 500 tons. We quote: New prairie, fancy, \$6 00; good to choice, \$5 00a5 50; prime, \$3 50; common, \$3 00. Timothy, fancy, \$3 00; choice, \$2 50.

Chicago.

September 28, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 180,000 bushels. No. 2 spring, 94½c; No. 3 spring, 82a87c; No. 2 red, 94½c.
CORN—Receipts 199,000 bushels. No. 2, 51½c.
OATS—Receipts 240,000 bushels. No. 2, 26½c; No. 2 white, 23a23c; No. 3 white, 27a28½c.

St. Louis.

September 28, 1891.
WHEAT—Receipts 240,000 bushels. No. 2 red, cash, 93½c.
CORN—Receipts 72,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 51½c.
OATS—Receipts 126,000 bushels. No. 2 cash, 28c.
HAY—Prairie, \$6 50a7 50; prime timothy, \$3 00a12 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

St. Louis.

September 28, 1891.
In right good demand, strong, and, considering the season of year, in large movement. Buyers in market continuously at appended quotations; and, that more stuff did not change hands, was because of the stiffness of holders, or lack of supplies.

Kansas and Nebraska: Medium light bright, 20a21c; coarse, 16a18c; light fine, 17a18c; heavy fine, 14a15c; low and earthy, 12a13c.

Chicago.

September 28, 1891.
The outlook generally promises more favorably for the future. The large grain crops and good prices now assured, must certainly develop a more active and satisfactory condition of general trade, and it is not unreasonable to expect that the wool and woolen goods markets will be favorably influenced thereby. This week shows a larger inquiry for wool.
Kansas and Nebraska: Fine (bucks 10-12), 16a 18c; fine medium, 17a20c; medium, 18a21c; low medium, 18a20c; coarse, 16a18c; kempy and poor, 14a16c.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 16, 1891.

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 23, 1891.

Dickinson county—M. H. Bert, clerk.
 HORSE—Taken up by W. A. Weaver, in Lyon tp., one iron-gray horse colt, 8 years old, about 15 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$30.

Cherokee county—J. C. Atkinson, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by A. B. Saunders, August 25, 1891, one bay gelding, about 8 years old, about 15½ hands high, star in forehead; valued at \$30.

HORSE—Taken up by Burrell Owing, one bay horse, about 15 hands high, small white spot in face, two small white spots on left side caused by saddle, long mane; valued at \$25.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 30, 1891.

Johnson county—W. M. Adams, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Howard Holloway, in Shawnee tp., P. O. Shawnee, July 10, 1891, one brown horse, 14 hands high, weight 700 or 800 pounds, 10 or 11 years old, a little white in forehead, right hind foot white; valued at \$20.

Jackson county—A. E. Crane, clerk.

COW—Taken up by G. D. Abel, in Liberty tp., August 24, 1891, one roan cow, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

COW—By same, one roan and spotted cow, medium size, no marks or brands; valued at \$12.

Allen county—E. M. Eckley, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by J. D. Mann, in Osage tp., P. O. Bayard, September 11, 1891, one dark bay horse, dark mane and tail, some white on left nostril, right hind foot white, some white hairs on body, about 15 hands high, about 8 years old; valued at \$60.

Lyon county—C. W. Wilhite, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. S. Vancleave, in Center tp., September 22, 1891, one gray mare, medium size, about 20 years old, branded 16 with half circle underneath; valued at \$20.

Ness county—E. E. Beeler, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Annie Lewis, in Ohio tp., P. O. Utica, August 21, 1891, one brown horse, 4 years old; valued at \$20.

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Ratio of Assets to Liabilities.....	127 per cent.
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In the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, Kansas.
 N. B. Gale, plaintiff,
 vs.
 Mary E. Johnson et al, defendants. No. 610.

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Yon and each of you are hereby notified that you have been sued in the Circuit Court of Shawnee county, in the State of Kansas, together with Mary E. Johnson, J. C. Johnson, Jacob Levi, Hannah Levi, the Bank of Topeka (J. R. Mulvane, president,) Joseph Reed, A. Bergen and John R. Mulvane, as trustees, by N. B. Gale, who filed his petition in said court, August 12, 1891, in the office of the Clerk of said court; that you must answer said petition so filed on or before November 2, 1891, or said petition will be taken as true, and judgment rendered thereon against Mary E. Johnson and J. C. Johnson in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of \$2,144.20, with interest thereon from August 2, 1891, at 12 per cent. per annum, and also a judgment foreclosing a mortgage for said amount against all of the above named defendants upon the following described real estate, in the city of Topeka, county of Shawnee and State of Kansas, to-wit: Lots numbered 337 and 359, on Jackson street, in said city, also barring you and each of you from any interest you may have in or to said premises or any liens thereon, together with your equity of redemption in and to said premises.

N. B. GALE.
 [SEAL] By Hazen & Isenhart, Attorneys.
 Attest: S. M. Gardenhire, Clerk.
 By E. M. Cockrell, Deputy Clerk.

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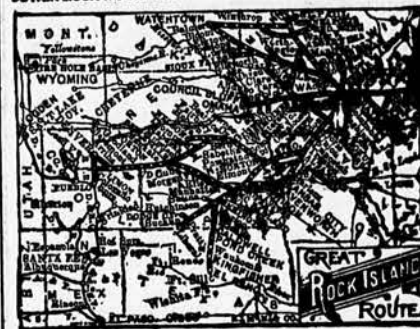
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"For Sale," "Wanted," "For Exchange," and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion. Retainers or a number counted as one word. Cash with the order.

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

WANTED—To buy a well-bred pedigree Holstein bull, 2 to 5 years old. J. C. Evans, Valley Falls, Kas.

TREES—A full line of all kinds of nursery stock for the fall and spring trade at low rates. Send for catalogue. Douglas County Nursery, Lawrence, Kas. Wm. Flasket & Son.

HERD OF SEVENTY SHORT-HORNS FOR SALE. Having recently sold the main part of our farm, we are now offering at private sale our herd, embracing cows, heifers, bulls and suckling calves. Cattle in good condition and choice animals. This is an unusual opportunity for buyers. Address U. P. Bennett & Son, Lee's Summit, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pekin ducks. Address 1039 Central Ave., North Topeka, Kas.

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

IF YOU WANT TO BUY—Berkshires (either sex), Poland-Chinas (either sex), Cotswold sheep, any variety of poultry, write to James Elliott, Enterprise, Kas. (Circulars).

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A three-year-old bull out of registered Jersey and Holstein stock. Also a yearling Holstein bull. Address John Heuberger, five and one-half miles southeast of Topeka.

\$7 PER HUNDRED—For first-class apple trees, at The Seneca Nursery. No agents! No commissions! Buy direct from the nursery at wholesale prices. I grow my own stock. Have everything you want in apple, pear, peach, plum, cherry, apricot and ornamental trees. I have millions of strawberry plants, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants, grapes, roses and shrubs, forest trees and hedge plants. Five thousand budding peach trees, best early varieties. Good facilities to ship north, south, east and west. Send for free catalogue. B. J. Baldwin, Seneca, Kas.

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I HAVE A BLACK REGISTERED NORMAN stallion, three years old, blemished on front foot by barbed wire. He is not lame, and will do as well as any horse for some man to use for his own and neighbors' mares. I will sell him cheap for cash, or on time to good party. Correspondence solicited. W. T. Dudley, Dealer in Draft Stallions, Hill City, Kas.

1,000,000 WANTS SUPPLIED.—If you want to sell or exchange farms, ranches, live stock, machinery, or anything whatsoever, enclose it with full description of property, and be placed in communication with parties seeking such property. No commissions. If you want to buy real estate, live stock, implements, machinery, merchandise or anything, enclose a stamp and ascertain what we can do for you. National Want and Supply Bureau, 107 E. Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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

PERSONS—Against whom mortgage foreclosure has been instituted should write to W. F. Rightmire, Topeka, Kas., if they wish to save their homes.

ST. BERNARD PUP—A rare opportunity to secure one of the best of these renowned, intelligent dogs. She is a perfect beauty and 11 months old. Her offspring will be sold at from \$20 to \$40 per head at weaning. Address "St. Bernard," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—The softest snap in Kansas. Good improved 160 acres, four miles from the big manufacturing sugar works. Best crops in Kansas. Part on time if desired. B. N. Turk, Medicine Lodge, Kas.

A FEW CHOICE COTSWOLD RAMS FOR SALE at hard-time prices. W. Guy McCandless, Cottonwood Falls, Kas.

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PROMPT MONEY AND LOWEST RATES ON Eastern Kansas farms. Write us before renewing or making new loan elsewhere. T. E. Bowman & Co., 116 West Sixth St., Topeka, Kas.

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FOR SALE—Ten fine registered Devon cows and a bull calf at less than half value. Owner sold his farm and placed this stock in our charge. This bargain will not last. Rumsey Bros., Emporia, Kas.

FARM WANTED—Near county seat preferred. Will want to trade in a Kansas City, Mo., inside property and pay balance in cash. Address "Bitler," KANSAS FARMER office, Topeka, Kas.

WILL EXCHANGE—Unimproved land, well timbered, medium upland, above overflow, within two miles of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas railroad, and within one mile of White River, a fine, navigable canal, for good young mares, a stallion and some sheep (Cotswold or Merino). Address S. P. Hughes, Little Rock, Arkansas.

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TWO-CENT COLUMN—(Continued.)

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FARMERS and many others will fall to consider their own best interests if they do not get my list of bargains in farms, etc. **RENTERS**—Now is the time and Northwest Kansas the place to buy. 100 per cent. profit may be made in one year. Address ISAAC MULHOLLAND, Colby, Kas.

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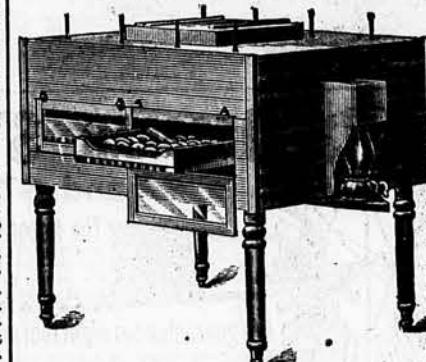
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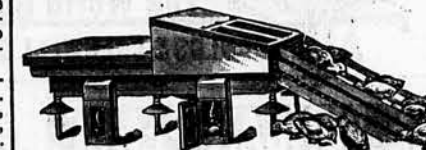
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Highest market prices realized and satisfaction guaranteed. Market reports furnished free to ship pers and feeders. Correspondence solicited. Reference:—The National Bank of Commerce, Kansas City.

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Incorporated and established for the purpose of encouraging and remunerating farmers who breed their mares to pure-bred and registered stallions of any of the following breeds: Percheron, French Draft, Clydesdale, English Shire, Belgian, French and German Coach, Suffolk Punch, Cleveland Bay and Hackney. Write for information and blanks to L. M. PICKERING, Secretary, Columbus, Kas.

Your Neighbor

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

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COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

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The Kansas City Stock Yards.

Are by far the most commodious and best appointed in the Missouri Valley, with ample capacity for feeding, weighing and shipping Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses and Mules. They are planned throughout, no yard are better watered, and in none is there a better system of drainage. The fact that higher prices are realized here than in the East is due to the location at these yards of eight packing houses, with an aggregate daily capacity of 8,400 cattle and 37,300 hogs, and the regular attendance of sharp, competitive buyers for the packing houses of Omaha, Chicago, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, New York and Boston.

All the sixteen roads running into Kansas City have direct connection with the yards, affording the best accommodation for stock coming from the great grazing grounds of all the Western States and Territories and also for stock destined for Eastern markets.

The business of the yards is done systematically and with the utmost promptness, so there is no delay and no clashing, and stockmen have found here, and will continue to find, that they get all their stock is worth with the least possible delay.

Receipts for 1890 were 1,472,229 cattle, 76,568 calves, 2,865,171 hogs, 535,869 sheep, 37,118 horses and mules. Total number of cars, 108,160.

Kansas City Stock Yards Co. Horse and Mule Market.

CAPT. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

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

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

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

How to Hold Your Grain!

In order that our customers may either Store or Handle Grain, we have provided abundant facilities for Storage, Transportation and Buying. At our COUNTRY HOUSES we are prepared to BUY CASH GRAIN BY THE WAGON LOAD. At our ELEVATORS we will RECEIVE GRAIN FOR STORAGE, either by wagon or car load, issuing receipts for each lot at reasonable rates, which makes the

Holding of Grain Possible to the Dealer or Farmer at a much less expense than he can store it on the farm, and insures to him the Weight and Grade. Our principal Elevators ARE UNDER STATE SUPERVISION, and State Officials have full charge of the Weighing and Inspection. By placing grain in our hands and obtaining a receipt, the owner can at any time dispose of it, by simply delivering the receipt to party to whom he makes sale, thereby enabling him to

Take Advantage of any Change in Market at any time, without trouble and delay of hauling grain from his farm.

WE GUARANTEE QUANTITY AND QUALITY to be delivered as called for in receipt, thus relieving him of all risk of loss on weights and grades while in store. We will attend to Fire Insurance if desired, and can always obtain lowest rates. We are also prepared at all times to buy Storage Grain; and should holder wish CASH ADVANCES on receipts, we can undoubtedly arrange with him. The benefit to be derived from such a system will be readily seen by all. If further information is desired we will be pleased to furnish it.

Charges For Receiving and Storing Grain: Receiving and Shipping, including 15 days' storage, per bushel, 1c. Storage, for each 15 days or part thereof, per bushel, 1/2c. Transferring, from one car to another, per bushel, 1/2c. Winter Storage commences Nov. 15th and ends May 15th, and will not exceed Four Cents per Bushel.

OUR PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES.

Cherryvale, Kas.	25,000 bushels	Winfield, Kas.	100,000 bushels
Independence, Kas.	20,000 "	Atchison, Kas.	200,000 "
Elk City, Kas.	20,000 "	Kansas City	1,750,000 "
Wellington, Kas.	20,000 "		
Oxford, Kas.	15,000 "	Total	2,150,000 "

THE MIDLAND ELEVATOR CO., C. T. PEAVEY, Prest.

Kansas City, Mo.