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

M. H. ALBERTY, Cherokee, Kas.—Holstein-Friesian cattle, Poland-China hogs, S. C. B. Leghorns, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Stock and eggs for sale.

J. W. YOUNG, Smithville, Mo. The best strains of Short-horn cattle and Poland-China hogs. Make no mistake but write or see me. Satisfaction assured in stock and prices.

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G. W. BERRY, Berryton, Shawnee Co., Kansas. Longfellow Model, winner of first in class and sweepstakes at Kansas City, at head of herd. Orders booked new for spring.

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

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

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BROOKDALE HERD RED POLLED CATTLE—Oldest and largest registered herd in the West. Prize-winners at five State fairs in 1892. Young stock for sale. Address Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb.

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ENGLISH RED POLLED CATTLE—Young stock for sale, pure-bloods and grades. Your orders solicited. Address L. K. Haseltine, Dorchester, Greene Co., Mo. [Mention Kansas Farmer.]

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.

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Kansas City Herd. Over 500 head in herd. The largest in the world. Young stock, both sexes, for sale. M. R. PLATT, Kansas City, Mo.

CATTLE AND SWINE.

JOHN LEWIS, Miami, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Poland-China hogs, Cotswold sheep, Bronze turkeys, Light Brahma chickens, Pekin ducks and Whiteguineas. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

J. H. TAYLOR, Pearl, Dickinson Co., Kas., SHORT-HORNS, Poland-Chinas and Bronze turkeys.

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Modern type stock rams of the now on earth sort—large size, heavy fleece, with strong constitution and feeding qualities. Owned by E. D. KING, BURLINGTON, KANSAS.

SWINE.

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

QUALITY HERD POLAND-CHINA SWINE—Headed by Seldom Found 23037 O. 7815 S., Kiever's Chip Vol. 7 S. Fashionably-bred pigs for sale. Partridge Cochins fowls. Willis E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas.

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

V. B. HOWEY, Box 103, Topeka, Kas., breeder and shipper of thoroughbred Poland-China and English Berkshire swine and Silver-faced Wyandotte chickens.

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES—Mature sows bred, young boars ready to use, and choice weaning pigs. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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POLAND-CHINA PIGS—Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., have sixty fine pigs, sired by Lord Corwin 4th 901, U. S. A. A. 6934, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

SWINE.

W. W. WALTWIRE, Carbondale, Kas., carrier of improved Chester White swine and Short-horn cattle. Stock for sale. Correspondence invited.

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

A. E. STALEY, Ottawa, Kansas, Breeder and shipper of Improved Recorded Chester White swine. Stock of all ages for sale. [Please mention KANSAS FARMER.]

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

ELKHORN VALLEY HERD

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

WEST X LAWN X HERD

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

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

KC BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

F. F. JAMES & CO., MANUFACTURERS, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The Stock Interest.

THOROUGHbred STOCK SALES.

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

OCTOBER 18—F. M. Lail, Marshall, Mo., Poland-China swine.

KANSAS SWINE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Kansas Swine Breeders' Association was held at the parlors of the Sixth Avenue hotel, Topeka, on the evening of September 18, with a large attendance of the representative breeders of the State and several of the leading breeders from abroad.

Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, President Hanna delivered a most excellent and appropriate address of welcome, in which he called attention to the rapid growth and influence of the association since its organization, only three years ago, clearly showing that it combines all the elements calculated to advance the swine industry of the State.

After Treasurer Keagy's report, Secretary Berry was instructed to give notice regarding the changing of constitution and by-laws so as to make the annual dues \$1 instead of 25 cents.

The Secretary was instructed to send draft of \$10 to the Secretary of the National Association as membership fee, in accordance with action taken at the last annual meeting.

Mr. N. H. Gentry, of Sedalia, Mo., the world-renowned breeder, treated the association with a few pertinent remarks in regard to the condition of the national organization.

Mr. W. W. Philips was unanimously re-elected for the position of Superintendent of the swine department of the World's Fair.

The Secretary was instructed to issue credentials to any member of the association who will be in attendance at the next meeting of the National Association, at Chicago.

On motion, the State Fair Association was requested to continue W. W. Philips and M. B. Keagy in their respective positions, so well and ably filled at the late fair; also that the fair association add to its present classification "five head of swine of any age, the get of one boar," making it a complete St. Louis classification.

Secretary Berry was instructed to correspond with the various railroads and secure the cheapest possible rates to and from the next fat stock show at Chicago.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, M. B. Keagy; Vice President, W. S. Hanna; Secretary, Geo. W. Berry; Treasurer, Joseph Maines. Messrs. Gresham, Cook and Pearson were appointed as Executive committee.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the Executive committee, at Topeka.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

MEMBERS OF THE ASSOCIATION, AND GENTLEMEN:—The position I occupy upon the program to-day, that of welcoming you to this, your yearly feast of intelligent reasoning, is one enlarging my deserts and a duty I discharge with a degree of pleasure. I wish to congratulate you that this, our annual meeting, convenes under so many favorable circumstances.

The Kansas Swine Breeders' Association has now been established about three years. Starting in southwestern Kansas, with only a few local breeders, it has grown until at our last winter's meeting we had an attendance of eighty-seven breeders. Our principal meetings are now wisely held during the winter meeting of the State Board of Agriculture in January of each year, and on Thursday of the week of our annual State fair, so that we get a double blessing in attending both of these meetings, and are thereby enabled to carry away with us a vast amount of valuable information obtained by listening to the experience and advice of the most intelligent agriculturists of this and other States. We also imbibe that necessary enthusiasm so valuable and helpful to the successful breeder. Every successful business is now organized to promote its own interests, so nearly every State in our Union has its swine breeders' association. Our association undertook to combine all the elements necessary to success, feeding, breeding, expert judging, and the general management of swine, and any question connected with the swine industry can properly be brought up at our

meetings. So that here is the place for the young and inexperienced farmer and the advanced breeder, and the wisest knows that he has just touched the immeasurable shores of the great ocean of unknown knowledge. We are here as brethren to assist each other, to counsel one with another, to give our experience, to discuss such questions and papers as may be produced, in order that we may go away wiser than when we came, and that we may feel that it is good to be here, and that the swine-breeders of the great State of Kansas may be kept at the front, where they belong. We are a great agricultural State, an empire in itself that can produce grain and meat enough to feed a miniature world, and a true Kansan has never been known to like to give the second place to anybody else, except he represented Kansas. We emphatically believe in the motto of "Stand up for Kansas," and all her true interests, and in that spirit we meet to-day. During the last two years we have passed through a period of depression, though there have been a few local bright spots favored by nature and strengthened by adverse failure of our more unfortunate neighbor. In looking over the field we find many breeders have gone to the wall, and the long familiar names of ten years ago have changed their business, or surrendered into younger and more ambitious hands. Swine journalism has made wonderful progress. It is almost impossible to keep up with the progress made, and the brightest student can find sufficient food for hours of reflection in the pages of the many valuable swine periodicals so ably edited and so cheaply furnished, that he who runs may read, and not even the common pork-raiser, much less the intelligent breeder, can afford to be without one or more swine journals, as knowledge is power and you must have it if you would succeed. We believe it is through the influence of these journals creating a public opinion and the action of our swine associations that our law-making powers have and will be reached, that will have much to do with the future prosperity of our swine interests. The sweeping resolution passed at our last meeting in favor of microscopic examination of all pork met with a hearty reception by the public and our officials recognize that the eyes of a discriminating public are upon them and their work. Reciprocity has opened European ports to the American hog and in combination with the strict examination and inspection of our pork under the new usages of a farmer Commissioner of Agriculture has opened the way to a better market for our hogs. The government has taken an advance step, and yet we believe that between the producer and European consumer who has to pay extremely high prices for his meats, there exists a combination of rings and trusts in buying and transporting our meat products that defrauds the producer of a just share of his rightful earnings. As a proof of this we refer you to the great difference in the price of meat on foot when sold by the producer and the price paid by the consumer, whether in home or foreign markets. Cows sold at 1½ cents live weight, after shipping to Kansas City, and return beef retailed at 10 cents a pound; hogs at 3 cents a pound at tax-paying times and breakfast bacon at 13 cents at home to the farmer is abundant and convincing proof to both buyer and seller that more legislation to break up these unhallowed combinations which are extracting the wealth from the farmer and laborer and unjustly concentrating in their own pockets, is as plain to a thinking man as an axiom. We must demand Congressional relief, and by voice, pen and vote never cease our demands till justice is done to the producer, and then we can prove that Pat's pig will be "the gintleman that pays the rint" and will help lift the mortgage. We cannot at this time pursue this subject farther, except to again call your attention to it, and will leave it by saying what your speaker most thoroughly believes that this unholy combination of packers and buyers, all secretly and effectively working together to secure the lion's share of the profits of the meat products of this land, has done more to injure and destroy the live stock interests of this country than all else combined, and unless controlled or broken up by wise legislation to protect the interests of the stock-raiser, it will prove a pall of blight and destruction more deadly than any plague ever dreamed of.

I would call your attention to the fact

that we have no practical legislation on our statute books to protect us from the dreaded swine plague. The last clause in the printed law in our statute is thought to destroy its practical force and effectiveness, and it is a sad truth to assert that our ordinary members of the Legislature have exhibited the most wonderful ignorance concerning the nature, prevention and control of this disease by proper legislation and have almost entirely ignored it. Thousands of dollars are annually lost in many counties, and we believe a fund of \$500 placed in the control of the County Commissioners of each county would often blot out and exterminate every vestige of the hog cholera in each of those counties and pay the farmer for his losses, if taken promptly and effectively at its first appearance. Surely if government can exterminate the pleuro-pneumonia, it ought next to try its hand on hog cholera. Till then we advise our breeders to rely largely on the rules for prevention and knocking in the head to cure, remembering that sufficient heat or fire will destroy any disease germ.

The expert system has taken an advance step, from the fact that a plan is now on foot for the proper registration of all hogs that scale above a certain fixed percentage, together with their scale record, including the name of the expert judge. That it has strong hold upon public opinion is proven by the fact that in looking over many catalogues of various fairs you will find the rule established requiring an expert judge. That the National Association still holds its regular interesting annual meetings and that books for reference work in the details of expert judging are still in demand and find ready sale, while an enlightened public opinion on the part of many buyers demand that hogs for breeding purposes shall be furnished that are bred in accordance to the rules laid down by the expert association. To my mind the two most valuable practical results of the system have been to establish a standard hog, something for a model. While all is chaos, every neighbor having the best hogs, and only those are superior that look like those bred in our section of country, no breeder is able to satisfy orders by describing, when there exists such a confusion of models. Secondly, the expert student is taught to analyze, to separate the whole into its immediate parts and examine each part, and then systematically to unite into a harmonious whole. Our philosophers say that analysis lies at the bottom of all true philosophy. The educated analytical mind has always been the leader, ruler and dreaded or valued power in our land, and without this system there has been nothing invented to ever take its place, so that whoever undertakes to tear it down should do the world a favor by leaving something valuable in its place.

I wish now to remind you of our annual election of officers for the year at this meeting; that delegates to the national swine meeting at Chicago should be provided for.

A number of other subjects of great interest crowd in on my mind, but I trust that in this meeting we shall all feel free to speak our minds, and that each interested member will bring forward any matter of general interest, and that this meeting will thus be made one of the most profitable and interesting ever held in Kansas. In my judgment the outlook for the swine-breeder is more encouraging than any other farming industry.

Kansas Sheepmen.

A conference of members of the Kansas Sheep Breeders' and Wool-Growers' Association was held at the Throop hotel, on Wednesday night, September 14. The evening was devoted to the business of the association, and the Secretary was authorized to receive membership fees of \$1, which will cover all dues for 1892 and 1893.

A committee consisting of H. A. Heath, Topeka; C. F. Stone, Peabody, and Samuel Jewett, Lawrence, was appointed to submit a new constitution and by-laws and a programme for a meeting to be held at Topeka, in January, 1893, during the session of the State Board of Agriculture.

The association sent as delegates to the Inter-State Wool Congress, at Albuquerque, New Mexico, E. D. King, of Burlington, and E. T. Frowe, Louisville.

Every sheep owner in Kansas is requested to send at once his dollar for membership to the Secretary, H. A. Heath,

Topeka, which will insure the receipt of the full proceedings of the Wool Congress, also the government report of the "Sheep Industry West of the Mississippi," which will be out and distributed this month.

Some Neglected Crops for Sheep.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—My object is to bring before your notice a few crops that in my immediate neighborhood, at any rate, are not receiving the attention their merits would warrant. First and foremost I must place my old favorites, red clover and alfalfa; in fact, they are the sheet anchor of the progressive farmer. It would appear as if providence had especially designed this class of plants to make farming profitable, if by any chance it can be made so.

When farmers once realize how cheaply these plants store up fertility in the soil, drawing it from the air and the subsoil and storing it up for the crops that follow them, then they will become as enthusiastic in their favor as I am myself. Is it not much better to grow a crop that will produce an abundance of nitrogen, following this by crops that consume nitrogen, than to see our land playing out, each succeeding season producing smaller crops?

Yellow milo maize is another crop which one seldom sees, but is an agreeable change from corn for all kinds of stock, producing from same area about the same amount of grain and 50 per cent. more fodder. In years too dry for corn it yields well. In fact, with me it has proved itself a sure cropper and well liked by both cattle and sheep, the latter especially being very fond of the grain and thriving well on it. I have now had five years trial of this plant and consider it a much more certain yielder than corn.

In Great Britain, the farmer's main reliance for winter feeding is a crop of beets or turnips, both for his store and fattening animals, sheep generally consuming the crop in the field, a certain quantity being hauled off from day to day, a little cake, generally linseed, being fed with them. Now, it strikes me as only wise and prudent that we who are paying such long prices for imported mutton sheep to cross on our native flocks should adopt as closely as possible the same methods of treatment and feeding that have done so much service for the various breeds in the skillful hands of the English breeders. As a matter of fact, we are all ready to admit that feed is as great a factor as breed in producing the perfect animal, and in my mind it is doubtful if these imported sheep or their descendants can be raised to full perfection without the aid of these succulent foods.

I have made beets a part of my crop for the last seven years and have not had a single failure. With the right treatment, a crop of from twenty to thirty tons can be relied upon. I generally grow Mammoth mangel, Yellow Gatepost or Golden Tankard beets. I think that the reason so few of these are grown is not because our climate is unfavorable to them. On the contrary, I see from experiments tried, that sugar beets are richer in sugar here than in Europe. For any one raising early lambs they are first-class, and the lambs now being weaned appreciate them greatly. I feed them freely to my fattening hogs when on full feed, as it prevents them getting feverish and off their feed, as they are so apt to do on an exclusively corn diet.

So far English rape with me has only reached the experimental stage. Knowing how largely it was used by the farmers in the south of England, and how rapidly the sheep fattened on it, I thought it would be an extremely useful crop to all sheepmen in this latitude, if it could be grown on the oat land. So I plowed five acres of oat stubble and broadcasted, about August 1, three pounds of rape (costing 20 cents per pound) per acre. It came up nicely but rather too thin on the ground. Would think five pounds per acre about right. It now stands about ten inches to one foot high. I expect by middle of October it will be two and one-half feet high, ready to turn on as pastures fall, and providing a succulent feed until Christmas, if weather permits. The leaf has somewhat the taste and texture of a cabbage, and I notice the white cabbage butterfly flying about it in large numbers, but hardly anticipate any trouble from the worms at this late season. Great care is needed in ordering seed, to be sure and get fodder rape and not birdseed rape, the latter being an annual, the former a biennial. So any one having sown a patch and finding it now in flower may conclude that he has the wrong thing, and had better plow it up at once. I think this crop well worthy of a trial, and hope your readers will all experiment on it next year. In England it is usually sown in drills and cultivated.

Emporia, Kas. JOHN WHITWORTH.

Agricultural Matters.

FARMERS' LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Waldo F. Brown, of Oxford, O., who has for eleven years been a member of the Oxford Farmers' club, and an occasional member at a prior club for seven years previous, and who writes from a large experience, contributes to the *Ohio Farmer* some valuable remarks on farmers' clubs, as follows:

"There is no questioning the educative influence of a good farmers' club, and in the institute work whenever a meeting was held in a locality where there was a good farmers' club we could notice the effect in the interest and intelligence shown. The objects of a farmers' club are: First—To impart information on the best methods of farm management in the field, the garden, the barnyard, and every department of the work of the farm. Life is too short for any one to learn by personal experience all he needs to know, and as there are no secrets in agriculture, and no patent processes, whatever one member of the club knows all the rest find out.

"Second—The social advantages of the club are marked. Farmers are apt to get into the habit of staying too closely at home, and seeing too little of their neighbors, and the monthly meetings of the club call them out for a day, and to some extent take the place of the vacation which few farmers get but all would be the better for. Our meetings are almost like family reunions, and many of our wives would scarcely get out at all if it were not for these regular meetings. The purely educational value of a good club is not likely to be overestimated. We are all stimulated to study and observe in order to be prepared to take an intelligent part in the discussion. We read and think more, and become to some extent acquainted with parliamentary usage. I have seen an improvement in members of different clubs in the course of a few years, as marked as if they had attended school a year.

"Perhaps the greatest help, at last, a club brings is in the stimulus it gives to its members to do their best, and practice what they already know. There is a general straightening up of the premises before the club meets; weeds are cut, brush removed, walks straightened, and fences and gates repaired, and anything which breaks up habits of carelessness and neglect is of value to the farmer.

"Perhaps the most important question to be answered in an article on farmers' clubs is, how shall we organize and manage to insure permanent success? First, limit your membership to twelve or thirteen families, so that the meetings can be held at the homes of the members. I have never yet known a really successful club or other farmers' organization which met in a town or village. Second, make it a condition of membership that attendance shall be regular. A member who comes to a club only when it is convenient, and there is nothing to do at home, adds nothing to its value, and soon loses all interest in it. Third, require every member to take a part, and in order that they may do this to their own and the club's satisfaction, there must be a programme prepared for the year, in which the topics are given, and duty assigned to each member. The club of which I am a member has printed such a programme each year since its organization. It makes a little book of sixteen pages exclusive of cover, the pages being 3½x5½ inches, and this will go into an ordinary envelope if you wish to mail one.

"We pay \$5.50 for 100 copies, which is the number we usually print, but for several years I had a second hundred printed for distribution, and as I have some of these still on hand—old ones—I will send a copy to any one of our read-

ers who will send his address and postage. This programme contains, first, a title page which gives the name of the club, year and location, and by saying, as ours does, "eleventh annual programme," shows how long the club has been in existence. The second page contains a list of officers, regular and honorary members and standing committees. Of these we have four. First—On monthly record of current events. Second—On exchange of literature. Third—On new members. Fourth—On programme for ensuing year. Then the constitution and by-laws occupy two pages, and each of the remaining twelve pages is devoted to the programme for one month. Our usual rule is to meet at 10 a. m., and before dinner we listen to the report of the committee on current events, have one selection, one recitation and one essay. Dinner and a good social time occupies two hours, and then we take up our regular topic for discussion and spend from one and a half to two hours on it.

"Our January meeting is always an experience meeting, at which each member submits in meeting a statement of his successes and failures for the year, telling what crops he has grown, what has been the yield per acre, when sold, if any stock has been lost and from what cause, what permanent improvements have been made, and, so far as he chooses, each one gives a statement of expenses and income. We find that the adoption of this plan has made our members more careful to keep accounts than ever before, and we think this one of our most interesting and profitable meetings. During one of the summer months a picnic in the woods, or an excursion, takes the place of our meeting, and we sometimes have a short literary programme, consisting of recitations or short addresses, but usually spend the day in games and rest. In 1889 our club visited the experiment station at Columbus, and this year we talk of spending the day at the zoological gardens at Cincinnati. November is our annual business meeting, at which we elect officers for the ensuing year, hear the report of our committee on programme, and modify and adopt it, appoint standing committees, and have a good social time with a short literary programme.

"This leaves us nine meetings for regular discussion, and during 1892 our topics are: 'The possibilities of an acre,' 'the leaks on the farm,' 'the when' and the 'how' in farming,' 'sheep husbandry,' 'better accommodations and conveniences,' 'commercial fruit-growing,' 'preservation of fruit and vegetables,' 'co-operation among farmers,' 'the ideal farm and farming.'

"Under each of these heads we have printed suitable sub-topics, each of which is assigned to some member to open, and the name of the member is printed in connection with it so that there is no excuse for a member coming unprepared. I have made this article unusually long, and yet much more could be said on this important topic."

While the above experience refers to farmers' clubs, purely local and with no State or county organization, the methods recommended are equally applicable to the local organizations of the Grange or Alliance. They are well worthy of careful study.

In a lecture on wheat culture before the Ohio State University students, Mr. T. B. Terry says: The amount of seed to sow depends (1) on the time of sowing, (2) the kind of seed used, and (3) the fertility of the soil. If sown early, less seed is needed than if sown late and it can be kept from straw-falling by sowing a less amount. The speaker tries to sow about the 8th or 10th of September. In the latitude of Columbus one can sow about the 20th

of September. The appearance of the Hessian fly has something to do with the time of sowing. If sown later the fly is not so likely to trouble it. Prof. Webster said: "The Hessian fly should have some exercise," meaning that two successive wheat crops should not come on the same ground.

Preparing Broomcorn for Market.

The raising of broomcorn is becoming more and more an important industry in Kansas. The unusually fine brush produced last season, with the splendid prices realized by Kansas farmers, gave the industry a new impetus, and as a result we have an increased acreage this season.

Some of the new growers have written the *FARMER* for information as to the proper preparation of broomcorn for market.

During the State fair last week, the *FARMER* received a call from Col. W. G. Moore, of the firm of Funsten & Moore, broomcorn commission merchants, St. Louis. This firm is one of the progressive and reliable sort, so the writer requested Col. Moore to give our readers the benefit of a statement, from the market standpoint, on the best method of preparing broomcorn so that the best prices may be realized to the producer and shipper.

"I notice," said Col. Moore, "that in all sections of the country where the growing of broomcorn for market is a new industry, that there is a wonderful lack of knowledge as to the best, cheapest and most convenient method of handling and preparing the brush for market. The grower must make up his mind in the beginning that slipshod, slovenly methods will not pay, but that he must give his brush prompt and careful attention, and at the proper time. The corn should be cut at the proper time, so that the brush will, when cured, be of a bright pea-green color. The seed should be removed as thoroughly as possible, for manufacturers will not pay for seed, and when brush is not properly seeded they make quite a difference in price. It will pay to get a good press, so that bales can be made the proper size and weight. Bales should weigh about 300 pounds each, and should be bound with not less than four wires, stout enough to bear considerable pressure. Broomcorn is a very slippery sort of a thing, and if the bales are not compressed very tightly the brush will slip and bales fall to pieces. Our firm have received a great many cars of new corn this season from Texas, where the industry is new. Most of the cars arrived in very bad condition, as the bales were nearly all bursted, and it was really broomcorn in bulk instead of in bales. St. Louis being a very large market, centrally located, with an enormous wholesale trade, shippers of broomcorn will find it one of the best broomcorn markets in the country. There are many large brush and broom manufactories, and an immense quantity of broomcorn is worked up there. Our firm makes a specialty of handling broomcorn, having every facility, such as large warehouses and experienced salesmen. There is a largely increased acreage and a very large crop of broomcorn this year. We, therefore, think that those who get their brush to the market soonest will get the best prices."

Population and Production.

A French economic writer, Mr. Louis Grandeau, has given out the following statistical statement:

"The total population of the globe, which was 1,401,000,000 in 1880, was estimated in 1891 at 1,489,000,000, an increase of 79,000,000 in ten years, being 5.64 per cent.

"The known production of wheat and rye has risen to 3,440,250,000 bushels annually, and that of maize to 2,750,000,000 bushels, one-third of which is used as food for man. By estimating

Scrofula in the Neck

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



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

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

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

687,500,000 as the amount of other cereals which are used as food, one can give the figure of 4,950,000,000 bushels as annually consumed by man. If this sum is divided amongst the inhabitants, it will be found that each person consumes about three and a half bushels of cereals a year. The annual production of wheat in the world is about 2,181,250,000 bushels, which only gives about one and five-eighths bushels per head—a very insufficient figure—while rye allows seven-eighths of a bushel per head, making a total of the two latter of two and one-fourth bushels per head."

It is nearly time for prairie fires; are the buildings and stacks protected by plowed ground?

One does not need to hire a painter or be a painter to keep his tools, gates, buildings, etc., well painted. Mixed paints of excellent quality can now be procured, and but little experience is needed to give one the necessary skill to apply them.

A Happy Combination

Of the most potent and active properties of the whole vegetable kingdom, is that which makes Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription so pre-eminently above every other so-called woman's restorative in the market. Don't stop short of the best! Don't experiment with worthless imitations, when the world acknowledges no superior to the original, reliable, and *only guaranteed* remedy for the happy restoration of suffering and debilitated woman. Costs nothing if it don't do just as recommended. See guarantee on bottle-wrapper.

The three words, creamer, creamery and butter factory, are so often confused, that the following definitions are not amiss. A creamer is a device for setting milk to raise cream. A butter factory is a place where cream is brought to be made into butter. A creamery is a place where milk is collected to be set to raise cream, or to have the cream taken out by a separator.

"Give Us a Lift!"

"Do send down something to help us!" "Those little Pleasant Pellets, you sent before, were just what we wanted!" "They helped right where we were weakest!" "Don't send anything else!"

Nature, abused and neglected, does her best to overcome exhaustion and ward off threatening disease, but sometimes calls for help, and knows just what she's about. The system takes kindly to the mild, wholesome influence of Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, and often their timely assistance corrects evils which would soon lead to serious results. With the first signal of distress, nature will thank you for remembering her request. Therefore, if languid, easily tired, bad taste in mouth, bowels irregular or constipated, give nature a lift by taking Dr. Pierce's Pellets. Best Liver Pill made.

The truest way to "boom business" is to increase the purchasing power of farmers. More creature comforts in farm homes and less palatial city residences and furnishings would be the business maker *par excellence*.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

KANSAS STATE FAIR

List of the Live Stock Exhibits and Awards.

Horse Department.

Percherons or French Drafts.—Exhibits were made by F. B. Rix, Topeka; W. J. Veale, Topeka; O. L. Thisher, Chapman; Heisel & Bryant, Carbondale; M. M. Coad, Fremont, Neb.; F. J. Jolidon & Son, Elvaston, Ill.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka; Wm. A. Pierce, Maple Hill; Wm. Cutler & Son, Junction City; D. Child, Oakland; J. Gragg, Berryton; Berg & McLellen, Hastings, Nebraska. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, first, Coad; second, Thisher.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first and second, Jolidon & Son.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, first, Jones; second, Berg & McLellen.

Stallion colt, over one year old and under 2, first and second, Coad.

Mare, 4 years old and over, first, Jolidon & Son; second, Coad.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, first and second, Thisher.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first and second, Coad.

Suckling mare colt, first and second, Pierce.

Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, first, Coad.

Best mare, any age, first, Jolidon & Son.

Clydesdales.—Exhibits were made by E. Bennett & Son and H. W. McAfee, Topeka; Heisel & Bryant, Carbondale, and J. C. Taylor, Emporia. The awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first, Bennett & Son; second, McAfee.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Stallion colt, 1 year old and under 2, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Stallion sucking colt, first, Bennett & Son; second, McAfee.

Mare, 4 years old and over, first, Bennett & Son; second, McAfee.

Filly, 3 years old and under 4, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, first, Bennett & Son; second, McAfee.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Mare sucking colt, first and second, Bennett & Son.

Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, first, Bennett & Son.

Best mare, any age, first, Bennett & Son.

English Shires.—Exhibits were made by F. B. Rix, and H. W. McAfee, Topeka; Jos. Watson & Co., Beatrice, Neb.; J. Gragg, Berryton; Wm. Burgess, Crete, Neb., and A. W. Allen, Ottawa. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, first, Watson & Co.; second, Burgess.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first and second, Watson & Co.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, first, Watson & Co.; second, Burgess.

Stallion colt, over 1 year old and under 2, first, six.

Stallion sucking colt, first, Rix; second, Burgess.

Mare, 4 years old and over, first, Burgess; second, Rix.

Filly, 3 years old and under 4, first, Rix.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, first, McAfee.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first, Rix.

Mare sucking colt, first, Rix.

Sweepstakes.—Best stallion, any age, first, Watson & Co.

Best mare, any age, first, Burgess.

Belgians.—The exhibitors were F. J. Jolidon & Son, Elvaston, Ill.; Heisel & Bryant, Carbondale, Kas.; H. W. McAfee, Topeka, Kas. Stallion, 4 years old and over, first, Jolidon & Son; second, Heisel & Bryant.

Stallion, under 4 years of age, first, Jolidon & Son; second, McAfee.

Coach and Hackney Horses.—The exhibitors were F. B. Rix, Walter J. Veale, E. Bennett & Son, H. W. McAfee, F. J. Sperry, F. J. Beardsley, J. E. Maier, and R. Hargraves, of Topeka; F. J. Jolidon & Son, Elvaston, Ill., and Mark M. Coad, Fremont, Neb. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, first, W. J. Veale; second, Jolidon & Son.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first and second, Jolidon & Son.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, first, Jolidon & Son; second, Bennett & Son.

Stallion colt, 1 year old and under 2, first, Bennett & Son.

Stallion sucking colt, first, McAfee.

Mare, 4 years old and over, first, McAfee.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first, Sperry.

Mare sucking colt, first, Hargraves.

Standard Trotting Horses.—Exhibits made by O. P. Updegraff, J. Bannerman, J. W. Mergen, Prairie Dell Farm, Miss Rowley, Wm. Bradbury, Topeka; T. N. Davis, North Topeka; E. A. Smith, Lawrence; S. L. Brooking, Wellsville; C. M. McNulty, Valencia; E. Jewett, Wellington; H. G. Toler, Wichita; E. Pyle, Syracuse, Neb.; F. Oldham, Wamego; Reber & Bunker, Sabetha, Wm. Duncan, Carbondale, and A. W. Allen, Ottawa. Awards as follows: Stallion, 4 years old and over, first, E. A. Smith; second, H. G. Toler.

Stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first, Pyle.

Stallion, 2 years old and under 3, first, Oldham; second, H. G. Toler.

Stallion colt, 1 year old and under 2, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Duncan.

Stallion sucking colt, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Stallion showing best four of his get, first, Smith; second, Toler.

Mare, 4 years old and over, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Filly, 3 years old and under 4, first, Prairie Dell Farm.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Mare sucking colt, first, Bradberry, second, Updegraff.

Sweepstakes, best stallion of any age, first, Toler. Best mare of any age, Prairie Dell Farm.

The following special premium was offered by Hale and McIntosh, live stock commission merchants, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City: Best Kansas stable of standard-bred trotting horses, to consist of one stallion and five mares or fillies, all to be owned by the exhibitor, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Roadsters.—Were exhibited by O. P. Updegraff, H. W. McAfee, J. E. Powell, Mrs. F. M. Spencer, of Topeka; O. Robertson, Creek Station; L. D. Bolton, Sedalia, Mo.; E. Pyle, Syracuse, Neb.; Wm. Duncan, Carbondale; A. W. Allen, Ottawa; A. Swain, Wellington; L. Caldwell, Menoken; R. H. Herrington, Holton; C. M. McNulty, Valencia, and E. G. Church, Kansas City, Mo. The awards made as follows: Brood mare, 4 years old and over, first, Updegraff; second, Pyle.

Filly, 3 years old and under 4, first, Caldwell; second, Swain.

Filly, 2 years old and under 3, first, Swain; second, Updegraff.

Filly, 1 year old and under 2, first, Jewett; second, Updegraff.

Mare sucking colt, first, Updegraff; second, Church.

Thoroughbred Horses.—Were shown by Mrs. O. C. George, H. W. McAfee and Geo. Williams, Jr., of Topeka, and R. Stewart, of Maple Hill. The awards were: Stallion of any age, first, Stewart; second, Williams, Jr.

Shetland Ponies.—Were shown by H. W. McAfee, W. H. Going, Ben and Brad Johnson, Harry Gavitt, of Topeka; Wm. Duncan, Carbondale, and C. F. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo. The awards as follows: Shetland pony stallion, first and second, Holmes. Mare, same.

Miscellaneous.—Best pair (geldings or mares) general-pur use horses, shown to pole, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Duncan.

Best pair of gentlemen's driving horses (geldings or mares) to pole, first, Prairie Dell Farm; second, Updegraff.

Best standard registered mare or filly, trotter, first, Whitney; second, Powell.

Best gentlemen's single driving horse (gelding or mare) shown in harness, first, Pyle; second, Prairie Dell Farm.

Saddle Horses.—Were shown by Harvey Shull, D. Hargraves, Topeka; M. M. Coad, Fremont, Neb.; L. D. and H. L. Bolton, Sedalia, Mo.; C. F. Holmes, Kansas City, Mo., and Moser & Son, Herrington. The awards were as follows: Best stallion, 4 years old and over, first, Holmes; second, Bolton.

Best stallion, 3 years old and under 4, first, Bolton.

Best gelding, 4 years old and over, first, Holmes; second, Bolton.

Best gelding, 3 years old and under 4, first, Bolton.

Best mare, 4 years old and over, first, Holmes; second, Bolton.

Best mare, 3 years old and under 4, first, Bolton.

Sweepstakes.—Best saddle horse (stallion, mare or gelding), any age, M. M. Coad.

Jacks and Jennets.—Exhibits were made by Luke M. Emerson, Bowling Green, Mo., and Johnson & Williams, Silver Lake, Kas. Jack, any age, first, Johnson & Williams; second, Emerson.

THE GRAND SWEEPSTAKES RING.

It was generally conceded by competent judges and persons well up in draft horse lore, that the array of twenty-five stallions shown in the grand sweepstakes ring was the strongest ever exhibited on the Kansas State fair grounds, in fact the peer of any, not even excepting those on the roll of honor at the Chicago American Horse show. Too much cannot be said for every one of the twenty-five that entered and accepted challenge and judgment at the hands of the two judges, leaving the finals, should any arise, to the third, a referee.

Jolidon & Son came in with three prize-winners—Murger, a three-year-old Percheron, Distere, another three-year-old, a very fitting Percheron mate for Murger, also with the very excellent four-year-old Belgian, Pluton. The next down the line was Grevy 7550, shown by Mark M. Coad. He is a dark gray, five-year-old Percheron, that won second in a strong Percheron ring at the Nebraska State fair. His sire was Henri Le Blanche, he by Rustique, dam Mirza (4759). Standing to Grevy's left was Berg & McLellan's five-year-old Percheron, Can Can, and the Percheron six-year-old Mignon. Then came the eight of E. Bennett & Son, with the six-year-old Paros 15824 (14227), got by Major (626), dam Ragotte (14226) by Colin. He was followed by Brighton 197 (465), a bay Clydesdale, 7 years old. Garthamock 579 (806), a three-year-old Clyde, came next, and to his left stood the three-year-old Brison 498, bred by Bennett & Son, got by Brighton 197 (465), dam Brunnet 218 (485) by Bonnie Keir (3451), out of a daughter of Warrior (902). King of Diamonds 588 (817), a three-year-old Clyde, in his clean, white face, stood next awaiting call for the first leet. Then came Dighton 496, a very promising two-year-old Clyde, bred by the Messrs. Bennetts, a son of Brighton 197 (465), dam Dignity 220 (480), by Prince of Wales (1), out of Jewel (31), winner of first prize at Mulrirk. To Dighton's left stood the five-year-old Black Standard 590 (819), bred by Jas. Young, Peatlands, Kelmarnock, Scotland, got by Prince of Wales (1), dam Juno (9), by Ploughboy (590). Then at the foot of Bennett's offerings, was the four-year-old Clyde, Clyde-ste 578 (805), a bay with two white hind feet, star and snip, looking as though he knew he would be called into short leet. He was bred by Robt. Muirhead, Hawthornhill, Dumbarton, Scotland, got by Craigie (4310), dam Bella by Fashion o' the Day (1655). William A. Pierce followed in next with Brannock, a six-year-old Percheron, a royally bred horse, possessing considerable quality and substance and a Percheron true to name. William Burgess introduced two of his six English Shires to the leet—Bredon Royal, a five-year-old of royal breeding, sired by Royal Albert and his dam a daughter of that noted horse, William the Conqueror. He won second here in aged class, though not in good show form, having done heavy stud service this season. The other Shire, Thenford Tichborne, a highly-bred six-year-old that is not easily passed in the show yard and well worthy of honors in the Shire arrays of any country. Joseph Watson entered in strong force with five Shires. First in his company stood the three-year-old Shire, Otho (2049), sired by Tamerland (10605), dam Sooty (Vol. 14), by Sir Collin (2022), grand dam Ceres (Vol. 5). To his left stood Adrian II (8659), a very toppy four-year-old, sired by Vulcan (4145), dam Egesta (Vol. 14) by Jupiter (2602); grand dam Lofty (Vol. 11) by Hannibal (992). The three-year-old Africanus (10854), sire Antar (4207), dam Moss Empress (Vol. 9) by Cardinal 2407, granddam B. own by Sir Collin 2022. Tolmides, a good, strong four-year-old Clyde, stood next, and to his left at the foot of Watson's string stood the very promising two-year-old Clyde, Malcolm. On a few steps and the six-year-old Bernadotte II was met, he having been entered by Will Cut-

ler & Sons, and is worthy of competitive honors in the Clyde ring. At his left and to the right of Jolidon's Murger stood the Percherons, Constant and Moor, exhibited by W. J. Veale. The five-year-old Constant 13054 (21224) was imported in 1890. He was got by the government stud Vaillant 404, dam Madra 1546 (780). He weighs 2,100 pounds, a very fleshy appearing horse with powerful muscle and heavy bone; was a prize-winner in France and took third here in a ring of twenty. Moor, the four-year-old, got into the first short leet and in next week's issue he will be more fully described.

Now came the first test for honors in the short leet. The call began with Jolidon's Pluton and Distere, then came Bennett's Clydesite, Paros and Brison. Veale's Moor pricked up his ears on hearing his call and gaily pranced into line. Watson's Shires, Africanus, Otho and Adrian, next responded. Grevy, Coad's prize-winner, next came, and there stood the ten, leaving fifteen sir knights as proud of themselves as ever, being at least honored, having been in good company at the Kansas State fair. Now began the work, and the interest in the show increased. The horses walked, trotted and faster sped; the judges scrutinized and the onlooker generally had his preference, each breed winning favor according to the draft horse ideas possessed by the observer. Every Belgian said it belonged to Pluton. The Percheron men were divided on Distere, Paros, Moore and Grevy. The Clyde man thought it lay between Clydesite and Brison, while the Shire breeder, who is usually a good judge of draft stock, too, thought it belonged to either Africanus, Otho or Adrian, Otho having the preference. The judges seemed loath to draw for the second short leet, so strong was the array, yet at last it came, and the first called was the Belgian Pluton, second the Percheron Paros, followed by the Clydes, Otho and Africanus. Pluton is a horse of strong draft horse character, and peculiar to his kind, nimble as a kitten on his feet, possessing strong points in all his conformations. In class at the late Nebraska State fair he won first prize and sweepstakes. Paros is a magnificent gray, bred by M. Lorin, commune of Beaumont, department of Eure-et-Loir. He won second prize at the great French concours held at Nogent-le-Rotrou, France, in 1891. This victory alone is enough to vouch for his having been placed in the second short leet of four out of twenty-five prize-winners in the grand sweepstakes ring. Otho, in company with Adrian and Africanus, were imported four weeks ago from Lancashire, England. Otho, since his appearance in the show ring in this country, won first in class, sweepstakes in Shire ring and Shire medal at the late Nebraska State fair. Adrian took first in his yearling form at the great English Royal, Manchester, Liverpool and North Lancaster show held at Wigan. Africanus also kept company with Otho in first short leet and was winner of sweepstakes in class here. A glance at the pedigrees of these three leet fellows shows up their toppy breeding, all being related to the great Shire horse, Vulcan, a household word with Shire breeders the world over.

The reader by this time will perhaps say: "Well, who won in the last ring?" The judges had the four kings well in hand and after due examination placed the highest honors of the show ring on Watson's three-year-old Shire, Otho—Nebraska winning, with Illinois and Kansas a close second.

STALLION AND GET.

In the grand sweepstakes ring, stallion and four of his get, three entries came into the ring. Bennett & Son, with the seven-year-old Clyde bay stallion Brighton and four sons, one three-year-old, two two-year-olds and one yearling, in color all bays, as were the dams.

W. A. Pierce showed up with the dark brown six-year-old Percheron, Branick, and four of his get, two yearlings and two weanlings, all blacks, while the dams were two grays and two browns.

Mark M. Coad brought in the black seven-year-old Percheron, Turc, and four yearling colts, all blacks, while the dams were three grays and one black.

Many of the onlookers thought that the Coad string would get the money, for the reason that the dams in color were the most irregular; that is, three grays, and the colts all the same color as the sire. Pierce had many favorites, but the judgment of the bench went to Messrs. Bennett.

Cattle Department.

While the exhibit of cattle was the smallest ever shown at the Kansas State fair, the quality generally surpassed that of any former display. The absence of the Short-horns was the regret of every one, especially the admirers of that noble breed.

The Herefords were well represented by the prize-winning herds of C. H. Elmendorf, of Peak, Neb., twelve head, and Makin Bros., of Florence, Kas., fourteen head.

The following breeds were represented by only one herd each, viz.: Galloways, fourteen head, by M. R. Platt, Kansas City, Mo.; Polled Angus, W. A. McHenry, Denison, Iowa; Red Polled, thirteen head, by Wm. Miller's Sons, Wayne, Neb. All of the above were magnificent representatives of their respective breeds, and much regret is expressed that they had no competition.

E. Jones, fifteen head, the La Veta Cattle Co., twelve head, J. Patzel, one head, all of Topeka, Kas. The Holstein-Friesians were exhibited by H. W. Cheney, of Topeka, eight head; W. B. Millard, of Calhoun, Neb., eleven head, and C. F. Stone, of Peabody, Kas., thirteen head.

Premiums were awarded in the cattle department as follows:

Herefords.—Bull, 3 years old and over, first premium, Elmendorf; second, Makin Bros. Bull, 1 year old and under 2, first, Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf. Bull calf, under 1 year, first and second, Elmendorf. Cow, 3 years old and over, first, Elmendorf; second, Makin Bros. Cow, 2 years old and under 3, first, Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf. Heifer calf under 1 year, first, Elmendorf; second, Makin Bros. Herd of one bull and four cows or heifers over 2 years, first Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf. Special.—Best herd of one bull and four females under two years, first, Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf. Special.—Best four Herefords under 2 years, the get of one bull, bred and owned by exhibitor, first, Makin Bros.; second, Elmendorf.

Galloways.—All premiums awarded to M. R. Platt. No competition.

Polled Angus.—All premiums awarded to W. A. McHenry. No competition.

Red Polled.—All premiums awarded to Wm. Miller's Sons. No competition.

Jerseys.—Bull, 3 years old and over, first, Patzel; second, La Veta Cattle Co. Bull, 1 year and under 2, first, Jones; second, La Veta Cattle Co. Bull calf, under 1 year, first, La Veta Cattle Co. Cow, 3 years old and over, first and second, Jones. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first and second, Jones. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, La Veta Cattle Co.; second, Jones. Heifer calf, under 1 year, first, La Veta Cattle Co.; second, Jones. Best herd (owned by exhibitor ninety days), consisting of one bull and not less than four cows or heifers, first, Jones; second, La Veta Cattle Co. Sweepstakes.—Best bull of any age, first, Jones; second, Patzel.

Holsteins.—Bull, 3 years old and over, first, Millard; second, Cheney. Bull calf, under 1 year, first, Millard; second, Cheney. Cow, 3 years and over, first and second, Stone. Cow, 2 years and under 3, first, Millard; second, Stone. Heifer, 1 year and under 2, first, Stone; second, Cheney. Heifer calf, under 1 year, first, Stone; second, Cheney. Best herd, owned by exhibitor ninety days, consisting of one bull and four females, first, Stone; second, Millard.

Grand Sweepstakes—Beef Breeds.—Best bull of any age or breed, first, Elmendorf; second, Makin Bros. Best cow of any age or breed, first, McHenry; second, Elmendorf. Best herd of breeding cattle, one bull and four cows, over 2 years, first, McHenry; second, Makin Bros. Best young herd, consisting of one bull and four heifers, under 2 years, first, McHenry; second, Makin Bros.

Grand Sweepstakes—Dairy Breeds.—Cow, any age or breed, for butter, first, Stone; second, Jones. Cow, any age or breed, for milking, first and second, Stone.

Swine Department.

With the exception of the Chester Whites, the exhibit was not as large as usual, yet the quality was the most creditable ever shown at the Kansas State fair. It consisted of 268 head of the "plums" from the prize-winning herds of Illinois, Nebraska, Missouri and Kansas.

The Chester White show was the largest and finest ever seen in the State, and were exhibited by J. C. Higgins, Wamego, Kas., four head; A. Dorsey, Perry, Ill., seventeen head; W. W. Waltmire, Carbondale, Kas., twenty head; J. C. Canaday, Bogard, Mo., twenty-seven head; John Kemp, Topeka, Kas., thirty head. Total, ninety-eight head.

Berkshires were exhibited by Geo. W. Berry, Berryton, Kas., six head; V. B. Howey, Topeka, Kas., eleven head; N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo., sixteen head; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., eighteen head. Total, fifty-one head.

Poland-Chinas were displayed by W. E. Gresham, Burrton, Kas., five head; V. B. Howey, Topeka, Kas., eleven head; Colthar & Leonard, Pawnee City, Neb., twelve head; G. W. Falk, Richmond, Mo., sixteen head; R. S. Cook, Wichita, Kas., eighteen head; B. F. Dorsey & Sons, Perry, Ill., twenty-four head; Dr. P. A. Pearson, Kinsley, Kas., thirty-three head. Total, 119 head.

Premiums were awarded as follows: Poland-Chinas.—Boar, 2 years old and over, first and second, Dorsey & Sons. Boar, 1 year and under 2, first, Dr. Pearson; second, Colthar & Leonard. Boar, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Falk. Boar, under 6 months, first, Gresham; second, Cook. Sow, 2 years and over, first, Colthar & Leonard; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sow, 1 year and under 2, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Falk. Sow, 6 months and under 1 year, first, Gresham; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sow, under 6 months, first, Cook; second, Colthar & Leonard. Boar and four sows, over 1 year, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Colthar & Leonard. Boar and four sows, under 1 year, first, Dorsey & Sons; second, Falk. Sow and litter of five pigs, under 6 months, first, Cook; second, Dorsey & Sons. Sweepstakes.—Boar, any age, first, Dorsey & Sons; second (honorable mention), Dr. Pearson. Sweepstakes.—Sow, any age, first, Gresham; second (honorable mention), Colthar & Leonard.

sas (premium, the first ten volumes of the American Berkshire Record, valued at \$50), Howey.

Sheep Department.

The sheep department pens were well filled with representative animals, and the exhibit, while no better than last year, is equally good, showing manifest improvement in the Kansas flocks.

Shropshires were shown by W. T. Clark, Monroe, Mo., thirty-five head, and Crancer & Bell, of Neely, Leavenworth county, Kas., eight head.

Merinos were shown by Samuel Jewett & Sons, Lawrence, Kas., twenty-five head, and forty-five head by King & Burwell and E. D. King, Burlington, Kas.

Cotswold sheep, twenty-four head, were represented by the single exhibit of Crancer & Bell, of Leavenworth county.

The expert judge, Lewis Bennett, of Independence, Mo., made the complete awards of premiums as follows:

Fine-Wools (Merinos).—Ram, two years old and over, first, King & Burwell; second, E. D. King.

Ram, one year old and under two, first and second, E. D. King.

Ram lamb, first, E. D. King; second, Jewett & Sons.

Pen of two-year-old ewes, first, E. D. King; second, King & Burwell.

Pen of two yearling ewes, first, King & Burwell; second, E. D. King.

Pen of two ewe lambs, first, King & Burwell; second, E. D. King.

Best flock of one ram and his get, bred by exhibitor, first, E. D. King; second, Jewett & Sons.

Best flock, first, King & Burwell; second, E. D. King.

Long-Wools.—As Crancer & Bell were the only exhibitors in this class, with their Cotswolds, they were awarded seven first and four second prizes.

Middle-Wools.—There were only two exhibits of Shropshires, and all the first and all the second prizes but one went to the celebrated flock of Shropshires owned by W. T. Clark.

The second premium for the best flock was awarded to Crancer & Bell.

Notable Exhibits.

The honor of exhibiting the largest number of swine at the State fair last week falls upon that worthy breeder, Dr. P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley, Kas. His show herd consisted of thirty-three of as fine specimens of Poland-China swine as one usually sees at our State fairs, and captured first on boar under six months old, and second on sweepstakes boar. His fifteen-months-old boar, Dandy Jim, Jr., tipped the beam at the 650 pounds notch, and is regarded by experts as one of the finest and most perfect of his breed. Any one wishing a choice type of Poland-China will do well to call on or write Dr. Pearson.

W. E. Gresham, of Burrton, Kas., was at the State fair last week with a handsome exhibit from his prize-winning "Quality" herd of Poland-Chinas. His pen contained five as perfect individuals as ever greeted admiring spectators. He captured first in class on boar under six months, and on sow six months and under one year. The latter also took sweepstakes as the best sow of any age, and attracted large crowds of admiring spectators. Mr. Gresham has named this beautiful sow Seldom's Baby, being sired by Seldom Found (23027 O., and 7815 S.). This and one other from "Quality Herd" go to the herd of Dorsey & Sons, of Perry, Ill., at very fancy prices. Mr. Gresham has a fancy lot of show pigs for sale, and any one wishing to make such a purchase will do well to call on or write him.

One of the most notable exhibits of the Poland-China swine was the sixteen head shown by George W. Falk, of Richmond, Mo. They were continually surrounded by admiring spectators. At Lincoln Mr. Falk won second on sow under one year, and grand sweepstakes on best five breeding sows. At Topeka last week he captured second on both boar and sow under one year, and second on boar and four sows under one year. At the head of this Cap-a-Pie herd is the great prize-winning boar, Ladies' Favorite, 9445 A., said to be the sire of more prize-winning pigs than any other boar in Missouri. If you wish to secure the best, don't fail to either call on or write Mr. Falk before making your selections.

The swine department of the Kansas State fair would not be complete without a show from the herd of the well-known R. S. Cook, of Wichita, Kas. His superb herd of registered Poland-Chinas was represented by eighteen of its most celebrated plums. As an experienced breeder Mr. Cook has no superior in his line. He has probably sold as many prize-winners as any breeder in the State. At the late State fair he had the premium litter in the show ring, against the combined competition of the leading breeders of Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas. His pigs being large, square and lengthy, of good bone, fine hair and hardy constitution, attracted a great deal of attention from the admirers of the best types of swine. At the fair Mr. Cook sold a number of fine pigs to be shipped to different parts of the country. This fine herd will be exhibited at the Southern Kansas fair at Wichita next week.

The exhibit of Chester Whites at the fair last week was the largest in numbers and finest in quality ever shown at the Kansas State fair. Of the beautiful display of ninety-eight head, John Kemp, of Topeka, furnished twenty, and captured four second prizes. The fact that Mr. Kemp's Whites are beauties was well attested by the numerous exclamations of praise from the thousands of spectators, and the sales made—three of which go to Eastern fairs to win honor and "Stand up for Kansas." Of these plums, Ed. Dorsey, of Pike county, Ill., secured two head, and J. C. Mayos, of Clay Center, and W. W. Waltaire, of Carbondale, Kas., one each. Parties wishing to purchase the finest specimens of this breed should

not fail to call on or address Mr. Kemp. See his advertisement elsewhere in the KANSAS FARMER.

THE CORN FODDER LOADER.

One of the most interesting and valuable exhibits in the line of new machinery was the corn fodder loader, exhibited by J. S. Good, of the Fodder Loader Company, Canada, Marion county, Kas. This is one of the best and most practical devices ever invented for handling corn fodder in the stalk, and at the very low price at which it is offered, no farmer should be without it. It can be used on any farm wagon and in any kind of weather. The shocks are easily handled without any loss of fodder.

Sufferers from dyspepsia have only themselves to blame if they fail to test the wonderful curative qualities of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In purifying the blood, this medicine strengthens every organ of the body, and even the most abused stomach is soon restored to healthy action.

The Family Doctor.

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

Cholera.

Last week the newspapers announced that a panther, recently escaped from a menagerie in a neighboring State, had suddenly pounced upon two children and their dog as they were passing through a piece of woods on their way to school and killed all three of them. It was generally known in the neighborhood that the ferocious brute had made its escape, but no one knew where it would strike its first victim, until suddenly the light in one home went out and two souls were counted on the other side.

In a large sense, we have the scene being repeated. The present king of terrors, Asiatic cholera, has broken its bounds in the East and at one great leap has come down on all fours in Europe, and at another bound it raised its bloody jaws triumphantly above the decks of a whole fleet of trans-Atlantic steamers, and at the last leap it landed clear across the Atlantic ocean, coming down in the midst of the great, seething, populous metropolises of America. Wherever it lights, men, women and children go down under it as tender vegetation does under a black frost. The bloody business of decimating a great city has commenced. The streets and harbors of New York are now the cholera frontier. But where will it be to-morrow? Who shall stay its ravages? It has already leaped over the narrow bounds of all quarantine as a hound might leap a fence, and the world is asking where its next leap will carry it. Will it come down at your door or mine? In your neighborhood or mine? In your State or mine?

While we wait for the crash, let us, with all haste, make what defense we may in our own purlieus. Study the bulletin of the State Board of Health, published in this issue of the FARMER, and let no time be lost in making the defense. The monster may come crashing down at your door to-morrow or next week, and if it never comes to darken the light in your home, your preparation for its reception may serve to ward off some other wild beast of disease known as scarlet fever, diphtheria or small-pox. They are all abroad in times of epidemic, and they all show greatest ravages in unclean conditions of life. Let no member of your family pass swiftly down the red throat of that cholera monster on account of your negligence in putting yourself, your family, your home and its surroundings in first-class sanitary conditions. It pays in other times as well as in cholera times. Remember that proper food, pure water and clean conditions are as obnoxious to zymotic disease as a praying man is to his Satanic majesty.

The Kansas State Board of Health last week issued to the people a cholera bulletin, the most important portion of which is as follows:

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH,
TOPEKA, September 15, 1892.

To Local Boards of Health, Health Officers, and the Public:

Doctor Shakespear, of Philadelphia, in his report to the United States government upon cholera in Europe and India, states: "The spread of the disease after its introduction into a locality is univers-



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OBTAIN CHICAGO PRICES FOR YOUR PRODUCE

The way to obtain them is to ship your Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Game, Veal, Grain, Potatoes, Hay, Wool, Hides, Broom Corn, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables or anything you may have to us. We have a very large trade, and can sell your shipments promptly at the highest market price, and will make quick returns. No waiting for account sales or money after goods are sold. Write us for prices, tags or shipping directions.

SUMMERS MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants,
Reference: Metropolitan Nat'l. Bank, Chicago. 174 South Water St., CHICAGO.

Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

ally associated with contaminated water supply, filthy habits and bad personal and domestic hygiene."

Cleanliness is its mortal enemy. This cleanliness can be secured only by vigorous, intelligent and concerted action, and can be maintained only by unceasing vigilance.

All measures of preparation should be adopted without delay, as in the actual presence of the disease such measures may not be effectively, even if safely, undertaken.

On the part of local health boards and health officials, the following essential precautions are earnestly advised:

First—Thorough sanitary inspection of every city, town and village.

Second—The drainage of all stagnant ponds and low, wet grounds.

Third—The careful cleansing and disinfection of all sewers and public drains, privy vaults, slaughter houses, pig pens, etc.

Fourth—The destruction, entire and complete, of all accumulations of filth that may be discovered.

The markets should be inspected, with reference to the quality of the food offered for sale.

On the part of private citizens and householders, it is recommended that they make a careful survey and thorough cleaning up of cellars, barns and out-houses; of house drains, sinks, cesspools, privies and foul ash heaps; and, in short, the most scrupulous cleanliness both in and out of doors should be secured and maintained. All the preventive measures against cholera may be summed up in the words: Live healthily in healthy homes.

What has been said concerning the cleanliness of towns and private premises will apply with even greater force to railway stations, railway cars, hotels, and similar places. Every one who is responsible for the sanitary condition of any building or apartment for the accommodation of the traveling public is urged to see that his charge is kept in the cleanest possible condition, and to have special care that all privies, water-closets and urinals shall be regularly and systematically cleaned and disinfected.

The board desires to call the special attention of all individuals and communities to the great importance of looking with especial care to the character of their drinking water supply, and the early adoption of such precautions as will insure its purity. It is in the drinking water that the germs of cholera most often enter the system; hence the necessity for examining the wells and other sources of supply without delay. The leakage of privy vaults and cesspools into wells is a matter of much more frequent occurrence than is generally deemed possible by owners. In case of doubt the drinking water should be boiled before using. Similar care should be exercised regarding the ice and milk supply.

Avoid partaking of unripe, half-decayed or indigestible vegetables and fruit.

Finally, all that is suggested to be done herein will be a substantial gain to the public health interests of the State, reducing the mortality from disease, even though we should fortunately escape a cholera visitation.

A very efficient method of disposing of much refuse, both of households and communities, is to destroy it by burning.

For purposes of disinfection, the com-

mercial sulphate of iron (coppers or green vitriol) and the chloride of lime will be found cheap and efficient. These may be made into solutions in the proportion of one and one-half pounds of the former or one-half pound of the latter to the gallon of water. In these proportions, the solutions should be freely used.

This circular will be sent to local boards of health, health officers and municipal authorities, as far as practicable. County health officers are requested to deliver a copy personally or by mail to every city and important place in his county, and if possible have its contents, or a summary thereof, published in the newspapers of the county, and otherwise given the widest publicity.

It is earnestly requested of all citizens that, as far as possible, they will aid the health and other officials to the extent of their ability in promoting the health interests of the people in this emergency.

By order of the Board of Health.

Answers to Correspondents.

A READER, Nilsay, Kas.:—Yes; I have given the "official treatment" in between one and two thousand cases for various chronic diseases and disorders of nutrition. The cost of the operation varies according to the nature and severity of the case. It ranges from \$10 upward. You ask if the treatment can be sent by mail? No. It is a surgical operation and not a medical prescription. Medical prescriptions or the medicines prescribed can be sent by mail and will be to those sending full statement of symptoms and \$1.

BEN BUTLER'S BOOK

After all it is said that Ben Butler's book is a financial disappointment. It would appear that a man who has been through so much and such varied experience ought to be able to write his views in such a form as to make what Lincoln used to call "mighty interestin' readin'," but Ben is not the first great man to find that the pen is a feeblere instrument than almost anything else. Talleyrand, the great French diplomat, made a like failure. His memoirs are anything but the racy book that was anticipated. Both of these men lived long and saw much. Every one can do the same if they will but use simple means to take care of their health. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure will preserve the system from colds and from all maladies that arise from colds. These diseases are the foe of old age. Protect yourself in this particular and you are safe. Get it of any dealer. The small bottles are 25 cents, the large ones 50 cents. SYLVAN REMEDY CO., PEORIA, ILL.

HENRY W. ROBY, M. D.,
Surgeon.
118 W. Sixth St. Topeka, Kas.

Asthma The African Kola Plant, discovered in Congo, West Africa, is Nature's Sure Cure for Asthma. Cure Guaranteed or No Pay. Export Office, 1164 Broadway, New York. For Large Trial Case, FREE by Mail, address KOLA IMPORTING CO., 152 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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.

Just Common Folks.

A hundred humble songsters trill
The notes that to their lays belong,
Where just one nightingale might fill
The place with its transcendent song,
And thus fame comes, and with its smile
A soul with lasting greatness cloaks,
And leaves a thousand else the while
To be for aye just common folks.

If only sweetest bells were rung,
How we should miss the minor chimes;
If only grandest poet's sung
There'd be no humble little rhymes.
The modest, clinging vines add grace
Unto the forest's giant oaks,
And 'mid earth's mighty is a place
To people with just common folks.

Not they the warriors who shall win
Upon the battlefield a name
To sound above the awful din;
Not theirs the painter's deathless fame,
Nor theirs the poet's muse that brings
The rhythmic gift his soul invokes,
Theirs but to do the simple things
That duty gives just common folks.

They are the multitudes of earth
And mingle ever in the crowd,
Elbowing those of equal birth,
Where none because of caste is proud.
Bound by the meshes of a fate
That sometimes a decree revokes:
Above the lowly, 'neath the great,
Are millions of just common folks.

Fate has not lifted them above
The level of the human plane;
They share with men a brother love,
In touch with pleasure and with pain.
One great, far-reaching brotherhood,
With common burdens, common yokes,
And common wrongs and common good,
God's army of just common folks.
—Nixon Waterman, in the Boston Globe.

PORTIA, JUNIOR.

Portia was nineteen, and a princess by virtue of her beauty and amiability. Her father was learned, even-tempered, and unprepossessing; her mother handsome and of equable temperament, but not unduly knowledgeable—which may account for the fact that Portia herself, while of the intellectually beautiful type, was not superciliously lovely, as is so often the case with women similarly gifted. She could talk with a man without compelling him to feel his own ignorance, and, of course, this made her excessively popular with the male portion of the community in which she lived; but, rarer still, Portia endeared herself so to women that plain girls, despite her beauty, loved to be with her. She had a way of making them feel that her beauty detracted from rather than enhanced their plainness, as though she shed the glamour of her personality on all those about her, just as the sun sometimes seeks out the dark corners of the earth, and makes gloom itself seem the source of light. Withal Portia was not conscious of her prepossessing qualities, and went her way through life as simply, as quietly, and as sensibly as she could.

That she should have princes dancing attendance upon her by the score was not surprising; that she should have her preferences for certain princes was equally to be expected; that she should have at least two particular princes who wished her to be theirs was not startling; and yet, sensible as Portia was, when these gallant gentlemen made known their matrimonial hopes to her, she was startled. That, I think, was the only commonplace thing about Portia. To be startled by so insignificant an episode as two proposals on the same evening is quite in the line of woman's way.

But Portia had an excuse for her embarrassment, which most women have not, and that excuse was that it was not until Prince Henry proposed marriage to her that she realized how much she cared for Prince John, nor did she awaken to the fact that she had a very warm place in her heart for Prince Henry until Prince John asked her the same question that had been put by his rival just two hours previously. To neither could she say no; to neither could she say yes—surely here was a dilemma! It is my own opinion that most women would have solved the problem by quarrelling with both princes, and marrying a third; and a man similarly placed would have settled it by the toss of a coin. Not so with Portia. Neither dissemblance nor penny-tossing was one of her accomplishments. Frankness was, and she told the two gentlemen as plainly as she could just how matters stood.

"I—I think I love you both," she said.

"And so, of course, I cannot marry either of you at present. Time alone can tell which of the two I love the better."

Most girls would have said "which of the two I love the best." It was in matters of this sort that Portia showed her erudition.

"Come back in five years," she added, "and I will decide between you. Meanwhile you should both bestir yourselves, for by that which you achieve are my feelings likely to be influenced. Ordinarily a question of this kind is settled on the basis of love and affection. Here the love and affection being in both cases equal, it becomes a question of those qualities plus the unknown quantity that must decide."

"It depends, then," said Prince John, "upon that unknown quantity?"

"Yes," replied Portia.

"But supposing this unknown quantity turns out to be a third prince?" suggested Prince Henry.

"The advantage is with you," returned Portia. "You have the start on him. If he overtakes and passes you, I am not to blame."

And the two princes went out into the world and strove.

Prince John devoted himself assiduously to many things, and succeeded in all. He became a lawyer of recognized standing, not alone of respectability, but of marked ability. In or out of court Prince John was sure to win any cause to which his energies were devoted, yet so fearful was he of not ultimately realizing the ideals of the still undecided Portia, that he branched out into literature. He wrote a novel that even pleased the critics. His work was discussed seriously by the pulpit, and although while writing his novel he had no idea that such was to be the case, he found himself six months after the publication of his great work hailed as the father of a new philosophy. To counteract the effect of his novel, which, while gratifying, was not exactly to his taste, he became a humorist—a humorous humorist, who, while he brought tears to the eyes of his readers, as do most other humorists, did so less abruptly, leading up to them through the medium of laughter. Having shown his ability in this direction, Prince John, in order to show Portia what a universally accomplished person he was, turned his attention to poetry and the amateur stage, with such success that one of his poems crept into several Western papers credited to Tennyson, while his Hamlet was of such a quality that a prominent society journal called him "a mute, inglorious Booth," which, naturally, he construed into the highest possible praise.

And what of Prince Henry? Alas! for every forward stride taken by Prince John, Prince Henry took one backward. He too tried the law, and failed. He too tried literature, yet succeeded not. Next Prince Henry tried to become a young Napoleon of finance, and did so well that he met his Wellington, went through his Waterloo, and came out *sans* everything save his good name in less than six months. The good name he managed to retain, though it was sadly mortgaged. Money had been borrowed on it, but not in such a fashion as to lead to any suspicion as to his integrity. But his Waterloo by no means called for a St. Helena. Unabashed by repeated failures, Prince Henry was not afraid to fall again, and he did so, this time as an agent for an insurance company, his commission not exceeding 2 per cent. of his office rent. And so he passed on from failure to failure, and at the end of five years the two cavaliers presented themselves at the house of Portia—one eminent, rich, successful; the other eminent only as a failure, rich only in debts, successful only in lacking success.

And Portia received them both with smiles. Her heart was still true to both.

"Hullo!" sneered Prince John, as he caught sight of Prince Henry entering the front door. "What are you here for? You don't suppose you have any chance now, do you?"

"No," returned Prince Henry, sadly. "I am here simply as a matter of form; that is all. I said I'd be here, and here I am. I shall content myself with saying good-by to Portia, and congratulating you."

"Ah!" said Prince John, softening. "You've had hard luck, Hal, for a fact. I'm deucedly sorry for you, old fellow, but it wasn't my fault."

"No," returned Prince Henry, "it wasn't."

And then Portia came in.

"We have come for your formal decision,

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Portia," said Prince Henry. "Of course I know what it is to be, so if it gives you any pain to announce it in my presence, don't do so. Let me take it for granted. There's no question about it. Jack has proved himself the better man."

"That's very true," returned Portia. "But I don't think it's nice of you, Prince Henry, to forestall my decision in that way. In fact, it almost impels me to change my mind, and marry Prince Jack."

"Change your what and marry which?" roared Prince Jack. "I didn't hear exactly right, did I?"

Prince Henry was speechless. He did not know whether to be full of joy or of amazement.

"Change my mind, and marry you," repeated Portia, looking severely at Prince John.

"You don't mean to say there is any question about my being accepted?" queried Prince John.

"Why, certainly," returned Portia. "I had decided in Henry's favor because he scored the greater number of points. You have succeeded, and he has not. But he has been pertinacious. I admire success. I admire pertinacity and I sympathize with failure, so that the record now stands: Prince John—Love, 5 points; affection, 5 points; admiration, 5 points. Total, 15. Prince Henry—Love, 5 points; affection, 5 points; admiration, 5 points; sympathy, 5 points. Total, 20."

"That's one way to look at it," sneered Prince John; while Prince Henry gazed blankly at the carpet.

"Yes," replied Portia. "And here is another. You have fame and fortune. Prince Henry has nothing. You have shown your ability to stand alone. Prince Henry has not. Shall I give to the rich? Shall I support the strong and neglect the weak?"

"Portia," said Prince John, "you are well named. The great original herself would bow to you in the matter of argument. If Shylock could have had you for his counsel, he'd have gained his pound of flesh."

"Certainly he would," said Portia. "It was for Antonio to pay the bill, not for Shylock to collect it."

"Good!" returned Prince John. "And good morning. I congratulate you, Henry, on your good fortune, but I cannot say I envy you. Life with a woman so 'reasonable' as Portia cannot be bliss unalloyed."

"Stay!" cried Prince Henry, springing to his feet. "I cannot consent to Portia's arrangement. She is yours, Jack, not mine. You have won her fairly and squarely. Take her, for I shall not."

Portia looked faint.

"No," returned Prince Jack. "She has expressed a preference for you, and that settles it. As a gentleman I cannot appeal from her decision, and I shall not remain any longer."

"Jack, you must; for I cannot!" cried Prince Henry.

"Nor can I!" roared Prince Jack.

"Gentlemen," said Portia, "do not quarrel. I—"

But she addressed the empty air. Both

princes had rushed from the house, not to quarrel, but each actuated by a spirit of renunciation.

Two noble hearts indeed were they and strong, for twenty years have passed since then, and Portia is still single.

The renunciation is still on, however, and is likely to remain so for some time to come, since both princes have married—Prince John twice, and Prince Henry even now is enjoying his third honeymoon.—*Harper's Weekly.*

The September issue of *The Illustrated World's Fair* exceeds all previous numbers in beauty and excellence. Its pictures, especially the water scene in front of the Horticultural Building and the great views of the Manufactures Building (in which the dedicatory ceremonies are to take place), are notable as triumphs of the process of engraving employed by this journal. Sculptor Clark's Cider Press is reproduced in a full page; Luther Laffin Mills writes the leading article; Dr. Meloy and Dr. Davis send an account of their visit to Anne Hathaway's cottage at Stratford-on-Avon; Machinery Hall appears as a wilderness of iron; the Art Palace grows into an Ionic temple; a learned article on the breeding of bird dogs is written by C. B. Whitford; the man who wrote "Twenty Years of Hus'ling" (J. Perry Johnston), adds another chapter for his celebrated book; C. F. Gunther, the great collector, reproduces the portrait of Columbus, with an article; and a valuable official map (of the latest draft) is offered to the millions of close students of Jackson Park. The story of the Souvenir Coin law is given with care. Prof. Eastman, W. J. Iglehart, Gertrude E. Wall, Nixon Waterman, Frank B. Welch, E. Hough, George P. McIntyre and Paul Hull contribute many choice bits of humor, gossip, rhyme and information. John McGovern, editor. Jewell N. Halligan, general manager, with whom all business correspondence should be held. By the year \$2.50; 25 cents a copy. McVicker's Theatre Building, Chicago.

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The Young Folks.

Said the One in the Middle.

Five very plump birds met one pleasant spring day,
 And seated themselves in a row on a rail;
 The two biggest sat with their backs turned
 this way
 And straight as an arrow hung each little tail.
 Then four of them merrily sang "Summer's
 coming,
 And soon we shall hear the brown honey bees
 humming,
 And see brightest sunshine, oh! hey diddle,
 diddle!"
 "Except when it rains," said the one in the
 middle.

"And there will be roses, red, yellow and
 pink."
 Sang the four in a chorus once more, "And
 the rill
 Will give us the sweetest of water to drink
 And grass seed be plenty in field and on hill,
 And a host of our kindred their way will be
 winging
 Toward our home, all the news of the Sunny
 South bringing,
 And we'll feast them on berries—oh! hey,
 diddle, diddle!"
 "Some berries are poison," said the one in the
 middle.

Then "Don't be cross," said the four coaxingly,
 As they looked kindly at her, "for certainly,
 dear,
 There is not the least reason that gium you
 should be
 When the time that we wished for all winter
 is here.
 Come, be happy and gay and cease trouble to
 borrow,
 Take good care of to-day—hope the best for to-
 morrow
 And join in our dancing—Oh! hey diddle,
 diddle!"
 "I won't and that's flat," said the one in the
 middle.

BEAR AGAINST HORSE.

A Norman Stallion and a Grizzly Fight to the Death.

A tremendous battle between a powerful stallion and a big grizzly bear was an exciting event that was witnessed by the employes of James Murfree at the latter's mountain ranch on Monday last. Old Ursus Horribilis proved himself the better fighter, and, although he was terribly injured by his iron-hoofed antagonist, he might have recovered from his wounds had not Jim Maxwell, a vaquero, sent a slug from a Sharp's rifle through his body. Before the grizzly died, however, he played even with his human foe.

The battle royal between the two beasts commenced at about 4:30 in the morning and lasted about an hour. The ranch hands saw the melee from the commencement, but so confident were they that the stallion would prove a victor they did not attempt to interfere until it was too late. Time and again old Gray Rex, as the big Norman horse was called, had in short order killed black bears of considerable size, and the men thought his early morning antagonist was nothing more than an unusually big black bear which had come to the ranch in search of a juicy shoat. They observed that the shaggy animal's method of fighting was quite unusual, but they were too anxious to enjoy a little sport to give the matter a second thought.

Old Gray Rex had been sleeping in his shed the previous night, and when he heard the men moving about he pranced out, neighing for his matutinal feast of grain. As he rounded the cow pen the men saw him eagerly sniff the air, his ears slanted forward and his mane stiff and bristling. Gazing over the grassy range the men saw the figure of a bear leisurely slouching off toward a heavy copse. A moment later Gray Rex, his eyes distended with rage, short snorts of anger and defiance issuing from his red nostrils, started majestically across the plain to offer battle to the retreating intruder. The bear heard the hostile advance of the stallion and he glanced over his shoulder, but he did not quicken his shuffling gait. He had evidently seen horses before.

"By George, boys, there's goin' to be some fun!" cried Cowboy Jack Spres, and the men clambered to the roof of a shed, the better to see the battle.

It was not long delayed. Gray Rex, with a piercing scream of rage, with his white teeth exposed, dashed at the bear, which, with a low, grumbling growl, jumped to one side in time to avoid the onslaught. The savage stallion wheeled, slowly approached the bear, and then, with a quick turn, he landed his hind feet upon the grizzly's ribs. The blow was a stunner, and the men who heard it thought the bear was done for. It was a surprise for the bear, but it did not disable him. With a shake of his big head and a shifting of his feet he faced the stallion, which again rushed at him with widely-opened mouth. The grizzly was ready, and old Rex received a slap on the muzzle that threw

him off his feet and caused him to collide with his hard-hitting antagonist. Over went both bear and horse. Rex was first to regain his feet. With a fierce scream and with terrific force he brought his sharp fore feet down upon the bear's left flank, bringing the blood in a stream. It was a fearful wound, and the bear was for a moment badly dazed. The stallion had gained a decided advantage, but he had become more wary. He was accustomed to fighting with bears that rose upon their haunches, giving him splendid opportunities to deliver adroit kicks, the force of which soon proved fatal. The tactics pursued by his last opponent puzzled him and he hesitated. The ranchmen noted this with surprise, and jumping from the shed they cautiously approached the battle field. To their subsequent regret they were too excited to think of bringing firearms.

Rex heard the men approaching and he speedily regained his waning courage. He dashed at the bear, turned nimbly and kicked him end over end. The bear did not seem to be very badly injured, but he was now thoroughly aroused. Rex was upon him in an instant, thinking to again stab the bear with his fore feet. As the horse reared for the blow the grizzly darted forward, and, with a tremendous blow from one of its armored paws, it ripped open the bowels of the belligerent stallion. The men saw the blood rush forth, saw the protruding entrails and realized that Rex had at length met his match. Jim Maxwell rushed to the house for his rifle, and the other men tried by shouts and sudden sorties to frighten the bear away.

But it was now too late. The animals were at it tooth, hoof and claw, engaged in one final struggle. It was a terrible conflict. Both animals were bathed in blood, poor old Rex's color appearing only in irregular spots. He fought like a demon, striking, kicking and biting. Again and again with his gleaming teeth he tore patches of hide and flesh from the body of the bear, and nearly every time he tried to land his feet he succeeded. But the bear was as savage as the horse. He had been crippled fore and aft, but he was full of fight, and great raw patches upon the stallion's sides, breast and head showed where his blows had struck. The bleeding animals did not pause a moment. They fought like tigers, the horse shrilly screaming and the grizzly growling sullenly.

Presently the bear saw a chance to deliver a blow with one of his tremendous paws. It fell with murderous force upon the stallion's shoulder, and it knocked him over and over. When he arose he was dazed. It was evident that he could not see the bear, for he commenced to trot here and there, apparently in search of his foe. His entrails were dragging upon the ground. He stepped upon them every time he moved, but he did not betray the intense agony he must have suffered.

Presently his eyes fell on the bear, which was savage and expectant. With a fearful cry of rage the horse rushed, or rather staggered, toward his red-eyed antagonist, and again he essayed to strike him with his fore feet. But he was too weak. He gave the foe an opening, and a moment later he sank to the earth dead, with a broken neck.

Just at this moment Jim Maxwell fired. The bullet pierced the grizzly's body. With a sharp yell he turned to flee, but he suddenly wheeled, dashed at the men, struck Maxwell upon his left hip, breaking the bone, and then, falling forward across the body of the prostrate man, the grizzly died with his face toward the foe.—*Boise (Idaho) Letter to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

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How does he feel?—He feels the gradual decay of vital power; he feels miserable, melancholy, hopeless, and longs for death and peace—August Flower the Remedy.

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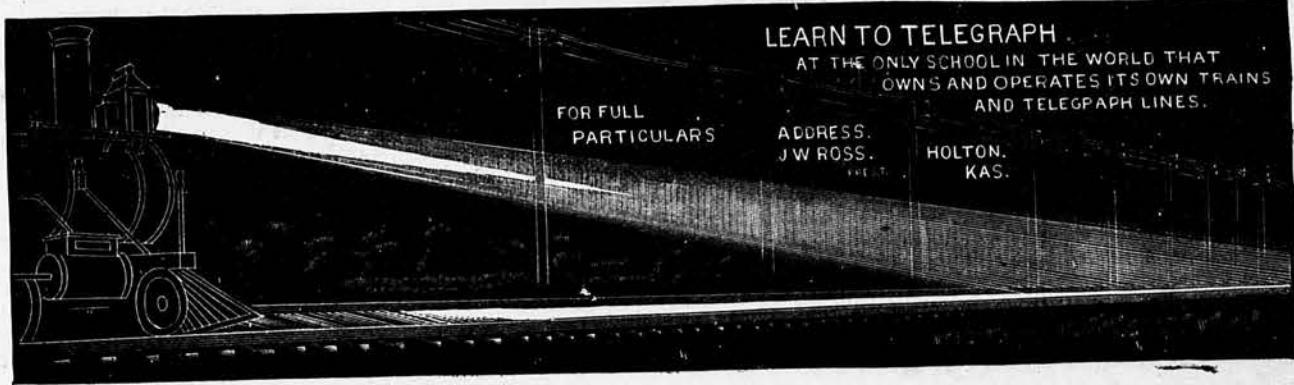
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State fair notes and reports of awards in several departments will appear in the *KANSAS FARMER* next week.

Those of our subscribers whose time is nearly out will do well when attending the fairs to look up the *KANSAS FARMER* agent on the grounds and from him obtain a receipt for renewal.

Next week in our Poultry department we will publish a complete report of Kansas State poultry exhibit and awards made at the late fair, which was one of the best shows ever made in the West.

The anarchist Bergman, who attempted to assassinate H. C. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, was last Monday placed on trial, convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for twenty-one years. He employed no counsel, and while he did not formally plead guilty he offered almost no defense.

The government crop report for September indicates, on the wheat acreage reported, a crop of about 500,000,000 bushels, which is a reduction of about 20,000,000 bushels from the August estimate. The indicated yield of corn is 1,661,000,000 bushels, against 1,726,000,000 bushels of the August estimate.

The startling revelations made in the September number of *The Forum* by Mr. McCook of his studies of the venality of voters in Connecticut will be followed by still more interesting disclosures in the October number, along with an explanation of the methods by which this merchandise of votes is handled.

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

The *KANSAS FARMER* has a full report of the great wool congress which assembled last week at Albuquerque. This was written by a special representative who was at the congress and is full of interesting information. Its publication is necessarily postponed until next week to make room for the report of the Kansas State fair.

It is well always to remember that poor farming does not pay. The "fixed charges" for raising ten bushels of wheat per acre differ little from those of producing a crop of forty bushels per acre. Rent of land, plowing, harrowing, rolling, drilling and seed cost practically as much for a crop of ten bushels as for a crop of forty bushels per acre, and the cost of cutting the grain with a binder or a header is nearly the same in both cases. There is no money in poor crops.

KANSAS STATE FAIR.

Superb weather prevailed every day of the Kansas State fair. Even the usual complaint about heat had no excuse for being made this year. The attendance, except on Thursday, was rather disappointing; indeed it was small, especially of farmers. The city of Topeka always turns out well, and on Thursday the places of business were closed for several hours to allow the employes to go to the fair. And they went. The electric street cars reported 35,000 passengers that day.

The general remark has been that if other departments were brought up so as to correspond with the horse department, the Kansas State fair would be unsurpassed. Cattle and swine of fine breeding and individual qualities were indeed present; a few sheep of superior merit were on exhibition; the poultry show was immense; the fruit display was better than expected, and the agricultural products shown were an indication of what Kansas farmers can do if they become sufficiently interested in the fair to really make a general effort. So, too, the display in the household department was indicative of what might have been had more of the women of Kansas been interested. Excellent indeed was their display, but there were too few exhibitors. The greenhouse displays were good; several of the mercantile firms of Topeka and some of the artisans were represented; the fine arts were there, and of course the babies got to the front in great shape. There were fifty-two of them, fine specimens of Kansas' never-failing crop. The prize for being the finest baby was awarded to Miss Minnie Russell, of Tecumseh, whose second half year will be enlivened by riding in the elegant baby carriage which she won at the fair.

Detailed accounts of many important departments appear in this number of the *KANSAS FARMER* and others will be mentioned next week.

The fair was a good one but not a great one. Kansas has abundance of products and sufficiently varied industries to make an immense exposition every year. But the fact is that the interest and attendance of only a small part of the State was secured. What is needed is a fair management capable of awakening the interest, of attracting the exhibits and commanding the attendance of Kansas. There would then be no room within the grounds for the many catch-penny devices which disgusted so large a proportion of the farmers. It is not the purpose of the *KANSAS FARMER* to direct how to bring to the fair all the elements necessary to make it the pride of the State. To work out the details of such an undertaking will require the unremitting study and work of an able management. But it can be done. Instead of the fat woman and the snakes and the malformed specimens of man and beast; instead of the merry-go-rounds and the ring-pitchers and the various semi-gambling concerns the grounds can be crowded with every kind of implement used in farming, so that the farmer who attends may carefully compare their merits and select such as he will buy; the sheds of cattle and hogs may be crowded with the best of every kind, so that the farmer and breeder may here compare them and select the individuals he desires to purchase; the artistic displays of farm products may be reinforced in numbers and variety and rivaled in excellence, so that Agricultural hall shall be crowded and require enlarging; the horticultural and dairy displays, already good, may be made the wonder of all beholders; the housekeepers' department can be made bewildering in the immensity, variety and elegance of the display. Kansas manufacturers can be so interested as to claim of every visitor a full day's attention. Her sugar can be made into an artistic display. Her salt can be shown in every form, from the finest dairy to twenty-ton blocks of the native crystal. Her plaster of Paris can be shown in the native forms, from massive rock to alabaster, and in manufactured forms from the finest, snow-white powder to Parian and highly-polished slabs and stately columns, scarcely distinguishable from marble. Kansas has lead, zinc and coal mines, which should be represented at the fair. To interest all Kansas requires a management with a broad horizon, with energy, with devotion to the work and with a knowledge of all that goes to making a big fair.

It is indeed humiliating to have people

coming from other States less favorably situated and remarking of our State fair that it is pretty good as a county exhibit. The *KANSAS FARMER* moves to amend by substituting such a broad-gauged management and such a co-operative effort as shall impress upon all concerned the fact that hereafter Kansas will have the fair ground full of State fair, consisting of such an exhibit as to omit to see will be ever after felt to be a positive loss; such an attendance of farmers as no manufacturer of or dealer in farm appliances, no breeder of stock, no producer of seed, can afford to neglect as a means of getting before the farmers of the State.

DISPLAY OF KANSAS EXPERIMENT STATION.

An agricultural paper ought to make special mention of the very meritorious display made at the State fair by the Kansas Agricultural College and Experiment Station. This display was unique in many ways. There were shown samples of the many varieties of grains and vegetables grown on the experimental grounds. These were not entered for premiums, and there was thus saved any effort to get abnormal specimens of anything. Good representative showings were made instead. The exhibition in this way was more strictly an educational affair than it was a competitive test or an advertising scheme.

There were shown, side by side, about 225 different varieties of wheat. Each variety was shown in the stalk as it grows, and again in a threshed sample. In the same way 150 varieties of corn were shown, both in stalk and in husked ears. Seventy-five varieties of oats, threshed and unthreshed, were shown. Of sweet corn there were about fifty sorts, though these were not duplicated in husked ears. Eighty-five varieties of garden peas and fifty of beans were exhibited in bottles. The most attractive part of the whole display was the grape exhibit. There were 110 plates of different varieties, all in the best shape that unremitting care could bring them to. The several varieties of Soy beans that Prof. Georgeson has been recommending so highly were shown—both the plants and the shelled beans. Several species of the native grasses of the State were shown by the Botanical department of the Station. The Chemical department had on exhibition a few of the sorts of sugar cane which they are trying to improve. Added to all this there were a number of superb photographic views of the college and experimental grounds.

Each one of all these varieties of grains and fruits was labeled plainly, so that he who passed might read. One who cared to know about different sorts of wheat or various varieties of grapes could compare more samples than he could find together anywhere else in the State.

During the greater part of the week the building, which was entirely filled with this exhibit, was in charge of Prof. Mason, assisted by several of the college graduates and students, all of whom added what they could to the educational value of the display by answering the thousands of questions from the crowds of visitors.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH RAILROAD RATES.

In a recent issue the *Railway Age* claims that the railroads of Iowa, with less than one-eleventh of the business of the English railroads, are hauling freight at about 50 per cent. less than the rates established in England, and that all of the railroads of the United States are to-day receiving on freight less than one-half of what the English Parliament has declared to be a just and reasonable rate for the English companies to receive, with all their vast volume of business. The *Age* states that wages are twice as high here as there, fuel is dearer and almost every element of the expense of transportation is more costly in this country, but that there are certain superiorities in economy in the American methods of operating over those in practice in England, though Englishmen are reluctant to believe it. In explaining how this is done the *Age* claims that the railroads of America are capitalized and bonded for about one-fourth of the capital of the English railroads. It amounts to less than \$60,000 a mile as compared with \$220,000 a mile on English lines. The English railroads earn and pay dividends averaging 4 10 per cent. on this capital, all classes of shares and securities included. In America the average returns of all

securities both East and West is 3 per cent., and if the capitalization was equal to that of England it would be less than 1 per cent. If English railways had to operate under American rates and with no greater business than American roads have, they would one and all be bankrupt before their second year. American lines keep out of bankruptcy (those of them that do) because their fixed charges are so low that they can sustain existence on net earnings on which English lines would starve.

The second fact is that the lines in the Western States are operated with half the force that English lines employ.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

There is no doubt in the minds of any as to the value of a well-appointed farmers' institute. After the fairs and the election, people will be prepared to give attention to other than matters of races of horses and men and the most progressive communities will begin planning for such an exchange of experiences and for such addresses as are the recognized characteristics of the farmers' institute. However much able outside assistance is obtained, universal experience teaches that to have a good institute a large part of the program should be filled by local writers, that is, should consist of papers prepared for the occasion by farmers, farmers' wives, farmers' sons and farmers' daughters of the neighborhood, giving the results of their own experience, observation and thought.

The advantages to be derived from farmers' institutes are generally recognized in those communities where their benefits have been enjoyed. The important question is as to the method of procedure in making the arrangements. Somebody must take an active interest and get the neighbors to help. The most desirable outside assistance to be obtained, and that which should be first secured, after the neighbors have decided to have an institute, is that from the State Agricultural college. To obtain this and at the same time valuable suggestions as to program, etc., write to Prof. G. H. Failyer, Manhattan, Kas., stating your purposes and asking co-operation. Next write to the *KANSAS FARMER* as to your intentions and progress. The editors of the *FARMER* will co-operate with the college and experiment station and with the local committees in creating an interest and will have one of the staff attend, and if desired read a paper. But not the least valuable and an altogether essential part of the program must be furnished by the people of the neighborhood. Every neighborhood has successful farmers who in different lines can prepare short papers with pith and point. The ladies should help with such papers as they are disposed to prepare. Some of them are well versed in outdoor work, but from them the home and its interests should receive attention. Invite the legislators of the districts and get acquainted with them and get them acquainted with your wants. A sensible merchant might be invited to outline a simple system of keeping accounts, a matter greatly neglected. Discuss the pasture, the meadow, the cereals, the hays, the cow, the mare, the ewe, the sow, the poultry, the outbuildings, the garden, the ice house, the roads and the like. In sending for outside help, try to get those who are informed on what is uppermost in your minds at the time. But get out your own people. You will be surprised at the talent that your neighbors have. Better let politics and denominational religion alone, while anything patriotic or pertaining to the love of God or man will do good. Have the young people bring an instrument and play and sing. Have facts brought out rather than theories. Listen to the experience of the old farmers in different lines outdoors, and of their wives indoors. Take lunch along and pass the pie to your neighbor. Let the young fellows do the preparatory work. Keep minutes of the discussions and file away all papers for the editors of the *KANSAS FARMER*.

The *KANSAS FARMER* has received a preliminary list of papers to be presented at the tenth regular meeting of the American Horticultural Society, at Chicago, beginning September 28, 1892. The list contains the names of many eminent horticulturists and investigating specialists who are to discuss subjects of great interest to fruit-growers.

THE SEPTEMBER REPORT.

Secretary Rusk has issued the following bulletin, under date of September 10, on the condition of the corn and wheat crops:

The September average condition of winter and spring wheat harvest is 85.3; September condition of corn, 79.5. The Statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports a decline in the September condition of corn to 79.5 from 82.5 in August. The change is slight in the surplus corn States, except in Kansas. The present condition is 79 in Ohio, 75 in Indiana, 70 in Illinois, 78 in Iowa, 82 in Missouri, 70 in Kansas, and 76 in Nebraska. In other States the average condition is everywhere higher than the national average, except in Michigan and Wisconsin. In comparison with the September reports of the past ten years, only three were lower, 70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887, 76.6 in 1886. The present figures are between 5 and 6 points below the average of the ten previous years. The crop is well grown and maturing rapidly without frost as yet in the Eastern States. In the Middle States the drought injured corn, especially in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, reducing the condition 5 points in each, while in New York it is only depressed from 80 to 79. In Delaware the last planted corn is injured. In Maryland the drought caused a reduction, while from South Carolina around to Texas the high condition is well maintained, no figures falling to 90, except in those of Mississippi and Florida. Rain in that region interfered with the cultivation, and in some districts the rotting of ears is reported. In Texas and Arkansas good yields are assured and a fair crop is made in Tennessee. Corn has improved in central Ohio, and declined from drought in the southern counties. Decided improvement is reported in Indiana. There has been injury from drought in Michigan, Illinois and Kansas, and in a less degree in Missouri and Iowa. The crop is late throughout the Northwest. No injury from frost is reported.

The September average on the condition of winter and spring wheat as harvested is 85.3. The August average for spring wheat was 87.3, and the July condition of winter wheat 89.6. The average decline since the previous reports, therefore, exceeds 3 points. In the preceding ten years the condition was lower in 1883, 1885, 1887, 1880 and 1890. The average for ten years is 86. In the Middle States the quality is medium, and rust is reported to some extent. In the South the berry was generally very plump and sound when harvested, but was damaged somewhat by the prevailing rains. The yield of Illinois wheat generally met the expectation, and was good in southern Indiana, but disappointing in some districts in that State and in Ohio. The forcing weather in June produced a large growth of straw in Michigan, while later the condition resulted in a small shrunken berry. The yield in southern and western Missouri was somewhat better than expected, though not disappointing in other sections. The quality was excellent in Kansas and the quantity exceeds expectations.

In spring wheat the condition of the crop is light in Wisconsin and barely an average one in Minnesota. From 65 to 75 per cent. of the South Dakota crop was harvested on the first of September, relatively small in yield, with somewhat shriveled berry. A medium crop was garnered on the Pacific coast. In Washington there was some improvement in the August condition of other crops as follows: Oats 78.9, rye 88.5, barley 87.4, buckwheat 89, potatoes 74.8, and tobacco 79.9 per cent. This is a heavy reduction in everything but rye and barley.

CEREAL PRODUCTION IN MINNESOTA.

The Superintendent of Census has issued the following statistics of cereal production in Minnesota, for the census year ending May 31, 1890, compiled under the direction of Mr. J. Hyde, special agent in charge of agriculture: Barley 358,510 acres, 9,100,683 bushels; buckwheat 22,090 acres, 281,705 bushels; corn 901,690 acres, 24,696,446 bushels; oats 1,579,258 acres, 49,958,791 bushels; rye 62,869 acres, 1,252,663 bushels; wheat 3,372,627 acres, 52,300,247 bushels. The total area devoted to cereals was 6,297,044 acres, as compared with 4,234,187 acres at the tenth census. There was an increase of 242,490 acres in the area in barley, of 18,413 acres in that in buckwheat, of 462,953 acres in corn, of 961,789 acres in oats, of 49,255 acres in rye and of 327,957 acres in wheat. In twenty-seven

counties, principally in the southeastern part of the State, there was a total decrease of 1,365,190 acres in the area in wheat. In the remaining counties, however, there was an increase of 1,693,147 acres in that product. In six counties in the Red river valley the area in wheat showed an increase of 584,256 acres, 314,783 acres of which represent the increase in Polk and Norman counties alone.

THE ST. JOSEPH FAIR.

The visitor that attended the fair held last week at St. Joseph found many features equal to that of any Western State fair. Especially was this true of the exhibit in the main building and the speed ring. Space forbids an extended review of the magnificent and tasteful display of handicraft and modern machinery productions so artfully arranged in many departments, exemplifying that care, diligence and culture greatly abounds with the fair ladies of our progressive and neighborly city, St. Joe. The new regulation mile track, first-class in all its appointments, and with Nancy Hanks, 2:05½, holding the world's record, to trot against time, as a leader, followed by one of the grandest collections of turf kings and queens ever assembled in the West. There were 186 entries, ranging in the tender classes from 2:15 down to the 3:00 class. On Tuesday the 3:00, 2:35 and 2:28 classes occurred, with nothing remarkable except in the 2:28 trot, when Kitty Hiatoga took the second heat in 2:18½, in company with Billy B., Miss Edith, Joker, Billy Bolton, Brazill, Ramona and Mercurius. Wednesday came and with it thousands to witness the great free-for-all stallion trot. Labasco, Jack, Una Wilkes and Grattan started in to win the \$2,000 purse. In the first heat the backers of Labasco were greatly put out on his his badly breaking up, making it sure for Jack to win the heat, which he did in 2:19. In the second, Labasco got down to work and came under the wire in 2:11½, and in the third heat did himself proud, trotting without a skip or break, taking the heat in 2:10¼. Everybody cheered, old scores were forgotten, and the air was filled with useful things, the necessities of modern civilization. James G. Ladd, of Beatrice, Neb., in company with his horse, were bedecked with flowers, after which he won the fourth heat in 2:13, taking the heat and race.

The unfinished 2:28 trot was won by Kitty Hiatoga, with Joker second and Mercurius third. Best time 2:20.

Muta Wilkes won the 2:19 trot, with St. Vincent second. Best time 2:16.

A six-furlong dash for runners closed the day's sport, and it was won by Rosebud in 1:17.

Thursday was ushered in bright and clear, and by 11 o'clock fully 60,000 people gathered in to witness Nancy Hanks in her effort against time for a purse of \$2,500, and \$1,000 additional if she should beat her own world's record, 2:05½. About 3 p. m. she was brought out by Bud Doble for a warming up, and out again at 4 o'clock. After a short scoring Doble gave the nod and away she went, coming in under the wire at 2:07½. The other races for the day were:

First race—Trotting, 2:32 class, purse \$1,000. Chester Allen, first; Brooklyn, second; Billy Burton third. Best time, 2:23.

Second race—Pacing, purse \$1,000. Blue Sign, first; Ruffe, second; Wilkie Russell, third. Best time, 2:08¼.

Third race—Trotting, 2:37 class, purse \$1,000. Willie Wilkes, first; Alaska, second; Jim Wilkes, third. Best time 2:24.

Fourth race—Trotting, 3:00 class, purse \$1,500. Ora Wilkes, first; Joe, second; Irene, third. Best time, 2:18½.

Running—One and one-half miles, purse \$400. Valedictory, first; Lancaster, second; Parthian, third. Time 2:31¼.

Friday, the fourth day, brought about 25,000 people, whose spirits were in accord with the fine September weather, and the record-smashing was a continuation of the preceding days:

In the free-for-all pace, Manager, by Nutwood, made the four-year-old pace record of the world. His previous record was 2:11½, but his st. Joe record stands at 2:09¼.

2:24 trot, purse \$1,000—Grace Napoleon, first; Joe, second; Irene, third. Time, 2:20, 2:18½, 2:17¼.

2:24 class pace, purse \$1,000—Dan Tucker, first; Dandy O, second; Flowing Tide, third. Time, 2:17, 2:16¾, 2:17.

2:40 class trot, purse \$1,000—Kentucky Union, first; Lillian Wilkes, second; Prince Herschel, third. Time, 2:21, 2:16, 2:18¾.

2:15 class trotting, purse \$2,000—Charleston, first; Belle Vara, second; Lord Clinton, third. Time, 2:16¾, 2:11½, 2:13, 2:13¾.

Free-for-all pace, purse \$1,500, \$5,000 added if 2:10 was beaten—Roy, Wilkes, first heat; Manager, second and fourth heats, and Guy, third, fifth and sixth heats and race. Time, 2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:11½, 2:12¾, 2:09.

Martha Wilkes trotted against her record of 2:08, and went the mile in 2:09¼.

On Saturday the bell was sounded at

1:30 p. m., and the unfinished free-for-all pace was finished, Guy taking the heat and race as above indicated.

Running, half-mile heats, Queen of Hearts won, Decoy Maid second, Gray Minnie third. Time, :50, :50, :50¾.

Running, mile and repeat, Rosewood won, Valedictory second, Sam Jones, third. Time, 1:15¾, 1:48.

Five-eighths of a mile Townsend won, Hornet second, Volter Boy third. Time, 1:03.

The result of the meeting was a magnificent financial success to the association, as well as giving the new mile regulation track a world-wide reputation as a record-beater, the following world's records being made: Fastest heat ever trotted in a race over a regulation track; fastest third heat ever trotted on a regulation track; fastest fourth heat ever trotted by stallion in a race; fastest fifth heat ever trotted by stallion in a race; fastest heat ever paced by four-year-old stallion; fastest sixth heat ever paced on regulation track in same race. Time, 2:08½, 2:09¾, 2:09¼, 2:11½, 2:12¾, 2:09. Average time, 2:09 5/8. Fastest heat ever trotted by a gelding in a race on a regulation track.

The exhibit of live stock, horses, jacks, cattle, swine and sheep, was only an average as to numbers, but when viewed from an individual standpoint the collection sent out into the rings many top individuals. In the divisions for horses and jacks were: R. L. McDonald, St. Joseph, showed seven head of standard-bred trotting horses; Selectman Bros., one trotter, a Hambletonian and Messenger; also an imported top Catalonian jack; L. C. Shumate, Avenue City, Mo., two draft stallions, a Belgian and a Percheron; Thomas J. Townsend, Avenue City, Mo., a Hambletonian roadster, a jack and two jennets; R. T. Goodloe, Amazonia, Mo., an Oldenberg Coach stallion, a jack and two jennets; C. M. Dally, Savannah, three jacks and an imported Clyde stallion; Utz & McCauley, St. Joe, four jacks and five jennets, and Luke M. Emerson, proprietor Pike County Jack Farm, Bowling Green, Mo., thirteen imported Catalonian jacks.

In the cattle department were some of the best of the breeds. The dairy breed class was represented by M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. Holsteins; G. H. Shawhan, Lone Jack, Mo., Jerseys; John S. Lemon, St. Joe, Jerseys; C. T. Stover, Matland, Mo., Jerseys; J. Oliver, Dearborn, Mo., Jerseys, and the La Veta Cattle Company, Topeka, Kas., thirteen Jerseys. The Herefords belonged to E. E. Day, Weeping Water, Neb., and James A. Funkhouser, Plattsburg, Mo. The Short-horn class was filled by B. O. Cowan, New Point, Mo., and J. R. Peak & Son, Winchester, Ill.

In the swine pens herds belonging to W. E. Spicer, Harved, Neb., Berkshires; R. Baldrige, Parsons, Kas., Poland-Chinas; Bert Wise, Reserve, Kas., Polands; J. Babbet, Hiawatha, Kas., Polands; J. B. Thompson, Plattsburg, Mo., Berkshires, and Risk & Gabbert, Weston, Mo., Poland-Chinas.

The placing of the ribbons in the several departments gave satisfaction to the exhibitors, and all considered that the prizes went where they belonged.

Publishers' Paragraphs.

The October number of *Romance*, the second in that magazine's notable series of special issues, illustrating the fiction of different nations, will be a special German number. More than half of its contents will be translated from the German, and no such opportunity has ever before been afforded American readers to see, grouped in a single issue of a magazine, so many and such characteristic specimens of the work of the best story writers of that nation.

A watch-pocket lamp, an exact imitation of a hunting-case watch, is a late invention of the Toledo Watch Company. It is self-lighting, and evidently can be carried in a vest pocket as safely as an ordinary watch. Upon examination of the one sent for inspection, we are inclined to think it a success for the purpose intended, viz., for lighting a cigar or pipe, or producing a quick light in case of emergency at night, without aid of matches. See their advertisement on page 16.

The Farmers' Institute "Question Box" on Cattle and the Dairy, and Pigeon Queries, are books just issued by the *Fanciers' Review*, Chatham, N. Y. Price 30 cents. The first is an extension of the idea of the "Question Box" of Farmers' Institutes, the various topics—over 200 in number—being treated by Questions and Answers. These topics are chosen from reports of Farmers' Institutes, Dairy Conventions, etc., and the answers given are from the highest authorities. The book discusses "Cattle and the Dairy" only, and contains the following chapters: Chap. I—Cattle: Their Care and Management; Chap. II—Feeding and Food Rations; Chap. III—Milk and Butter Productions; Chap. IV—Cheese-making. It will be found of practical value to every farmer and dairyman.

A MALARIA CURE

Which Does Not Injure the System, But Never Fails to Cure Malaria, Acute and Chronic.

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

A treatise on malaria will be sent free to any address by The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio.

A book has recently been published by J. M. H. Frederick, of Akron, Ohio, containing a compilation of all national party platforms from the "Virginia Resolutions" of 1798 to the many platforms of 1892. Price 25 cents.

There are not many weeds that will persist in living long if their stalks and leaves are kept cut down, and fewer yet that will survive if cut close to the roots in August. Take a day now and clean them out thoroughly. It will save you many days in the future.

An experienced Iowa dairyman writes in regard to the best floor for a creamery: "My experience teaches me that there is no other arrangement which better meets this requirement than what is commonly called the half cellar. I would have the walls of brick or stone and the floor of cement."

Instruction by correspondence is no longer an experiment. History, art and language have been successfully taught in this manner for a number of years. The latest step in this direction is the establishment of the Natural Method School of Book-keeping, located in St. Louis, who propose to teach book-keeping by mail. There is no reason why this cannot be done successfully. Those of our readers who are interested, should investigate their plan, an advertisement of which appears in another column.

Best of Market Reports Free.

Have you any kind of live stock to sell? Are you sure you know what it is worth? If not, drop a line to Hale & McIntosh, the great live stock commission merchants at Kansas City, Mo., and they will advise you by letter, by circular, by wire, as the case may be, or they will send you the best newspaper live stock report, to be had free. Tell them you saw their advertisement in the *KANSAS FARMER*, as they like to deal with people who are wide-awake enough to read the best papers. As an evidence that they are liberal and public-spirited it needs only to be stated that they offered \$100 cash special prizes at the Kansas State fair, to encourage the improvement of Kansas stock.

Bryant's Business college, St. Joseph, Mo., gives three months' tuition free.

"Thou shalt not be stolen from" is a commandment from all true political or financial gospels.

Purchase your stock of reliable nurserymen and you will be saved many a disappointment in fruit-growing.

Governor Hoard well says it is more profitable to keep ten 300-pound cows than twenty of the 150-pound ones. Weed out the poor ones, reduce the herd and spend the money in buying a few first-class animals. They pay better in the long run. This is what many of our dairy herds need to-day—a less number of animals, but better ones.

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.

Horticulture.

HOW TO GROW ORCHARDS.

By Jabez Webster, Centra, Ill.

We were once firmly fixed in the belief that elevated, rolling land was the only suitable place to locate an orchard. We are not sure but such locations were preferable thirty years ago. Three decades have wrought great changes. To-day we prefer for an apple orchard any prairie or timber lands susceptible of surface drainage. For a peach orchard we still prefer the high ground, no matter if too poor to grow a crop of corn. For cherries or pears we prefer rolling, rich land, and would stop cultivated crops after three or four years. The one thing to be avoided, especially for an apple orchard, is too rapid surface drainage, the washing away and impoverishing the soil. Level lands, when barely susceptible of surface drainage, do not in average seasons contain any more moisture than is necessary under good cultivation to produce healthy trees and perfect apples. Lack of moisture always follows slack cultivation during the summer, causing starvation and disaster to the bearing orchard.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTING.

The work necessary will depend very much on the preceding crop. We prefer making preparations in October, but, nevertheless, recommend for either autumn or spring, a thorough plowing, pulverizing and smoothing the ground, and fully deciding on the number of trees to be planted per acre and the distance apart, proceed to lay off the ground or the tree rows cross ways. When the ground is marked off accurately one way, a horse plow lays off rows for half a day's planting. We prefer to do this with a two-horse plow. Open out a furrow or ditch eight inches deep for the rows. One round with a plow will make a place for each row of trees, throwing the soil both ways. It pays to run a sub-soil plow up each ditch to loosen up the bottom of the furrow, which will now be ready for rapid planting if the laying off is accurately done, and will be better than digging holes. Three persons are necessary to push the work of planting; a boy to bring trees as needed from the place of supply to the planter; the planter who holds the tree in position at check mark; a man with shovel who places enough fine dirt about the roots to hold the tree in position, the planter setting every tree firmly by tramping before leaving it. The cross marks will show the planter the place for the tree, and with two stakes set in the row the direction he is working, are a guide and better than any amount of squinting and measuring.

DISTANCE APART.

The early market varieties are nearly all of an upright habit of growth, and may be planted twenty-two to twenty-four feet apart each way. The desirable market kinds for late fall and winter should be planted thirty to thirty-two feet each way. Trimming roots and puddling should not be neglected. It should be the business of one competent hand to trim off with a sharp knife broken and bruised roots, and if a strong, drying wind prevails, puddle the roots before sending to the planter. This is done by digging a hole in the solid ground near the supply. The hole may be three feet across and two feet deep. Put into this about a half barrel of water and stir in enough dry clay to make a puddle the consistency of paint. Dip the roots into this after trimming as fast as they are needed by the planter. When unloading the trees at the most convenient place, make a trench twelve or fourteen inches deep and about the same width. Place the trees separately in the trench, close together in an upright position, throwing in a plenty of fine, loose dirt, and tramping it firmly to exclude the air. Take the trees from the trench no faster than needed to plant.

PLANTING TIME.

The question of autumn or spring is of only secondary importance, in comparison with the manner of operation. Early, which is about the 25th of October here, is preferable to December. In spring, the last half of March and first half of April, is preferable to May. In the case of spring planting, root formation is more sure. The moist soil and cool atmosphere at this period produces a fiber growth which starts the trees to growing and makes them more secure before the intense heat and consequent rapid evapora-

tion can injure them. Planting may be done, however, any time, spring or fall, when frost will permit, but greater care must be exercised during cold or frosty weather, for the roots must not be permitted to freeze when out of ground. Two to two and one-half inches deeper than the trees stood in the nursery is deep enough for apples. After the trees are planted, as soon as is practicable, with a two-horse plow, a steady team and a Sherwood plow harness, roll the dirt back into the open furrow between the trees. Three rounds with a plow will leave it about right. It is well enough to have a man follow with a shovel and trim up a small mound about each tree.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD.

If the ground is in meadow, the orchardist has necessarily sacrificed a strip of nine feet for each tree row one way, at time of planting. It will be necessary to keep this ground surface loose each side of the trees and to plow under a furrow of the sod, making the strip wider for cultivation as the development of the trees require. We prefer corn for an orchard crop for about three years, with thorough level cultivation, taking care in planting and cultivating not to crowd the trees. The trees should have the ground stirred about them, at least twice after the corn is laid by. After the three years no crop should be taken from the orchard ground except the center strips. These if cropped should be liberally manured. At least half the ground surface must be devoted entirely to the cultivation and development of the trees. Leave nothing undone to stimulate a healthy growth in the early summer. A disk harrow passed over the surface both ways, twice a month from the first of May to the 10th of August, so as to keep the entire surface loose to the depth of three inches, is in my judgment the best system of cultivation for young bearing orchards, and such cultivation is an effectual remedy and protection from the bad effects of long summer and autumn drouths. If clover is grown in a young apple orchard after the sixth year, it should be left upon the ground to form a mulch. Unless an equivalent of barnyard manure can be put back, no stock of any kind should be turned into a young orchard. The weeds which may grow in a young orchard after August 10, cultivated as recommended, will do no harm and serve to shade the ground during the late summer and autumn. We prefer two-year-old, or good, smooth, even-grained three-year-old trees. There is no difference in the value to planter if graded to run of even size and quality. We fail to see any economy in planting trees of less than two years' growth and prefer root grafted, the more root from scion the better. A tree of any kind of fruit so propagated as to be wholly or in part on its own root by the time it bears fruit is not equalled by any other mode of propagation for southern Illinois.

Notes on Grapes.

E. P. Fisher, of Sterling, sends to the KANSAS FARMER the following notes of his experience with grapes. The four varieties mentioned are red grapes, and from the earliest to the latest in ripening: "I have fruited the following and find them valuable: Moyer-Ripens with Moore's Early, small in bunch and berry, sweet as soon as colored, fine quality, hardy and productive. Berckman's—About the size of Brighton, and equal to that variety in quality, tender, sweet, fine flavored; vine perfectly hardy; productive; ripens a little before Concord. Vergennes—Large in bunch and berry; excellent quality, a long keeper, sure and abundant bearer; vine healthy and vigorous, but requires winter protection. Catawba—Well known old variety; fine quality; it succeeds well here.

Planting the Pecan.

A writer in Missouri wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture of that State for information as to planting the pecan, the use of dynamite, etc. The matter was referred to the eminent horticulturist, Judge Samuel Miller, of Morrison, Mo., who answered as follows: "I think one-fourth of a candle of dynamite exploded two feet under ground where the tree is to be planted would be a great help, as the tap roots run to a great depth. To gain time the nuts should be put in in the fall, just where the tree is to grow and remain; about one inch is the proper depth to plant the seed. Six, to ten years

is what they say it takes for them to come into bearing. Get your seed from Missouri or Illinois, as the Texas and Louisiana are not hardy, although larger than ours. There is a tree six miles from here that bears nuts nearly as large as the Southern ones, of which I bought over a bushel a few years ago, and raised more than 1,000 trees of it, but they are all gone."

Sorting the Products.

In nearly all cases the best time to sort a product is when it is harvested. This is especially the case with fruits, vegetables and nearly or quite all root crops.

One advantage in sorting when harvesting is that it saves handling, and this is quite an item, especially with products that are to be shipped to market, or are to be stored away for late keeping. From this time on until nearly or quite all the products are harvested, there will be more or less of them that it will be desired to store away for winter, and it is always best with these to sort carefully and handle so as not to bruise. It is no advantage in a majority of cases to store products that are unmarketable; neither is it advisable to make the better qualities sell the lower. The better grades not only sell more readily, but at a higher price if sold by themselves, but mixed with the lower grades must sell at lower prices. In many cases, when prices are low, especially, it will pay to sell the better grades and then feed the poorer to the stock, rather than to sell.

Bushel boxes or baskets are convenient arrangements for managing this class of products. As they are harvested they can be readily sorted into the different boxes, and no extra handling will be needed. It is a good plan, when the crop is to be stored for winter, to take out all bruised and damaged specimens and put them into separate places. These may be sold cheap, used in the family at once, or fed to stock, as they will decay more or less in a short time.

The small or unmarketable fruits, potatoes, turnips and other root crops can be nearly all fed to the stock to the best advantage in the fall and early winter, and should be stored where they can be got at conveniently for feeding. With all classes of products, especially those that are to be marketed, it will pay to sort into two or three grades before selling, and this, if carefully done, is a work that will always pay. Even with the stock a better price can be secured if they are properly graded before selling than if they are all sold together.

N. J. SHEPHERD.

Eldon, Miller Co., Mo.

Choose hardy, acclimated and productive varieties. Fancy fruit is uncertain and does not pay for the trouble.

The Maine forests have been so well taken care of during late years that they are said to contain more timber now than ten years ago. No small trees are cut, and there are fewer fires than formerly.

Clover grown in orchards and plowed under is about as good and cheap method of manuring the trees as can be designed; but a little lime broadcasted over the surface, or, what is better, wood ashes, will be found of valuable assistance.

The value of the Wild Goose plum is lessened by the requirement of another kind or another tree to fertilize the flowers. An additional proof was furnished many years ago. A gentleman in Georgia (before the war) sent us a dozen small trees (seedlings or suckers) of the Wild Goose. In a few years they bore, one of them giving a good crop every year, and the rest partial crops. Wishing to retain only the productive tree, the others which were standing quite near were grubbed up. Without knowing the harm thus done, the fertilizers were gone, and the remaining tree which before had given such a dense crop of brilliant scarlet plums, became unproductive.—Country Gentleman.

Poor Dilapidated Toddlers,

Young-old men, thin, nervous, peevish, cranky creatures are daily met with. They should take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters and strengthen their puny frames, freshen up their jaded appetites, tranquillize their tremulous nerves. We live too fast, that's the fact, and impair vitality early. The best tonic is the Bitters, which may be relied upon to cure dyspepsia, liver and kidney disorders and rheumatism.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair soft and glossy.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and my hair is moist, glossy, and in an excellent state of preservation. I am forty years old, and have ridden the plains for twenty-five years."—Wm. Henry Ott, alias "Mustang Bill," Newcastle, Wyo.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from falling out.

"A number of years ago, by recommendation of a friend, I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop the hair from falling out and prevent its turning gray. The first effects were most satisfactory. Occasional applications since have kept my hair thick and of a natural color."—H. E. Basham, McKinney, Texas.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Restores hair after fevers.

"Over a year ago I had a severe fever, and when I recovered, my hair began to fall out, and what little remained turned gray. I tried various remedies, but without success, till at last I began to use Ayer's Hair Vigor, and now my hair is growing rapidly and is restored to its original color."—Mrs. A. Collins, Dighton, Mass.

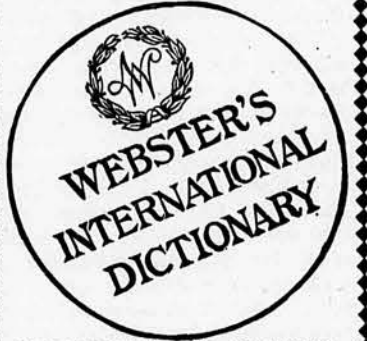
Ayer's Hair Vigor

Prevents hair from turning gray.

"My hair was rapidly turning gray and falling out; one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor has remedied the trouble, and my hair is now its original color and fullness."—B. Onkrupa, Cleveland, O.

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Weak Men INSTANT RELIEF.
Cure in fifteen days. Never returns. A simple means of self-care. Sent (sealed) FREE to sufferers from youthful errors. Lost Manhood, Nervous Debility, Varicocele etc. Address with stamp, L. S. FRANKLIN, Music Dealer, Marshall, Wis.

When writing any of our advertisers please say you saw their advertisement in KANSAS FARMER.

In the Dairy.

THE DILUTION OF MILK.

How to make the most of everything is an important question in successful farming. To ascertain this, costly experiments are now made at public expense. Consideration of the results of these may save the reader many dollars. Yet it is unwise to conclude that every new method proposed is to be put into use. The practical man will carefully study the conditions and results of experiments, and will often find valuable information which he can profitably apply to his own work.

The following discussion of some dairy experiments from the pen of a writer in the *Ohio Farmer* will be found interesting, and is well worth considering:

"Something over a year ago the claim was made that if milk was diluted to at least one-fourth of its bulk with water at 100°, the result would be a gain of at least a half pound of butter to every 100 pounds of milk, the idea being that the thinning of the milk by the influence of water afforded the fats a less obstructed passage to the surface, destroying to a certain extent what is known as the viscosity of the milk. Testimonials without number were offered by those who had tried it to the effect that it was a great aid to cream-raising, and some went so far as to say that with the dilution process they had no further use for either the creamer or ice. The Vermont experiment station made a good showing, and the scheme promised to be a most beneficial one to the farmers, adding with no cost and little labor at least 10 cents per 100 pounds to the value of the milk of the dairy.

"Soon after Cornell station came out with a report, and pronounced it all a myth about the benefits of the dilution plan, and so positively were they about it that some began to doubt their own success with dilution, and the plan was allowed to 'rest' for fresh evidence. Thousands kept right on diluting milk for the home butter-making, and declared that the college fellows may have obtained their results by some plan that was different than those in practice on the farm, and when the station and farm systems were compared, there would yet be a good showing for the new system.

"The occasion has come, and it is Cornell station that has found that there is something in the new way; and there is this to say, that the tin pan may yet hold a respectable place in the dairy in the profitable creaming of milk, if in a room that can be kept at about 60°, so that there is little change in the temperature. As compared with the cold, deep can for reducing the milk at once to 45°, dilution does not offer any advantages, hardly holding its own, save when the cows have been several months in milk; then the dilution does have an effect to do better work even with the deep can. Where the diluted milk was set in a room as low as 40°, there was no gain made over milk undiluted, but at 60°, the average gain of dilution in open air setting was 0.23 per cent., or a fourth pound of butter to the 100 pounds of milk, and this in an average of seventy trials, though in some of the tests that made up this summary, the loss of fat in milk not diluted was as high as 1.68 per cent., or a pound and three-fourths to the 100 of milk, or less than 0.70 per cent., while with the diluted, save two exceptions, the range was between 0.31 per cent. and 0.90 per cent.; the summary of all the trials was loss of fats in the diluted milk, forty trials, 0.77 per cent.; of undiluted milk, 1.05 per cent., or a pound of butter to the 100 of milk.

"With the milk of mixed herds, and of thoroughbreds of two noted families, there were some instructive examples. The average loss of the fats in the milk of a mixed herd of common cows, by dilution, was 0.76 per cent., a little over three-fourths pound to the 100 of milk. The Jersey milk showed a loss of 0.60 per cent. in diluted milk, and of 1.13 per cent. in that not watered, while the Holstein milk, diluted, was enabled to give up its fats minus 0.63 per cent., and undiluted, the loss was not so large as the other breed, being 0.83 per cent. to the 100 of milk. One thing will call out an explanation, if there is one that can be called out on explainable grounds. The public is taught that the Jersey milk is the most perfect creaming emulsion in the world, and here at Cornell, in its share of over 100 trials, the Jersey milk creamed the poor-

est, the average losses of the undiluted milk being 1.13 per cent., that of undiluted milk of the mixed herd 1.05 per cent., and of the Holsteins 0.82 per cent.

"Put in tabular form, the result of all the trials was:

	Diluted milk, per cent.	Undiluted, per cent.
Mixed herd—Loss of fat.....	0.76	1.05
Jersey—Loss of fat.....	0.60	1.13
Holstein—Loss of fat.....	0.63	0.82

"By this it is seen that those who do not feel able, or are disinclined to go into the more modern ways of milk-setting, can, if they will, practice the dilution process of creaming milk, and make a gain in dilution of the milk if the temperature can be kept at near 60°. The disadvantage is this, that the cream ripens sooner where the milk has been watered to the extent of one-fourth with water at 100°, and there is more fluid for the pigs. This latter will be all the more digestible and fattening if grain to one-fourth of the weight of the diluted milk is added to it and then fed sweet.

"The Vermont and the Wisconsin stations have made reports in regard to the dilution of milk, and in its favor, if the milk is to be set in open air at 60°, but in all the trials any other lower degree was at the expense of a shortened creaming of the milk. The average loss if fed by the "Baby" cream separator No. 2, was 0.09 per cent., nearly three-fourths of a pound of butter to 100 pounds of milk better than in the trials above."

Whiskers that are prematurely gray or faded should be colored to prevent the look of age, and Buckingham's Dye excels all others in coloring brown or black.

The Poultry Yard.

An Interesting Experiment.

One of my poultry-keeping friends who claims that a hen will lay more eggs in the course of a year if allowed to sit twice in that time than she would if "broken up" every time the sitting fever come on, has sent me a report of an experiment which he tried, to prove the truth of his theory. During the past year he has kept two flocks of seventy-five hens each, one on each of the two farms he owns. The hens were all half-blood Plymouth Rocks, had free range, and both flocks received the same food and care, my friend caring for one flock on the home farm, and his son, who is also interested in poultry, caring for the other. On one farm not a hen was allowed to sit. When a hen manifested a desire to raise a family she was "broken up" by confinement in a roomy coop kept for that purpose. Some of the hens would return to laying duties again in a week, while others would take ten days or two weeks "off."

On the other farm every hen that manifested a desire to sit was allowed to follow her inclination, though not all were allowed to hatch and rear broods. Those not wanted for mothers were allowed to sit three weeks on porcelain eggs, and at the end of that time were taken from the nest and broken up by confinement in a coop with a vigorous rooster. In a week or ten days the hen thus treated would be laying again. Some of the hens sat once, others twice, some hatched and raised one brood of chicks a piece, about twenty hatched and raised two broods a piece (average time for each brood seven weeks), while a few of the flock did not offer to sit at all.

Now one would naturally suppose that flock where nearly all the working members were allowed to spend from four to fourteen weeks out of the year in "resting" would get left when matched for eggs against a flock of hens that were not allowed to sit at all; but in this case matters did not turn out that way. The flock of sitters averaged 142 eggs a piece, the others 137 each, over thirty dozen in favor of the sitters. "You see," writes my friend, "the hens that were broken up would lay but a short time before they would want to sit again. Some wanted to sit four or five times in the course of the year, and on the whole lost more time than those of the other flock that were allowed to sit and raise a brood of chicks. But the hens of the sitting flock would, after their term of sitting was over, lay steadily for several weeks before offering to sit again. They were rested and their systems in the natural condition essential for a long period of laying. It is natural for hens to sit, and in the long run it pays to stick pretty close to natural ways.—*Fanny Field.*

For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phénol Sodique does wonders. Also for other animals and human flesh.

If not at your druggist's, send for circular.

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE, Pharmaceutical Chemists, Philadelphia.

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

SPECIAL MENTION.
If you have no appetite, indigestion, headache, "all run down" or losing flesh, you will find

TUTT'S Tiny Liver Pills

the remedy you need. They give tone to the stomach, strength to the body, brilliancy to the complexion and healthful enjoyment of daily life. Their action is mild and does not interfere with any employment. Price, 25c. Office, 39 & 41 Park Place, N. Y.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.
The Largest and Best EARLY FREESTONE known; hardy and productive; has no equal. For description and prices of this and all other kinds of FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, FOREST SEEDLINGS, and SHRUBBERY,
Address **HART PIONEER NURSERIES,** FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

MAKE YOUR OWN CHEESE.—Send \$1.00 to C. E. Kittinger, Powell, Edmunds Co., S. Dakota, for ten rennets and complete instruction for making cheese at home. Simple process. Failure impossible.

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

HEADQUARTERS FOR THE—

LINCOLN CORELESS PEAR.
THE LATEST and BEST.
Send for Catalogue.
S. S. COLLINS & SON, MOORESTOWN, N. J.

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

BERRIES.

BLOOMINGTON (PHOENIX) NURSERY.
600 ACRES. 13 GREENHOUSES.

TREES AND PLANTS

We offer a large and fine stock of every description of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, Roses, Vines, Small FRUITS, Hedge Plants, FRUIT and FOREST TREE SEEDLINGS. Priced Catalogue mailed free. Established 1852.

PHOENIX NURSERY COMPANY
Successors to SIDNEY TUTTLE & CO., BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

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

PILES Remedy Free. INSTANT RELIEF. Final cure in 10 days. Never returns; no purge; no saline; no suppository. A victim tried in vain every remedy has discovered a simple cure, which he will mail free to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, Box 2890, New York City, N. Y.

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That Has Been Worn by Thousands and Given Satisfaction

CURES:
Rheumatism, Asthma, Paralysis, Heart Disease
Kidney Complaints, Spinal Diseases,
Constipation, Lumbago, Piles,
Neuralgia, Nervousness, Etc.
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BELTS AND APPLIANCES

Nervous Debility, Dyspepsia, Dumb Ague, Indigestion, Torpid Liver, Urinary Diseases, Female Troubles, Etc.

When Visiting ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION, call at our Display in the Basement and examine our Electric Belts.

Complete Assortment of Trusses, Bands, Etc., on hand.

SEND FOR OUR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of over 200 pages in English or German, written by a Physician of over forty years experience and which contains besides over 200 bona fide testimonials, full information concerning electricity as imparted by the use of Dr. Owen's Electric Belt. Sent upon receipt of 6 cts. postage. Address

THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO.,
306 N. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO.
Mention this paper. The Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals...

ERYTHEMA.—I have a seven-year-old dark bay gelding which began last May to rub his ears till raw...

Answer.—The disease you describe demands constitutional treatment as there is an altered condition of the blood...

I have a four-year-old bay horse that whirls around in a circle and bites his flanks and stifles. What is the matter?

Answer.—Your description is not full enough to allow of a definite diagnosis, but may be similar to the case described in this column as ERYTHEMA...

A Prize Hen Party.

If three hundred hens lay three hundred eggs in three hundred days, how many hens will it take to lay one hundred eggs in one hundred days?

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

25 USEFUL HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES needed in every house. No family should be without them.

THE ST. JOE, The Latest, Cheapest and Best Hive made. Send for a sample hive made up with sections and starters, only \$1.25.

ST. JOSEPH APIARY CO., E. T. ABBOTT, Manager. St. Joseph, Mo.

Please mention KANSAS FARMER when writing any of our advertisers.

BROOMCORN

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

September 19, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,972 cattle; 509 calves. The supply of corn-fed was light. The market for good to medium cattle was weak.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING.

CORN-FED COLORADO STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CORN-FED COLORADO STEERS.

TEXAS STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS STEERS.

TEXAS COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS COWS.

TEXAS CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for TEXAS CALVES.

WESTERN STEERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for WESTERN STEERS.

COWS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for COWS.

CALVES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for CALVES.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,870. The run was too light to interest buyers. Market for light weights steady.

PIGS AND LIGHTS.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for PIGS AND LIGHTS.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

Table with columns: No., Wt., Pr., No., Wt., Pr. for REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,852. The following sales were reported: 20 lambs, 45 4 00; 48 lambs, 67 5 25.

Chicago.

CATTLE—Receipts, 21,000. Market slow but steady. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 30; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 15; bulls, \$1 50@2 75; cows, \$1 00@2 25.

HOGS—Receipts, 24,000. Mixed, \$4 75@5 45; heavy, \$4 70@5 60; light weights, \$4 80@5 45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 8,000. Market was steady. Natives, \$3 25@5 00; lambs, per cwt., \$3 50@5 75.

St. Louis.

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000. Texans steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 50; Texans, \$2 10@2 90.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,500. Sales were at \$4 80 @5 25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300. Market was steady. Natives, \$3 50@4 50; lambs, per cwt., \$3 50@5 75.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

St. Louis.

WHEAT—Receipts, 235,000 bushels; shipments, 99,000 bushels. Market opened firm, closing 1/2% lower than Saturday's figures.

CORN—Receipts, 76,000 bushels; shipments, 20,000 bushels. Market opened easy, closing 1/2% below Saturday. No. 2 cash, 43c; September, 42 1/2c bid; October, 42 1/2c bid; December, 42 1/2c bid; May, 45 1/2c bid.

OATS—Receipts, 43,000 bushels; shipments, 8,000. Market weaker than Saturday. No. 2 cash, 29 1/2c; September, 29c asked; October, 29 1/2c asked; May, 35 1/2c asked.

Wool—Receipts, 30,100 pounds; shipments, 134,600 pounds. Market quiet. Fine to bright medium, 19@22c; coarse and low, 14@19c; light fine, 15@18c; heavy fine, 12@16c; choice tub-washed, 32c; fair tub-washed, 29@30c; coarse tub-washed, 27@28c.

Chicago.

WHEAT—Receipts, 347,000 bushels; shipments, 385,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 71 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 69@68c; No. 2 red, 71 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts, 810,000 bushels; shipments, 711,000 bushels. No. 2, 46c.

OATS—Receipts, 342,000 bushels; shipments, 335,000 bushels. No. 2, 33c; No. 2, white, 35c; No. 3 white, 32@33c.

Wool—Kansas and Nebraska wools have lately sold to very good advantage. The gradual improvement that has been taking place in the farming country is showing its effect in the wool coming forward in cleaner shape...

Kansas City Metal Roofing & Corrugating Co. Our New CATALOGUE of Corrugated Iron, Standing Seam Steel and Iron ROOFING.

HIGGS COMMISSION CO., Receivers and Shippers of Grain, 413 Exchange Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. Only authorized Grain Agents of Kansas Alliance Association.

HALE & McINTOSH Successors to Hale & Painter, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City. Telephone 1564.

JOHNSON-BRINKMAN COMMISSION COMPANY. Grain, Mill Products, Etc. ROOM 323 EXCHANGE BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO. Telephone 2623.

ROGERS & ROGERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Kansas City Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo. Write for our Market Reports. Sent free.

PETERS BROTHERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Rooms 119, 120 and 121 Live Stock Exchange, KANSAS CITY, MO. We guarantee you the highest market price.

Campbell Commission Co. (Successors to JAMES H. CAMPBELL CO.) LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. KANSAS CITY STOCK YARDS. Your business solicited. Money advanced to feeders. Our market reports sent free.

Edwards Smith & Bridgeford LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Rooms 123 & 124 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

WOOL SHERMAN HALL & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 122 MICHIGAN ST., CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouse, Nos. 122 to 128 Michigan St., Nos. 45 to 53 La Salle Avenue.

FUNSTEN & MOORE, Commission Merchants, St. Louis, Mo. Market Reports sent free upon application.

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

Affiance Department.

Contraction of the Currency.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—In your comments on the evil results of contracting the currency, copied from my pamphlet, "Solid Facts about Money and Coinage," you say:

"The above is such a foundation as an advocate of free coinage of silver would lay, as leading to the conclusion that free silver is imperatively demanded by the industrial and material interests of the country. But strangely enough, and as the result of some incomprehensible process, Dr. Miller follows the above accurate showing by four paragraphs predicting dire calamities, should silver be restored to its ancient place in our coinage system."

Had you read "Solid Facts About Money and Coinage" through carefully you would have found nothing strange or incomprehensible in the prediction of dire calamities that will follow the free and unlimited coinage of silver. As to restoring silver to its ancient place in our coinage system, you might as well attempt to restore Vesuvius after an eruption, or send the meteoric rocks back to the planets from which they originate, as to restore silver to its ancient position in coinage. You might as well attempt by legislation to restore wheat to the price it sold for during the war (\$2 50 a bushel) as to restore silver to its relative value with gold by legislation.

When the United States mints were organized in 1792, and the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver authorized in this country, the relative value of gold to silver was one of gold to fifteen of silver. In 1834 it was changed to one of gold to about sixteen of silver, by lessening the amount of gold in the dollar. Before the reduction of gold in the dollar was made it was found impossible to keep gold coin in circulation as money, for the reason that the market value of the gold in the coin was greater than the coin value, and the coin was taken out of circulation and used for other purposes than money. The premium on gold previous to 1834 was never more than 5 or 6 per cent., yet it was sufficient to prevent gold coin from circulating as money, and our money was silver. Now the relative value of the two metals is one of gold to twenty-three of silver, making our gold coin worth about 35 cents on the dollar more than the bullion value of silver in the dollar. Now if you think a law restoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver will establish the equality of gold and silver coin and keep them both in circulation as money, you are one of the most deluded men in this country. You will discover that the very minute that the act establishing the free coinage of silver is passed and becomes a law, every dollar of gold in use as money will go out of circulation as suddenly and effectually as it would if a law was passed demonetizing gold. If you think a contraction of our money to the extent of \$671,000,000 would be a benefit to the people of this country, you will discover your mistake when it is all too late. Mark this: Under the present coinage laws silver as coin is on an equality with the market or bullion value of gold, while under your free and unlimited coinage laws you will put gold coin on an equality in value as money with the market value of silver bullion, which is 35 cents on the

dollar below its value as gold bullion. Do you think the people of this country are such idiots as to use their gold coin or bullion as money when they can sell it in the market and get 35 cents on the dollar more for it than it is worth for money? If you do place a lower estimate on their intelligence than I do.

DR. E. P. MILLER.

New York, September 11, 1892.

"Life is an ocean,
Each one has his bark."

Some have a bark they would gladly be rid of—a ceaseless, persistent, determined cough! present by day, not absent by night. If you take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, it will go with you! There is just one thing to do: begin a thorough treatment with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and the problem is solved! You will soon wonder where it is gone, and when it went! The picture is not overdrawn—colds, lingering and obstinate coughs, and even Consumption, in its early stages, yield to this potent vegetable compound. Large bottles, one dollar, at druggists, and guaranteed to benefit or cure, in every case, or money returned by its makers.

Gossip About Stock.

Sparks Bros. horse and mule market of Kansas City recently received eighteen carloads of Oregon horses which they are selling at very reasonable prices.

Sheep-owners and farmers desiring to get started with sheep will observe the card of Samuel Jewett & Son, Lawrence, Kas., the pioneer breeders of this class of stock. They have sold recently forty head to go to Tuscosa, Texas.

L. E. Pixley, proprietor of the Eureka Poultry Yards, called at this office on his way home from Fairmount, Kas., where he has been helping F. C. Penfield build poultry yards, and select stock for same. He reports very fine yards, extra fine stock of fowls, and is prepared for a "land office business."

Our Chicago manager reports the condition of the Chicago horse market as being decidedly encouraging. Mr. J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, states that business was never better. Inquiry is good and horses are being shipped into this, the greatest horse market of the world, from all parts of the country. If you have horses to sell write to him.

E. D. King, proprietor of Meadow Brook Merinos of modern type, of Burlington, Kas., who made such a good showing, as shown by the State fair awards, reports that since April 1 he has sold 271 Merino rams at prices ranging from \$15 to \$100. At the Iowa State fair at Des Moines this season he sold sixty-four head and the same week sold sixty-six head from his farm. This is a big record in the sheep line.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement, on last page of this paper, of public sale of Jersey cattle, Shropshire sheep, horses and other farm stock belonging to S. S. Matthews, of Leavenworth, Kas. Mr. Matthews has spent many years in collecting his herds of choice cattle, sheep and horses, and there is no doubt that those who attend the sale will be able to buy superior animals at reasonable prices. Date of sale October 4, 1892, at "Matthews' Place," Leavenworth, Kas.

Mr. George E. Breck, of "The Willows" stock farm, Paw Paw, Mich., will have another auction sale September 27. On account of his great success this year, he

has been obliged to make another importation. He will have thirty more rams and seventy ewes for private sale, which will arrive in October. At the State fair in Michigan this fall, Mr. Breck got first and third on ram lambs, and first in group; first, two ewes two years old, two ewes one year old, and two ewe lambs. Any one wishing first-class Shropshires should apply to Mr. Breck for his catalogue.

There were five herds of Chester White swine exhibited at Kansas State fair last week, and among others shown were thirty of the seventy-five head owned by J. C. Canaday, of Bogard, Mo. This herd was established in 1885 with foundation stock from L. B. Silver, Cleveland, Ohio, and is now headed by the very excellent three-year-old boar, Beauty, who has taken five grand sweepstakes and won last week first in class, also sweepstakes. Mr. Canaday also carried away first in class and sweepstakes on aged sow. There were five herds, aggregating 101 head, owned by W. W. Waltaire, Carbondale, Kas., John Kemp, Topeka, and J. C. Huggins, Wamego, Kas., and that of Mr. Canaday's.

No person should travel without a box of Ayer's Pills. As a safe and speedy remedy for constipation and all irregularities of the stomach and bowels, they have no equal, and, being skillfully sugar-coated, are pleasant to take, and long retain their virtues.

FALL FESTIVITIES.

St. Louis Extends a Cordial Welcome to All.

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

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

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

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

Well Machinery Send for illus. cat'l'g. Pech Mfg. Co., 60 40th St., Sioux City, Iowa.

"LEADERS OF THE GREAT WEST AND STAR OF THE EAST."

If you have not tried them do so at once. Their circulation covers very thoroughly the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

275,000

FARMERS' HOMES reached regularly by them. Live stock and agricultural advertising always pays when properly done. I write, design, make up for and place advertising in my papers only. My services will cost you nothing. We have greatly benefited others, perhaps we can you. Write us about it.

FRANK B. WHITE, Agricultural and Live Stock Advertising, THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL. Rates, sample copies and estimates freely furnished.

THE KANSAS METHODIST —AND— KANSAS FARMER,

Both one year, only
FIFTY CENTS.
Remit one dollar and fifty cents, and receive both papers one year, and a commutation card, good for ONE DOLLAR in goods at the leading stores in your town. Address
The KANSAS METHODIST,
620 KANSAS AVENUE,
TOPEKA, KANSAS.

THE HIGH SPEED FAMILY KNITTER

Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun or factory, wool or cotton yarns. The most practical knitter on the market. A child can operate it. Strong, Durable, Simple, Rapid. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Agents wanted. For particulars and sample work, address
J. E. GEARHART, Clearfield, Pa.

CUTS AND Engravings

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

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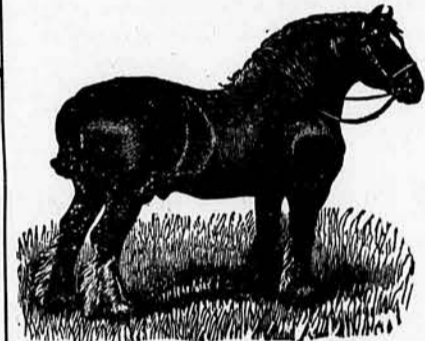


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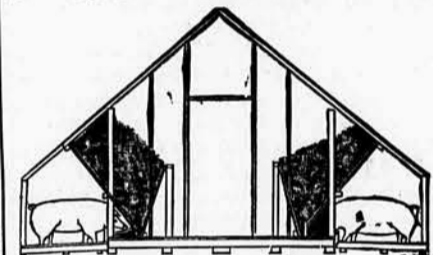
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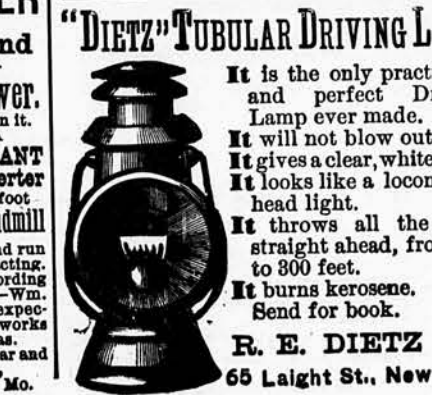
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Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,560	17,672	17,485		
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Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,168,946	2,599,654	269,844		

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SHORT-HORN CATTLE!
Bulls 1, 2 and 3 years old. Also cows and heifers of all ages for sale to suit the times. Cruickshank bull at head of herd. Also full-blood CLYDESDALE and high-grade mares and fillies for sale very reasonable. Six miles southeast of Topeka. Will meet parties at Topeka wanting to buy if notified 2 or 3 days in advance. J. H. SANDERS, Box 225, Topeka, Kas.

DAIRY PAILS
Milk Pans and Kitchen Utensils for Farmers. ASK YOUR DEALER for **FLAX-FIBER** because of its great strength and elasticity. Does not taint milk nor need scalding or scouring; does not rust, soak or fall to pieces.
Made only by **STANDARD FIBER-WARE CO.,** Mankato, Minn.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 7, 1892.

Johnson county—Jno. J. Lyons, clerk.
PIGS.—Taken up by C. Delahunt, in Lexington tp., March 11, 1892, nine black and white pigs; valued at \$10.50.

Montgomery county—G. H. Evans Jr., clk.
HORSE.—Taken up by S. D. Day, in Cherokee tp., (P. O. Coffeyville), August 11, 1892, one dun horse, 14 hands high, 9 years old, star in forehead, white on right hind foot; valued at \$30.

Shawnee county—J. M. Brown, clerk
MARE.—Taken up by Mrs. Agnes Caason, in Dover tp., June 4, 1892, one brown mare, 4 years old, black legs, lump on back, star in forehead; valued at \$40.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 14, 1892.

Riley county—Chas. G. Wood, clerk.
STEER.—Taken up by H. M. Brady, in Manhattan tp., August 29, 1892, one dark red steer, 2 years old, end of left ear cut off; valued at \$25.

STEER.—By same, one light red steer, 2 years old, end of left ear cut off; valued at \$25.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

COW.—Taken up by Reuben Shutz, in Spring Valley tp., one medium size dark red cow, white on belly, branded C on left hip, end of left ear cut off, crop out of right ear; valued at \$15.

Logan county—H. G. Kiddoo, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by E. Ukele, in Western tp., P. O. Wallace, August 9, 1892, one sorrel mare, 550 or 600 pounds, dimple on each side of neck, small star in forehead, branded T on left hind leg above stifle, leather halter on when taken up; valued at \$35.

Sedgwick county—M. A. Carvin, clerk.

COLT.—Taken up by Otto Perchbacher, in Ohio tp., July 27, 1892, one iron-gray stud colt, 3 years old, collar marks, about fourteen hands high; valued at \$30.

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 21, 1892.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

MARE.—Taken up by George E. Homer, in Crawford tp., August 23, 1892, one bay mare, four white marks; valued at \$15.

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

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

PONY.—Taken up by James G. Duncan, in Cedar tp., (P. O. Cedar Vale, Chautauqua county), September 9, 1892, one deep red horse pony, 14½ hands high, C and two bars on left shoulder, light saddle marks on each side, shod all round; valued at \$25.

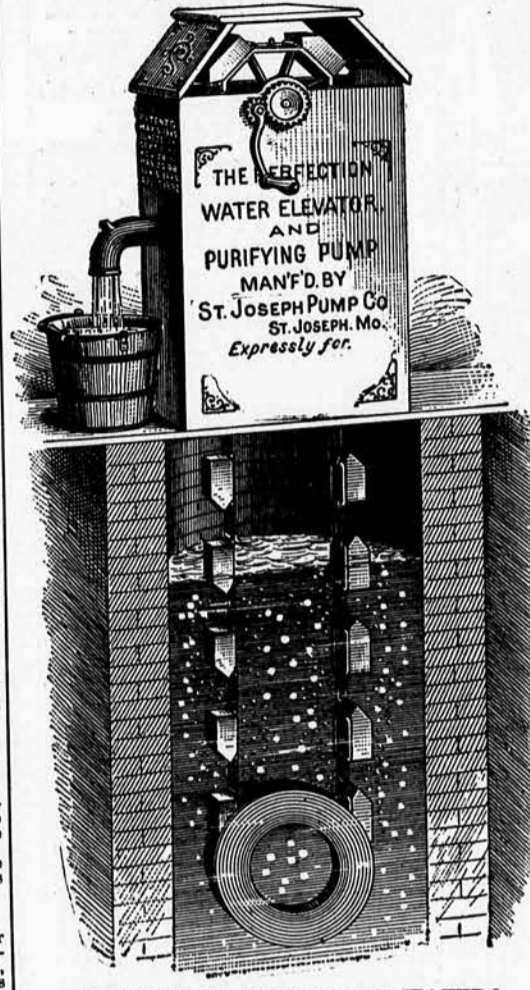
Tower's Improved SLICKER
is Guaranteed Absolutely Water proof.
Will not Peel or Leak or Stick
Soft Woolen Watch Out! Collar.
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A & TOWER, MFR. BOSTON, MASS.

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To learn Bookkeeping. Our New Method of teaching by Mail positively insures success. It is so simple that under our instruction a person of ordinary intelligence can, in a very few weeks, acquire as thorough knowledge of the principles of Double Entry Bookkeeping as can be gained by months of study in a business college. For particulars address **Natural Method School, Station "A," St. Louis, Mo.**

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

DEHORNERS
Newton's lately improved patent dehorning knives, revolving and sliding shears, each one making a draw cut. Cuts perfectly smooth. They do not fracture the head nor horn; causes to heal quick.
No. 1 Revolving Shears, - \$6.00
No. 2 Sliding Shears, small, 8.00
No. 3 Sliding Shears, - 10.00
Each one fully guaranteed. Any one can use them. Now is the proper time to dehorn cattle.
H. H. BROWN & CO.,
Sole Manufacturers,
DECATUR, ILLINOIS.

THE CELEBRATED Perfection Water Elevator and Purifying Pump



HOW DOES IT PURIFY THE WATER?
Every bucket descends full of air and ascends full of water. For every gallon of water drawn a gallon of air (the vital element) is circulated through the water from the bottom to the top. This not only thoroughly gitates, ventilates and purifies the water, but it forces a large surplus of oxygen from the air into the water, and this surplus of oxygen is sufficient to consume all impurities or organic matter in the foulest water. It is an admitted fact by thousands using them that this purifier is the only pump that will destroy wigglers, water bugs, water lice and make foul or stagnant well or cistern water pure and sweet, removing all color, bad taste and smell. After a few days' use the old stiffness and insipidity is replaced by a sparkle like that of a mountain spring. In short, it will make bad water good and good water better.

THE ST. JOSEPH PUMP CO.,
E. A. KING, Secretary and General Manager. **ST. JOSEPH, MO.**

SHORT-HORN SALE!

—AT—
Dover, Shawnee Co., Kas., September 28, 1892.

I will sell at public sale, at my farm, three miles southwest of Dover, Kas., on the above named date,
Seventy-five Head of Short-horn Cattle,
consisting of fifty-nine (59) Cows and Heifers and sixteen (16) Bulls, ten to twenty months old. All this stock is registered or eligible to registry. They represent such families as Young Mary, Phyllis, White Rose and Flora. All Cruickshank-topped, the younger ones being sired by Imported Thistle Top No. 88876. There will also be offered ten (10) **HIGH-GRADE OLYDE MARES AND COLTS.** Among the Short-horns above mentioned, twenty are cows 3 years old and upwards, fourteen are two-year-old heifers and twenty-five are yearling heifers. Persons reporting on the evening of September 27, at KANSAS FARMER office or Love & Cook's livery stable, in Topeka, will be conveyed to and from the sale free of charge.
TERMS:—One year's time with 8 per cent. bankable note; 5 per cent. discount for cash. For further particulars address **Capt. A. J. Hungate, Auctioneer, Topeka.** **T. P. BABST, Dover, Kas.**

Public Closing-Out Sale!

AT MATTHEWS' PLACE,
LEAVENWORTH, KAS., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892.

I will sell at my farm, on the above date, forty head of Jersey cattle, headed by and bred to St. Lambert of Kansas No. 23783. Recorded or eligible to record in A. J. C. C. R. Also my flock of Shropshire sheep, bred from sheep imported from England. All horses, hogs, and farming implements, wagons, buggies, etc. Parties desiring choicely-bred animals and first-class property are especially invited to attend this sale. I will also sell the farm of 165 acres, upon which there are \$10,000 worth of useful improvements, consisting of silos, barn, engine, boiler, corn mill, cutter, saw, belting-tank, waterworks at barn and silo; house of fourteen rooms, heated by furnace, hot and cold water; all the outhouses necessary; all kinds of fruit that the climate will grow.
LIBERAL TERMS—MADE KNOWN ON DAY OF SALE.

S. S. MATTHEWS, Leavenworth, Kansas.

HORSES!
FARMERS Can get the market value of their horses and save the profits of middlemen by shipping direct to
J. S. COOPER CORNER BARN, CHICAGO.
Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank, Chicago National Bank, SPECIAL SALES OF "WESTERN RANCE HORSES."

Is Intended for a Fine Home,
a Moderate Home, a
Cheap Home.

For the rich, those in moderate circumstances, and especially for the poor man, its durability makes it the cheapest pump on earth.
OUR NEW DOUBLE-GEARED FIXTURE FOR 1892 GUARANTEED.

The best evidence of the true value of the celebrated "Perfection Pump" is from the fact that at Memphis, Tenn., the City Council compelled their use, and a better sanitary arranged city in the United States does not exist than Memphis to-day (yellow fever once the reason).

Cleanliness is essential for Memphis. Pure water is essential as a preventive against Cholera, Typhoid, Yellow and Malarial Fever.

Furthermore, the "Perfection" in durability, while in every respect equal as a water-drawer, is worth ten of any other pump constructed for family usage. During the great epidemic of scarlet and malarial fevers in the city of Cincinnati, a very strange but true fact was that in not a single instance was there a case where if a family were using water pumped with an "Elevator" pump. Any person now using a "Perfection" (and there are thousands of them) would consider it SUICIDAL to return to the old, filthy, dirty wood suction or chain button pump.

The "Perfection" is fast superseding all other pumps for family and domestic usage all over the country. We guarantee our new product of the "Perfection Purifying Pump" for five years. All hardware dealers and plumbers handle them. Buy one at once.

Inquire of your dealers. Make them get them for you.

DEALERS, we know you trade with some of the leading jobbers of the United States. When sending them an order include the "Perfection." Address any of the following

- JOBBERS:**
Wyeth Hardware & Manufacturing Co., St. Joseph, Mo.
Kansas City Pump Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Snodgrass & Young Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Bradley-Wheeler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
A. J. Hearwi Hardware Co., Atchison, Kas.
English Supply & Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo.
H. N. Straight Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo.
Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
A. F. Snaple Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Witte Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Or the Manufacturers,