

# KANSAS FARMER

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## BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

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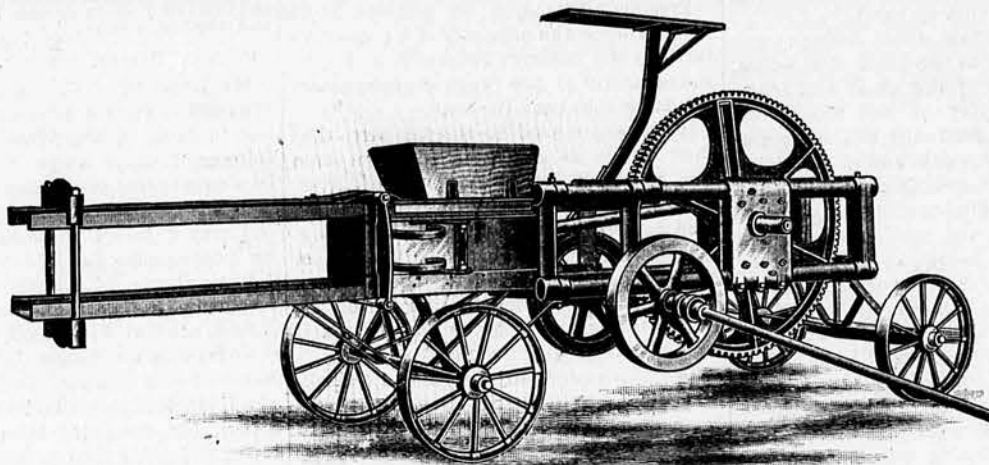
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Tecumseh and Corwin strains.

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## The Stock Interest.

### THOROUGHBRED STOCK SALES.

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

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

### INTER-STATE WOOL CONGRESS.

Special correspondence KANSAS FARMER.

September 14 I boarded the west-bound Santa Fe train for Albuquerque, to attend the Inter-State Wool Congress, called by Governor Prince to discuss matters of interest to the wool-growers of the country. The trip through Kansas being mostly in the night, I saw little of our crops until near the west line of the State. From Coolidge to La Junta, what was a few years ago a barren plain, is now covered with great stacks of wheat and alfalfa, and nearly as far as one can see on either side the fields are green with alfalfa, thick, heavy, and luxuriant, demonstrating that every inch of this country which can be irrigated is as fertile as any spot on earth.

It seemed fitting that Albuquerque should be chosen as the place of meeting, as it is the center of the great and growing sheep industry of the Southwest, where sheep are gradually but surely displacing all other stock, and in the region where the Marquis de Niza in 1540 found the people could distinguish the difference between cotton and woolen goods, and said to him, "At Totontiac are little animals which furnish the wool from which your kind of cloth is made."

The Congress was composed of about 250 delegates, said by the *Times* "to be as fine and as intelligent a body of men as ever graced any auditorium," and represented California, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico and Kansas, and was called to order by Hon. Mariano S. Otero, Chairman Committee of Arrangements, who introduced Governor Prince. The Governor, in his address, welcomed the delegates to New Mexico; reviewed the wool industry of the country, its magnitude and importance to the people of all sections of our country, and especially to the people of the West, the future home of the wool-growing in this country, and quoted statistics showing that \$320,000,000 was invested in woolen mills that worked up 258,000,000 pounds of home-grown wool (less than one-half of what we ought to produce), and paid out annually \$76,000,000 in wages to operatives. Value of manufactured products, \$351,000,000. We have not time in this hasty review to give the capital invested in sheep, lands and buildings and wages paid to hired help, but it is much more than the amount engaged in woolen manufacturing. New Mexico herself this year has produced 18,000,000 pounds of wool, which brought great wealth into the Territory. The Governor was followed by the Mayor, who welcomed the delegates to Albuquerque. Col. L. B. Mills, Las Vegas, nominated for temporary chairman, E. D. King, of the Kansas delegation, who was unanimously elected, and among other things said: "Singly we can do nothing, but organized we become a power, and can go to our railroad corporation, our Legislatures and our Congress, formulate our demands and insist upon them and we will be heard. I trust you will form an organization here to-day of men who shall not merely pass resolutions and then go home and remain asleep until the next meeting, but an organization of energetic men who know their rights and dare maintain them, and who will not longer ask what they want as a favor but demand it as a right, and in this way obtain it. Every State and Territory represented here should also keep up an organization auxiliary to this and working with it, that should say to their Legislatures and to their representatives in Congress, these things we want and will have or we will send men who will properly represent us. The wool-growers of the West are thoroughly aroused, and there never was a more fitting time or place for the birth of such an organization."

Messrs. B-ll, of Arizona, Barela, of Colorado, and Lund, of New Mexico, were elected temporary Secretaries, and Mr. Baca Spanish Interpreter. A Committee on Credentials was appointed, and reported 250 delegates present and entitled to seats.

Permanent organization was then effected by electing F. D. Wight, of Colorado, one of the largest and most

successful ranch owners of the West, as permanent chairman. The temporary Secretaries were made permanent. Vice Presidents to represent each State and Territory were elected as follows: E. D. King, Kansas; G. W. Edwards, Wyoming; Chas. Crane, Utah; J. H. Kirkpatrick, California; F. G. Willard, Colorado; J. F. Dags, Arizona; Louis Huning, New Mexico.

Committee on Resolutions was appointed as follows: E. D. King and E. T. Frowe, Kansas; Casemiro Barela and L. A. Watkins, Colorado; G. W. Edwards, Wyoming; C. Andrews and Luther Tuttle, Utah; H. Fulton and J. F. Dags, Arizona; J. H. Kirkpatrick, California; M. A. Jaramillo and F. G. Clancy, New Mexico.

Hon. Antonio Joseph, Delegate in Congress from New Mexico, addressed the convention, dwelling particularly upon the necessity for protection, and upon the necessity of protecting the wool-growers against the fraud practiced upon the public by the manufacture of shoddy.

President Wight, in his address, dwelt forcibly upon the necessity of a protective tariff to the industry generally, and upon the necessity of the range growers exterminating that pest, the scab.

It was announced to the delegates that their badge as delegates admitted them free to the Territorial fair in progress, and the management invited them to attend and see what New Mexico was doing. The Commercial club also invited them as their guests to attend the opera in the evening. These are only samples of the courtesies extended to us on every hand by this enterprising people.

The convention adjourned at 1 o'clock, and the Committee on Resolutions was instructed to report at 9 o'clock the next morning.

The Committee on Resolutions met at 2 p. m. and organized by electing E. D. King chairman, and Hon. C. Barela, State Senator of Colorado, Secretary. This committee held three busy sessions. Being composed of representatives of all political parties and of all sections of the country, many diverse views were presented, but all unanimously agreed upon the resolutions as finally presented to the convention.

Upon reassembling the second day the convention was addressed at length by Hon. Pedro Perea, Representative in the Territorial Legislature, in Spanish, upon the general objects of the meeting, the necessity of standing by the tariff, and particularly the necessity of improving the sheep of the Southwest. The Committee on Resolutions then reported through its chairman, who stated that the resolutions were unanimously agreed to by the committee as a whole and reflected the sentiments of all sections represented in the convention, and urged their adoption as a whole. Mr. Barela, of Colorado, a lifelong and earnest Democrat, also addressed the convention at length in support of the resolutions, especially the tariff resolution, and his remarks were received with many demonstrations of approval by the convention, large numbers of whom were of his own political faith, thus proving that upon that subject the wool-growers of the West are thoroughly united. The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, there being not a single objector. They are as follows:

WHEREAS, We, men of all parties, here in convention assembled, firmly believe that the wool-growing and sheep-raising interests of these United States cannot be maintained without protection, and

WHEREAS, We view with alarm the recent attempt in Congress to place wool upon the free list as a fatal blow to our industry, we hereby unanimously protest against it; and

WHEREAS, The continual political agitation of the subject renders unsettled and uncertain the whole industry, both in its manufacturing and producing branches; therefore,

Resolved, That we ask that such agitation cease until the present law has been thoroughly tested; and be it further

Resolved, That the present tariff law is the best measure for the protection of the wool-grower and sheep husbandman that could be gained through the concession of other interests and enacted into law, and we hereby most emphatically indorse the present tariff law and pledge ourselves to stand by its maintenance, until we can obtain a better

Resolved, That by reason of the duty put upon shoddy, which duty being almost prohibitory, has so stimulated the manufacture of this article in this country that it is largely entering into our manufactures to the exclusion of wool; therefore, we demand of our Congress a law compelling all manufacturers to stamp their goods "shoddy," to the extent that shoddy is contained therein; and we demand that the manufacturer of shoddy should be taxed, as the manufacturer of oleomargarine now is.

Resolved, That the inter-State law does not prevent its rimation in the transportation of commodities, and therefore should be so amended and perfected that it will attain the end sought by its enactment.

Resolved, That the railroad companies be re-

quested to reduce the minimum weight on single-deck car of sheep to 8,000 pounds, and on double-deck to 10,000 pounds; and express companies be requested to reduce the present almost prohibitory charges on live stock, so that improved breeding stock may be shipped at less cost, and thus encourage its more general use and introduction.

WHEREAS, Sheep-stealing has become prevalent; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby pledge ourselves to offer such rewards for the detection and punishment of such sheep thieves as will insure safety to our interests, and we recommend that the Legislatures of the States and Territories interested, pass laws authorizing their respective Governors to offer a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of any sheep thief.

WHEREAS, The loss annually sustained by the flocks of the West through the depredations of wolves and coyotes, and the great loss inflicted upon the flocks of the East by dogs, is immense; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand of our Legislatures the enactment of uniform and effective bounty laws for the extermination of wolves and coyotes, and also laws for the taxation and restraint of dogs.

The immeasurable loss annually sustained by flock masters through the prevalence of scab in the herds throughout the range country demands the enactment of laws of general application that will in their enforcement eradicate this disease. Therefore we demand of our Legislatures the enactment of such laws as shall be uniform and effective.

Resolved, That when we adjourn it be to meet in Chicago during the sheep show there next fall, the date to be fixed by our Executive Committee, and that our Eastern friends be asked to meet and take part with us.

E. D. KING, Chairman.  
CASIMIRO BARELA, Secretary.

Mr. Bacellor, of Colorado, thought the convention should pass a further resolution in favor of the "free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1." In a convention containing so many silver men this created considerable excitement, but was objected to as out of place in a wool convention and laid upon the table.

J. F. Dags, of Arizona, introduced a resolution in favor of the admission of New Mexico to Statehood, which excited considerable discussion for and against. Some of the delegates claimed Arizona and Utah should be included in the resolution, but delegates from those Territories objecting and claiming that they were not yet fit for admission, and that many of their people did not desire it, the resolution favoring the admission of New Mexico, with an amendment requesting Congress to make a liberal donation of public lands for educational purposes, was finally adopted. Also a resolution that the next annual meeting should be held in Albuquerque in one year.

A motion was made and adopted that an Executive committee, consisting of two delegates from each State and Territory represented, be appointed by the chair. The chair appointed the following delegates as members of the Executive committee: J. G. Clancy, M. S. Otero, of New Mexico; Casimiro Barela, E. D. Wight, of Colorado; J. F. Dags, J. W. Hill, of Arizona; C. M. Andrews, J. S. Harkson, of Utah; E. D. King, Samuel Jewett, of Kansas; E. W. Edwards, of Wyoming. At large, F. D. Wight, of Colorado.

Mr. Levy, of Colorado, offered the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

Be it Resolved, That it is the sense of the delegates from Colorado to the first Wool Congress held in the city of Albuquerque, to extend their heartfelt thanks and appreciation to the Hon. L. Bradford Prince, Governor of the Territory of New Mexico, the Hon. George S. Easterday, Mayor of the city of Albuquerque, to the managers of the fair association at the opera house, for courtesies extended; to the Commercial club for their great liberality and untiring efforts to make every one of us feel at home, and which they can feel assured we did; in fact, the treatment of the citizens of this city of Albuquerque was such that it will be a happy and cherished remembrance of them; and be it further

Resolved, That this resolution be published in the different newspapers of our respective homes and copies forwarded to the above named gentlemen, as well as many of the citizens of Albuquerque; and thanks be extended to the presiding and acting officers of this convention for the efficient and impartial manner in which they carried on its deliberations.

Three cheers were then given by the convention for Albuquerque and her people, and the first Inter-State Wool Congress adjourned after a most successful session.

While many were disappointed that a careful program had not been prepared beforehand, and presenting carefully-prepared papers by men eminent in breeding and feeding sheep in the agricultural and range sections, and also by men competent to discuss the preparation and marketing of wool, and more time given for their discussion, still it was felt that all was done that could be in the time allotted to the convention, and these subjects were discussed among the delegates at their hotels and wherever a few of them came together, showing that all the wool-growers of the West were unanimous, not alone in the desire for national protection, but also determined to help themselves by improving their flocks by careful breeding, selection and care, and also by putting

their wool upon the market in better shape.

At a meeting of the Executive committee, held after the convention adjourned, it was determined to hold the next meeting earlier in the week of the fair, to give more time and to have papers prepared on all subjects interesting to the wool-growers of the country, and we dispersed feeling we had laid the foundation for an organization that will be productive of much good, not alone to the wool-growers, but to all the people of the West, by promoting the growth of our industry, which will diversify our products and make a market for much of our extra feed and grain without antagonizing any other industry, but will utilize and render of value much of our land which can be used in no other way.

### Specials for Herefords.

The KANSAS FARMER has received a communication from C. R. Thomas, Secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Independence, Mo., with a revised list of special prizes to be awarded to Hereford cattle at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893.

The association offers \$4,000 in special prizes for breeding cattle that are recorded in the American Hereford Record. Prizes range from \$20 to \$300.

Five hundred dollars is offered for pure-bred fat cattle having both sire and dam recorded, and prizes range from \$25 to \$80 each. In the class of grades and crosses in the fat cattle ring, \$500 is offered for grades having recorded sires, and the prizes range from \$25 to \$80.

It will be seen that breeders and feeders of Hereford cattle have a chance to secure \$5,000 in special prizes above what may be offered by the World's Fair Association. This should stimulate breeders to do their best, and no time should be lost in preparing for the great live stock event.

### Jersey Cattle Industry.

The American Jersey Cattle Club deserve credit for their enterprise in showing up the good points of this famous dairy breed by offering fifty prizes of \$25 each for articles about Jersey cattle and their successful management. The KANSAS FARMER expects to publish some of the prize articles.

In this connection we call attention of the American associations representing the beef breeds, who will do well to emulate the enterprising advance step of the Jersey Cattle Club. It is not necessary to boom any of these excellent breeds, simply tell the truth and make an exhibit of the merits of the various breeds.

There is a legitimate demand for reliable and authoritative information concerning dairy and beef breeds of cattle by our general farmers, and it is the province and should be the duty of these American associations which are supposed to represent all the rank and file or breeders to disseminate constantly reliable information concerning the various breeds, discuss their merits and the most successful and practical methods of management.

This advance movement by the American Jersey Cattle Club is strictly in the interest of the general farmer and more remunerative live stock husbandry. Now let the Short-horn Breeders' Association and kindred organizations arouse from their lethargic slumbers and "innocuous de-stude" and let their light shine in order that all may be benefited. The KANSAS FARMER is always ready to do its legitimate duty in this line of reform.

### Veterinary College Education.

The *Chicago Trade Review*, in a recent column editorial, has numerous good things to say of the Iowa Veterinary college, at Des Moines, from which the following extract is made:

"The time has gone by when every Tom, Dick and Harry is allowed to practice his questionable skill and try experiments upon valuable animals without remuneration. The old-time horse doctor is now, happily, almost extinct, and evolution has brought us the veterinary surgeon, a type that bears about the same relation to the old horse doctor as does Pasteur, Koch, and McKenzie to the traveling mountebank who sells nostrums upon the corners of our streets. We have found that the anatomy and physiological system of our four-footed friends are as complex as our own—that they can suffer just as keenly—and what is more important, that their ills can be as result-

fully treated and as scientifically treated as our own complaints. We have reached a newer era—a more intelligent conception of these things—and from its economy the old-style horse doctor with his specific good for every ill that horse flesh is heir to—has been eliminated—the place that knew him, now knows him no longer—the wiser, gentler, better educated, and intelligent veterinary surgeon amply consoles us for the loss. We cannot urge the importance of such institutions as this too strongly; they supply an imperative need; their advantages cannot be overestimated. Whilst not long established we recognize in the Iowa Veterinary college an equal of the best, with such unquestioned talent in its faculty, its perfect equipment, and the advantages at its command, there exists no reason why it should not stand among the best; hence we endorse it in terms of unmistakable praise, and assign it a front rank. After twenty-three years of watchful interest in the stock owner, we are not prepared to lightly hazard the reputation for trustworthiness we have gained, but upon this institution—its thoroughness, high character and beneficent results, we rest the confidence of every reader. It has our unqualified commendation. In our estimation it has no superior, without regard to location or period of existence. We recommend it fully and without reserve."

### Agricultural Matters.

#### Accurate Farm Experiments.

By President Geo. T. Fairchild, in the *Industrialist*.

In some respects all farming is experimental, and the results of years of experience in farming form a basis of judgment as to general principles. Many practices of tillage and seeding are well established upon a long line of observations by all sorts of men in all varieties of climates on all kinds of soil. The more varied these observations are the surer we are of the truth underlying the common conclusion, so long as it remains undisputed. But when experiences vary we have no means of correcting errors, and absolutely no data for conclusions. Few, if any, of the ordinary observers have any accurate record of their observations; most confine their attention to a single variable circumstance, if they do make a record; and all leave unnoticed a multitude of facts which may be essential in any analysis of cause and effect.

In an absolutely perfect experiment the observer is in full control of all variable circumstances, so that only one variation may be allowed to occur at the same time. Then he can measure the effect of this variation, and establish the law of cause and effect in this one particular, so as to make safe rules for guiding future action. Farming is not of such a nature that its multitudes of forces can be fully controlled, and there are very few cases where a single variation can be secured. If two methods of plowing are tried in separate fields, the variation in fertility, or in exposure, or in condition at time of handling, may be greater than in the two methods of plowing. If they are tried in successive seasons, as is usual, all the variations in climatic conditions are added to the others, and few will contend that such a trial is fair; yet men are ready to dispute over conclusions formed in just such ways.

With such natural obstacles to accuracy, it is proper to insist that the experiment stations of the country take the utmost pains to insure the fullest possible records of observation, and the most complete analysis of variable circumstances in each experiment. Even then it is necessary to provide for many repetitions of identically the same trial, in order that the unnoticed circumstances may be given due weight even when they cannot be measured or described. The inequalities of soils may be beyond detection by any analysis, and still have a distinct effect on growth. The variations in application of moisture to the soil may be un-

measurable, and still have marked effects. A multitude of trials under skilled observation may find the true cause, while any number of trials under ordinary observations gives only a dispute.

The strict logic of experiment in such matters can only be approximated; yet all true progress must be made by striving to make the strictest application possible of genuine methods of reasoning. The common method of judging by agreement of many instances is good only so long as we know that we have the exact points of agreement and all the causes observed. Many men may agree in testimony to the advantages of a certain seed wheat, and their testimony be worth little without a knowledge of all the other particulars in which their use of the given seed agree. In matters of breeding, tillage, manures, rotations, etc., the agreement proves still less, for the reason that innumerable other agreements may enter unnoticed.

As a substitute for comparison of trials in pairs with a single variation, as in testing the effect of a fertilizer, it is customary to continue a series of pairs so related to each other that the effect of other variable causes may be neutralized. Of two selected plots of ground, one may be more fertile than the other; but of twenty selected plots it can scarcely be possible that any ten alternate plots can have much advantage over the other ten. If it is possible, a reversal of the trial by plots will correct the possible error, and in a series of years such repeated trials give almost the certainty of the exact method by a single difference.

Such accurate tests cost money and require time. It is a temptation to the experimenter to hasten the work, and save the expense. So much more can be done if the bulk of the data can be assumed without accurate weighing and analysis by expert observers. Yet all such haste merely puts off to the future the real investigation that insures truth. "Art is long," and the reality of progress in the art of agriculture is to be secured by painstaking collection of all the data. To scatter the funds over the States in the employment of unskilled observers is to delay even further the true object of the stations. Only a few tests can be well distributed without marring the nature of the test in all essentials. The better way is to use the station as a center from which only accurate data shall be published, and introduced by its authority for general tests in average practice. The checks upon observation can then be applied successfully.

#### Prof Georgeson's Experiments With Wheat.

Agreeable to the policy which has been adopted of devoting the entire farm to experiments, the total area in wheat has again been under experiment the past year. The season was a favorable one for the wheat crop, and the yield has been generally satisfactory, though the quality is a little inferior to that of last year's crop. The Currell, a new variety, has superseded the Zimmerman for the general crop. Starting with a few pounds, in 1889, it has given so uniformly good results as to merit the first place among wheats on the farm. The demand for this variety has been much greater than our supply, and although each purchaser is limited to a small amount, all that we can spare will be disposed of before this bulletin reaches the reader.

The experiments hereinafter detailed, as well as all the experiments by the farm department, are planned with a view to aid the farmers of the State to make the most of their crops under the conditions which surround them. The search is not so much for abstract scientific truths as for the practical and efficacious application of the truths we already possess to the problems of

every-day farming; not so much for new and startling discoveries as for ways and means to make the most of the conditions with which we are confronted. This has been the leading thought in planning the experiments here recorded. All questions asked of the soil are necessarily tentative in their nature, and we can proceed with more confidence only as we are guided by the answers to previous questions. Owing also to the widely differing climatic conditions, the results in any two consecutive years may differ greatly. It follows that in most cases a single season's experiments may be of comparatively little value, and that it is only when repeated during a succession of years that we can judge with accuracy of the merits of the results. The more times, therefore, an experiment is repeated, the more valuable it will be as a guide for the future.

The following are the experiments with wheat the past year:

1. Wheat continuously without manure.
2. Wheat in rotation.
3. Time of seeding wheat.
4. Immature and mature seed wheat.
5. Methods of seeding.
6. Effects of pasturing wheat.
7. How much seed to the acre.
8. Effects of character of seed.
9. Test of varieties.

All the seed was treated with hot water as a preventive of stinking smut, with entire success.

#### WHEAT CONTINUOUSLY WITHOUT MANURE.

The acre which was set aside in 1880 for continuous cropping with wheat without the use of manure, green crops, or any kind of renovating treatment other than good culture, has this year produced its twelfth crop. It was 31.3 bushels. This is half a bushel more than last year's crop.

In comparing this yield with the yields of former years, it should be noticed that there has been a change in variety grown. The crop just harvested was Currell wheat, a variety which has proved to be a superior yielder, while for several years previous the Zimmerman was the variety used. Whether the yield would have been as great had it again been seeded to Zimmerman, or how much, if any, should be credited to the variety in this comparison, must of course remain a subject for conjecture. The opinion of the writer is, that the Zimmerman would not have yielded as much as the Currell has done in this case. However, the fact remains that at the end of the twelfth year this acre makes a showing of 31.3 bushels.

The treatment accorded it is such only as should be given to all wheat land. It has always been plowed soon after harvest, and harrowed at intervals of ten days or two weeks until seeded. It may here be noted that early plowing is essential to successful wheat-growing, and the several workings with the harrow leave the surface in the best possible condition to receive the seed. The acre was not seeded until October 9, which is fully three weeks later than it has been customary to seed it. This was due partly to the dry fall, and partly to the prevalence of the Hessian fly. The crop did not suffer from any insect enemies. It rusted slightly, but not to any damaging degree. But it did, to some extent, suffer from the exceptionally severe cold, which on one occasion reached 26° below zero. The cold did not kill the wheat plants, but it appeared to stunt them. During the coldest weather, a strip along the fence some four or five yards wide was covered with snow, while all of the central area was bare. The effect was noticeable all through the season. The protected strip was more vigorous and grew taller than the portion fully exposed to the rigor of the cold.

The following table shows the results of the twelve years' cropping:

Year.	Variety.	Bushels.	Yield
1880-1	Early May	49.00	7,845
1881-2	"	47.00	3,281
1882-3	"	28.19	4,525
1883-4	Zimmerman	37.00	2,238
1884-5	"	12.30	.....
1885-6	"	.....	.....
1886-7	"	.....	.....
1887-8	"	30.31	3,766
1888-9	"	37.00	3,619
1889-90	"	22.90	1,841
1890-1	"	30.75	3,435
1891-2	Currell	31.30	.....
Produce of twelve years		285.75	.....
Yearly average		23.81	.....
Average of the ten crops harvested		28.57	.....

\* Crop estimated. † Winter-killed.

#### Cultivating Canaigre.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—A few years ago it was discovered that the root of the sour dock, or, as it is termed in this region, canaigre, contained a large percentage of tannic acid, and it is now being extensively used in Europe for tanning leather. For two years past certain parties have been digging it, at various points in the Southwest, drying it and shipping it to Europe, where they sold it at \$65 to \$80 a ton. The labor employed is principally Mexicans, and the cost of digging, drying, and loading on the cars is merely nominal, so that these shippers have been realizing an enormous profit from their operations.

The plant grows wild here, over vast areas of the dry, sandy land, but, as a result of these operations, it has been cleaned out of large tracts where it originally grew. In order to keep up the supply it now becomes necessary to cultivate the plant, and several of these dealers are engaging in this industry. One shipper is now preparing 320 acres of ground near Eddy, which he will plant to canaigre, and several of the Swiss farmers, in the vicinity of Vaud, fourteen miles south of Eddy, are planting smaller tracts, varying from ten to forty acres each. Capt. W. C. Mann is planting eighty acres of it within one mile of Eddy.

All these farmers who are planting this root have been guaranteed, by the dealers, \$5 a ton for the green root, delivered at the railway track, and it is believed that it will bring even a higher price by the time the crop matures next summer. The dealers are trying to induce all the farmers in the valley to cultivate as much as possible of this plant, as there is practically no limit to the demand for it in Europe. The plant yields, in its wild state, five to ten tons to the acre, and one man who has cultivated it in the Rio Grande valley has dug over sixteen tons to the acre. The cost of cultivating, digging and delivering at the track is not greater than would be that of sugar beets, and it will be seen from this that this opens up an extremely profitable industry to our farmers.

An important feature of this matter is that this plant, being indig nous to the soil, there can scarcely be any doubt that farmers will always realize a full crop. Enough experiments were made last year to demonstrate that canaigre yields at least twice as much under irrigation as it does where it must depend upon the meager rainfall that occurs in the arid region.

A factory has been lately erected at Deming, New Mexico, for extracting the tannic acid from canaigre, and certain capitalists are considering the advisability of putting in another one at Eddy. When these factories are in operation it will no longer be necessary to ship the root to Europe, and it is believed that the tanneries of the United States can be supplied with tannic acid from southern New Mexico in the near future, so that it will be no longer necessary for them to destroy the forests of the Northern and Eastern States in collecting oak and hemlock bark. G. O. SHIELDS.  
Eddy, New Mexico.

### Large as a Dollar

Were the scrofula sores on my poor little boy, sickening and disgusting. They were especially severe on his legs, back of his ears and on his head. His hair was so matted that combing was sometimes impossible. His legs were so bad that sometimes he could not sit down, and when he tried to walk his legs would crack open and the blood start.

Physicians did not effect a cure. I decided to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla. In two weeks the sores commenced to heal up; the scales came off and all over his body new and healthy flesh and skin formed. When he had taken two bottles of

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
he was entirely free from sores." HARRY K. RUBY, Box 356, Columbia, Pennsylvania.

HOOD'S PILLS are a mild, gentle, painless, safe and efficient cathartic. Always reliable. 2c.



Jos. Ruby.

### Alfiance Department.

#### DR. BRANCH VS. DR. MILLER.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—Dr. Miller's "Solid Facts About Money and Coinage" has reached me, with a request that I notice it in the FARMER.

I must content myself with saying that I am a bi-metallist, because bi-metallism is a less evil than mono-metallism, and will serve to check "the disastrous effects of decreasing the volume of money," so graphically set forth by Dr. M. My belief is, that the system of finance based upon coin and dependent upon the existence of a commodity, or (if you please) an intrinsic value in the money of final settlement, is antiquated and barbarous; that it is a retention of the ancient and obsolete trade by the direct exchange of one commodity for another, just to the extent that the use of coin as money depends upon the recognition of its intrinsic value. For short, call it barter, and you will hit the mark. Barbarous nations, in the very nature of things, must use for money something possessing inherent value, and because, when wrought into articles for personal adornment and barbaric splendor, gold and silver were chosen as most suitable, and so, doubtless, out of this love of display grew its use as money. Thus it was that when Job's afflictions were ended and prosperity returned, his friends each brought a piece of money and an earring of gold. The mono-metallist in his idea of a money standard belongs to the age of Job, and not to the nineteenth century. His money must be converted into earrings, gold watch cases, or other articles of adornment and barbaric display. These are the principal, and about the only uses gold can be applied to, and yet, forsooth, gold must rule the world, through the grand arrogance of its possessors on one hand, and the ignorant submissiveness of those who always lack it on the other.

What honest, intelligent man can justify the selection of one of the least useful of nature's products as the one infallible standard of measure for all other values? The man does not live who knows the intrinsic value of gold, and all talk about its bullion value is based upon its fortuitous elevation by the richest nations of the earth to be their money standard. Only when it shall be demonetized, as silver has been; only when its value shall be measured by its usefulness in the arts and practical life will its intrinsic value be known. Whatever value it now possesses above this unknown but intrinsic value is "flat," pure and simple. The retention of gold as the beneficiary of flat elevation is not due to its real value, but to its scarcity, and the ease with which its circulation can be controlled by a few men working together.

Gold is the aristocratic money of the world, and the limited use of silver as subsidiary coin is designed simply to strengthen its position as such. The small transactions of the poor (if in coin) are in silver.

I might fill all the space allowed me with a history of crimes perpetrated by the power and in the interest of dealers in gold, but the "merry-go-round" invented by Congress, at the dictation of the gold interest must suffice. The issue of greenbacks to pay the army, for supplies to carry on our late war, to pay private debts, and the government refusal of the same greenbacks in payment of import duties, opened a market for gold, and established the "gold-room," before unknown. Importers must have gold. It took nearly \$3 in greenbacks to buy a gold dollar, and the cost of the gold became a part of the cost of the imported goods, and was finally paid by the consumers, composed largely of soldiers' families.

Every dollar of greenbacks was good for a dollar in government bonds, and interest on the bonds was paid in gold, and so the gold went directly back, to be resold. The immediate financial result to the dealer in gold, was a profit of nearly three times the nominal rate of interest on the bonds, or about 12 per cent. on a 4 per cent. bond, and this result was repeated as often as the gold went its "merry round." To this must be added the final outrage of paying bonds in gold, dollar for dollar, which cost the holder about 35 cents.

These facts have been so often told that they may seem stale, but they must be kept in mind as long as the fallacies and rascalities of mono-metallism are urged as the only true financial policy. But the arraignment of the "gold bug" movement must not stop here.

A change in the form of our government, involving the absolute supremacy of the money power over financial legislation, and the exclusion of the people therefrom, is the next achievement sought. Thus the editor of *The Century* in the March, 1891, number, says that safe and wise financial legislation can be had only when it is intrusted to financial experts "who shall be absolutely removed from popular clamor," as it is in older and (inferentially) better managed nations. When it is remembered that these same gold bugs are the stockholders, officers and managers of our vast transportation corporations, the

interval between an exclusion from participation in financial legislation and exclusion from participation in the legislative control of our system of transportation, will be the shortest possible breathing spell. In short, it is the purpose to make this a government administered by experts, by those whose fitness is to be measured by the millions they have accumulated. The source and inspiration of these purposes is not far to seek. Sixty thousand (more or less) of our wealthy citizens annually visit the monarchial nations of the old world, and cringe and crawl to and, if permitted, hob-nob with the aristocrats they meet. They come home to introduce and imitate as far as they can the manners and customs of those lands. Their ideal arrangement is a moneyed aristocracy, a leisured, wealthy gentry, and a laborious and submissive peasantry, the benefits of whose labor, beyond a mere subsistence, shall contribute to the wealth and pleasure of the other classes. This is to be obtained by expert legislation, and a mono-metallic financial system. Bi-metallism is preferable because it prevents this complete centralization and because it secures a larger measure of financial management to the people. But it is far from being a just and perfect financial system. It confers the measuring money power upon two products of nature and labor, and those two of the least practical utility, and imparts to them a fictitious value, at the same time that it retains and endeavors to perpetuate the idea that intrinsic value is an indispensable quality of money, and that nothing lacking this quality can be properly called money.

The real value of silver is not known, notwithstanding its money value has been degraded by unfavorable legislation. Its limited use as a money metal still imparts a fictitious value to it. The injustice and wrongfulness of all such legislation consists in imparting a fictitious value to these comparatively useless metals, and giving arbitrarily to their producers and owners their increased value in other products of labor whose value have relatively been depressed thereby. The wrongfulness is intensified by the fact that the favor and profit are given to the least useful and necessary, and withheld from those products that are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of human life.

"Flat money" is the only perfect relief from these wrongful conditions. Opposition to so-called irredemable currency arises largely from a misconception of the nature of our government and the relations of its citizens thereto. "We the people," was the "firm name" under which we commenced business as a nation. But somehow we fall into the habit of regarding the government as something apart from the people, and to an unknown extent their master. When we revert to the primitive idea, and make it practical, we find we are individually, as well as collectively, members of the national "firm"; that its doings are our doings, that its debts are our debts, and that our financial responsibility is commensurate with its necessities and our ability to meet them. This being the case (no one will dispute it), the government's promise to pay is our promise to pay. When, in the exercise of its rightful power, the government issues its promise to pay (a treasury note) to some one for service rendered, or supplies furnished, and that person offers it to another in payment for something desired, a rightful consideration of the relations subsisting between government and citizen, compels him to accept the note. Refusal would be disloyalty. Here we have full and complete redemption of the government's promise. Not, indeed, in a coin that would be worthless to the recipient until exchanged for the desired product of labor, but in the product itself, which is the final and only form of intrinsic value. The repetition of this process perfects and accomplishes all the necessary and legitimate functions of money, and no other redemption is needed. The successful operation and maintenance of such a financial system, depending upon the stability of our government and the prosperity of its citizens, would hold every citizen by the bonds of self-interest to its loyal and warmest support in its hours of trial and danger, whereas a coin basis furnishes every inducement to speculators in money and to withdrawal of coin from circulation at such times. Dealers in gold do not hesitate to embarrass the government and impair its credit, force it into debt, and give encouragement to its enemies. Periods of financial embarrassment are aggravated by the hoarding of coin, and hoarding is a crime for which the law can provide no adequate punishment. Money is to commerce what the highway is to human intercourse. Hoarding is obstructing the highway, in the one case forbidden and punished by law, in the other beyond the reach of law. With a fiat money system hoarding would be made unprofitable, and thus prevented. It would be understood that the withdrawal from circulation of an amount that would create serious disturbances would be quickly met by an issue to supply the deficiency, so that loss, rather than gain, would be the probable result of hoarding, and a crime that cannot be punished will be prevented.

The subject is not exhausted, but the reader may be, and the allotted space doubtless is. P. C. BRANCH.

Sterling, Kas., September 10, 1892.

The essentials of a properly prepared seed-bed for wheat are fitness and compactness. These are not procured in a day. Plow the land early, and work it often with roller and harrow.

### MALARIA PARASITES.

#### What Recent Investigation Reveals.

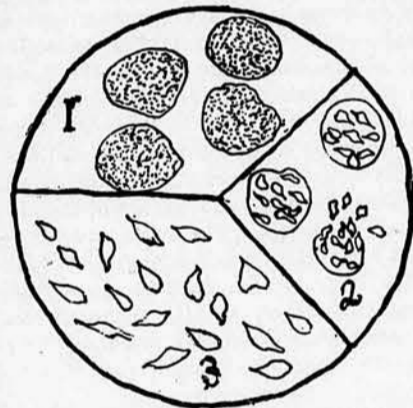
#### Science Triumphs Over Poisons of Bog and Pool.

#### Acute and Chronic Malaria Cured.

A series of investigations has been carried on during the past few weeks at the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, under the direction of Dr. S. B. Hartman, which has furnished some very interesting results not commonly known to the public.

For the benefit of the non-professional reader we stop to explain that malaria (commonly called chills and fever, fever and ague) is caused by a minute organism which germinates in stagnant water. These organisms live in the water and can do no harm until the water dries up, leaving the organism to perish, when its spores or eggs, with which its body is filled, are carried into the air by the wind or washed into wells or streams by showers. These minute spores find their way into the system through the air we breathe, the water we drink or the food we eat, and their presence in the blood sets up the disease known as malaria. The organism which causes malaria and its spores are so very small that they can only be seen by the aid of the very best microscope in the hands of an experienced microscopist. To become familiar with the appearance and habits of the malaria organism requires long and careful study on the part of the microscopist. The most important fact revealed by the late investigations at the Surgical Hotel is, that there are two distinct malaria parasites—one capable of producing acute malaria, distinct chills and fever, the other producing chronic malaria, in which there is no distinct or regular occurrence of chills and fever. The organism which produces acute malaria is distinguished from the organism which produces chronic malaria by its form and movements.

The parasite of acute malaria is known to the microscopist as *cytomœba*, and is capable of amoeboid movements, its form being roundish. This parasite is well shown by the following cut from a pencil drawing made at the Surgical Hotel by their microscopist, as seen through a powerful microscope. The cut represents the organisms magnified many thousand times:



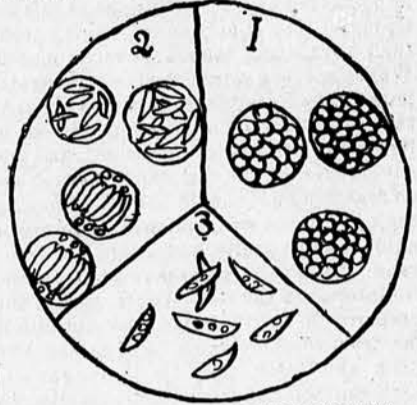
THE PARASITE OF ACUTE MALARIA.

Figure 1 in the above cut shows the organism with its body full of exceedingly minute granules, which will soon develop into spores. Figure 2 in the cut shows the same organism with spores fully developed, ready to be thrown off. Figure 3, in the same cut, after they have been thrown off by the parasite, which spores will rapidly grow to the size of the parent organism. All this can occur under favorable circumstances in a few hours, so that they multiply with incredible rapidity.

As before stated, it is this kind of malarial parasite which causes acute malaria or fever and ague. It is well known that quinine will generally cure such cases. It does so by killing the organism in the blood, and thus removing the cause for chills. Pe-ru-na, in large doses, will also kill this organism, and will do so with less harm to the person who takes it than quinine will do; but as quinine is the cheaper of the two remedies it is the one generally used. Whenever Pe-ru-na is taken for acute malaria—that is, to break the chills and fever—it should be taken as follows: During the intermission a wineglassful of Pe-ru-na every two hours (children in proportion) should be taken until four doses are taken, after which a tablespoonful every hour during the remainder of the intermission until the time for the next chill has passed. And when the chills are stopped a tablespoonful every two hours during the day should be

taken for ten or fifteen days, or until the cure is permanent.

The parasite which causes chronic malaria is quite different from the above parasite in its appearance as well as its effect upon the human body. The following cut shows them in the three stages of their growth. This organism is known in technical language as *polimitus*, or the parasite of Laveran, and is incapable of motion:



THE PARASITE OF CHRONIC MALARIA.

In figure 1 of the cut the body of the parasite is filled with undeveloped spores. Figure 2 shows them in a higher state of development. Figure 3 shows the same spores ready to begin work for themselves. The symptoms set up by these organisms in the human system are so entirely different from acute malaria that they need description here. They will often pester a person for months without making him sick abed, but making him genuinely miserable—creeping rigors, coated tongue, appetite changeable, cold sweaty hands, and many indescribable sensations of genuinely disagreeable kinds, melancholy feelings, a discouraged, listless state of mind, tired-out feelings and biliousness.

It is a fact well known to the medical profession that quinine will not cure this form of malaria. It has been demonstrated over and over again at the Surgical Hotel that, while quinine will generally destroy the parasite of acute malaria, it will have little or no effect on the parasite of chronic malaria. It is just here that Pe-ru-na as a malaria cure shows its great superiority over quinine. Both the parasites of chronic and acute malaria are destroyed by Pe-ru-na.

It will cleanse the system of every particle of malarial poison. It restores the appetite, clears the befogged senses, and brings back a hopeful state of mind, which malaria is sure to destroy. In these cases two tablespoonfuls of Pe-ru-na should be taken before each meal. This dose should be gradually increased to three tablespoonfuls at each dose if the symptoms do not improve soon. Man-a-lin should be taken according to the directions on the bottle if the bowels are constipated.

Further particulars can be obtained by sending to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, Ohio, for their free book on malarial diseases.

#### Excursion to Shenandoah Valley.

On Tuesday, October 25, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Chicago and all Baltimore & Ohio points west of the Ohio River to Winchester, Woodstock, Middletown, Harrisonburg, Staunton and Lexington, Va., at the rate of one lowest limited first-class fare for the round trip.

The Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, offers superior inducements to persons seeking new locations. Farm lands offered at from \$10 per acre and upwards. Timber, coal, iron ore, pure water, convenient markets, excellent soil, good schools, best society. For information about rates, apply to any Baltimore & Ohio Ticket Agent. Send to M. V. Richards, Land and Immigration Agent, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md., for information about desirable locations, maps, pamphlets, etc.

On our first page we illustrate the Flour City Hay Press, made by the Kinnard Press Company, of Minneapolis, Minn., who have in the past year brought out a new hay press (their No. 7), which they claim is the most successful hay baling machine now in use, having met with great success with their press. They guarantee a capacity from fifteen to twenty-five tons of hay per day with four horses. It is provided with an automatic feeder, which is positive in its motion, and the press is thoroughly portable. It is also provided with an attachment for pressing upon a barn floor. Can be driven by steam or tread power, as well as by any ordinary threshing machine power. It is constructed entirely of iron and steel, and it is without doubt the cheapest press a customer can buy, when capacity is taken into consideration. If you are in the market for a hay press, it will pay you to write the above concern for catalogue and prices.

# The Horse.

## Topeka Speed Ring Review.

Our detailed report of the speed programme of the Kansas State fair, with some other fair matter, was crowded out of last issue so that this week a brief review of the greatest week's performances ever made at Topeka are given herewith. It was the best feature of the State fair, and the week's meeting is seldom if ever eclipsed on a half-mile track.

The enterprising Secretary, L. H. Pounds, justly feels proud of the reputation and record given Topeka by her speed programme this year, and in discussing the week's programme with a FARMER representative, says:

"I do not think any one has any complaint to make of the speed programme presented, whatever they may say regarding the other departments. Seventeen pacing and trotting races were given and in every one there was a contest, and when at the last 196 horses appeared on the programme eligible to contest in these races, this with a number of other nominations to stakes that had made first and second payments and did not appear on our programme, made an array of over 200 in our speed department this year, which is at least seventy-five more than was ever represented here before. But it was not only in the number, but in the quality of the races given that this year showed an advance. Every mark that had been set on a half-mile track, not only in Kansas, but in nearly every place in the country where there are good half-mile tracks, was beaten.

"The deciding heat of the yearling stake was trotted in 2:50. One heat of the two-year-old stake was trotted in 2:30 1/4. The two fastest heats ever paced in a race by a yearling in a race in one day on any track in the world were paced over our track and won by Belle Acton.

"The fastest mile ever trotted in a race in Kansas is held by the track at Emporia, being 2:17 1/4. Nina Medium trotted over our half-mile track in 2:18 1/4.

The fastest mile ever paced in Kansas in a race was that of Major Wonder, at Wichita, which was in 2:15 1/4, as I now remember it, but here over our half-mile track Riley Medium paced three heats, the first in 2:17 1/4, the second in 2:13 and the third in 2:11 1/4, thereby beating the world's record for pacers on a half-mile track, and when it is considered that the world's renowned pacer, Roy Wilkes, was only able to pace over a half-mile track in 2:14 1/4, and by that performance held the world's record for half-mile tracks for nearly two years, it can readily be seen the great credit due Riley Medium, his owner, R. C. Campbell, and driver, J. C. Kinney, and those who had fitted our half-mile track for this supreme effort.

"Fifty heats in the week's races were paced and trotted in 2:30 or faster; many of them in from 2:18 to 2:22. If this is not successful racing, then it cannot be found."

## Record Notes.

Krimlin, by Lord Russell, 5 years old, driven by Edwin D. Bither, who drove Phallas to his record of 2:13 1/4 on September 16, at Mystic Park, Boston, trotted the fastest second heat ever trotted in a race, in 2:13 1/4, and the fastest mile ever trotted on that track, taking his place among the dozen stallions with records made in less than 2:14 in trotting races, which are as follows:

- Phallas 2:13 1/4, July 14, 1884, 7 years old.
- Palo Alto 2:13, August 20, 1890, 8 years old.
- Delmarch 2:12, September 26, 1891, 7 years old.
- Nelson 2:13, October 8, 1891, 9 years old.
- Allerton 2:13 1/4, October 15, 1891, 5 years old.
- Alvin 2:13 1/4, August 20, 1892, 7 years old, Chicago, Ill.
- St. Vincent 2:13 1/4, August 27, 1892, 7 years old, Independence, Iowa.
- Ponce De Leon 2:13, September 6, 1892, 5 years old, Fort Wayne, Ind.
- Moquette 2:13 1/4, September 8, 1892, 4 years old, Cleveland, O.
- Lobasco 2:10 1/4, September 14, 1892, 6 years old, St. Joe, Mo.
- Krimlin 2:13 1/4, September 16, 1892, 5 years old, Boston, Mass.
- Kentucky 2:13 1/4, September 22, 1892, 3 years old, Columbus, Ind.

All of these records were made in winning races, and only the Independence record was made on a kite-shaped track.

Wisconsin King captured the world's half-mile track race record at Lima, O., September 22, by winning second heat of pacing race in 2:14.

Winslow Wilkes, at Indianapolis, Ind., September 22, broke the record of that track by pacing and winning a race in three heats, in 2:12, 2:11 1/4 and 2:11 1/4.

Speaking of the side-wheeler, the FARMER will make this prediction: That if Big Sign, Flying Jib, Winslow Wilkes, Riley Medium, Jay-Eye-See, Hal Pointer and Direct are brought together in a pacing race at the Lexington, Ky., meeting of September 30 to October 4, or at the later meeting in October, at Columbus, Tenn., the pacing racing record will drop below 2:05; and if, in those cool days, Lobasco, Delmarch, Alvin and St. Vincent can be brought together in a trotting race the trotting stallion race record will drop again, and if track and other conditions are favorable, the horse holding the record after those two meetings will have a race record between 2:07 and 2:08.

## Kansas City Horse Market.

There has been but little change in the horse market during the past week to what it has been during several weeks preceding. The receipts of range horses were quite large, from both the West and Northwest. All of the good ones sold on arrival and for fair prices, from \$40 to \$50. There was a fair demand for good Southerners. But it was hard to get a bid on the tall, thin, leggy horses, or, in other words, the style of horse that the farmer wants to sell in the fall. There was, and is quite a little local demand for extra good draft, 1,400 to 1,600 pounds, with quality. Shippers who buy rough, sunburned, age and blemished stock, can expect to lose money, for it is almost impossible to buy them cheap enough in the country. Nice toppy drivers are selling fairly well. The most of the buying was by local dealers and speculators. The prospects for the coming week are good, for nice drivers, draft and top branded horses. Shippers will do well to buy nothing but good haired stock.

Draft, extra 1,500 lbs. .... \$125 00@175 00  
 Draft, good, 1,300 lbs. .... 90 00@125 00  
 Drivers, extra. .... 125 00@225 00  
 Drivers, good. .... 80 00@95 00  
 Saddlers, good to extra. .... 75 00@175 00  
 Southern mares and geldings. .... 55 00@95 00  
 Cavalry. .... @115 00  
 Western range, unbroken. .... 25 00@65 00  
 Western range, broken. .... 40 00@100 00  
 Matched teams. .... 175 00@350 00

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

14 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs. .... \$ 80 00@ 80 00  
 14 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs. .... 75 00@ 85 00  
 15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. .... 100 00@110 00  
 15 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. .... 80 00@ 90 00  
 15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., extra. .... 125 00@135 00  
 15 1/2 hands, 4 to 7 yrs., good. .... 110 00@120 00  
 16 to 16 1/2 hands, good to extra. .... 130 00@165 00

## State Fair Horse Notes.

On Friday more than ordinary interest was manifested when the several competitors for sweep honors entered the saddle horse ring. The Missouri and Kansas array seemed to be striving for some kind of a division against the Nebraska fellow, and after some severe tests were put as to actual merits it went to Red Rose, owned by Mrs. Mark M. Coad, of Fremont, Neb. The winner is a Missouri-bred eight-year-old gelding and has won honors twice at the Chicago American Horse Show, twice at St. Louis and once Illinois State fair held at Peoria. As an exhibitor he shows nine different gaits, the park walks and Spanish trot, and well worthy of the honors bestowed upon him here as well as elsewhere.

W. J. Veale, of Topeka, had among others of his stud at Swissvale Stock farm the five-year-old Percheron stallion Moor 7416 and the four-year-old Coacher Kaiser 590. Moor is an American-bred horse, got by the prize-winner Burg 4444 (2241); dam Couronne 4440 (19081) by Cheri. He weighs 2,000 pounds, is very highly finished, good mover, showing top quality and in fact a typical Percheron in all conformation points. Kaiser was sired by the government stallion Apsis; dam, Ebene by Strade. He won here at State fair first in class, sweepstakes and first stallion and four of his get. As an individual he is not as large as some coachers; he is plenty large for carriage work, weighing over 1,300 pounds. In color, style and action he is superb, particularly in the fine in head and neck. The roadster and carriage onlookers generally single him out from among the tops, and especially is he admired by the ladies whose inclination runs toward handling the ribbons. He will be on exhibition at the Inter-State fair at Kansas City.

## Horse Notes.

The inimitable Geo. Wilkes continues to drop one in the list occasionally. The last performer to his credit is Sealskin Wilkes, owned by E. A. Smith, of Lawrence, that got a record against time of 2:30 at the late meeting at Holton, Kas.

The first two-year-old Kansas trotter to enter the 2:30 list is Patsy Curtis, whose record is now 2:16 1/4, made at Holton. Patsy Curtis was sired by Evermond, a son of Harold, while his dam was Beattie Curtis 2:34 1/4, by Mambrino St. Lawrence. The owner is R. N. Curtis, of Abilene, Kas.

At the dedication of the magnificent new horse pavilion on October 25, and in which all large special and combination sales of horses will hereafter be held, breeders of fancy stock and farmers from all over the United States and Canada will be present. J. S. Cooper, horse commission, Union stock yards, is making an effort to secure 1,000 head of range horses to dispose of at that time. His plan of work has proven very satisfactory to all concerned, and he is entitled to the greater share of the credit for making Chicago the greatest horse market in the world. Range horse men, or any of our readers having horses to dispose of, will do well to communicate with him. Our Chicago manager writes us that the pavilion is going to add very greatly to the convenience of shippers, and states that Cooper is a reliable man to deal with.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla does what no other blood medicine in existence can do. It searches out all the impurities in the system and expels them harmlessly through the proper channels. This is why Ayer's Sarsaparilla is so pre-eminently effective as a remedy for rheumatism.



BARKLEY \$10.00 ROAD CARTS and upwards. For Style and Finish they can not be surpassed.

We also manufacture a complete line of GOAT and DOG HARNESS from \$1.50 to \$12.50 per set. GOAT or DOG CARTS from \$4.00 to \$7.00. Write for GOAT CATALOGUE.



BARKLEY \$70. PEAKTON

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Read our book of voluntary Testimonials from our customers and see what they think of Barkley Goods and Business Methods. It will pay you to do so. We have manufactured and sold to dealers, BUT NOW we are selling direct to consumers, saving you the traveling man's expenses and dealer's profit. Write for illustrated catalogue and prices. 282 & 284 Main St. CINCINNATI, O.



BARKLEY \$35.00 BUGGIES a Specialty. We guarantee satisfaction.



BARKLEY \$152. CABRIOLE

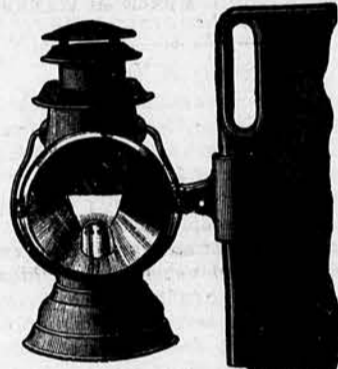
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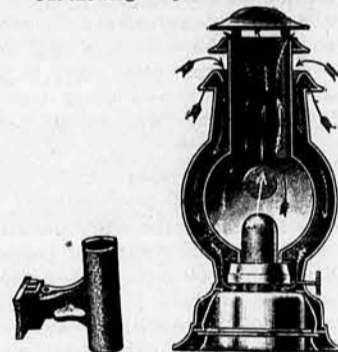
SUMMERS MORRISON & CO., Commission Merchants, 174 South Water St., CHICAGO. Reference: Metropolitan Nat'l. Bank, Chicago. Also Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas.

## The Dietz Driving Lamp.

"Dietz" Tubular Driving Lamp is made on the well-known tubular principle. The walls being made double, form an air chamber into which the air passes at the top, and through it to the inside of the burner in a continuous current, and the hot air and products of continuous combustion pass from the burner straight up through the central tube or chimney to the open air. In consequence of this continued supply of pure cold air from the outside directly to the burner, the lamp always burns a clear white light without



Cut showing lamp attached to dash.



Attachment for fastening at end of dash. Sectional cut showing circulation of air.

smoke or smell. As no air goes directly to the burner from the outside, but as it all passes through these tubes, the wind, however strong, does not affect the flame, and the lamp will not blow out in the strongest winds.

The lamp is shaped somewhat like a locomotive headlight with a cone-shaped bright reflector around the flame, which throws all the light straight ahead. The lamp can be fastened to the middle of the dash by means of a spring on the back, or by using the "Dietz" patent attachment it can be fastened on the end of the dash instantly, without trouble, and securely.

Advantages claimed: It throws all the light straight ahead, 200 feet or more. It can be attached instantly to the end or side of dash. It burns with a clear white flame. It does not smoke or smell. It is handsome and durable. It will not blow out. It burns kerosene.

## Gossip About Stock.

A closing-out sale of a herd of seventy pure-bred Devon cattle will be held at the farm of O. O. Snyder, five miles southwest of Emporia, on Wednesday, October 12, 1892. Splendid inducements are offered to buyers to be present.

The forthcoming great dispersion sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle and Berkshire swine by Kirkpatrick & Son, at Connors, Wyandotte county, Kansas, on October 27 and 28, will be considerable of an event in live stock circles, as it will afford an unusual opportunity to secure a class of

stock for which there is a lively demand, and that too at purchasers' own prices. Look up their advertisement and arrange to be on hand for bargains.

That well-known breeder of Poland-China swine, F. M. Lall, of Marshall, Mo., advertises a public sale of fancy strains from his College Hill herd, to take place on October 13. All Kansas breeders are invited to be present.

Our readers should not overlook the Jersey cattle and Shropshire sheep sale advertised by S. S. Matthews, of Leavenworth, Kas., on October 4. After the sale parties can attend the Kansas City fair and Priest of Pallas festivities.

H. C. Farnum, proprietor of the Island Home Stock farm, Gross Isle, Mich., importer and breeder of Percheron and French Coach horses, has made a deal with T. W. Palmer, President of the World's Columbian Exposition, who reluctantly parts with his "Log Cabin" stud of Percherons on account of the duties of his position. This gives Mr. Farnum an addition to his establishment which makes it one of the greatest in the country.

# To Farmers!

There are two things that assail the farming community, two diseases to which they are peculiarly liable. The one is rheumatism, the other pneumonia. Both of these maladies come from one cause—defective action of the kidneys, and this is the result always of cold and exposure. When a person accustomed to out of door occupation takes cold, it is more apt to settle upon his kidneys than upon his lungs. The function of the kidneys is to secrete the uric acid from the blood. When the kidneys are disabled by a cold they are unable to do this, and the uric acid remaining in the blood poisons it. It must find a vent somewhere. If it attack the joints or muscles it produces rheumatism; if it attack the lungs it produces pneumonia, and sometimes pleurisy. Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure is the best remedy for this class of maladies, because it ministers to the whole excretory system, the kidneys, the lungs and skin. It contains no poison and can be taken without any precaution, for it is impossible to take an over dose. Get it of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Illinois.

## Important to Fleshy People.

We have noticed a page article in the Globe on reducing weight at a very small expense. It will pay our readers to send two cent stamp for a copy to Thayer Circulating Library, 36 E. Washington Street, Chicago, 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., 132 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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

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

### At Home 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.

#### The Building of the House.

[FROM AN EASTERN FABLE.]

Spacious, and wide, and fair, a temple grand  
Arose beneath the workmen's busy strokes;  
Watching its growth by day, the curious  
folks  
Gathered in crowds from all the adjacent  
land.

By night the temple silent stood and dark;  
Not one of all the multitude remained.  
Only a Fakir, whom some need constrained,  
Chances to pass, and on a sudden—hark!

Voices in bitterest reproach and woe!  
The wall and toots did with each other  
wangle.

"Why dost thou thus my polished smooth-  
ness mangle,  
O thou sharp nail? Why pierce and thrust me  
so?"

To whom the nail replied with biting scorn:  
"Fool! hear the hammer, with fierce blow on  
blow!

"Tis not my fault, but his, the cruel foe,  
Who me doth chase and smite from early  
morn."

In turn the hammer: "Who is wielding me?  
Who driveth me on stone and iron hard?  
Go, if thou need'st must chide, rude and ill-  
starred,  
Go, chide at Man, the master builder he."

No farther ran my fable, but methought,  
The ear that listens still, in wonder bears  
Curses and vain reproach and bitter tears,  
O House of Life! in wall and tower inwrought!

Yet heavy blows shall weld what else aloof  
Long had remained, unused and incomplete,  
And when the threshold knows the Master's  
feet,  
No more of wrath or sharp reproof

—Belford's Magazine.

#### HOW TO RETAIN HEALTH.

Rules as Adopted by the Physical Re-  
generation Society, London.

Abstain from fish, flesh, fowl and dishes  
prepared from them; alcohol, tobacco and  
all intoxicants; mineral water, fermented  
foods, mineral salt and salted foods, any  
tin-preserved foods that are in the least  
degree acid, baking powders, vinegars and  
pickles, tea drawn for longer than three  
minutes, boiled coffee or chickory used as  
an adulterant, unboiled milk or unboiled  
water.

"Eat slowly and chew well." Be moder-  
ate in the quantity, and particular in  
the quality of all food.

Drugs.—Abstain from drugs of every  
description, whether in the form of sleep-  
ing or other draughts, pills, castor oil,  
codliver oil, pick-me-ups, tonics, jujubes,  
lozenges, etc.

Clothe in undyed all-wool, all-over-  
porous materials, whether for undercloth-  
ing or linings, using colored stuffs only for  
upper or outer garments. Have all  
underclothing washed at least once  
weekly, and oftener if subjected to odor-  
ous or excessive action of the skin. Do  
not sleep in any clothing worn during the  
day.

The Sleeping Room.—Furnish the sleep-  
ing apartments with single beds, with  
wire or spring lathe frames, upon which  
place a horsehair or wool mattress. Do  
not have a feather bed on this. Let all  
night clothing and bed covering (except,  
perhaps, the sheets) be all wool and light  
in weight; do not use close, heavy cotton  
quilts, either down or fur rugs; have win-  
dows open night and day, and protect  
from draughts by screens, and from colds  
by head-coverings; do not have gas, lamp,  
candle or night-lamp burning in your  
sleeping room, nor standing soiled water.  
Keep drinking water covered.

The Bath.—Wash or bathe the body at  
least every twenty-four hours in cold,  
warm or hot water, according to your con-  
dition of health; bathe the whole body,  
including the head, in hot water at least  
once weekly.

Exercise and Employment.—Systemat-  
ically exercise every muscle of the body  
daily, but do not produce a sensation of  
exhaustion or weakness. Practice deep  
breathing and always through the nostrils,  
with closed mouth.

Employ yourself from six to eight hours  
daily in some useful and non-injurious  
occupation.

Rest and Sleep.—Take bodily rest for  
bodily fatigue.

Sleep as many hours as you find neces-  
sary to completely recuperate your  
strength, and take half of these hours be-  
fore and half after midnight.

Avoid artificial light as much as possi-  
ble.

Observe regularity in eating, drinking  
and sleeping.

From Florida.

DEAR HOME FRIENDS:—I trust my pro-  
tracted absence has not forfeited my place  
in your memory. I write you once more,  
and probably for the last time, from this,  
my Southern home, the land of oranges  
and alligators, for we are coming back to  
educate our children. Schools here are a  
farce on education, and go we must, or  
else bring up a family of "Cracker" nov-  
ices.

Now to what I was about to say. So  
many have written me asking for sea  
shells, and now, as I am to go and leave  
them myself, I think it rather touches a  
tender spot, at least I feel as though I  
would like to oblige you with all the shells  
you wish, before I leave. On our sea  
shore quite pretty shells are blown up by  
the fall winds. I have sent a number of  
cigar boxes of them to home friends, who  
seem very much pleased with them. The  
postage is from 30 cents to 36 cents a cigar  
box full, and any one who wishes sea  
shells, small, fine, mixed, send the postage  
only, and I will mail them to you. The  
average postage is about 32 cents. I do  
not wish pay for the little trouble, so  
please do not offer it, as they are so easy  
to get and so little trouble. If you wish a  
finer grade of small shells, and wish me  
to, I will get them for you over in the city  
stores. They keep West India shells that  
they sell at 30 cents a cigar box full. The  
postage is the same as on our own shells.  
If you desire the West India shells, send  
price (they will take stamps) and postage  
and I will get them for all who wish, as  
some of us are over to the city nearly  
every day with the naphtha launch. Any  
one is welcome to send to

MRS. F. A. WARNER,  
Floral Bluff, Fla.

#### Harmony in Variety.

God never repeats himself in nature;  
but, from the cedar of Lebanon to the lily  
of the vale, he seeks a fresh evolution and  
efflorescence out of his own grandeur and  
beauty, that infinite diversity may make  
up the infinite completeness and harmony.  
Just so it is in human character and moral  
attainment. God never repeats himself  
here. He gives to each varied experience.  
We march not in serried numbers to con-  
quer a common foe; but He leads us  
through separate paths, each one to strug-  
gle with his own adversary alone, that,  
when the victory is gained and the crown  
won, each shall have in it a leaf or a  
chapel which is unlike any other, so that  
all together may reflect every possible  
hue of the divine loveliness.—E. H. Sears.

#### Providence.

Providence is one of those obstinate, in-  
destructible words in the daily discourse  
of mankind—whether general or particu-  
lar, the schools dispute. But a great,  
forthreaching, unbaflled and unending  
plan, a purpose through the ages, one  
must be worse than color-blind not to see,  
with steady accomplishment—style it fit-  
ness, adjustment, design, as you will.  
But "a power that makes for righteous-  
ness" must know what it is about. Can a  
sightless archer every time hit the mark?  
Could that expert shooter who cracks a  
glass ball with a lead one in the air, rarely  
missing his aim, perform such a feat with-  
out an eye? But does not Providence  
miss? To our partial vision, so it may  
sometimes seem. But when we look at  
the target, and know the object, we find  
the center touched. It is only because we  
assume an intent to make virtue always  
happy—as a cheap novel ends with a suc-  
cessful match—that we question if there  
be a Providence at all.—Lutheran Ob-  
server.

#### When Daniel Webster Was "Off."

In his day Mr. Webster had a very vague  
idea of the Great West. On one occasion  
when he was in the Senate a proposition  
was before it to establish a mail route  
from Independence, Mo., to the mouth of  
the Columbia river, some 3 000 miles across  
plains and mountains, about the extent of  
which the public knew no more than they  
did of the interior of Tibet. Mr. Web-  
ster, after denouncing the measure  
generally, closed with a few remarks con-  
cerning the country at large: "What do  
we want," he exclaimed, "with this vast  
worthless area? This region of savages  
and wild beasts, of deserts of shifting  
sands and whirlwinds of dust, of cactus  
and prairie dogs? To what use could we  
ever hope to put these great deserts, or  
these endless mountain ranges, impene-

# DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

Rest or Rust.  
Soberly, it is not hard to decide the re-  
lative values. But lazy men and women  
are never sober. There is disorganization  
and decay in idleness; there is death in  
moral inanition. We need only open our  
eyes to see the verification. Nature comes  
to our aid in both fact and analogies. If  
water rests, it is to stagnate; and if the  
tree rests, it is in death. If the eye rests,  
it is consumed in darkness; if the arm  
rests, it is in feebleness; and if the heart  
rests, we grow pulseless. Christian men  
and women ought, like spinning-tops, to  
keep themselves up in their motion. Love,  
well-directed, is immortality. In its  
activities the heart beats in unison  
with God's.

Rest or Rust.  
The Law of Promissory Notes.  
There are five essential elements to the  
legal validity of a negotiable draft, note  
or check:

First—It must be payable in money;  
that is, gold, silver or greenbacks, possi-  
bly, also, in United States currency, not  
in any kind of merchandise. Thus a note  
"payable in 100 calves" has been decided  
to be invalid.

Second—It must be payable without any  
contingency or uncertainty. A note  
promising to pay "\$1,000 out of the pro-  
ceeds of ore to be raised and sold from any  
mine" is invalid. But a particular fund  
may be designated, as: "I promise to pay  
out of the estate of B., deceased."

Third—It must be payable at a certain  
specified time—a time certain to arrive.  
A note payable to A. B. "when he is 21  
years of age" is not good, for he may not  
live to be 21, and so the time is not certain  
to arrive.

But a note payable "on demand" is held  
to be good, for demand is in the nature of  
things certain to be made at some time.  
The owner of such a note would not pos-  
sess common sense if he never demanded  
payment.

Fourth—It must be payable to the order  
of a certain party therein named, or else  
payable to bearer. Otherwise it is not ne-  
gotiable, although as a simple written  
contract it is good as between the maker  
and the person to whom it is payable.  
But it is not capable of indorsement unless  
the words "order" or "bearer" appear.

Fifth—The amount payable must be  
specified and certain. A note for \$100  
"with interest" is good, because the in-  
terest can be calculated and thus cer-  
tainly ascertained, but a note reading:  
"Pay \$100 or \$200" is not good.—Chautau-  
quan.

Never plant trees that are more than  
two years from the bud or graft. These  
will start into vigorous growth after  
transplanting with less check than older  
ones would experience.

#### Hezekiah's Surprise.

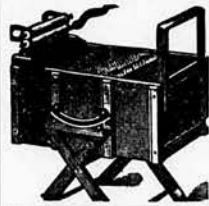
"Wal, Hiram, if this don't beat all! The  
old way for doctors was 'kill er cure,' but  
here I've found a place in this here news-  
paper where a doctor offers 'cash er cure'  
It's fer catarrh! I wish we had it—I'd  
like to try him! Jest listen, Hiram! The  
proprietors of Dr. Saxe's Catarrh Remedy  
offer a reward of \$500 for any case of ca-  
tarrh which they cannot cure' That  
beats all lotteries hollow! The medicine  
costs 50 cents—your catarrh is cured, er  
you get \$500! Where's my hat? I'm  
going right over to neighbor Brown's, to  
show him. I never wanted to get within  
ten foot of him before, but if it is the cure  
of his catarrh, I guess I can stand it unc't."  
Sold by druggists.

## Ditson's 50c. Music Books.

Latest Series! Just Issued!

- Ne Plus Ultra Piano Collection.  
100 pages. Brilliant but easy pieces.
  - Ne Plus Ultra Ballad Collection.  
100 pages. Latest and best songs.
  - Ne Plus Ultra Song and Chorus Collection.  
Each song has a ringing chorus.
  - Ne Plus Ultra Dance Collection.  
Every style of dance music; not difficult.
- All these books are large sheet music size.  
ANY VOLUME SENT POSTPAID FOR 50 cts.

LYON & HEALY, CHICAGO.  
OLIVER DITSON COMPANY, BOSTON.



WHEREVER THE  
ROCKER WASHER  
is used the Washboard  
becomes a Kelle of  
Barbarism. It is war-  
ranted to do the washing  
of an ordinary family in  
one hour as clean as can  
be washed by hand. Write  
for full description and  
prices. Rocker Wash-  
er Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.  
Agents wanted.

OLD COINS WANTED. \$1,000 for 1864  
dollar, \$5.75 for 1853 quarter,  
\$2 for 1856 ct., and Big Prices  
for 900 other kinds if as required. Send stamp for particulars.  
W. E. Skinner, 325 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

## DO YOU CROCHET ?

The GLASGO LACE THREAD CO., Glasgo, Conn.,  
will distribute in premiums Two Thousand Dol-  
lars, Gold Coin, for the best specimens of  
fancy work, to be made only from the  
GLASGO TWILLED LACE THREAD.  
Open to all residents of the United States.

### \$2000.00 GOLD COIN in Premiums.

Send 10c. for  
Sample Spool.  
Twilled  
Lace  
Thread.  
500 Yards.

Send 10c. each  
for  
Illustrated  
Crochet  
Books,  
No. 1 and No. 2.

Ask your dealer for circulars giving full  
information. If not to be had of him,  
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# The Young Folks.

## Grandmother's Cookies.

Who does not remember dear grandmother's cookies,  
Produced from her pocket for me and for you?  
No dainty whose rule is laid down in a book is  
Half so good as the cake which our infancy  
knew.  
Its sugar-strewn top, with a raisin to crown it,  
Did the fancy, as well as the appetite feed:  
Not long would it take a small urchin to down  
it.  
That cookie well-flavored with caraway seed,  
Those crisp sugar cookies, those dainty cream  
cookies,  
The cookies well-flavored with caraway seed.  
And this is the rule by which grandmother  
made them:  
A cupful of butter, another of cream,  
Two eggs, fresh as when Mrs. Speckle first laid  
them,  
And two cups of sugar, which simple does  
seem.  
The cream should be sour, so use soda to  
sweeten—  
A level teaspoonful is all that you need—  
Then flour to mold soft, when ingredients are  
beaten,  
And as much as you like of the caraway seed;  
The reminiscential, the warm, pungent-fla-  
vored,  
Beloved of our childhood, the blest caraway  
seed.  
But, follow the rule, though we may, to the  
letter,  
Though we mix them with judgment, and  
roll out with skill,  
Though our grandchildren say they have ne'er  
eaten better,  
We will feel that somehow, there's a lack in  
them still  
It may be the lack of the dear hand that gave  
them,  
It may be the simple child-heart which we  
need;  
They'll be very nice cookies, but something  
will say to them:  
From being like hers, spite of caraway seed  
They'll be good enough cookies, but not grand-  
mother's cookies.  
For the cookies of childhood were peerless  
indeed. —Good Housekeeping.

## ST. SWITHIN.

### Stories of the Old Bishop's Life, Death and Translation.

One of those fine opportunities which are scattered at intervals through the year for learning what the weather will be, unless it turns out to be something else, is the day of the year known as "St. Swithin's Day." The proposition to be derived logically from the rule of St. Swithin's Day is that for forty days thereafter it must rain every day or not at all. This seems a rigorous necessity and an unnatural condition, but then what has logic to do with saints' days? Probably not many readers need to be told that if it rains on St. Swithin's Day no one of the next forty days will be without rain, and that if it does not rain on St. Swithin's Day there will be no rain at all for that space of time. Such things as this always seem more likely to be true if they are expressed in verse, so here is the ancient authority of the present case:

St Swithin's Day, if thou dost rain,  
For forty days it will remain;  
St Swithin's Day, if thou be fair,  
For forty days 'twill rain nae mair.

The days of most saints are the days of their deaths; those of a few are the days of their births. St. Swithin's Day is the day when his body was moved, and it was the moving of his body, or the proposal to move it, according to an old story, that caused all the trouble. It may be as well to tell the story first and contradict it afterward, for the story, be it understood, is not true. St. Swithin, then being Bishop of Winchester, died in the year 862—thus much is true—and as he was a man of meekness and lowliness of spirit he commanded that his body should be buried outside the church, where the passers-by would trample on his grave and the water from the eaves would drip upon it. It was buried even so, but after a hundred years or so the monks began to think it a pity that one so holy should lie in such a place, and they determined to move his bones within the walls of the church. The day set for doing this was July 15, but when the time came there was such a downpour of rain that the monks did not care to attempt the task, and the rain continued with great violence for forty days. By that time it was decided that the saint was manifesting his displeasure at the proposed disregard of his wishes as to a place of burial, and so instead of moving his bones they built a little chapel around them, thus in effect accomplishing their own wishes and evading the saint's under the specious pretense of a great respect for them.

There is an account of this "translation of St. Swithin" which probably has more truth about it, though a spice of miracle gives it flavor and affords the skeptical opportunities for disbelieving the whole or any part of it. But the skeptical would disbelieve anyway, and the miracles are only their excuse. It was a little more than a hundred years, then, after Swithin's death that Dunstan—he who pinched the devil's nose and is commonly called a saint, though Dickens is so disrespectful as to say he might as well be called a cat horse—was engaged in establishing monachism in England and eradicating the existing system of married clergy, and he thought that it would be a good thing for

his cause to revive a reverence for Swithin, who had a good monastic reputation in his day. In all this Ethelwold, who was then Bishop of Winchester, agreed with Dunstan.

Now, it is not to be supposed for an instant that these views of Dunstan and Ethelwold had anything to do with what followed or with the desire which Swithin himself began to manifest to get into the church out of the cold and wet. But it happened that Swithin appeared in a dream to a poor smith and ordered him to go to a priest named Eadsige and tell him to go to the Bishop and command him to have Swithin's bones moved into the church. The smith replied that the priest would not believe him if he said that Swithin had told him all this, and Swithin directed him, as a proof of the truth of the vision, to pull an iron ring out of his stone cuff, promising that it should come out easily. The vision came to the smith twice more and then he applied the test successfully and informed the priest, who told the Bishop.

A variation of the story is that two iron rings were to be pulled out of the stone covering the grave, that when they were pulled out they left no marks where they had been, and that being touched to the stone again they fixed themselves in it as before. Those who would not willingly admit a good story should not let their credulity be troubled by the fact that the test of pulling something out of something else in which it is stuck is an old and favorite myth, found in the Arthur legends, in "The Ring of the Nibelung" and elsewhere. For this is not all that Swithin did; he began to heal the lame and the sick, who flocked to his grave in greater and greater numbers, till at last he cured no less than 200 in the space of ten days. All these things made it plain that the good old Bishop of a century before wanted to be brought inside the church, and, finally, at the command of King Edgar, and much to the satisfaction of Dunstan and Ethelwold, he was brought in, with great ceremony and display.

It may seem from all this that Swithin's greatest title to fame was gained after his death, but this is not at all the case. If he had not done a good deal while he lived he would not have been thought so important when he had been dead for a hundred years. He was born about the year 800, and after he had been a monk and prior of the Abbey of Winchester he gained the favor of Egbert, King of Wessex, and received the charge of the education of the King's son, Ethelwulf. He was made bishop in 812, and when Ethelwulf became King, Swithin was one of his chief counsellors. He is also said to have accompanied Alfred, the King's son, who afterward let the cakes burn and did other things which caused him to be designated as "the Great," on a journey to Rome, and to have been a mediator between the King and his eldest son, Ethelbald, who was rebellious. He also performed a few miracles while he still lived. He built a bridge at Winchester, and one day a woman who was crossing it with a basket of eggs fell and broke every one of them, whereupon the Bishop put them all together again, rather better than they were before, thus doing what all the King's horses and all the King's men were notoriously unable to do.

But the question still remains unanswered why the weather of St. Swithin's Day should have such an effect on that of the forty days following. The only answer is the one which is usual in such cases, that the superstition is the relic of one appropriate to some pagan festival at about the same time of the year. This supposition seems the more just because the same belief applies to certain other days at about this time in different countries. St. Medard's Day, June 8, and Sts. Gervais and Protasis' Day, June 19, enjoy the same distinction in France. St. Godelieve's Day is a weather day in Belgium and the Day of the Seven Sleepers has something of the same distinction in Germany. After all this it is unpleasant to have to say that observations taken at Greenwich observatory, and extending over many years, seem to show that the weather pays no attention to St. Swithin at all, but that need not interfere with the faith of any one who really wants to believe in him. To believe in him in the face of opposing facts is all the more commendable. In conclusion, too, it must be admitted that though Swithin seems to have every right to be regarded as a genuine saint, he was never regularly canonized, and his title is only one of courtesy. —N. Y. Tribune.

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Mrs. JAS. W. KIRK, Daughters' College, Harrodsburg, Ky. I have depended upon it in attacks of Croup with my little daughter, and find it an invaluable remedy.

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Next week is to be a great one at St. Louis. The great illumination illustrating the discovery of America; the arrival and great spectacular parade of the Velled Prophets, with the accompanying gorgeous street illumination; the St. Louis Fair and the Exposition, all of which will occur next week, will make St. Louis a most desirable place to visit. The *FARMER* acknowledges a courteous invitation to these fall festivities.

In the Alliance Department last week the *KANSAS FARMER* published an able letter from Dr. E. P. Miller on the silver question. The Doctor is a New York capitalist who owns large amounts of property in Kansas and other Western States. This week, in the same department of the *KANSAS FARMER*, appears a communication from Dr. P. C. Branch, who is a successful farmer in Reno county, Kansas. These writers are both of mature years, both well informed, both thoroughly honest and possessed of good judgment. Their widely divergent views are typical.

Captain Frank H. Mason, United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has collected a great deal of interesting information not hitherto published regarding the circumstances which caused the western continent to be christened America instead of Columbia, and this he has embodied in an article entitled "The Baptismal Font of America," to appear in *Harper's Magazine* for October. In this article he will relate the history of the curious little book "*Cosmographiae Introductio*," in which the name "America" was first used. The article will be amply illustrated with portraits and with pictures of St. Die, in Lorraine, where the christening of the continent was actually performed.

It is now given out from Wall street as highly probable that the long-talked-of monetary conference of the great commercial nations to take into consideration the propositions for the remonetization of silver will never be held, and that even if held no agreement will be reached. The Wall street circular concludes as follows: "And even should the conference assemble, hardly anything better than failure could be expected as the outcome of England's attitude; for England, it is universally assumed, would be followed by Germany. We thus have to face a probability that, in a few weeks at most, all hopes of restoring silver through an international union may have been abandoned. That result would be tantamount to fixing irrevocably and for a prolonged period the depreciation and the instability of this metal. The doom of silver would be sealed, and the grave problem would be forced upon the United States how most quickly to get rid of silver and put its finances upon the single gold basis."

**OUR FOREIGN TRADE.**

The United States Treasury statement of foreign commerce and immigration for August, 1892, issued September 15, shows that our exports of merchandise for the first two months of the present fiscal year—July and August—is very much less than for the corresponding months last year. These amounted last year to \$135,354,434, and for this year to \$123,242,909, showing a falling off of \$12,111,525 for the two months. Our imports, however, make the opposite showing. For last year these were \$132,995,395, and for the same months this year \$148,730,611, a gain of imports amounting to \$15,735,216.

Last year the balance of trade in favor of this country was for the two months \$2,359,039, while for the corresponding months this year the balance of trade is against this country to the amount of \$25,487,702.

We have exported of gold and silver during these two months as follows: Gold \$16,832,619, silver \$5,395,561, and have imported of these metals—gold, \$875,722; silver, \$3,098,435, leaving still a balance against us on the transactions of the two months. Our exports of specie for the corresponding months last year were, gold \$6,834,842, silver \$4,810,217, while our imports of these metals for the same months last year were, gold \$2,423,903, silver \$3,565,910.

This report gives a statement of exports and imports for the years 1887-92 inclusive. Of all these years the year 1891 is the only one in which for the months of July and August our exports of merchandise exceeded our imports. The largest balance against us was in 1890, when it amounted to over \$28,000,000, but by the end of that fiscal year we had a considerable balance in our favor.

**THE BUSINESS SITUATION.**

R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, publish each week a brief review of trade for the benefit of the business community. The following is their review for the week ending last Friday and gives in brief space such information as will be interesting to readers of the *KANSAS FARMER*:

"The alarm about cholera has vanished, and trade in every direction shows all the improvement that was expected. The South is a little dull because cotton is low in price and late, but a little improvement has been seen during the past week. In a few quarters of the West farmers are holding back their wheat for higher prices, so that collections are retarded. But the general tenor of advices are exceedingly favorable. The volume of business continues larger than a year ago. Collections are exceptionally good on the whole, although money is in active and increasing demand at nearly all points. The supply is ample for all legitimate needs. The gold exports have increased; the foreign exchange has declined, and the money market at present is without any disturbing features. Speculation is not on the whole active enough to have a disturbing influence.

"Wheat has recovered 1 1/2 cents. Corn has declined 2 1/4 cents, and oats 1/2 cent. Speculation in cotton has been larger and the price has been advanced 3-16 by covering short sales. The hog products are a shade stronger. In coffee the speculation has advanced the price 1 1/2 cents.

"Stocks have been stronger, advancing on an average of about \$1 per share during the week, with some indications of foreign investors buying in a moderate amount.

"The business failures during the last seven days number 211, compared with 182 last week, and 244 the corresponding week last year."

**PLEURO-PNEUMONIA EXTINGUISHED**

The official proclamation by the Secretary of Agriculture of the freedom of the United States from the disease known as contagious pleuro-pneumonia has been delayed until six full months from the occurrence of the last case, on which occasion the animal found diseased, as well as all others with which it had been in contact, were at once purchased and slaughtered, the premises being quarantined to all cattle from that date to the present time. Although in many cases four months is regarded as sufficient, this extension of the period of complete immunity from four to six months was adopted so as to satisfy the most conservative and apprehensive that the grounds for the present proclamation were ample and its issue and the raising of

quarantine in the United States for this disease thoroughly justified by the facts. The inspection system adopted by the department has been maintained in full force and efficiency in those districts heretofore infected during that period. The seaboard and frontier inspection and all necessary cattle quarantine will be strictly enforced and there being no possibility of the occurrence of contagious pleuro-pneumonia save by its introduction from foreign countries, the country may congratulate itself upon the removal of all apprehension for its cattle interests on the score of contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

**MOVEMENTS OF WHEAT.**

The wheat crop of 1892 is, according to the government estimates, considerably smaller than that of 1891. This is nearly offset by the larger amount of last year's crop, which was carried over because of the inability of famine-stricken Europe to buy it, so that those who take the "bear" side of the market contend that there is as much to be disposed of during the present as there was during the past crop year. It is interesting, however, to note the more rapid early movement of wheat this season. For the ten weeks ending September 3, the receipts at the so-called primary markets was 20,404,000 bushels for 1890, 53,996,000 bushels for 1891, and 62,643,000 bushels for 1892. The details of these receipts are given in the following table from the *American Elevator and Grain Trade*:

	1892.	1891.	1890.
St. Louis.....	10,759,000	9,572,000	4,890,000
Toledo.....	10,875,000	11,683,000	3,188,000
Detroit.....	2,623,000	3,032,000	1,732,000
Kansas City.....	7,066,000	3,312,000	1,750,000
Cincinnati.....	802,000	1,327,000	373,000
Winter wheat.....	32,025,000	28,926,000	11,940,000
Chicago.....	13,582,000	15,635,000	3,418,000
Milwaukee.....	3,267,000	1,088,000	971,000
Minneapolis.....	9,497,000	6,221,000	2,899,000
Duluth.....	4,272,000	2,126,000	1,146,000
Spring wheat.....	30,618,000	25,070,000	8,464,000
Winter wheat.....	32,025,000	28,926,000	11,940,000
Total, ten weeks.....	62,643,000	53,996,000	20,404,000

It will thus be seen that the present movement of wheat exceeds that of the corresponding period last year by nearly 1,000,000 bushels per week. At this rate the present crop as well as the surplus of last year's crop will be exhausted before the next crop can be gathered.

But the losses realized from holding wheat last season may be a cause for more than ordinary anxiety to sell early this year. The disposition to sell is also promoted by the downward course of the market and is likely to be checked if an upward tendency shall set in, unless indeed the financial necessities of the farmers render continuous and rapid selling imperative.

**THE STATISTICIAN'S DEFENSE.**

J. R. Dodge, Statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, has addressed a letter to Senator Allison, defending the statistical division against several statements made in the Senate during the debate on the proviso in the agricultural apportionment bill relating to crop reports, which the Statistician thinks do great injustice to the Department of Agriculture, and injuriously misrepresent its work. One of the charges specifically defended against was that "one of the monthly reports with regard to cotton was prematurely published and got into the hands of speculators in New York, and thousands of dollars were made by it." Mr. Dodge makes a specific denial of this charge and states that "it is a further conclusive fact that no report, whether of cotton, wheat, corn or any other crop, has ever been proved to have been prematurely published or sent in advance by any person from the Department of Agriculture."

The Statistician further finds that several statements quoted in the Senatorial debate as having been made in his division were in fact quoted from other authority and had never been made by the Department of Agriculture at all.

It was charged in the debate, and has frequently been charged in other quarters, that Mr. Dodge's reports have had the effect of depreciating the value of farm products. The Statistician replies to all these that his reports have been uniformly conservative, and that such could never depress values. He further says: "That speculators, and not the Department of Agriculture, are the cause of reduction in prices, was exemplified in the reception of the April report, when condition of wheat was reported at '81, the

previous estimate being 85, tending to advance of prices, which immediately followed, until the bear operators got in their work, and hammered down prices several points before the close of the day. The influence of speculation is thus frequently mistaken for that of the crop report."

The letter of Mr. Dodge is necessarily a defensive one throughout.

**EUROPE'S WHEAT CROP OF 1892.**

The Hungarian Ministry of Husbandry has issued a wheat estimate containing calculations of the wheat harvests of 1892 of those European countries which require wheat imports. The following figures are taken from the estimate:

Great Britain has produced from 23,000,000 to 25,000,000 hectolitres, and will import from 56,000,000 to 58,000,000 hectolitres. [A hectolitre is 2.75 bushels.]

France has produced 105,000,000 hectolitres, and will import 15,000,000 hectolitres. Germany has produced from 34,000,000 to 35,000,000 hectolitres; imports from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 hectolitres.

Italy's crop, 40,000,000 hectolitres; imports 9,000,000 to 12,000,000 hectolitres.

Austria's crop, 17,000,000 to 18,000,000 hectolitres; imports 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 hectolitres.

Total wheat harvest of all European countries requiring to import the grain, 266,800,000 to 270,800,000 hectolitres; total imports required by them, 114,600,000 to 123,100,000 hectolitres.

The ministry estimates the rye harvest of these countries for 1892 at 440,000,000 hectolitres, as against 370,000,000 hectolitres for 1891.

**CANADA GRAIN CROPS.**

Canada, as a producer of wheat and oats, ranks about with some of the States of the Union. A recent estimate places her total wheat crop this year at 55,000,000 bushels. In Ontario the crop will be 33,000,000 bushels against 32,000,000 last year. In Manitoba and in the northwest, it will be 20,000,000 bushels against 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 last year. Other provinces will yield probably 2,000,000 bushels against 3,000,000 last year, making a total this year of 55,000,000 bushels against 62,000,000 to 65,000,000 in 1891. There is considerable old wheat left in the country, and deducting the amount of wheat necessary for home requirements and consumption, the total exportable surplus this year will be 20,000,000 bushels, or about 10,000,000 less than last year. The yield in Manitoba this year was short as compared with last year.

The total oat crop in Canada this year will be 85,000,000 bushels against 90,000,000 last year. The total barley crop will be 17,000,000 bushels against 19,000,000 last year. There was a decrease of from 1 to 3 per cent. in the yield per acre in Ontario this year in every grain but rye, the greatest decrease being in winter wheat, which was 22.5 per cent. against 25.7 per cent. last year.

**TO SAVE ALFALFA FROM WINTER-KILLING.**

Alfalfa is becoming so important a crop in a large proportion of Kansas and Oklahoma as well as in Colorado and States west, that every item of information with reference to it is important. There is a good deal of plant wisdom in the assertion by an Eastern agriculturist that a great deal of the loss through so-called winter-killing of alfalfa comes from another cause, viz., allowing the alfalfa to mature too far before cutting. He further says: "The way to keep it alive and strong is to cut it before the formation of the seed in the head and cut two other crops later in the season, cutting them also before any seed is formed. In this way the plant does not perform the purpose of nature and object of its life, which is the production of seed. As long as it is thwarted in this purpose the plant struggles to exist and is vigorous."

"There is a great loss annually through the killing of alfalfa, and whatever is caused by too late cutting can be remedied by paying attention to the laws which govern its life. Besides this, the farmer will have, if the alfalfa is cut four times, from every acre a largely increased crop of better feeding value and a much more steadfast meadow. We have seen alfalfa fields that had been cut in this way for years with fine profit all round. Two or three quarts of seed, sown early every spring before the frost is all out of the ground, is also a good thing."



## STATE FAIR NOTES.

The great wheat belt of the State needs to look to its laurels. The first premium for both white and red winter went to John D. Ziller, of Hiawatha, Brown county, while the second premium on red went to S. H. Cramer, of Ottawa, Franklin county, and the second premium on white was won by August Neck, of Emporia. These gentlemen are all far east of the section which makes Kansas distinguished as a wheat State.

The first premiums for both white and yellow corn were taken by S. H. Cramer, of Ottawa, Franklin county. His specimens were magnificent. J. F. Earheart, of Howard, Elk county, took second on both varieties.

Where were the central Kansas broom-corn raisers that they allowed the first premium to go to F. Shult, of Oakland, Shawnee county, and the second to be carried off by Ira E. Dabine, of Irving, Marshall county, and that without opposition from the great central belt?

There can be no doubt of the fact that several good bread bakers reside in the southwestern part of Topeka, at least the judgment of the State fair committee sent several of the premiums into that quarter.

In the absence of competition from the great alfalfa region of western Kansas the premiums went to Brown and Shawnee county farmers.

The \$12 premium for the best twenty pounds of butter went to Joseph Sills, of Pauline, Shawnee county, while the best five pounds of dairy butter was shown by Mrs. Peter Hell, of Vidette.

Artistic displays of butter in fancy shapes was made by several exhibitors. Among them was a representation of a cow which pleased the little folks very much. The first premium was taken by Mrs. W. S. Pugh, of Topeka, second by Mrs. Effie Logan, of Oakland.

In the fine art department the display was creditable, but not so large as to preclude the awarding of a premium to almost every meritorious article on exhibition. Mary S. Palmer, of Olathe, carried off a large percentage of the money.

Three counties, Shawnee, Douglas and Linn, were represented in the fruit display.

The \$60 premium for the best display of agricultural products exhibited by an individual was won by Otis Dalton, a sixteen-year-old farmer who lives in Shawnee county. The second premium of \$45 went to August Kneck, of Emporia.

The frequency with which the name W. E. Bartholmue occurs in the list of premiums awarded shows that he was diligent and successful in his competition for premiums. His artistic displays attracted much attention and were greatly admired.

The poultry breeders have entered into an agreement to ask that hereafter they be furnished a building instead of a tent in which to exhibit their birds and that they will not again make an exhibit in a tent. Discomfort and danger to the health of the fowls is alleged as the reason for the demand.

## WHAT OF THE FUTURE VALUE OF FARMS?

In reply to criticisms of some of his conclusions, Mr. C. Wood Davis, the farmer statistician of Kansas, has recently called attention to some of the facts of the situation which it is to the interest of farm owners to have kept in view. Without following Mr. Davis' wording explicitly, his facts and conclusions may be summarized as follows:

The area planted to corn in 1891 would not have produced sufficient corn for domestic consumption, at the rate found to have obtained during twelve years, if the yield had only equalled the average of the last twelve years—23.9 bushels per acre—by an amount equal to such average on more than 2,000,000 acres.

The area planted in corn this year, with consumption remaining at the same rate per capita as has obtained for twelve years past—29.17 bushels—and with an average yield per acre—23.9 bushels—is less, by 8,100,000 acres than would be required to provide the corn consumed at home.

The reports of the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in the three principal cereals in 1891 was actually 2,200,000 acres less than in 1889, although at that time no material part of the acreage was idle, as is now the case, because excessive rains prevented planting.

Current additions to the cultivated areas

are not equal to the constant increase in requirements caused by the increase in the number of draft and dairy animals alone.

Our population is increasing faster than ever, and that while the increase from 1880 to 1881—at 2.3 per cent. per annum—was but 1,150,000, the increase during this year will be no less than 1,500,000, and that while we are yearly adding 350,000 more people than twelve years since, we are adding not more than one-eighth as many new acres.

The increase in population is, year by year, growing greater and greater; on the other hand the increase in acreage grows less year by year.

While population increases more each year than in the preceding one, the lands available for cultivation grow progressively less.

Mr. Davis concludes as follows:

"I am not in the habit of making predictions without tying a string to them in the shape of a qualifying clause, but will now depart from this line, and, without reservation or qualification, mental or expressed, predict that within four years the people of the United States will reduce the area devoted to the production of wheat and cotton for export by more than eight million (8,000,000) acres, in order to grow the corn required for home consumption.

"And that friends, as well as the hypercritical, may know upon what grounds this confident venture into the realms of prophecy is made, I would beg leave to say that it is based upon a clear demonstration of the facts—If the Agricultural department's figures and those of the census are worth anything—that we have now a population of 63,500,000; that each unit of the population has annually, for twelve years, required 29.17 bushels of corn, and that it requires, at the average rate of production, one acre and twenty-two hundredths upon which to grow the corn consumed by each such unit; that four years hence—August 20, 1896, A. D.—with population increasing at the same rate that it did during the ninth decade, 2.3 per cent. per annum—we shall have a population of 71,780,000, requiring—at 29.17 bushels per capita—2,093,923,000 bushels of corn, to produce which, with an average yield, will employ no less than 87,618,000 acres, being 14,887,000 acres more than is now planted in corn, and 11,414,000 acres more than was planted in corn in 1891, when none of the fields were idle.

"Is it not safe to assume that the time involved in this prediction is too short to expect such a radical change in the diet and habits of the people as will permit us to dispense with the product of at least 11,400,000 acres of corn? We may admit that the higher price which will obtain will cause some contraction in the volume required, but we shall not, probably, be far astray if we say that the product of 3,500,000 acres will measure the maximum contraction, and this leaves us still short 8,000,000 acres of corn lands, which can only be obtained by reducing the area devoted to the production of the staples now grown for exportation—wheat and cotton—as the current additions of new acres are not sufficient to meet the augmented requirements for hay, potatoes and the minor products of the farm.

"Will the critics kindly inform us what will be the effect upon the prices of wheat and cotton if we reduce the area in such staples but 8,000,000 acres before August 20, 1896?"

## THE WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

Under the department headed "Agricultural Matters" the KANSAS FARMER this week presents the beginning of a series of articles, taken from the latest bulletin of the Kansas station, descriptive of Prof. Georgeson's experiments with wheat. These experiments have been most carefully made and accurate records have been kept of all important conditions and results. The wheat-growing world is but just awakening to the fact that this plant is as susceptible to improvement as to quality and yield, as to adaptation to circumstances and to resistance of adverse conditions and parasitic enemies as any object of the farmer's industry.

Prof. Georgeson's experiments are admirably designed to cover almost the entire field of possible improvement. The account of them will be read with both interest and profit by every one who is interested in the improvement of staple farm crops and the methods of their cultivation.

## WHAT IS THE VALUE OF A GOOD COW?

The tendency of experts in any department of industry to become over-enthusiastic as to the possibilities of their particular specialty is so generally recognized by practical men that the habit of discounting their estimates has become almost universal. In the case of the breeder of stock the exaggeration of value of improved stock is the form taken by the enthusiasm which results from the recognition of the possible results of good breeding, wise selection and good feeding. Expert breeders of dairy stock and the editors of dairy papers are no exception in this regard, as appears from the announcement in *Hoard's Dairyman* that "the cow that can make 500 pounds of butter in a year is worth full \$500 as an investment." There is an attempt to fortify this assertion by the further statement that her calf, if well sired, is worth all it costs to keep the mother a year. The practical dairyman is likely to consider this a liberal estimate for the value of the calf, especially since the cow which produces 500 pounds of butter must consume an enormous amount of good feed and be well housed and carefully cared for. Still, if it be assumed that the calf will, at say three years old, be as valuable as its mother, i. e., worth \$500, it should, at its birth, be worth one-fourth of this sum, or \$125. For \$125 a cow may surely be well fed and attended for twelve months, with sufficient margin left to pay for making and marketing the butter.

The dairyman who is sufficiently attentive to his business to secure 500 pounds of butter from a cow, in one year, may be assumed to be an exceedingly careful and competent butter-maker, who will always have a prime article for market. Our dairy enthusiasts will assume that he is located near a large town or that he has at least been so enterprising as to secure a contract for his entire product at 25 cents per pound. These figures will give as a net return, for the \$500 cow, \$125 per year. The enthusiast neglects to mention the fact that the cow will not live forever, and leaves us to infer a net profit of 25 per cent. on the investment of so large a sum as \$500 in a single highly-bred dairy cow. But after making allowance for the fact that the useful life of the dairy cow is but a few years, and that she is liable, with other stock, to accident or premature death, still the enthusiasts make out a very good case for the very productive dairy cow.

Some cows have produced much more than the 500 pounds per year, assumed here by our dairy friends for the discussion, and it is probably not too much to expect that the time is rapidly approaching when the dairyman who makes the money will be only he who keeps highly-bred cows, feeds and cares for them in the best possible manner and places the butter on the market in perfect form.

## KANSAS WEATHER-OROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending September 26, 1892:

A rainless week except in the extreme southwest, 8 100ths of an inch having fallen in Morton.

High temperature, strong southerly winds and a nearly cloudless sky were the prevailing features of the week.

Results are best given in the remarks of the observers:

Atchison, strong south wind.

Barber, week beneficial to threshing and haying, rain needed to complete fall plowing; high winds and dust storms 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Cherokee, hot, dry and dusty, injurious to pastures and late potatoes.

Cloud, corn has ripened very fast and most of it now beyond danger from frost; ground dry and hard, but some wheat is being sown.

Comanche, early sowed wheat and rye suffering from drought.

Decatur, week beneficial to maturing corn, drought slightly injured fall seeding.

Dickinson, ground too dry for plowing, and seeding stopped on this account.

Ellis, dry, need rain, threshing goes steadily on, grapes plentiful.

Ford, ground dry, very hard plowing, too dry to sow wheat.

Hamilton, week beneficial to alfalfa seed crop, broomcorn, threshing, impossible to

plow and wheat must be put in with harrows or discs unless rain comes soon.

Johnson, many chinch bugs in the corn boots in places.

Kearney, dry and hot, sand storm with trace of rain on 20th.

Marion, weather injurious to grasses, late garden truck and retarding plowing and planting, high winds interfered with corn cutting, haying and threshing.

McPherson, getting dry, wheat sowing under way, some holding off for rain, haying over, pastures drying up.

Morton, rain needed to prepare the ground for fall seeding, weather beneficial to broomcorn cutting and hay-making.

Nemaha, weather beneficial to ripening corn, which is estimated to exceed half a crop.

Riley, weather injurious to pastures, ground getting dry, fall plowing and seeding delayed.

Rush, weather beneficial to threshing, which is needed more than rain and is progressing finely.

Thomas, not much to report only that it is dry.

Trego, prime hay weather, corn and cane shocking, threshing, etc., which is progressing; seeding will commence on first of month, wheat drying out in stack, wet wheat in bin or pile heating badly, our Kaffir corn is late, promise of a crop if frost keeps off ten days.

Wilson, ground getting very dry, seeding going on, the few apples are being gathered.

Woodson, corn about all ripe, will make an extra crop, corn cutting about over, potatoes \$1, corn 35 cents to 40 cents.

## Hutchinson Fair Notes.

Attendance of farmers unusually small. The display in floral hall was not what it should have been. The show of horses and cattle was small in numbers but good in quality, while the exhibits of swine, sheep and poultry were such that exhibitors need not be ashamed of them.

Dr. P. A. Pearson, of Kinsley, was on hand with his remarkable show of Poland-China swine, of which we made mention in the State fair notes in last week's issue.

Mr. B. T. Bogue had several head of very fine Shropshires, and captured first premium on ram 2 years old and under 3, and 1 year old and under 2, ewe 2 years and over, 1 and under 2, and ewe lamb; second on ram lamb; and sweepstakes on flock, consisting of buck and four ewes, ram any age or breed, and ewe any age or breed.

J. H. Cary showed a number of superior Shropshires and took one first and five second premiums, and sweepstakes on three ewes with lambs.

W. G. McCandless exhibited a number of his fine Cotswolds, and carried away three first and two second premiums, and sweepstakes on ram and three of his get.

Mr. Mayo, of Peabody, took six first and six second premiums on his eighteen head of fine Herefords; also grand sweepstake on beef herd.

H. H. Hague exhibited fourteen breeds of poultry, and carried away seventeen blue ribbons. See his advertisement elsewhere in our columns.

The display of poultry by S. M. Dorman, consisting of the following breeds, was very fine: Partridge Cochins, Silver-Laced Wyandottes, White Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Brown Leghorns, S. P. Hamburgs, W. Laced Spanish, Black Minorcas, Red-Caps, C. Indian Games. He took six first and three second premiums, and sweepstakes on the above breeds.

Mrs. Dan Miller, of Hutchinson, took fifty-one first premiums on her fine display of canned goods, preserves, pickles and jellies. Mrs. D. C. Cole secured eleven first premiums on canned fruits and jellies.

Friday, October 21, has been proclaimed a holiday to commemorate the discovery of America 400 years ago.

People of foreign countries continue to seek homes in the United States. During the months of July and August there arrived in this country 94,658 immigrants from over the water.

## 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.

BULBOUS PLANTS.

Paper read before the Missouri Valley Horticultural Society by Mrs. T. A. Durkes, of Harlem, Mo.

The decade just past has shown a great increase in the number and variety of bulbs in cultivation. This has been caused, probably, by the demand for cut flowers, and with that the increase in the florist trade.

Tulips, hyacinths, lilies and narcissi can be traced back for centuries. The lily of the field spoken of in the New Testament is said to be a narcissus, still plentiful in the fields of the Holy Land.

A tinge of romance attaches to some of our bulbs, which have been given names from some fancied association, such as St. Jacob's lily, St. Joseph's lily, Lily of the Annunciation. The latter comes probably from the fact that the Virgin Mary had been painted with a flower of that appearance in her hand. There is a tradition that a ship having on board a cargo of lily bulbs was wrecked off the coast of Guernsey. Where they came from or whither bound, we are not told, but they were washed ashore and still flourish in the sandy soil of the coast.

The tulip mania of Holland, one of the greatest follies in the history of the human race, lends an interest to the tulip.

The renewal of the bulbs is interesting, the hyacinth, tulip and amaryllis forming new bulbs at the side of the old one, the gladiolus above, and the oxalis below. Some of the latter throw out a long, fleshy radicle and form the new bulbs in the bottom of the pot.

The growing of bulbs has become an important business. Many of the florists have them grown in Bermuda and Florida. Large quantities of tuberoses and gladioli are grown on Long Island, one grower having planted this season a million and a half gladioli for cut flowers, calculating two spikes to the bulb. Many of the tender bulbs can be grown more profitably at the South, owing to the longer season. They claim that tuberoses make three times the growth they do at the North.

Hardy bulbs are grown chiefly in Holland, the soil being peculiarly fitted to them as is the soil about Berlin to the Lily of the Valley.

Lilium Auratum, Gold-banded lily, is grown in Japan, and the Chinese Narcissus, Sacred lily, in China.

Many bulbs are used both out-doors and as potted plants. Amaryllis Johnsoni and formosissima are of this class, blooming earlier in the house. Amaryllis Johnsoni is probably as handsome as any of the species, and easily grown. Crinum, which have lately come to the front, are the largest of the amaryllis family, and an unwieldy plant. The leaves grow to a length of five or six feet, it blooms quite freely, throwing up a stem three feet high, bearing a cluster of nine or ten flowers, with a strong spicy odor. They are white, with a wine-red var on the under side of each petal. I have never succeeded with the Pacranthium or Spider lily in the house, but as a bedder it does well.

Gladioli and tuberoses are our chief summer bedding bulbs. Of gladioli one can scarcely plant too many. There are many fine new sorts, but the old Brechenleyensis will still hold its own for its dazzling color.

Montbretias are also fine bedders, not as much grown as they should be. They multiply very rapidly, each bulblet throwing up a spike of flowers, sometimes as many as fourteen from one bulb.

As hardy bedders, hyacinths and tulips are most commonly used. The late double tulip seldom proves satisfactory, blooming too late for this climate.

The narcissus does well only when left undisturbed in a moist, shady situation. The Chinese Sacred narcissus, used as a house plant, is not hardy here, and after blooming may be thrown away, as they are of no further use.

Scilla, the lovely Chionodoxa and grape hyacinth, are all perfectly hardy, blooming with the last crocus.

Crown Imperial is a grand plant, and as success comes to the patient, you may see it bloom—if you live long enough.

Never, in potting bulbs, put different varieties in the same pot. They will bloom at different times and one will be drying down when the other is coming

into bloom. One will need water and the other none.

Pot your bulbs early. You cannot supply the same conditions of moisture and heat as the regular florist, therefore they will be longer in blooming. Keep all the offsets off your bulbs or they will not bloom. After they are through blooming, grow them until no more young leaves appear, then gradually dry off. Leave your bulbs in the pots until ready to repot for winter bloom.

Do not take up your hardy bulbs every year. When they need dividing is enough. When you make new plantations plant early, so that they will have got well rooted before cold weather sets in. Plant plenty of early bulbs. The first crocus gives more pleasure than the most beautiful flower which blooms in the summer. Bulbs are so low in price that all can have a few at least. If you have more than you want, give to those who have none. Let your home be bright with flowers, each day illustrated with a colored picture, always changing and ever new.

Sprayed Grapes Harmless.

At the recent meeting of the Western New York Horticultural Society, Prof. Van Slyke, of Cornell University Station, gives the following results of and conclusions from analysis made by him of samples of grapes, the worst sprayed bunches from the vineyards from which the grapes condemned by the New York Board of Health came; that board having created a scare last September which was likely to affect the interests of American fruit producers:

"In some instances the copper compounds could be seen upon the berries, but it could be seen to be more plentiful upon the stems. The berries were separated from the stems and the amount of copper determined separately on each.

"First—The amount of copper, calculated as metallic copper, found on the berries was very constant in the different samples, averaging 1-120th of a grain for each pound of fruit (berries and stems). The amount of copper calculated as metallic copper, found on the stems, varied from 1-90th to 1-14th of a grain for each pound of fruit (berries and stems), and averaged 1 30th of a grain.

"Second—If the copper were on the berries in the form of sulphate of copper, each pound of berries would contain about one-thirtieth of a grain of copper sulphate. When copper sulphate is prescribed by physicians as a tonic or astringent, the dose is from one-fourth to two grains. Hence, if a person were to eat and swallow the grape skins as well as the pulp of the fruit, it would be necessary to eat from seven and one-half pounds to thirty pounds of grapes, skins and all, in order to get a tonic dose of copper sulphate. Or, if one were to eat berries and stems, one would need to eat from two to eight pounds to get a tonic dose of copper sulphate.

"To get an amount of copper that would be regarded as serious, one would need to eat 3,000 pounds of grapes, skins and all, and it is safe to say that, if an attempt were made to get a dangerous dose of copper into the body in this way in a short time, a person would be in a dangerous condition many times from the grapes alone before running any risk from copper.

"Third—As a matter of fact, copper, when found upon sprayed grapes in New York State, exists, not in the form of a sulphate, but in the form of carbonate or hydroxide, both of which forms are not readily soluble, and which would, therefore, be even less dangerous than if present in the form of sulphate of copper. Most of the copper found was on the stems, which people do not eat, and the rest of the copper was on the skin of the berries, which most people do not eat.

"Fourth—The results obtained from analyzing the grapes, which were selected as being the worst that could be found, therefore seem to justify the assertion that it is simply an absolute impossibility for a person to get enough copper from eating grapes to exercise upon the health any injurious effect whatever.—Florists' Exchange.

To restore gray hair to its natural color as in youth, cause it to grow abundant and strong, there is no better preparation than Hall's Hair Renewer.

When in a pear orchard leaf blight seems confined to a particular kind, it is better to chop that sort down and replace with a blight-proof tree.

Horticultural Notes.

Watch your fruit trees carefully, and as soon as any nests of the tent-caterpillar appear, smoke them out. Aside from the damage done, nothing will make an orchard look so neglected as these webs.

No man is competent to handle an orchard who cannot so train and prune his trees that the necessity of cutting off large limbs shall never occur. Easy enough to do it this way if you practice constant watchfulness.

Put a firm stake beside every tree that you plant this fall, and tie with some soft material that will not injure the bark. A bent and crooked tree is always an eyesore, and the time to train them aright is when they are young.

Clean up your orchard this fall, instead of waiting until spring. Cut out dead branches and remove all rubbish so that it cannot harbor insects. Mow the weeds and top-dress with manure. Then you have matters in good shape for winter.

Landscape gardening, in connection with good roads, is a practical method of enhancing the value of rural property. See if you cannot make the surroundings of the home more attractive. Trees and shrubs, flowers, fruit and grass are the means to this end.

Early autumn is a good time to transplant trees. It is not necessary to wait until the leaves fall, but when you do plant, cut off the leaves. The condition of the earth and of the atmosphere is the same as that required for cuttings, and as a transplanted tree takes on the same condition as a cutting, early fall is the best time for transplanting.

Various reports show that as a whole the fruit crop is small. In the western New York region the apple crop is about one-third the average, and of all the leading kinds the Baldwin is the heaviest, though last year it was very meager. Peaches are less than one-half, and even smaller in the Delaware region, while in Canada they are a complete failure. There are limited crops in certain regions, but hardly any elsewhere. Those who care for grapes may find comfort in the fact that they, at least, are plentiful.

Breathes There a Man

Who can inhale malaria-breeding air with impunity? No, not unless he be fortified against its insidious poison with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Then, indeed, is he defended. Not only is this medicine most thorough as a bulwark against chills and fever and bilious remittent, but it thoroughly relieves dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism, biliousness, nervousness and kidney trouble.

PEOPLE FIND

That it is not wise to experiment with cheap compounds purporting to be blood-purifiers, but which have no real medicinal value. To make use of any other than the old standard AYER'S Sarsaparilla—the Superior Blood-purifier—is simply to invite loss of time, money, and health. If you are afflicted with Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Eczema, Running Sores, Tumors, or any other blood disease, be assured that

It Pays to Use

AYER'S Sarsaparilla, and AYER'S only. AYER'S Sarsaparilla can always be depended upon. It does not vary. It is always the same in quality, quantity, and effect. It is superior in combination, proportion, appearance, and in all that goes to build up the system weakened by disease and pain. It searches out all impurities in the blood and expels them by the natural channels.\*

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

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

Cures others, will cure you

HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADEROLLERS. Beware of Imitations. NOTICE OF AUTOGRAFPH OF THE GENUINE HARTSHORN. Stewart Hartshorn and Co.

THE HIGH SPEED FAMILY KNITTER. Will knit a stocking heel and toe in ten minutes. Will knit everything required in the household from homespun of 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.

DAIRY PAILS

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

A CHOICE BIT OF SILVER For "My Lady's Chamber." THE KINDERGARTEN NEWS. TO ORNAMENT her dressing case and hold articles for her toilet. May also be used for cards, buttons, writing utensils, or the parlor table. Size, 4 by 7 1/2 inches. stands on four studs, bordered by a rich scroll band, centre exquisitely frosted; well plated, and is truly an elegant article. OFFER: We will send this BEAUTIFUL TRAY, prepaid—price \$2.00—and one year's subscription to THE KINDERGARTEN NEWS, on receipt of \$1.00. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED or money refunded. Please mention this paper. Address THE KINDERGARTEN NEWS, BUFFALO, N. Y. \$1.00

W. L. DOUGLAS FOR \$3 SHOE GENTLEMEN. A genuine sewed shoe that will not rip, in the Cut, seamless inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom-made shoes costing from \$4 to \$5. The only \$3.00 shoe made with two complete soles, securely sewed at the outside edge (as shown in cut), which gives double the wear of cheap welt shoes sold at the same price, for such easily rip, having only one sole sewed to a narrow strip of leather on the edge, and when once worn through are worthless. The two soles of the W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.00 shoe when worn through can be repaired as many times as they will never rip or loosen from the upper, necessary, as they will never rip or loosen from the upper. Purchasers of footwear desiring to economize, should consider the superior qualities of these shoes, and not be influenced to buy cheap welt shoes sold at \$3.00, having only appearance to commend them. W. L. DOUGLAS Men's \$4 and \$5 Fine Calf Hand Sewed, \$3.50 Police and Farmers; \$2.50 Fine Calf; \$2.25 and \$2.00 Workmen's; Boys' \$2.00 and Youths' \$1.75 School Shoes; Ladies' \$3.00 Hand Sewed; \$2.50, \$2.00 and Misses' \$1.75 Best Dongola, are of the same high standard of merit. THIS IS THE BEST \$3. SHOE IN THE WORLD. WILL NOT RIP. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for catalogue. If not for sale in your place send direct to Factory, stating kind, size and width wanted. Postage free. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

### In the Dairy.

#### THE DAIRY TEST.

A practical dairy test was given at the Kansas State fair. The cows entered consisted of Jerseys, Holsteins and Short-horns. The test was continued for one day for the first two breeds and for two days for the last. The longer test was necessary to enable the Short-horns to compete for the special prize offered by the Short-horn Breeders' Association:

Name of Owner.	Location.	Breed.	Name of Cow.	Age.	Dropped last	Total lbs. milk, day.	Total lbs. butter fat.	Total lbs. butter.
A. E. Jones	Topeka, Kas.	Jersey	Lady Havenville, 3164, A. J. C. C.	7 years.	July	34	4-0-10	1,362
A. E. Jones	Topeka, Kas.	Jersey	Annette, 3876, A. J. C. C.	5 years.	June	20	5-5-10	1,134
A. E. Jones	Topeka, Kas.	Jersey	Clissie Cooper, 30129, A. J. C. C.	8 years.	June, 1891.	16	4-1-10	1,731
A. E. Jones	Topeka, Kas.	Jersey	Comra, 3858, A. J. C. C.	6 years.	Aug.	28	5-9-10	1,063
C. F. Stone	Topeka, Kas.	Holstein	Empress Josephine, 34, 1895, H. H. B.	7 years.	July	55	4-0-10	1,685
C. F. Stone	Topeka, Kas.	Holstein	Goldleaf, 24, 101, C. O. H. H. B.	7 years.	Aug.	54	3-0-10	1,646
Geo. Bell	Carbondale, Kas.	Short-horn	Mollie, Vol. 28, A. H. B.	8 years.	July	53	3-4-10	1,851
M. Waltmire	Carbondale, Kas.	Short-horn	Nellie Ruddle, Vol. 27, A. H. B.	5 years.	Aug.	58	4-1-10	1,821
W. W. Waltmire	Carbondale, Kas.	Short-horn	Peppie, Vol. 27, A. H. B.	6 years.	Aug.	55	3-4-10	2,314

From the above report the awards were made as follows:

#### CLASS 9.—GRAND SWEEPSTAKES—FOR DAIRY PURPOSES.

No.	1st prem.	2d prem.
76. Best cow, any age or breed, for butter...	\$25.00	\$12.50
77. Best cow, any age or breed, for milking...	25.00	12.50

C. F. Stone, Peabody, took first for butter and A. E. Jones, Topeka, took second. C. F. Stone took first and second for milk.

#### SPECIAL—SHORT HORNS.

The following premiums to encourage dairy qualities in Short-horns were offered by the American Short-horn Breeders' Association:

	1st prem.	2d prem.
For the cow 3 years old and over, making the most butter in two days' test on the fair ground.....	\$100.00	\$50.00

M. Waltmire, of Carbondale, took first; W. W. Waltmire, of Carbondale, took second.

#### Cheese-Making.

The following press bulletin has been issued by the North Carolina Experiment Station:

During the spring of 1892 Mr. C. E. Kittinger, Powell, South Dakota, advertised rennet and directions for making cheese in the *Progressive Farmer*. A sample package of the rennet lozenges was sent to that paper and by the editor sent to the experiment farm for trial.

A cheese was made, following the directions, which we consider entirely satisfactory.

The directions are short, plain and pointed, and it seems true, as Mr. K. says, that any person of ordinary intelligence can make good cheese by following his directions from good milk to start with.

Cheese-making would be quite a novelty in many a North Carolina town. It is so

simple, and so little outlay need be made in preparation for it, that every family having milk can well afford to make cheese for home consumption at least. Where there is too little milk for a moderate sized cheese two or three families could pool their milk and alternate in making, first at one place then at another, or get one of the members to make for all. Almost no apparatus required. We had a tin hoop made; a peck measure would have done as well. We made our own knife.

This would be a capital way to dispose of surplus milk during the hot weather, when butter is so low in price.

Cheese improves with age and is always salable, while on our market it is worth the freight and wholesaler's profit more than on the Northern markets, where most of the cheese consumed in this State is made.

This should be something of an incentive to try cheese-making and save trouble with soft butter in hot weather.

F. E. EMERY,

Agriculturalist North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station.

Do not get ready to run a winter dairy and expect to make it pay wholly on dry feed. Ensilage and the winter dairy are the complement of each other.

If you are in the dairy business to stay, raise your own calves. You can not only develop the best milking strains in this way, but you can be sure of having quiet and gentle cows.

As a general rule, it is best not to correct costiveness by the use of saline or drastic medicines. When a purgative is needed, the most prompt, effective, and beneficial are Ayer's Pills. Their tendency is to restore, and not weaken, the normal action of the bowels.

### The Poultry Yard.

#### KANSAS STATE FAIR POULTRY EXHIBIT.

The poultry exhibit of the Kansas State fair, held at Topeka, September 12 to 17, was large, and reflected great credit upon the breeders and fanciers of the State, and Topeka in particular.

The spacious tent erected for the accommodation of the poultry and pet stock was well filled with the exhibits of prominent breeders from all over Kansas, and several displays from Nebraska, the largest display being that of the Beatrice Poultry Company, of Beatrice, Neb., under the charge of the veteran breeder, S. S. Borton. These fowls were all in first-class condition, and showed the results of Mr. Borton's long experience in breeding. One interesting feature of the display was a pair of Toulouse geese which have been exhibited twenty-eight times, taking first premium every time. This exhibit, aside from the large variety of fowls, included dogs, guinea pigs, rabbits and white rats, all of which received their share of ribbons.

Another exhibit which deserves special mention was that of H. H. Bair, of Topeka, breeder of Brown Leghorns exclusively. These birds showed great care in breeding, and carried off five of the six premiums offered on this variety.

Among the Black Langshan fowls were fine exhibits by the Beatrice Poultry Company, D. A. Wise and others. D. A. Wise breeds nothing but this variety in his yards in Topeka, and his close attention is rewarded by very fine stock.

Another of the most interesting features of the show was the exhibit of Full-feathered English Cochins, imported and owned by Theodore Sternburg, of Ellsworth, Kas., as they are quite rare in this country.

Carl J. Wick's display of pigeons was very large and varied, and much admired by the visiting public.

Many other displays deserve special mention, which space forbids. The following is the list of premiums as awarded by Jud. e C A. Emery, of Carthage, Mo.:

*Light Brahmas*.—Fowls, first, M. S. Watson, Reserve, Kas.; second, Aaron Sheetz, North Topeka, Kas. Chicks, first, Beatrice Poultry Co., Beatrice, Neb.; second, M. S. Watson, Reserve, Kas. Pen, first, Aaron Sheetz, North Topeka; second, S. J. & H. Carpenter, Waverly, Neb.  
*Dark Brahmas*.—Fowls, first, N. K. Nye, Leavenworth, Kas.; second, Beatrice Poultry Co. Pen, first and second, N. K. Nye.  
*Partridge Cochins*.—Fowls, first and second, Beatrice Poultry Co. Chicks, first, Albert Duke, North Topeka; second, Beatrice Poultry Co. Pen, first, C. C. Deamer, Auburndale, Kas.  
*Buff Cochins*.—Fowls, first and second, Be-

# For Your Horse.

For accident, too hard work, and skin diseases. Phenol 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.

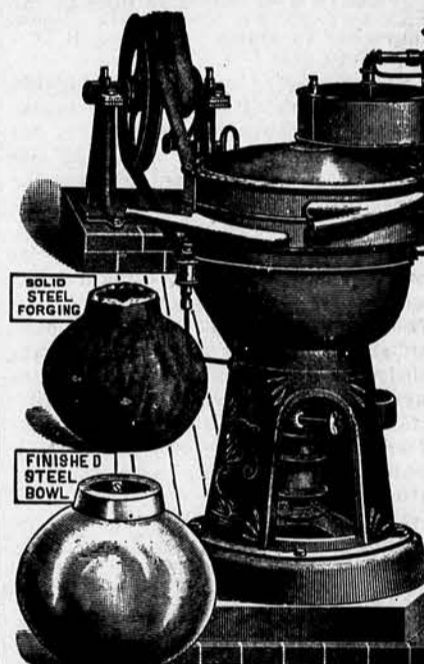
Look out for counterfeits. There is but one genuine. Better cut the advertisement out and have it to refer to.

atrice Poultry Co. Chicks, first, Chas. S. Hoag, Minneapolis, Kas.; second, Beatrice Poultry Co. *White Cochins*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.; second, Robert Anderson, North Topeka. Chicks, first and second, Robert Anderson, North Topeka.  
*Black Cochins*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co. Chicks, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Black Langshans*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.; second, D. A. Wise, Topeka. Chicks, first, C. C. Deamer; second, G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas. Pen, first, D. A. Wise; second, Geo. S. Bardsley, North Topeka.  
*Sweepstakes*.—Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Barned Plymouth Rocks*.—Fowls, first, Aaron Sheetz; second, Beatrice Poultry Co. Chicks, first G. C. Watkins; second, Aaron Sheetz. Pen, first, M. G. Keagy, Wellington, Kas.; second, Aaron Sheetz.  
*White Plymouth Rocks*.—Fowls, first, Frederick Tomkins, North Topeka; second, C. A. Sparks, North Topeka. Chicks, first, F. Tompkins; second, C. A. Sparks. Pen, first and second, F. Tompkins.  
*Silver Laced Wyandottes*.—Fowls, first, C. J. Weick, Ellsworth, Kas.; second, S. J. Mather, Topeka. Chicks, first, John Haman, Topeka; second, C. J. Weick, Ellsworth, Kas. Pen, first, S. J. & H. Carpenter, Waverly, Neb.; second, C. J. Weick, Ellsworth, Kas.  
*White Wyandottes*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Golden Laced Wyandottes*.—Chicks, first, Clarence Praver, Topeka.  
*Sweepstakes in American classes*.—Frederick Tompkins.  
*Black Spantsh*.—Fowls, first, H. E. Goddard, Topeka; second, C. J. Weick. Chicks, first, H. E. Goddard; second, J. Tasker, Topeka.  
*S. C. W. Leghorns*.—Fowls, first and second, Beatrice Poultry Co. Chicks, first, W. L. Smith, Topeka; second, C. J. Weick. Pen, first, W. L. Smith; second, C. J. Weick.  
*S. C. B. Leghorns*.—Chicks, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.; second, C. A. Sparks, Topeka. Pen, first, Edwin Post, Lincoln, Neb.; second, M. B. Keagy.  
*R. C. B. Leghorns*.—Fowls, first, H. H. Bair, Topeka; second, Harold Baum, Topeka. Chicks, first and second, H. H. Bair. Pen, H. H. Bair.  
*R. C. W. Leghorns*.—Fowls, first, Fred D. Gahagan, Topeka. Chicks, first, same. Pen, first, same.  
*B. Minorcas*.—Fowls, first, H. C. Lathrop, Topeka. Chicks, first, S. J. & H. Carpenter; second, Bert E. Myers, Wellington, Kas. Pen, first, J. C. & H. Carpenter; second, H. C. Lathrop.  
*Dorkings*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Indian Games*.—Fowls, first, W. Battsell, Topeka.  
*Houdans*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*W. C. Polish*.—First and second on everything, H. E. Gavitt, Topeka.  
*S. C. Polish*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*G. C. Polish*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*S. S. Hamburgs*.—Fowls, first, C. J. Weick. Chicks, first, C. J. Weick; second, J. P. Lucas, Topeka. Pen, first, S. J. & H. Carpenter; second, C. J. Weick.  
*G. S. Hamburgs*.—Fowls, first, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*B. B. Red Games*.—First, Henry Checkfield, Topeka; second, Geo. Bell, Leavenworth, Kas.  
*Red Pyle Games*.—First, Geo. Bell; second, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Pit Games*.—First, Edwin Carr, Topeka; second, Henry Checkfield.  
*B. B. Red Game Bantams*.—First, Mack Girard, Topeka.  
*S. Duck Wing Bantams*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Red Pyle Bantams*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.; second, J. J. Weick.  
*P. W. Javas*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*P. B. Javas*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Pearl Guineas*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*W. C. Geese*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Bronze Turkeys*.—First, B. E. Myers, Wellington, Kas.  
*White Turkeys*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co., Beatrice, Neb.; second, American Poultry Co., Topeka.  
*Toulouse Geese*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Emden Geese*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Pekin Ducks*.—First and second, Frank Davies, Topeka.  
*Muscovy Ducks*.—First, Beatrice Poultry Co.  
*Pigeons*.—Pouters, first and second, P. Plamondon, Topeka. Fan-tails, first and second, same.  
*Inside Tumblers*, first and second, M. F. Hankla, Topeka. Antwerps, first, Frank Davies, Topeka; second, John Haman, Topeka. Turbits, first, John Haman, Topeka; second, C. J. Weick, Ellsworth, Kas. English Owls, first and second, John Haman, Topeka. Flying Tumblers, first, Frank Davies, Topeka. Jacobins, first and second, John Ramsberger, Topeka. Carriers, first, John Ramsberger, Topeka; second, John Haman, Topeka.

C. H. Rhodes, of Topeka, "stood up for Kansas" in fine shape, at the late State fair at Lincoln, Neb., with his fine show of Black Cochins, by capturing the prize of \$43 on nine of his highest-scoring birds, and the \$25 sweepstakes on pen, over every other variety on exhibition. Being Superintendent of the "poultry and pet stock" show at the late Kansas State fair, Mr. Rhodes' superior Cochins were not entered as competitors, but won the highest admiration from the many thousands who visited the best poultry show in the history of the State.

In the language of an experienced breeder, "Why wait four years to get your money out of a steer, when by proper breeding and feeding you can market a two-year-old in one-half that time with greater profit?"

The smallest Pill in the World!  
 Provided the great Organs of the body are not irreparably injured, there are few diseases that  
**TUTT'S**  
**Tiny Liver Pills**  
 will not cure. By their action the Liver, the Spleen, the Heart and the Kidneys are brought into harmonious action, and health, vigor of mind and body follow their use. Dose small. Price, 25c. Office, 39 Park Place, N. Y.



If you know of any one contemplating buying Creamery or Cheese Factory Machinery, refer them to Davis & Rankin Bldg. and Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., largest manufacturers of these goods in the world. Low prices and fair dealing is their motto. Alexandra Improved Cream Separator a specialty. See cut above. Capacity 2,500 to 4,000 pounds per hour: two horse power will run it. They also manufacture Fairlamb Cheese Color, Fairlamb Cheese Dressing, Fairlamb Rennet Extract, Fairlamb Butter Color and the Babcock Milk Tester and everything in line of machinery and supplies for butter and cheese factories. If you wish to buy from the manufacturers direct, write for quotations and discounts. All goods guaranteed first-class or can be returned at our expense.  
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 240 to 252 West Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

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### CANCER

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

The Veterinarian.

We cordially invite our readers to consult us whenever they desire any information in regard to sick or lame animals, and thus assist us in making this department one of the interesting features of the KANSAS FARMER.

I had occasion to drive a mare to the city, leaving a colt, 8 weeks old, at home. Was away eight hours and allowed the colt to suck without milking out the mare, as I usually do, as she was perfectly cool.

TEXAS ITCH.—Please give through the KANSAS FARMER a cure for the disease known as "Texas Itch." Antelope, Kas.

INFLAMED HAW.—I have a blooded yearling colt which has a little red scum growing over the inner corner of his eyes.

What Cured Him? Disturbed, disturbed; with pain oppressed. No sleep, no rest; what dreadful pest Such terrors thus ensnared him?

It was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the great cure for Headache, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Kidney Disease, Liver Complaint and General Debility.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City, September 26, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 9,900 cattle; 400 calves. There was a big run of low grade stock with good stuff scattering. The following are a few samples of the sales made:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HOGS—Receipts, 2,472. The run was light of good quality. Market steady, although local packers had no competition.

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

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

SHEEP—Supply fair and of fairly good quality, but the trade was light. The only sale reported was 23 lambs at \$4 80.

St. Louis, September 26, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 5,300. No good natives. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 25; Texas, \$2 10@2 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,300. The market was strong. Sales were at \$4 90@5 40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,700. No good sheep on sale. Natives, \$3 50@4 40.

Chicago, September 26, 1892.

CATTLE—Receipts, 23,000. Over half rangers. Market weak. Beef steers, \$3 25@5 20; stockers and feeders, \$2 25@3 00; bulls, \$1 50@2 75; cows, \$1 00@2 40; Texas steers, \$2 10@2 80.

HOGS—Receipts, 25,000. Market was active. Bulk sold about \$5 25. Mixed, \$4 85@5 50; heavy, \$4 80@5 65; light weights, \$4 90@5 50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 9,000. Market was steady. Natives, \$2 75@4 50; lambs, per cwt., \$3 50@5 50.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City, September 26, 1892.

In store—Wheat, 941,384 bushels; corn, 167,593 bushels; oats, 102,058 bushels, and rye, 38,847 bushels.

WHEAT—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 212,500 bushels. An active and firm market was had. By sample on track on the basis of the Mississippi river (local 60 per bushel less):

CORN—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 50,000 bushels. Mixed still dull but firm. White in fair demand, but no real life in the market for either.

OATS—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 15,000 bushels. Market steady. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 2 1/4@2 7/8; No. 3 mixed, 2 1/4@3 1/8; No. 4 mixed, 2 1/4@2 9/8; No. 2 white, 2 1/4@3 1/8; No. 3 white, 2 1/4@3 1/8; No. 4 white, 2 1/4@3 1/8.

RYE—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, 4,500 bushels. Steady and No. 2 in good demand, but No. 3 dull. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 3 cars at 5 1/4c, and 2 cars at 5c.

FLAXSEED—Steady and in good demand. We quote at 98c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY—Receipts in past forty-eight hours, 420 tons, and shipments 60 tons. Market slow. We quote new prairie, fancy, per ton, \$7 00; good to choice, \$6 00@6 50; prime, \$4 50@5 25; common, \$3 75@4 00; timothy, fancy, \$8 50, and choice, \$8 00@9 00.

bid; October, 70@70 1/2c, closing 70 1/2c bid; December, 73 1/2@73 3/4c, closing 73 1/2c bid; May, 79 1/2@80 1/4c, closing 79 1/2@80c.

CORN—Receipts, 81,000 bushels; shipments, 37,000 bushels. Market opened active, closing 1/2c higher than Saturday's prices.

OATS—Receipts, 44,000 bushels; shipments, 13,000. Market firm. No. 2 cash, 30 1/2c bid; September, 30 1/2c nominal; October, 43 1/2@43 3/4c, closing 43 1/2@43 3/4c asked; December, 42 1/2c bid; year, 42 1/2c asked; May, 45 1/2c asked.

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

BROOMCORN—Meeting ready sale, at the ruling prices. Car lots of average receipts sell from 2 1/4@2 3/4c for poor to 4c for good.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are moving with satisfaction to all concerned. The prices quoted are the same as before, ranging from 14 1/2 for the fine (heavy), 16 1/2 for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

Chicago, September 26, 1892.

WHEAT—Receipts, 328,000 bushels; shipments, 351,000 bushels. No. 2 spring 74 1/2c; No. 3 spring, 65c; No. 2 red, 74 1/2c.

CORN—Receipts 398,000 bushels; shipments, 655,000 bushels. No. 2, 48 1/2c.

OATS—Receipts, 357,000 bushels; shipments, 205,000 bushels. No. 2, 33c; No. 2, white, f o b 34 1/2c; No. 3 white, 32@34c.

WOOL—Kansas and Nebraska wools are moving with satisfaction to all concerned. The prices quoted are the same as before, ranging from 14 1/2 for the fine (heavy), 16 1/2 for light fine, half-blood and medium 2 and 4 cents per pound, respectively, higher than the fine, with the quarter and coarse selling at the same prices as the fine medium and fine.

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Kansas City Stock Yards Horse and Mule Depot. W. S. TOUGH, Manager.

Largest Live Stock Commission Company in the world. Hundreds of all classes sold at auction every Tuesday and Wednesday and at private sale during each week. No yardage or insurance charged. Advances made on consignments.

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BROOMCORN

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.

### The Family Doctor.

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

#### Answers to Correspondents.

**FAMILY DOCTOR:**—Please describe the symptoms of catarrh of the stomach, and what is to be done for it. M. B. F. Blue Rapids, September 24.

There are two varieties of catarrh of the stomach, the acute and the chronic. Catarrh is a general term covering all the symptoms and conditions of an inflamed mucous membrane. It may be in the lining of the eye, the nose, the ear, the windpipe, the lungs, the stomach, the intestines, bladder, etc.

Acute gastric (stomach) catarrh is of frequent occurrence, and attended with little danger, and often of short duration, frequently getting well by a little rest and dieting. It usually arises from taking cold, which produces congestion of the lining membrane of the stomach, and may be aggravated by mental emotions, night watching, endemic or epidemic influences, or over-exertion, over-eating, improper feeding and various drugs, such as a majority of the patent medicines and the horse doses of drugs some ignorant doctors give their patients.

The symptoms usually presented are loss of appetite, weariness, pain and tenderness of the region of the stomach, nausea, vomiting, headache, an "all gone" feeling at the stomach, thirst, and mental depression, often called "the blues."

A few doses of aconite (half a drop to one drop for a dose), followed by a few doses of nux vomica, will usually relieve it. It will often get well without any medicine by refraining from food a day or so, and then eating very lightly another day or two. Taking a cup of hot water half an hour before eating will do a good deal to relieve it. Often a warm sponge bath, followed by vigorous friction of the surface of the body, will remove the congestion from the stomach and re-establish its normal condition very promptly.

Chronic gastric catarrh is a more serious condition and more difficult of cure. It frequently presents about this ensemble of symptoms: Tongue coated, no appetite, taste sour, bitter or "nasty," after eating there is a sense of fullness, weight, heaviness, nausea, or burning in stomach; this is soon followed by belching of gas, tasting sour or putrid, or of the food eaten, heartburn, etc. Either constipation or diarrhoea, with headache and an "all used up" feeling, is a frequent concomitant. Sleep is restless and nightmare frequent. And hemorrhoids are almost universally a twin ailment with chronic gastric catarrh. This combination is commonly known as chronic dyspepsia, and calls for the most skillful doctor you can find. It is a condition the laity seldom or never cure. It is like the fire that is all right while confined to the end of a match, but turned loose on the prairie it is likely to require a battle to subdue it. Some doctors have sufficient skill to cure it. Many have not. I shall probably astonish you and all other of my readers when I tell you that the most permanent and wonderful cures of chronic dyspepsia are accomplished by surgery. But such is the fact. What has latterly come to be known as "official surgery" has within the six or eight years of its existence cured more cases of chronic dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, and it does it without touching the stomach. It obtains its effects through the great sympathetic nervous system at the outlet of the alimentary canal.

#### One Way to Prevent Cholera.

In calling the attention of our readers to the danger of cholera being introduced into this country, we wish to say to them that the best preventive is thorough cleanliness. Not only should this be from cellar to garret, but more particularly should this be in regard to their wearing apparel, bedding, carpets, etc. Every bed-room should be thoroughly renovated, the carpets thoroughly cleansed. Every household should have a first-class washer now if they have not one already. (We understand that one of the best washers for family use is manufactured by the Rocker Washer Company, at Fort Wayne, Ind.) We do not wish to alarm our readers in regard to this matter, but it is one

of the cases in which one ounce of prevention is better than three pounds of cure.

The great disadvantage of the single crop system is that one has nothing to sell except at the time of the one harvest. It is apt to induce the habit of "running bills" the rest of the year.

### The Apiary.

Edited by Rev. E. T. Abbott, St. Joseph, Mo., to whom all communications relating to this department should be addressed. Enclose a stamp if you desire a reply by letter. We invite questions and communications from any of the readers of the KANSAS FARMER who may be interested in bee culture.

#### Winter Feeding.

We have been asked to repeat the instructions about preparing bees for winter with cakes of sugar.

First, see to it that you get pure sugar. Granulated is the best, and is also the cheapest, as it is not damp. Put just enough water in the sugar to enable you to melt it without burning it. Then boil down the sirup until it will harden when cool. You can determine this by dropping a little into cold water. When the sirup is ready, pour it into shallow pans, making cakes about two inches thick.

When the weather gets cold and the bees form a cluster, put a cake weighing seven or eight pounds directly over the cluster of bees. It is best to put three or four thin strips of wood on the frames before you put on the sugar. The strips should be about one-half inch thick. This gives the bees a chance to cluster under the sugar on top of the frames.

When the sugar is in place, it should be covered up snugly with a cloth and the hive closed. A few folds of newspaper may be placed on top of the cloth, so as to cut off all upward draft.

We have been asked some questions about this method of wintering which we will now try to answer.

It will be noticed that we say not to put the sugar on until the weather is cold. The reason for this is that the bees will chip it off and carry it out of the hive.

It has been asked if the bees would not store it in the combs. No; they will carry it out of the hive, and if they would store it it would not be in the right place for them to reach it during very cold weather. Remember, the secret is to have plenty of food in the right place during the severe cold weather. The right place is directly over the cluster. Do not put the sugar on the honey-board, if one is used, but lay it on the frames, or rather, on the strips of wood which should rest on the frames.

Loaf sugar in square cakes would not answer very well, as it would be hard to fit them in place.

In feeding to stimulate brood-rearing in the spring, sirup only should be used, and all the sugar not used by the bees during the cold weather should be taken off and melted again, when it can be fed to the bees in the form of sirup.

In conclusion, we would not advise any one to try to winter all of his bees in this way until he has tested it for himself. It is not best to risk your all on any man's advice. Try a few colonies and report your success or failure next spring to the readers of the FARMER.

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#### Sheriff's Sale.

[First publication September 28, 1892.]  
In the District court, Third Judicial District, Shawnee county, Kansas.

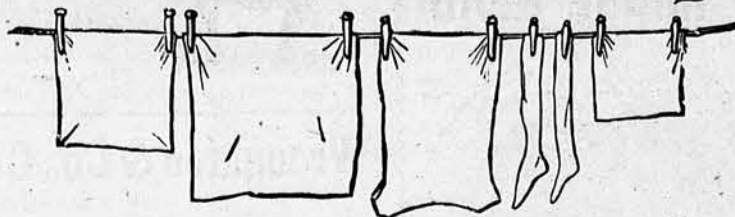
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,  
vs.  
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaudt and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

BY VIRTUE of an order of sale, issued out of the District court, in the above entitled case, to me directed and delivered, I will on Monday, the 31st day of October, 1892, at a sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, at the front door of the court house, in the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, State of Kansas, offer for sale at public auction and sell to the highest bidder, for cash in hand, the following described real estate and appurtenances belonging thereto, to-wit:  
Lot numbered 188, on Liberty street, in Venale's addition to the city of Topeka, in Shawnee county, Kansas.

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

The purchaser will be required to pay cash for said property at the time of sale.  
Given under my hand, at my office, in the city of Topeka, Shawnee county, Kansas, this 21st day of October, 1892.

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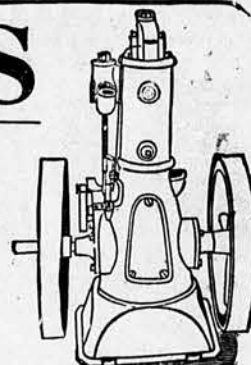
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Official Receipts for 1891.....	1,347,487	2,599,109	386,760	31,740	91,456
Slaughtered in Kansas City.....	570,761	1,995,652	209,641		
Sold to Feeders.....	237,580	17,672	17,485		
Sold to Shippers.....	355,625	585,330	42,718		
Total sold in Kansas City in 1891.....	1,163,946	2,598,654	269,844		

C. F. MORSE, H. P. CHILD, E. E. RICHARDSON, EUGENE RUST,  
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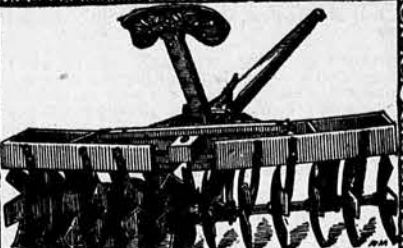


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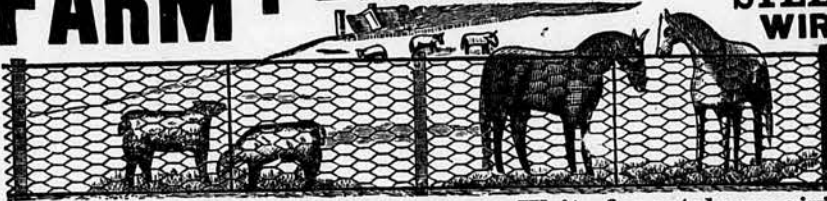
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**"DIETZ" TUBULAR DRIVING LAMP**





It is the only practicable and perfect. Driving Lamp ever made.  
 It will not blow out.  
 It gives a clear, white light.  
 It looks like a locomotive head light.  
 It throws all the light straight ahead, from 200 to 300 feet.  
 It burns kerosene.  
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**Kansas City Metal Roofing & Corrugating Co.**  
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**Our New CATALOGUE of Corrugated Iron,**  
 Standing Seam Steel and Iron ROOFING,  
 Metal SHEETPIPING, etc., is just out.

**TO EVERY MAN--CURE YOURSELF**

Why waste time, money and health with "doctors," wonderful "cure-alls," specifics, etc., when for a two-cent stamp I will send FREE the prescription of a new and positive remedy for the prompt LASTING cure of Lost Power, Nightly Emissions, Lack of Energy, all drains and losses, varicocele, and to enlarge, strengthen and develop weak, stunted organs, from early or later excesses or use of tobacco and stimulants, lack of vigor in old or young men quickly restored. I send this prescription FREE of charge, and there is no humbug or advertising catch about it. Any good druggist or physician can up it for you as everything is plain and simple. I cannot afford to advertise and give away this splendid remedy unless you do me the favor of buying a small quantity from me direct or advise your friends to do so. But you can do as you please about this. You will never regret having written me as it will cure where all else has failed. Write at once, as this advertisement may not appear again. Address **J. D. HOUSE, Box 458, ALBION, MICH.**

TWO-CENT COLUMN.

For Sale, Wanted, For Exchange, and small advertisements for short time, will be charged two cents per word for each insertion.

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

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

HEREFORD CATTLE, NORMAN STALLION, Poland-China swine, Hickory King 6065, bred by Shellenberger, Camden, Ohio, for sale or trade.

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

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

WOULD LIKE 800 SHEEP OR 200 CATTLE—To winter. Cut feed, seven kinds. Write me. F. P. Spencer, Frederick, Kas.

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

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

GRAPE VINES BY THE THOUSANDS.—Thos. G. Bassler, Gauda Springs, Kas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—For cattle, sheep or land, a desirable business property and a fine residence. J. C. S. Murphy, Irving, Kas.

FOR SALE—Fruit farm of forty-five acres, one and a half miles from Dixon, Pulaski Co., Mo. 1,500 apple trees and other fruits. A bargain. Address Walter L. Wilson, Dixon, Mo.

DOUGLAS COUNTY NURSERY.—Fine stock of two and three-year apple trees. Two-year grape vines—Concord, Dracut Amber, Ives Seedling and Elvira, \$15 per 1,000; one-year Concord, \$12 per 1,000.

SHEEP AND POULTRY FOR SALE.—H. H. Hague, of Walton, Kansas, offers some choice Cotswold (buck) lambs and some very fine young cockerels of his different varieties.

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

SHEEP FOR SALE.—Two thousand 1, 2 and 3-year-old wethers, two thousand high-grade young ewes, in lots to suit. S. D. Yoxall, Weakan, Kas.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY SEED Wanted. Send samples and will make bids. J. G. PEPFARD, 1400-1402 Union Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

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

STRAYED—June 10, 1892, from ten miles south of Wichita, Kas., one red (sorrel) mare mule, 15 1/2 hands high, 8 years old, in good flesh. Finder please notify Riley & Scarth, 117 South Market street, Wichita, Kas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE THREE WILKES. BEN WILKES 9,7240, CRESTER WILKES 4, 19317, and FRANK WILKES 2, 16832, three of the hand-somest stallions west of the Mississippi river. All sound, smooth, good size, speedy, no faults and bred to the queen's taste.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE. All ages, for sale. A few fancy-bred young bulls. SHROPSHIRE SHEEP. Ewes, all ages, and fifty ram lambs for sale. BERKSHIRES and POLAND-CHINAS. Fancy-bred pigs at low prices. Write for catalogue and prices. Visit Connors, Wyandotte Co., Kas., for Holsteins and Poland-Chinas, and Hoge, Leavenworth Co., Kas., for Shropshires and Berkshires. KIRKPATRICK & SON.

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

KEMP'S DOUBLE HAY PRESS FULL 2 FEEDS TO EVERY ROUND. Spring Folder. AUTOMATIC FEEDER DRAW. GIVE FREE IF IT WILL NOT do all my circulars claim. Send for free circulars giving full information. JAS. KEMP, Kempton, Ills.

THE STRAY LIST.

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.

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.

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

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 feet, fifteen hands high, about 15 years old, saddle marks; valued at \$15.

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

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

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

FOR WEEK ENDING SEPT. 28, 1892. Butler county—John T. Evans, clerk.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TOWER'S IMPROVED Slicker is the only Absolutely Water Proof Coat! Guaranteed NOT to Peel, Break or Stick to Leak at the Seams. There are two ways you can tell the genuine Slicker: the Fish Brand trade mark and a Soft Woolen Collar. Sold everywhere, or sent free for price. A. J. TOWER, Manuf. Boston, Mass. Our Shield Brand is better than any water-proof coat made except the Fish Brand.

KING OF MACHINES. The Self-Heating Washer, Complete Success at Last. A Washing Machine with gas-line attachment; heats and keeps water hot; does not splash or steam, but rubs the dirt out. Four cents worth of gasoline does a washing. No tub, washboard or boiler needed. Wringers \$1.65 each. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for terms. Address the manufacturer. F. T. BENBOW Wichita, Kansas.

FARM Upright & Horizontal, Stationary, Portable, & Semi-Portable. From 3 H. P. Upward. Steel Boilers. Specially adapted and largely used for driving Feed and Grinding Mills, Wood Saws, Corn Shellers, saw Mills, etc., etc., affording best power for least money. Send for fine illustrated Pamphlet and state your wants to JAMES LEFFEL & CO., SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, or 110 Liberty St., N.Y. City.

PEERLESS FEED GRINDERS. Grinds more grain to any degree of fineness than any other mill. Grinds ear-corn, oats, etc., fine enough for any purpose. We warrant the PEERLESS to be the BEST and CHEAPEST MILL ON EARTH! Write us at once for prices and agency. There is money in this mill. Made only by the JOLIET STROWBRIDGE Co., Joliet, Ill. (General Western Agents for the CHAMPION WAGON, The Horse's Friend.)

SEEDS J. G. PEPFARD, 1400-1402 UNION AV., MILLET A SPECIALTY. Red, White, Alfalfa and Alsike Clovers, Timothy, Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top Onion Sets, Tree Seeds, Cane Seed. KANSAS CITY, MO.

27-OCTOBER-28 GREAT DISPERSION SALE!



KIRKPATRICK & SON Will offer for sale their entire herds of

HOLSTEIN CATTLE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE A Draft of 75 Poland-China Swine.

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

Connors, Kas., October 27-8.

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

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

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

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

CLOSING-OUT SALE Thoroughbred Devon Cattle

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

On Wednesday, October 12, 1892,

at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, my entire herd of pure-bred registered Devon cattle, consisting of 4' head of Breeding Cows, 7 Heifers (1 and 2 years old), 3 Yearling Bulls, 14 Bull Calves, 2 Service Bulls. This fine herd was formerly the property of Rumsey Bros., and is the finest herd in the West to-day. They will be sold without reserve. Pedigrees furnished if desired. Cows are bred.

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

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. 23782. 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, boiling-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.

Swissvale Stock Farm. IMPORTED AND AMERICAN-BRED PERCHERON & FRENCH COACH HORSES

Have leading prize-winners Minnesota, Wisconsin, Kansas State Fairs and LaCrosse Exposition. Terms to suit purchaser. All horses fully guaranteed. Special attention given to forming stock companies under my improved system. W. J. VEALE, City Office, 627 Quincy St., Topeka, 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, UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO. Established 27 Years. References: National Live Stock Bank, Chicago National Bank. SPECIAL SALES OF "WESTERN RANGE HORSES."

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. DOUBLE Breech-Loader \$7.50. RIFLES \$2.00. WATCHES GUNS BICYCLES \$15. All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy, send stamp for catalogue to THE POWELL & CLEMENT CO., 166 Main St., Cincinnati, O.