

KANSAS FARMER

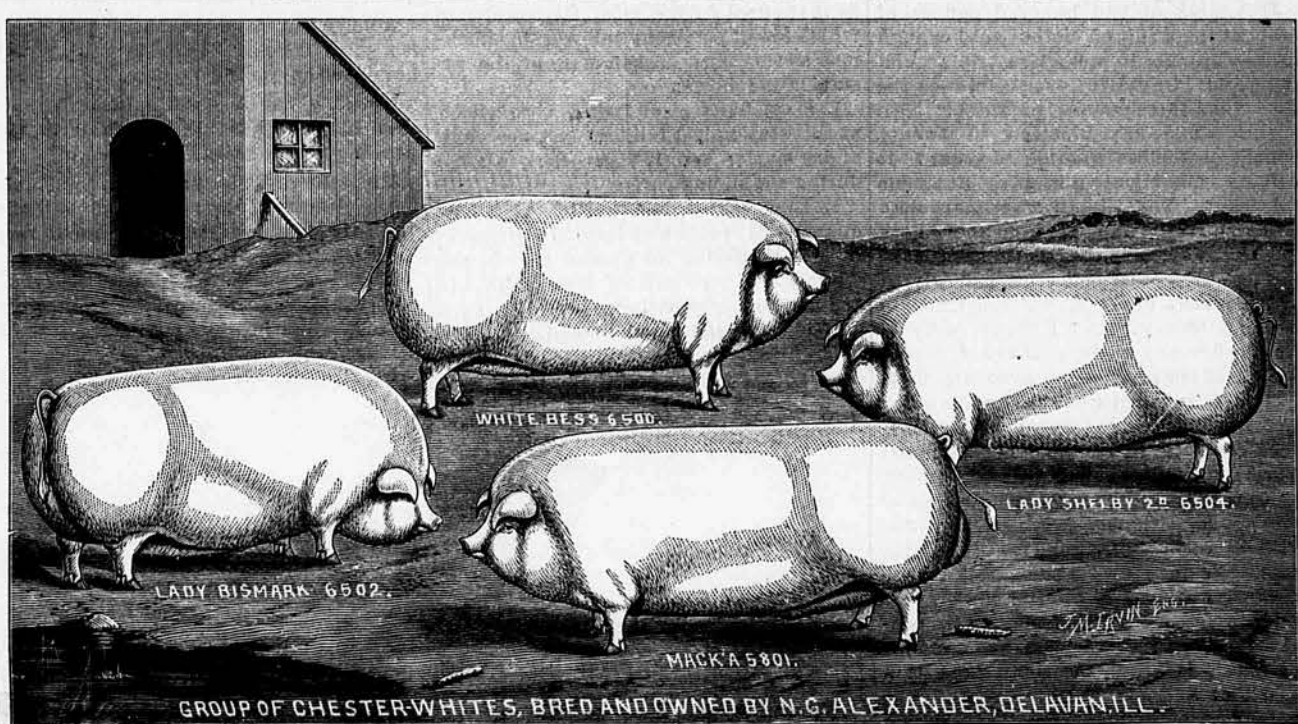
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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

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

HORSES.

HEISEL & BRYANT, Carbondale, Kas., importers and breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons, Royal Belgians and German coach horses. The best to be found in America. Every one guaranteed a breeder. Terms that will command patronage.

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

CATTLE.

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

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

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

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Holstein - Friesian Bulls.
I have for sale several very choice young bulls, out of imported cows. Write for prices.
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VALLEY GROVE HERD OF SHORT-HORNS.—For sale choice young bulls and heifers at reasonable prices. Call on or address Thos. P. Babst, Dover, Kas.

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

CATTLE AND SWINE.

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

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

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

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

SWINE.

POLAND-CHINA PIGS.—Dietrich & Gentry, Ottawa, Kas., have sixty fine pigs, sired by Lord Corwin 4th 301, U. S. A. A. 6394, Kansas Chief Vol. 14, O. Several brood sows and young sows bred.

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

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

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

KAW VALLEY HERD OF POLAND-CHINAS.—M. F. Tatman, Rossville, Kas., proprietor. Kaw Chief, full brother to the \$800 hog Free Trade, at head, assisted by three other fine boars.

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

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

TOPEKA HERD OF LARGE BERKSHIRES.—Extra one and two-year-old sows, and young boars ready to use. Write. H. B. COWLES, Topeka, Kas.

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

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

N. G. ALEXANDER DELAVAN, ILL. Proprietor Illinois Central Herd of Recorded Chester Whites 100 Pigs for sale. Illustrated catalogue free.

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

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

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

SWINE.

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

POULTRY.

SHAWNEE POULTRY YARDS.—Jno. G. Hewitt, Prop'r, Topeka, Kas., breeder of leading varieties of Poultry, Pigeons and Rabbits. Wyandottes and P. Cochins a specialty. Eggs and fowls for sale.

BERT E. MYERS, Wellington, Kas., breeder of B. Langshans and B. Minorcas—eggs \$2 per thirteen; Bronze turkey, \$2.50 per nine; Pekin duck, \$1.25 per nine. I showed ten birds and won four firsts, three seconds and special at Wichita.

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

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

BARRED P. ROCKS.—Bred at Willow Grove, are the best. Score 88 to 94. Eggs from prize matings, \$3 per 13; from flock, \$1 per 15, \$5 per 100. Circulars free. G. C. Watkins, Hiawatha, Kas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

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

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.**

FOSTORIA HERD Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

COWS, HEIFERS AND BULLS of the noted Philpall, Mercedes and Castine families. Write for what you want. **W. H. S. FOSTER**, Fostoria, Ohio.

FOR SALE SHORT-HORN CATTLE!

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

In writing advertisers please mention FARMER.

KC

BAKING POWDER.

25 OZS. FOR 25 C.

ABSOLUTELY PURE. JUST TRY IT.

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

The Stock Interest.

Comfort for Short-horn Breeders.

In view of "that tired feeling" which seems to oppress cattlemen of late, the writer proposes to administer a few grains of comfort from an address by the President of the Iowa Short-horn Breeders' Association, who, in his address, made the following statements regarding his favorite breed:

"Can any one name any branch of farming that has paid better the last year than has the right kind of Short-horns? Just compare the price of good Short-horn beef with the price of all other farm produce, and, taking the price of production into consideration, shall we not find that the balance is not against the 'red, white or roan?' Did any of you gentlemen ever know a time when the proceeds of the sale of a good herd of Short-horns would buy more of the necessities and luxuries of life than at the present time?"

Just think of two hundred pounds of beef getting a suit of clothes good enough for any granger to wear in a trip around the world. Or did you ever before see the time when three pounds good Short-horn butter would buy nineteen to twenty pounds of the best granulated sugar? It will do it in my town to-day. But some may say: 'You cannot make more than a small quantity of butter from Short-horn cows.' Why, sir, the Short-horn cow, through her grades and crosses, is giving us 70 per cent. of the butter consumed in America to-day. And I stand ready to state before any audience that a large proportion of our Short-horn cows are first-class milk and butter cows. I am milking on my farm at present six full-blood Short-horn cows. Four of them came in last April, one in May and one in October. Since that time they have averaged about one pound of butter per day, and this without a pound of ground feed during the time. We have always thought that such cows were at least fair butter cows.

"Now, as far as beef-making is concerned, I suppose that most men are willing to concede that the Short-horn is a good beef animal. In this connection I will give a piece of personal experience. Last spring we put thirteen three-year-old steers into the feed lot on the 6th of April. They averaged at that time 1,130 pounds. After the first ten days they had all the corn they could eat, also good hay until the 25th of May, on which day they were sold and weighed on an average 1,302 pounds, a gain in forty-nine days of 175 pounds, or three and five-sevenths pounds per day. In the same lot was a four-year-old heifer that after raising her first calf, failed to breed. She roughed it in winter with the stock cattle, was put in feed lot at the same time the steers were, and at the end of forty-nine days was sold for \$80.40."

Autumn Calves.

E. R., Flint, Michigan, writes *Orange Judd Farmer*: In many years' experience I have found that the autumn or winter calf thrives the best, provided a good warm stable is given it. The spring or summer calf has much to contend with, not least of which are flies and the extreme heat. The annoyance of flies alone during the summer months will be a great hindrance to the calf's thriftiness unless it is kept in a dark stable where it can get away from them. Years ago, I found that to get the most profit from my cows, I must have the calves come in autumn, when butter is high; and I soon found that not only did the cows bring much more profit by that arrangement, but I raised better calves, as they invariably came out in the spring plump and fat, while those born in summer get ill-shapen and scrawny. At present prices of beef, it hardly pays farmers of the Eastern and Middle States to raise calves for beef. It is much more profitable to practice winter dairying and veal the calves, if there is not an abundance of feed, as the extra obtained for the butter will more than offset the gain of raising the calves. Let the cows calve in October and November, or even later; feed them liberally, selling their butter at 20 to 25 cents a pound. When turned out to pasture in spring they will still give a good flow of milk. When hot weather comes with its dry pasture and low prices, the flow of milk will diminish just when it can best be spared, and the cow be fresh again the coming autumn.

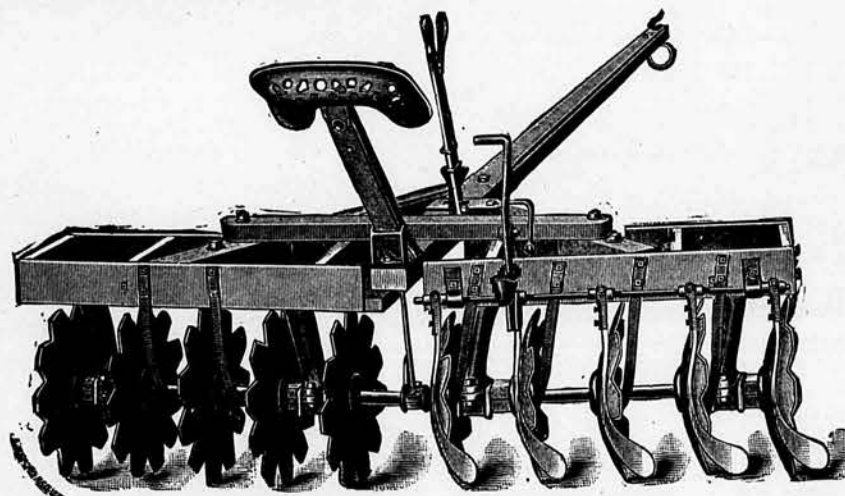
One farmer built a refrigerator in con-

nection with his ice-house, for the purpose of keeping meat fresh in hot weather. He could not get half as much for his beef as what he had to pay at the market, so he keeps his calves until they are three or four months old. They are early accustomed to grain and take on fat easily. When meat is needed, one is killed and hung in the refrigerator. The farmer usually has no difficulty in disposing of a portion of the meat to a neighbor. In this way the family is supplied with fresh meat at slight expense. Of course the choicest heifer calves are saved, to keep up the dairy herd. With beef at 2 to 4 cents, the farmer still has to pay the old prices for meat at the markets. Let him endeavor to make the farm furnish him with meat at all seasons of the year, and thus save many a dollar.

Siloed vs. Field-Cured Corn.

According to the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, it has made extensive experiments with corn in the silo, as well as that cured in the field, the results of which are of pertinent interest to stockmen at this time. A summary of the results is as follows:

1. Sixty-five tons of Indian corn siloed at this station last fall lost 10.3 per cent. of dry matter and 12.5 per cent. protein during the siloing period.
2. In shocking and curing a similar quantity of fodder and leaving the shocks in the field during the greater part of the winter, 28.3 per cent. of dry matter and 34.8 per cent. of protein was lost.
3. The average losses in siloing and in field-curing Indian corn, as determined during the last four years' experiments at



CLARK'S CUTAWAY REVOLVING PLOW.

this station, amount to 15.6 per cent. and 16.8 per cent. for dry matter and protein, respectively, for the siloing system and 23.8 per cent. and 24.3 per cent. for dry matter and for protein, respectively, for the field-curing system.

A Group of Chester Whites.

Our first-page illustration in this issue is of a group of Chester White swine, bred and owned by the well-known breeder and shipper, N. G. Alexander, Delavan, Ill., one of our advertisers. Mr. Alexander is said to own one of the finest and largest herds of this breed to be found in the United States, and he now offers for sale over one hundred choice spring pigs, most of which are from old, matured sires and dams.

Intending purchasers should write him for detailed information concerning his stock, which he guarantees to be good, as well as fair treatment of all customers.

Regarding the breed, Mr. Alexander says: "Although the Chester hog is my favorite, and I believe it to be as hearty and vigorous as any breed in existence, and that they will give as good if not better returns to the farmers for food consumed, yet I do not claim that they are superior to all other breeds, nor do I claim that my herd is superior over herds of other breeders who breed the Chester hog. I think there is room for all, and I do not wish to gain the patronage of the public through misrepresentations or false statements. There are some breeders who are Silver-tongued enough to have the audacity and cheek to distribute to the public glowing circulars to the effect that the breed of hogs they handle are far superior to all others, and that they are proof against cholera and were never known to die of disease, and that when matured they often reach the enormous weight of 1,000 to 1,400 pounds. All such statements are bosh, and I would say to

those who purchase stock through such flaming advertisements that your expectations will be nipped in the bud and never realized, while you will sooner or later learn by experience that when cholera enters your herd that the disease will have no respect for color or breed."

Horses in August.

Go slow.
Keep them cool.
Feed liberally but judiciously.
Keep the hair and skin clean.
Lighten the harness as much as possible.
See that the water is not only cool but pure.

Feed for muscle and strength. Surplus fat is a burden in hot weather.

The best way to judge of the feeding of your horses is to imagine yourself in their places for a while.

Avoid all unnecessary worry. An excited horse will become over-heated quicker than one that is quiet.

A horse can stand the hot sun if there is a good air going. It is the still, sultry hot days that do the damage.

New hay has not the substance in it that old hay has. In feeding it to the working horses bear this in mind.

Make the rest that you give your horses "unadulterated" rest. To stand still and fight the flies does not rest a horse very much.

Flies are worse in August than any other month in the year. It is your duty to keep your horses as free from these pests as possible.

A good breeze in the stable to cool out

and to avoid any trouble with Uncle Sam's hustlers he will ship every head. The orders from Governors Humphrey and Seay to the Sheriffs of the border counties not to permit a single head to be driven through Kansas or Oklahoma, test a trail of Texas fever beleaguering the native cattle. This has brought renewed hardships upon the cattlemen, because many of them expected to crowd their herds over Oklahoma and Kansas counties until the market would justify shipping without a loss."—*Drovers' Telegram*.

Specials for Herefords.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—The American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association offers the following special prizes to be awarded to Hereford cattle at the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, Ill., in 1893, subject to the following conditions, to-wit:

- (1) Breeding cattle to be recorded in the American Hereford Record.
- (2) Fat cattle to have sire and dam recorded in the American Hereford Record.

BREEDING CATTLE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.
Best bull, 3 years and over.....	\$80	\$50	\$35	\$25
Best bull, 2 years and under 3.....	80	50	35	25
Best bull, 1 year and under 2.....	80	50	35	20
Best bull calf, under 1 year.....	80	50	35	20
Best cow, 4 years and over.....	80	50	35	25
Best cow, 3 years and under 4.....	80	50	35	25
Best heifer, 2 years and under 3.....	80	50	35	25
Best heifer, 1 year and under 2.....	80	50	35	20
Best heifer calf, under 1 year.....	80	50	35	20
Sweepstakes, male.....	125			
Sweepstakes, female.....	125			
Best herd, consisting of 1 bull 2 years old or over, 1 cow 4 years old or over, 1 cow 3 years old and under 4, 1 heifer 2 years old and under 3, 1 heifer 1 year old and under 2, and heifer calf under 1 year old.....	300	200	100	50
Best young herd, consisting of 1 bull and 4 heifers, all under 2 years of age, bred by exhibitor.....	300	200	100	50
Best 4 animals of either sex, under 4 years of age, the get of one sire.....	200	150	100	50
Best cow and two of her produce.....	120	80	40	20

FAT CATTLE.

	1st.	2d.	3d.
Best steer or spayed heifer, 2 and under 3 years.....	\$125	\$100	\$40
Best steer or spayed heifer, 1 and under 2 years.....	125	100	40
Best steer or spayed heifer, under 1 year.....	125	100	40
Sweepstakes, limited to 1st premium animal in this class.....	200		

C. R. THOMAS, Secretary.

Independence, Mo.

Clark's Outaway Revolving Plow.

The accompanying illustration represents an entirely new departure, and a complete revolution in plowing. This plow is made by the Cutaway Harrow Co., Higganum, Conn., is constructed in similar form to the celebrated Cutaway Harrow. The left-hand gang is set rigid, at right angles with the pole, and constructed with flat notched disks and connected with the right-hand gang by means of a ball and socket joint. The right-hand gang is constructed with curved Cutaway disks, with steel mould-boards in the rear. This gang is adjustable to different angles, and controlled by means of a ratchet lever, thus regulating the depth of cut. The greater the angle, the deeper the furrow. The flat disks serve as coulters, cutting the ground for the curved disks, which follow in the same track the next time around, acting as plow shares, penetrating and lifting the earth, the steel spring mould-boards completely turning the furrow, plowing and finishing a furrow of the width indicated by the size of the plow each time the field is crossed. The mould-boards are so arranged that the driver can, by the use of a foot lever, secure them firmly or loosely, and by raising them quickly free them from any entangling substance, while the plow is in motion.

These plows are not intended for tough sod plowing, but they are excellent stubble land and summer fallow plows, and wherever they can be used, they far excel any other plow in quality of work. In hard baked adobe and clay lands an excellent seed-bed can be made by overlapping. They require less than half the power of any other pattern of gang plows. Four horses can easily handle the forty-inch plow, and plow from six to ten acres per day. They are strong and durable. The wear and tear of the blades is not one-fourth what it is on other kinds of plows.

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.

Has anybody seen 30,000 cattle in Kansas City to-day? Writers on the metropolitan papers have had the Kansas City market flooded with cattle for several days as a result of the order made by the federal authorities to remove all cattle from the Cherokee strip. The order will doubtless cause a good many cattle to be marketed from the strip, but an enthusiastic correspondent for the *Kansas City Times* wired from Enid, I. T.: "Stockman Tuttle said to-day that there will be 30,000 cattle in Kansas City from the Cherokee strip by to-morrow night. He considers that there is no getting around the order issued from the War Department to evict the herds,

Agricultural Matters.

FERTILIZING THE SOIL SCIENTIFICALLY.

It has long been understood in the science of agriculture that an essential characteristic of fertile soils is nitrogen in some of its combinations. Many of these combinations are liable to such change as to permit the loss of this valuable fertilizing element. Most of them are easily dissolved in water and are, therefore, liable to be the first ingredients of the soil to be washed away during excessive rains. In many ways the supply of available nitrogen is liable to depletion. In the face of these facts stands the other fact that nitrogen in the uncombined state is the most abundant substance in nature. It constitutes about four-fifths of the atmosphere. But until recently this atmospheric nitrogen has been supposed to be entirely inert and to serve only as a diluent of the otherwise too active oxygen which constitutes most of the other fifth of the air.

A recent reviewer of progress in scientific agriculture, says: "No greater advance has been made in scientific agriculture in the last twenty-five years than the determination of the peculiar relation of leguminous plants to the assimilation of nitrogen. These plants, of which peas, clover and beans may be taken to be typical representatives, may not be the only ones which are capable of showing more nitrogen in their composition than has been derived from the soil and fertilizers, but, at least, they form the class whose powers in this direction have been clearly and definitely determined.

"In the decay of vegetable and animal matter there is always a certain loss of nitrogen, due to a decomposition of nitrogenous compounds, and the escape of this substance either in a free state or in a state of low oxidation. There are also certain denitrifying ferments which help to the decomposition of such compounds and consequent loss of nitrogen. Further qualities are lost by the escape of ammonia, by loss of nitrates in drainage waters. Immense quantities of nitrates thus eventually find their way into the sea, and are lost to agriculture forever, or, at least, until they return in fish manure or otherwise to the cultivated fields. Unless, therefore, nature should provide some way to restore these losses, there would evidently come a time when the available supplies of nitrogen would be threatened with exhaustion.

"Beds of stored nitrates, such as are found in Chile and Peru, deposits of guano, etc., are sources from which this loss may be temporarily restored. So are likewise the immense schools of menhaden and other fish which are captured and converted into fertilizing material. But these sources of nitrogen have but little value for the farmer far in the interior, who can ill afford to pay both the high price for such manures and the great cost of transportation. An advance in agriculture, therefore, which may show him some domestic supply of this most expensive fertilizer, cannot fail to prove of the utmost practical advantage to him. The value of clover crops in enriching the soil has long been known, and clover is now grown largely for fertilizing purposes. Whether this valuable property is due to direct assimilation from the air, or from making available the stores of plant food in the subsoil, will not here be discussed. More to the point, by way of illustration here, is the custom largely practiced in the South of sowing peas for fertilizing purposes. A dense growth of pea vines turned under by the plow is one of the best manures which can be applied to soils where long cultivation has made great inroads on the supplies of available nitrogen.

"The success which has attended

this method of culture is such as to encourage a wider application of it. There is no reason why a method of fertilizing which has met with so much success in the cane fields of Louisiana may not also be applicable to the Indian corn fields of Indiana. The writer has had a little practical experience with this method on a worn-out field in Maryland. The soil of this field is a clay loam, but rains and continuous exhaustive cultivation had removed the greater part of the loam. The land had become that, to use an apt illustration, it would 'hardly sprout peas.' It received a dressing of stall manure, and in the spring of 1890 was sown with peas at the rate of a little over one bushel per acre. Just before the peas were ripe they were plowed under, and in September wheat was sown. In February of this year grass seed was sown on the same plot. The result is that a barren field has been transformed into a garden, and at comparatively small cost. To have secured the same result by the direct application of commercial fertilizers would have proved far more expensive. Not only is fertility secured in this way shown in a single crop, but even without any additional fertilizing the result of this one attempt will doubtless be manifested for many years.

"Such experiments can be tried by every farmer on a small scale at first, until he is assured that good financial returns await a wider application of this principle. It is better by far to miss one crop altogether from a field if thereby it be put in a condition to yield large returns for many years to come. There is scarcely any farmer who may not spare one small field every year to be devoted to improvement, and if this course is strictly followed, it will not be many years before the whole place is transformed. Of course, there are yet thousands of farms in this country that are still so fertile that the necessity for special treatment does not exist. On the other hand, there is doubtless an equal number where it does. A vacation is good for the land as well as for the laborers, and every field should have its 'year off,' now and then."

EXPERIMENTS OF LAWES AND GILBERT WITH LEGUMINOUS PLANTS.

"The good which can be done with a private fortune has rarely received a richer illustration than in the case of Sir J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England. Half a century ago, while still a very young man, he determined to devote an independent fortune to the improvement of agriculture. In carrying out this resolution he was exceptionally fortunate in associating with a young chemist, Joseph Henry Gilbert, and these two men have won immortality together. Lawes and Gilbert is a phrase which means quite as much to agriculture as the name Liebig does to agricultural chemistry. These men have now grown old, but they press forward in their great work with unabated vigor and increasing power.

"Age has brought to them knowledge without decrease of strength, and they are living to gracefully receive the honors which come to most great benefactors only after death. According to these great authorities, the scientific interest and practical value of leguminous crops depend chiefly on the amount of nitrogen which they contain and especially on its sources. There are great differences found here in comparison with other families of plants, and a wise advantage taken of these differences must of necessity prove of the highest practical importance to the farmer.

"It is well known that under the conditions in which crops are grown in ordinary agriculture, nitrogenous manures have very direct effects in increasing the product of wheat, barley, oats, turnips, maize, potatoes and other field and garden crops. In cereals the increase consists chiefly in starch and

cellulose, which contains no nitrogen. In root crops, such as beets and turnips, this increase is chiefly in sugar, which also contains no nitrogen, while in potatoes the increase is largely in starch. This curious fact, therefore, appears, viz., that a nitrogenous manure in many crops is chiefly valuable because of its tendency to increase the product of a non-nitrogenous nature.

"On the contrary, leguminous crops, whatever be the nature of the fertilizing material used with them, tend to increase the quantity of combined nitrogen. It is thus a sound process of agricultural reasoning which leads us to ultimately increase the product of cereals, etc., by first increasing the stores of available nitrogen by the previous growth of crops of a leguminous nature.

"As a result of twenty years' experiments with wheat, it was shown that one pound of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia, increased the yield of carbohydrates (starch, etc.) 28.8 pounds; while in the form of Chile saltpeter (nitrate of soda) the increase was 36.5 pounds. With starch at 2 cents a pound, the manurial value of one pound of nitrogen as nitrate is, therefore, 73 cents, while its cost is about 17 cents. This shows a clear profit of 56 cents. The actual profit is, however, much less than this, since, with carbohydrates is included the increase in cellulose, which is found mostly in the straw, and which has only a small commercial value.

"In like manner, twenty years' experiments with barley show a mean increase of carbohydrates of 46.3 pounds for each pound of nitrogen, as ammonia, applied to the crop.

"Three years' experiments with sugar beets show an increase of 47.1 pounds carbohydrates, chiefly sugar, for each pound of nitrogen, applied as nitrate. With nitrogen, in the form of ammonia, the increase is less pronounced, being 37.1 pounds.

"Eight years' experience with mangel-wurzels show an increase of 32.2 pounds carbohydrates for one pound of nitrogen, as nitrates.

"With beans there is a marked contrast. The increase in carbohydrates amounted to only 5.5 pounds for each pound of nitrogen, as nitrates. This shows, in a most striking manner, how much more necessary nitrogenous manures are to non-leguminous plants; or, in other words, how capable leguminous plants are of supplying themselves with nitrogen without bothering the farmer about it at all.

"These results are anomalous, but highly instructive. They show that the crops which are characterized by yielding a comparatively small amount of nitrogen over a given area, by reason of having a low percentage of nitrogen in their dry substance, and yielding large quantities of non-nitrogenous matter (starch, sugar, cellulose, etc.), are especially benefited by the nitrogenous manures, and under their influence yield greatly increased amounts of the non-nitrogenous bodies named; whilst the leguminous plants, which contain a much higher percentage of nitrogen, and yield much more nitrogen over a given area, under the same soil and climatic conditions, are much less benefited by such manures.

"Lawes and Gilbert do not attempt to give a full physiological explanation of this remarkable phenomenon. They, however, call attention to the fact that the non-leguminous plants, having limited powers of accumulating nitrogen, require especially nitrogenous manuring. The amount of chlorophyll formed in a plant is largely determined by the quantity of nitrogen available. Since chlorophyll is the active principle in forming starch, sugar, cellulose, etc., the nitrogen secures indirectly the formulation of these bodies by first promoting the building of the chlorophyll cells."

The Country Press.

EDITOR KANSAS FARMER:—We have always given much time to local correspondence, and along with the local news we have sandwiched much of farm interests. There are so many local questions that ought to be discussed in its columns that are of great interest to the farmers of that special locality and yet are of no interest to the farmers of even an adjoining county, so great is the diversity in many parts of our country. In our long-time home in the North, it was clover, blue grass and draft horses that were the absorbing questions, with timothy seeding, cattle raising, best methods of killing out hazel on the rough lands and the stopping of washing-out ditches in every place where water ran, that interested almost every one. Scarcely one of these questions were of any interest in our next home of two years, but it was of wheat and oats in their varieties and time and manner of seeding, an early corn to ripen before the dry spell, and the caring for the forage. Timothy and the other grasses were scarcely thought of, and the preparation was against winds and blizzards. For three years again it was wheat, clover and corn, with an ever-present accompaniment of rocks and stumps, but winds and failures were not often talked about; it was hard work, horse shoes, plow points and wagon tires that claimed attention. Again, for part of a year, it is wheat, corn, cotton, with a variety of new crops, such as Kaffir corn, milo maize, Jerusalem corn, cane, peanuts and sweet potatoes, with the common conversation always drifting into the marvelous yields or disastrous failures, the heavy rains or the dry spell, that can be seen or heard of almost side by side.

Now these are samples of what it is in adjoining States, and it is nearly the same as to counties. In one county sixty creameries were well supplied, but ours could not support two. It was not a community of people who had been trained in that school, though an excellent grass region.

In this little Oklahoma we have a wonderfully diversified country, both as to climate and surface features, some counties being nearly all timber and others where there is only sufficient for fire wood.

Now, with all this diversity in these new States and Territories, what a field for the country press to assist in the experimental stage, opening their columns for the discussion of methods and reporting of experiments. But how few have any room for anything but local and general news and partisan politics. We believe in keeping posted in the news and take our share in politics, but why not give us home, farm, educational, religious and social news as well as society and political gossip? Let our farmers ask space for local farm interests and lend a hand in the discussion. Let the local press make it to intelligent farmers' interest to use their pens, and there will still be room at the top for the farm press.

Winview, Okla.

J. M. RICE.



Mrs. Sutherland.

I Had Coltre

Or swellings in the neck since I was 10 years old; am now 52. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. When I began I was feeling so discouraged with the coltre and rheumatism I felt that I would as soon be dead as alive. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all and I can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I received a letter from Mrs. Jennie Bigelow, now of Fremont, Mich., asking if my testimonial in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla was true; I replied it was, and sent particulars. I have another letter from her thanking me very much for recommending

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and stating that she also has been cured." Mrs. ANNA SUTHERLAND, Kalamazoo, Mich.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills. They assist digestion and cure headache.

Alliance Department.

THE FUTURE ALLIANCE.

This week we present two articles regarding the condition and the future of the Alliance organization, that will be found of interest to members of the order.

Farmers' organizations are important and necessary, and there has never yet been one, from the Grange to the Alliance, that has not been of great value as an educator and worth more to farmers generally than the cost of time and money expended in their maintenance. One great trouble with all the organizations has been their short-lived character and the tendency to become partisan and political.

The Alliance has surpassed all other farmer organizations as to its membership in nearly all of the agricultural States.

What shall be the future career of the Alliance? Shall it be non-partisan or political? What should be done in Kansas to sustain and enlarge the organization?

For the "good of the order," the KANSAS FARMER desires to open up a forum for discussion in this department by members of the order who are in good standing, upon the questions above submitted. Let the articles be brief and to the point, so that as many persons and as many localities as possible may be heard from each week. What is the duty of the hour? Let us have an expression from the brethren at once.

Should The Farmer Be Educated?

During the farmers' institutes last spring, Mrs. Amy Chapin, of Cowley county, discussed the above topic in the following language:

"Yes, most emphatically, I say the farmer should be an educated person. He should be well informed, not only as a duty, but from sheer necessity from his many opportunities.

"There is often much said of the lack of opportunities for the farmer's self-improvement, and the ignorance of many is excused by saying, 'He is a farmer and has so few chances for improvement.'

"Now, it appears to me that the life the farmer leads is conducive to more mature thought and unbiased deliberation than other occupations. All the stormy days, after the few hours work in caring for the animals on the premises, can be given to study and reading or writing. At least one-third of the time after the grain is garnered in the fall, until planting time in the spring, is, or may be, spent by him in the house. And how pleasant and profitable this season might be made for himself and his household.

"If all the rural population read and studied, the winter would never be long and tedious, but a time of recreation and storing of thought for the coming season of work.

"His hinderance may be a lack of books to read, or a desire to write. If, however, his mind is given to self-improvement, he will provide himself and family with material for thought and study.

"Friends, when you go into the homes of your neighbors, notice the book-cases, if they are well filled, and see if the young people have music and painting and other means of improvement and refinement. I would rather see a book-case filled with good reading, an organ or piano, with other refining amusements, in a small house with moderate outside improvements, than to see a fine, large house and immense barn with all the modern appliances for work, and nothing to rest the mind or strengthen it.

"From his isolation the farmer may, unless he guards against it, become narrow in his views on vital subjects. A person who is much alone naturally becomes more or less egotistical. He should guard against this by perusing the thoughts of others and keeping in view the fact that the world of the farmer is necessarily small.

"In political points the farmer is apt to be most determined and hard to convince that his way is not the best way. So in religious matters. He will belong to his little class in the country, counting all on the outside as of no importance whatever.

In towns and cities this is different. Men meet every day people of all parties and of every religious belief, and by constant contact learn toleration.

"Let the resident of the country observe the impartial care of the all-wise Heavenly Father for each of his creations, and, it seems to me, a thinking mind could want no better assurance that all are equal and the thoughts and feelings of all deserve our kindest consideration.

"The farmer should be educated in order to properly understand his business; must know something of botany, as pertaining to the crops he grows, and the plants of his fields; have a little understanding of chemistry, that he may know something of the character of the soil he cultivates and the grain he feeds; must, of course, understand physiology and hygiene, for his physical benefit, and must be more or less of a surgeon, for the benefit of his animals; should be a competent teacher for his children's sake, and a speaker of some ability, that he may impart to others the ideas he has gleaned.

"If all felt the responsibility resting upon them in this direction, there would be more thought given to furnishing of the library of the farmer's home than to the furnishing of front parlor or the toolshed."

The Future of the Alliance.

The following article is from a recent issue of the *Rural New Yorker*:

"This year will furnish the crucial test for the Farmers' Alliance. This organization has made the duty of study of economic questions by its members one of its leading tenets, and has attracted to itself all those who believe that agricultural depression has been in large measure due to vicious legislation. Its growth has been made during a season of unrest on the part of the farmers, and there is a lack of the conservative force that has served the Grange so well in times past. Last year even the Grange came near swinging its leaders off their feet, and subordinating all other features to the political. Radicalism ran rampant in the Atlanta meeting, and it was with some difficulty that the attention of the order was drawn back more closely to its former aims.

"The business and social features of the Grange are its strongest points. These have, as yet, failed of full development in the Alliance. The result is a concentration of effort along political, though not partisan lines. There is a general feeling that there is no virtue in waiting longer for others to grant the reforms that are demanded. Like the renowned Mr. Flannigan, of Texas, the members cry: 'What are we here for?'

"The new party came too soon, and its influence was for harm rather than good upon the farmers' organizations. Another year has now been afforded for education, and in view of the political character of the Alliance, it is safe to predict that its future is going to be affected in quite a degree by this new party.

"If the People's party should have the wisdom to adopt a simple, practical and popular platform, appealing merely for the return of our government to the producing masses, the reform movement will be lifted higher, and the members of the various organizations will be encouraged to press on. If, on the other hand, the wildest theorists make the platform, and old party leaders make no concessions, divisions and discouragements will do much to destroy the usefulness of the Alliance. While non-partisan, it is too political in its make-up to have a sure and permanent existence without some hope in the political horizon for the successful attainment of its ends through some political party.

"Probably no patriotic citizen, however conservative, could see with satisfaction any great organized effort for reform in this country come short of success, and leave the farmers even less confident than they have been in the past of their power to make their influence felt upon our legislators. Political mountebanks should be kindly but firmly kicked out of the reform councils, and all wisdom be used to weld together the producing masses on a clear-cut and practical platform."

Another View of Organization.

An Alliance organ, the *Southern Mercury*, discusses the condition and needs of the order as follows:

"The Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was organized for the purpose of educating the farmers and industrial

classes in the economic and social conditions, to inquire into the 'whys and wherefores' of all expenditures; to inform themselves as to every detail of the government; to watch those who are entrusted with power, influence and public office, and this, too, without being, in any sense of the word, a partisan organization or endorsing any political party. This, no reasonable, fair and unprejudiced man will deny as being correct.

"That there are many evils existing in our government, many class laws on our statutes, many useless expenses and unwarranted expenditures, no honest man will gainsay. The Farmers' Alliance is pursuing the exact course marked out by its constitution, has discovered these conditions, and dares to speak of them, while all the little whip snappers of the old parties hold up their hands in holy horror and cry out 'partisan,' 'third party,' and many other absurd falsehoods. So long as the Alliance met and resolved only, it was a grand organization, and every little court house boss, and his henchmen, the little pin hook editors, were lavish in praise; but, when the farmers, the taxpayers, the producers, proposed a remedy, and the moneyocracy of the East digested the plan, and saw that it would relieve the producers—would break their grip upon his earnings, would cut off their privilege to longer fix prices, to longer control the volume of money, to longer own and control the farmers as so many slaves, then they instructed all the trundle-bed politicians to make war on the Alliance; tell and publish any and every lie possible; declare endless war on the officers of the order; malign their private characters—leave nothing undone to disrupt, divide and destroy the organization.

"If it has been the intention of the bosses of either of the two old parties to do anything for the people, to give any relief, why have they not done so? Why have they not tried? The Southern Congressman has become so venal and cowardly that he has become a mere automaton.

"Let every true reformer stand firm, repulse these charlatans, and perpetuate our liberties."

A Relationship Problem.

Two ladies out walking met a gentleman; he raised his hat to one, and the other said: "Do you know that gentleman?" The other lady replied his mother was my mother's only child. The publishers of the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly* will give an elegant CHICKERING PIANO, valued at five hundred dollars, to the first person telling the relationship existing between the gentleman and the lady speaking last. An elegant suite of PARLOR FURNITURE, valued at two hundred dollars, will be given for second correct answer. A first-class combination lady's or gentleman's BICYCLE, valued at one hundred and thirty-five dollars, will be given for third correct answer. An elegant suite of BEDROOM FURNITURE, valued at seventy-five dollars will be given for fourth correct answer. Ten elegant GOLD WATCHES (good movement) will be given for each of the next ten correct answers, and a VALUABLE PRIZE will be given to EVERY PERSON that answers this problem correctly. We are publishing the very best and handsomest *Ladies' Weekly* publication for the price on the two continents, it equals all the high-priced weekly publications, and our object in awarding these prizes is to introduce it into new homes and make permanent subscribers. We guarantee that every person answering this problem correctly will receive a valuable prize that will enable us to secure their friends as subscribers. Every one answering must enclose one dollar for a six months' trial subscription to the *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, which is published by a perfectly reliable firm. Prizes will be sent promptly and just as represented. Contestants should answer to-day, as date of post-mark counts and this advertisement appears all over the country on the same day. Prizes will be sent free of customs duty. Address *Ladies' Pictorial Weekly*, "H" Toronto, Canada.

The North Dakota Bureau of Immigration, With office at Jamestown, N. D., desires to correspond with farmers who want cheap lands in the Northwest; colonies preferred. Send address and we will forward valuable information free.

MEDICAL BOOKS FREE.

Valuable Information for the Invalid or Student.

Any one or more of the following described books will be sent free to any man or woman of family in the United States, Canada or Mexico during August, September and October, 1892. This offer is to expire the first of November:

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

FAMILY PHYSICIAN No. 1.—This book contains the latest treatment for malaria and other diseases of hot weather, including nervous prostration.

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Address The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O.

Pe-ru-na is a sure cure for chronic malaria in all forms, colic, cholera morbus, cholera infantum, diarrhea and dysentery. For sale at all drug stores.

A Well-Known Californian

Remarked that the orchard and vineyard region of America would soon be transferred to that portion of south Texas located on the Aransas Pass railway. He cited as a fact that within the last few years vineyards around Beeville, Corpus Christi and Rockport were realizing from \$200 to \$400 per acre, and that orchards of different kinds of fruit were also paying handsomely. Many farmers pay for their farms in the first or second year by planting vegetables, which ripen and are marketed months in advance of other sections. The shipping facilities are excellent and rates low, and the producer always receives the highest cash prices. On August 30 and September 27 many people from Kansas will take advantage of the cheap rates offered by the Santa Fe and M., K. & T. railways to visit and inspect this country. Ask your nearest ticket agent for rates and tickets to Rockport, Corpus Christi or Kerrville, which will afford you a free opportunity of seeing the best part of Texas. Stop-overs are allowed. Write to J. H. Littlefield, 105 North Broadway, St. Louis, or to R. W. Andrews, San Antonio, Texas, for maps, etc.

Special Club List!

In order that we may save our regular subscribers some money, and at the same time supply the very best newspapers and magazines, we have selected a few representative journals, such as are most in demand, which we offer at a very low combination rate, exclusively for subscribers of the KANSAS FARMER. If more than one paper or magazine is desired, in each case subtract one dollar from the combination rate, the remainder representing the amount to remit for that particular one. *We can only supply sample copies of the KANSAS FARMER.*

	Regular price.	Clubbed with Farmer.
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Daily Kansas Democrat.....	3.00	3.00
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Western Swineherd.....	.50	1.30
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Chicago Saturday Herald.....	1.50	2.25
Chicago Horseman.....	4.00	4.00
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Western Horseman.....	2.00	2.50
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Harper's Magazine.....	4.00	4.00
Harper's Weekly.....	4.00	4.25
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American Sheep Breeder.....	1.00	1.65
Clark's Horse Review.....	2.00	2.50

SEED WHEAT.—Fifteen tried and true, very hardy, early, large yielding, stiff-strawed, good milling varieties, 4 kinds Rye. Catalogue and Wheat sample free, if you send address of 2 or 3 good Wheat-growers and mention this paper. Change your seed and double your yield. Address J. C. SUFFERN (Seed Grower), SUFFERN P. O., Illinois.

The Horse.

Pneumonia and Over-Training.

The disease most dreaded by trainers and horsemen generally is pneumonia. It has carried off many of the most valuable horses in the land, and has no doubt robbed many sires of precocious youngsters that would have made world-wide reputations. As is well known, pneumonia is a disease of the lungs, whereby the organs of respiration become inflamed. If this inflammation is not overcome the animal dies, and that quickly. One of the most prevalent causes of this disease is over-heating in cold weather. Horses that run on pasture in Kentucky during the winter are rarely afflicted with pneumonia. When left to take exercise when they please, horses do not usually become over-heated. It is when they are "slammed" along by drivers devoid of judgment that the horses become wet with perspiration in the winter time, and the result in numerous instances is pneumonia. A representative of the *Stock Farm* had a talk a few days ago with an old trainer who has been in Kentucky for six years.

"What causes so much pneumonia among trotting horses?" the reporter asked.

"The trainers get them too hot. That's all there is about it. I have seen men drive young things as fast in January as they would in July, and then let them cool out in a stall full of draughts, and the cold wind would soon chill them to the bone. Pneumonia naturally follows this kind of treatment. I have been training here six years. During that time I have trained many high-strung, nervous colts and fillies, and I have never yet had a case of pneumonia on my hands."

"How do you manage to prevent it?" was asked.

"Well, to me it is the easiest thing in the world. I never allow my horses to get hot in cold weather, and on cold, raw days I do not work them at all. I give them only slow work in winter, but a great deal of it. I think this plan is more generally accepted among trainers now than in former years. Light work, long continued, is, in my opinion, the proper way to fit horses for a race. I am opposed to fast work, only for short distances. It often sets a horse back to give him fast miles, and I think many horses that would otherwise have proved winners have failed to earn distinction on the turf because their trainers pumped them out before the races came off."

Chicago Horse Market.

J. S. Cooper, commission salesman of horses, Union stock yards, Chicago, says: "The receipts of horses at the yards during the past week have been heavier than for many weeks, but as the buying element was also present in large numbers, prices ruled strong all week. The demand practically remained unchanged from last week and heavy draft horses were largely sought for. The supply of these was not nearly equal to demand. Chunks, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds, also in good demand. There is considerable inquiry daily for Western range horses, and large numbers of these could be placed during the coming month. "The following is summary of prices: 1,600-pound draft horses, \$190 to \$225; 1,400-pound chunks, \$135 to \$165; streeters, \$100 to \$115; drivers, \$125 to \$175; express, \$175 to \$200; range horses, \$30 to \$50.

Horse Notes.

Merry Chimes paced a mile in 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$ at Grand Rapids, Mich., on August 9.

The skeleton of Palo Alto will be mounted, as was that of Electioneer.

From a horseshoer's account book it was learned that in 1850 it cost \$50 to have a horse shod all around, in California.

The rule of several London omnibus and delivery companies for feeding hay to horses is ten pounds of hay and four quarts of oats a meal.

It cost \$50,000 to build and equip the all-the-way-down-hill track at Kirkwood, Del., over which Belle Hamlin and Globe trotted in 2:12.

It is not improbable that within a year pneumatic tired sulkies will be in general use. The advantages are in the ball bearings, the absence of vibration and the steadiness in going around turns.

The latest scheme to develop trotting speed is to use a rubber track. It would

be probably the best of tracks, and again, it might prove of no use in the "holding" tendency of the rubber. It would be expensive, costing not less than \$100,000.

Outline, a two-year-old pacer, by Shade-land Onward, won a race at Lyons, Neb., recently, and got a record of 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$. He is owned by Gould & Miller. This ties the two-year-old record of Manager, by Nutwood.

Prodigal, full brother to Patron 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$, recently won a good race in California, beating Silver Bow, Thornless and Frank M. in 2:17 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:16 $\frac{1}{4}$, 2:16. Prodigal lowered his record twice in this race and showed his ability to go still faster.

Lamplighter is considered the greatest runner of the year. At Monmouth Park recently he went a mile and half in 2:32 $\frac{1}{4}$, establishing a new record for that distance and beating such well-known fast ones as Deneuth, Banquet and Montana.

New York Central, the six-year-old son of Simmons, that is doing such sensational work on the track this year, has for his top crosses very similar blood lines to those of Allerton and Axtell, each of the three great performers being by sons of George Wilkes and out of dams by Mambrino Boy.

B. F. Swaggart, of Sweet Springs, Mo., announces that he will have a public sale of his trotting stock, on or about September 5, particulars of which will appear later. He proposes to close out thirty-eight head, including such good ones as Andrew Allison, 2:23 $\frac{1}{4}$; Maud, 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$; Fanny, 2:39, and the great stallion, Osman 1403.

The Texas Stockman says that "the time to sell a horse after you have raised him and made him ready for market is whenever a man offers a good price. By holding for a fancy figure you are very apt to let the best customers pass by, and the expense of keeping the animal will begin to rapidly diminish the possible profit."

Jay-Eye-See, the famous little trotter, which has been lame for the past two years, has been worked as a pacer of late. The other day at Hickory Grove track, near Racine, Wis., he was sent to beat a mile in 2:20 and reeled it off in 2:17. He was also driven another mile in 2:23. It is the intention, if he holds out, to enter him in several important races this fall.

There is talk of reviving trotting under saddle. Budd Doble claims that a trotter or pacer that takes to the saddle goes faster. The following trotters made faster records under saddle than they did to harness: Great Eastern, 2:15 $\frac{1}{4}$; Lady Suffolk, 2:26; Lady Smith, two miles in 4:59; Dutchman, three miles in 7:32 $\frac{1}{4}$, and four miles in 10:51. Pacing records were made by Johnston, 2:13, and Billy Boyce, 2:14 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Seventeen thoroughbred yearlings belonging to J. G. Follansbee were sold at auction by Mr. William Easton at Monmouth Park, New York, the 13th inst., before the racing began. The yearlings were the get of imported Cheviot, imported Redwing, Surinan, a son of Joe Hooker, and Jim Brown, by Foster. They were out of fashionably bred dams and were rather a good looking lot, but they sold at moderate prices, the Rancocas stable paying the highest price, \$1,200, for a likely looking bay colt by Jim Brown, out of Mercedes, a half-brother to Mamie T. and Adolph. The average was \$410.

On Saturday, August 13, New York reports of the Monmouth Park Racing Association show that some sensational runs were made. There were four stake events on the card, the August, for two-year-olds, which went to Gideon & Daly's Doctor Rice; the Rahway handicap at a mile, which was won by the Rancocas stable's Kildeer in 1:37 $\frac{1}{4}$, the fastest time in a race on record; the West End hotel, for three-year-old fillies, for which Frank A. Ehret's colors won first and second on Yorkville Belle and Renie, and the Beacon stakes at seven furlongs, which went to Brown and Rogers' chestnut gelding May Win, after a most stubborn struggle with Mr. L. L. Lorillard's Slepner and Messrs. Walcott and Campbell's Osric. Snapper Garrison, who was dangerously ill only five or six days ago, came to the track and astonished everybody by the announcement that he intended riding Raceland in the Rahway handicap. The talent made Raceland the favorite, but Kildeer, a 10-to-1 shot, won easily by a length and a half. Pessara beat Raceland two lengths for second money. The time by fractions

was as follows: 23 $\frac{1}{4}$, 48 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1:12 $\frac{1}{4}$, 1:37 $\frac{1}{4}$. This eclipses the race record for a mile. The winner is a bay filly 4 years old, by Darebin, out of Loutanier. She is the property of Mr. Pierre Lorillard. The others carried weight for age, while Kildeer had but 90 pounds up.

J. J. Gardiner, Valley Falls, Kas., seems to be one of the happiest horsemen in the West. This season he has some suckling foals and weanlings by his grand stallion, Happy Helr, that are showing phenomenal speed, notably Happy Helress, whose grandsire is Evan Dhu, he by Hambletonian 10; Spendthrift, whose grandsire is Allen St. Joe, a son of Ethan Allen, and another youngster belonging to J. R. Mitchell, Valley Falls, named Senator Plumb, also a grandson of Allen St. Joe. This suckling, the other day, trotted half a mile, led by the side of his dam, in 1:43 $\frac{1}{4}$, but then he has for great grandsire Ethan Allen, on his sire's side, and for grandsire on his dam's side Ben Patchen, the two greatest stallions of their time.—*Kansas City Times*.

The following table shows the fastest records made by bicyclists and trotting horses, and the comparison in speed is an interesting one:

BICYCLISTS.		
	Miles.	Time.
H. C. Tyler.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.28 2-5
L. D. Munger.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.03 4-5
G. F. Taylor.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.36 4-5
G. F. Taylor.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	2.11
G. F. Taylor.....	2	4.48 4-5
F. J. Osmond.....	3	7.17 2-5
F. J. Osmond.....	4	9.47 1-5
F. J. Osmond.....	5	12.16 2-5
F. J. Osmond.....	10	24.50 1-5
F. J. Osmond.....	20	50.22 4-5
TROTTING HORSES.		
	Miles.	Time.
Maud S.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.30 1-5
Sunol.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.03
Sunol.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	1.37
Sunol.....	1	2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fannie Witherspoon.....	2	4.43
Huntress.....	3	7.21 $\frac{1}{4}$
Satellite.....	4	10.12 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lady Mack.....	5	13
Controller.....	10	27.23 $\frac{1}{4}$
Captain McGowan.....	20	58.25

Be sure and put a box of Ayer's Pills in your satchel before traveling, either by land or sea. You will find them convenient, efficacious, and safe. The best remedy for costiveness, indigestion, and sick headache, and adapted to any climate.

You can never grade up your stock until you begin to use better animals for breeding.

The fastest way to make money in the dairy is to keep always weeding out the poor cows.

The only way to free the farm from weeds is to cut them always before they go to seed.

To determine whether green soiling really pays, let us suggest that you try it for yourself.

Dr. Charles G. Davis, of Chicago, one of the most prominent physicians in the United States, and who has sent a large number of invalids to Eddy, New Mexico, during the past year, writes to Mr. G. O. Shields, of that city: "I must say that, without exception, every patient that I have sent to that delightful country has made wonderful improvement. I am delighted with what your climate has done for them, and shall certainly send you a large colony next winter." The Pecos valley, of which Eddy is the principal town, is attracting the attention of physicians everywhere, as having the most perfect climate to be found on this continent for persons suffering from lung or throat troubles, catarrh, asthma, rheumatism, etc.

Rudy Wheat--The New Wonder.

This excellent variety which has been grown almost exclusively, and with unequalled success for the past five years in the great Miami valley of Ohio, is adapted to either upland or bottom; is very hardy; is of the bearded variety and has a large, long, light colored berry. At the Columbus, Ohio, Experiment Station in 1891, it took first rank, testing heavier than any of the other fifty or more varieties with which it was compared. The "Rudy," guaranteed pure, can be obtained in not less than bushel lots, at the very reasonable price of \$1.35 per bushel, and cost of sacks, which is 20 cents each, of

DAVIS & MIRANDA,
Tippencanoe City, Miami Co., O.
Money must invariably accompany the order. Reference—The Tipp National Bank.

Doctors? Pahaw! Take BEECHAM'S PILLS.

A ROAD WAGON

\$32.00 To introduce our goods, we will give FREE.

one of these elegant Road wagons to any one who will sell six (6) for us. Regular price \$45.00, we sell it for cash with order for \$32. If you are looking for a bargain in Vehicles or Harness send for our free catalogue. FOSTER BUGGY & CART CO., 11 Pike Bld. Cincinnati, O.

The best way to keep up with agricultural progress is to take a live agricultural journal.

Do not expect to sell butter at top price to private customers, unless it is top quality.

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Bucking-ham's Dye for the Whiskers.

Range Horses

On the 3d of August we held a sale of Wyoming Horses for account of the McNamara Horse Co., of McKeesport, Pa., and Casper, Wyoming, and the following letter received from them to-day explains how satisfactorily it was conducted. It needs no comment from us.

JOHN S. COOPER,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.
McKEESPORT, PENN., August 9, 1892.
JOHN S. COOPER, Horse Commissioner, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.—Dear Sir: Please accept our sincere thanks for courtesies shown our representatives, Messrs. Miller & Gordon. Allow also us to compliment you upon the efficient manner in which you handled our last consignment of horses, and to say to you we will consign two or three more loads of the same stock during the present month. You will be advised direct from Casper in regard to them. Yours truly, McNAMARA HORSE CO.
Per J. A. BEATTIE, Secretary.

BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS. No extra charge. All make new or 2d hand. Lowest price guaranteed. Largest stock and oldest dealers in U.S. Catalogue, Agents, Wanted. Route, Hazard & Co., 186 9 St., Peoria, Ill.

HARNESS \$4.95 Euggy Harness. \$1.95 Riding Saddle. We will sell everything pertaining to the harness business direct to the consumer at factory prices. Illustrated catalogue sent free. NATIONAL HARNESS CO. Cincinnati, Ohio.

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Free Remedy. A victim of youthful errors causing lack of vigor, Atrophy, Nervous Debility, Varicocele, etc., will gladly send (sealed) Free to all sufferers a recipe that cured him after all other remedies failed. Address with stamp, L. A. BRADLEY, Grocer Battle Creek, Mich.



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MISSOURI,
The Broad Corn and Wheat Fields and Thriving Towns of
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H. O. TOWNSEND,
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The Home Circle.

To Correspondents.

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

Auntie's Diary.

Auntie Jane has got a story, written in a d'r'y book. Looked up in her saratogy. Yesterday I found a hook And a key a-hangin' on it. She was driving out with dad, So I went and read the story, and it's awful, awful sad!

If you give me that big marble, Jim, I'll tell you what I read; But you mustn't talk about it, on'y when we go to bed. Cross your thumbs and say you'll never tell Bill Marks, or Ted, or Sue, 'Cos if auntie heard about it, why, you know what dad 'ud do!

Well, she'd uster go a-courtin', just like me and Polly Rand; Her folks lived in Pennsylvania; he'd a farm in Maryland. There was scarce a mile between 'em—them two States near disagreed, 'Cos ole Pennzy thought as Mar'land was a-goin' to secede.

Dave he was so big and noble (prettier than you and I), 'Cos she says so in the story, and she wouldn't write a lie. And he'd uster come and see her Saturday and we'd say night, And they'd sit in grandpa's arbor, whisperin' in the soft moonlight.

There's a page that's awful scribble—bet she wrote it very fast— And the on'y thing that's plain is, "Dear ole Dave perposed at last!" Then there comes a lot of crosses—meanin' kisses—fifty odd, With a copy of a letter that I guess she sent to God.

Askin' him to keep a-watchin', just to see he don't go wrong— 'Cos us men folks can't be faithful to a sweet-heart very long— Telling God she wouldn't swop him if the wide world she could search. Oh, it starts out like a circus, but it ends up like a church!

Well, one day some Marylanders backs their ears and wants to bite, And at Baltimore they killed some Fed'als goin' to the fight. Dave was just a-huggin' auntie when they heard tremenjous cheers From some Mar'land chaps as come out plump for Southron volunteers.

"Dave," says auntie, "if you love me, and they's goin' to be a muss, Course you won't fight in the wrong, dear, but will stay and fight with us." Dave he turns as white as Chris'mas, for just then a distant band Plays so awful soft and pretty, "Maryland, my Maryland!"

Then he kissed her, oh, so often, and he cried and said good-by; But she says she was too proud to let him see her go and cry. But they's somethin' on the pages— Jim, my throat's a-gettin' sore! Hey! now you just stop that blubb'n'; what are you a-cryin' for?

So next day he j'ined the rebels—went to fight just as he thought; And our auntie stopped a-prayin'—didn't say 'em as she'd ought. Guess she reckoned God might fancy, if for Dave she went and prayed, That she wanted Him to look out for the rest of the brigade.

One hot day the Southron army crossed the border line so grand; Forty million trumpets playin' "Maryland, my Maryland!" And a sojer told poor auntie Dave had fallen in the fight, And had sent her this last message, "True to what he thought the right!"

Then she started in a-prayin', just as if she'd never stop— Prayed right down the hull church service, then went back 'gin to the top. And she actually prayed for blessin's on each Southron gun. But the long delay was fatal, for the North went in and won.

P'raps he'd made a decent uncle, Jim, for such as you and me; But I can't feel quite as sorry as I s'pose I'd oughter be. And about them prayers of auntie's—I keep thinkin' more and more That it's lucky for the Union she didn't pray before!

—Thomas Frost, in Harper's Bazar.

Blasts From Ram's Horn.

There is never any heavenly music in a gloomy heart.

It doesn't take a bit of meanness out of a rascal to polish him.

The right kind of martyrdom lets somebody else advertise it.

Too many people are electric lights in prayer meeting and tallow dips at home. Apply the rules of higher criticism to roast beef, and you will starve yourself to death.

The only difference education can make in sin is to make it change the manner of its expression.

There are men who always take out their watches with an air that seems to say they know the sun is wrong.

Before you get in too big a hurry to get rich, sit down for a minute and watch a fly that has got stuck fast in honey.

Stumpy Great Men.

Confucius was a man of middle height. We should have preferred him short. But one must not rob a man of his inches to fit a theory. Socrates was stumpy, also St. Paul, and Alexander the Great, great only as a warrior. In stature both he and his far-more intellectual father, Phillip of Macedon, scarce reached middle height. In this regard we may not rank them with the famous Spartan general, Agesilaus; with Attila, the "Scourge of God"—broad-shouldered, thick-set, sinewy, short; with Theodoric II., king of the Goths, of whom Cassiodorus writes: "He is rather short than tall, somewhat stout, with shapely limbs alike yithe and strong." Actius, too, commander-in-chief of the Roman troops, and prop of the tottering Roman empire in the days of Valentinian, was a man of low stature, therein resembling Timour the Tartar, self-described as "a puny, lame, decrepit little wight, though lord of Asia and terror of the world;" also the great Conde, and his pigmy contemporary, Marshal Luxembourg, nicknamed "The Little" by those who admired him for making Louis XIV. Louis the Great, who, by the bye, less his high-heeled shoes and towering wig, dwindles to about 5 feet 6 inches. But even thus pared down to the inches nature gave him, he was a giant compared with Sir Francis Drake and with Admiral Keppel—"little Keppel," as every sailor in the fleet fondly dubbed him from pure love and admiration. Whereby a tale, if but to break the jog-trot of this catalogue. When, then, Keppel—a commodore at 24—was sent to demand an apology from the Dey of Algiers for an insult to the British flag, he took so high a tone that the Dey exclaimed against the insolence of the British King for charging a "beardless boy" with such a message to him. Replied the beardless boy: "Were my master wont to take length of beard for a test of wisdom, he'd have sent your Deyship a he-goat."

Oliver Cromwell, Claverhouse and Mehmet Ali must be content to take it out in brains, for they all lacked inches. Two of these great names naturally suggest that of another famous soldier and usurper, Napoleon Bonaparte. Lepetit Caporal, as his men lovingly called him, stood about 5 feet (French) in his stockings, say 5 feet 1½ English. The stature of Iron Duke beat him by about 6 inches, while the 5 feet 4 of Nelson place him midway or thereabout between the victor and the victim of Waterloo.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The First American Flag Was Made in an Upholstery Shop.

In Philadelphia, years and years ago, the first American flag was made, and the upholstery trade can feel a pride in the fact that it was turned out of an upholstery shop.

Visitors to that city may never have noticed old 239 Arch street, but way down town at this number, with massive modern structures towering all around it, a quaint little building with gabled roof and dormer windows, cozily nestles, the connecting link between the modest little town of Penn and the city of to-day.

For over two hundred years the stout little building has watched the city's growth. It welcomed many a refugee from English intolerance. It saw the good ship Welcome sail up the glistening Delaware; indeed, its very bricks came over as ballast in the Welcome's hold.

It has seen the pipe of peace smoked by its fireplace by swarthy red men and quaint old Quaker Councillors, and it saw the ragged remnant of Braddock's army reel back from Indian slaughter. It saw the Republic born, and in its little back parlor the stars and stripes were for the first time joined and the new nation given its first national flag. The pty of it all is, now in its old age, it is in danger of being torn from its foundations and bodily carried away to the wind-swept city of the lakes, to coin money for showmen at the Columbian Fair.

Betsy Ross was a sweet old Quaker lady. She was the widow of John Ross, and had lived in the little house for years before the Revolution. She conducted a dress-making and upholstery business there.

When a committee of Congress was appointed in June, 1776, to design a flag, Betsy Ross was consulted by Washington and Robert Morris, and suggested that the six-cornered star was the star of English heraldry, while the five-cornered

The Secret of Fine Pastry.

Is wholly in using Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

The only pure Cream Tarter Powder sold on the market. Other brands contain either ammonia, alum or some other adulterant. Ammonia or alum powders dry out, make the dough too porous, leaving a bitter taste, etc.

No agency has assisted so much toward perfection in cookery as Price's Cream Baking Powder. Its ingredients are simple and so blended as to exist in exact chemical proportions, so after use there is never any excess of either left in the food. Hence there can be no impurities whatever left in the finished food. No bitter taste, no taint of ammonia, but food raised with Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder partakes of the natural sweet flavor of the flour and keeps moist and fresh for days. This powder possesses qualities peculiar to it alone. No other makes such delicious pastry. No other contains the white of eggs.

star was the one used by the French, Dutch and Germans.

To illustrate her suggestion, she deftly folded some paper, and with a single snick of the shears produced a perfect five-cornered star. It was immediately adopted, and she was given the contract to make the new flags.—Upholsterer.

The Farmer Ahead.

"You say," said a lawyer to a witness, "that you can swear to having seen this man drive a horse past your farm on the day in question?"

"I can," replied the witness, wearily, for he had already answered the question a dozen times.

"What time was this?"

"I told you it was about the middle of the forenoon."

"But I don't want any 'abouts' or any 'middles'; I want you to tell the jury exactly the time."

"Why," said the farmer, "I don't always carry a watch with me when I'm digging potatoes."

"But you have a clock in the house, haven't you?"

"Yes."

"Well, what time was it by that?"

"Why, by that clock it was just nineteen minutes past ten."

"You were in the field all the morning?"

"I was."

"How far from the house is this field?"

"About half a mile."

"You swear, do you, that by the clock in your house it was exactly nineteen minutes past ten?"

"I do."

The lawyer paused and looked triumphantly at the jury; at last he had entrapped the witness into a contradictory statement that would greatly weaken his testimony. "I think that will do," he said, with a wave of his hand, "I am quite through with you."

The farmer leisurely picked up his hat, and started to leave the witness stand; then turning slowly about he added, "I ought perhaps to say that too much reliance should not be placed upon that clock, as it got out of gear about six months ago, and it's been nineteen minutes past ten ever since."

Lemon Honey.

A correspondent writes: I saw this recipe in some paper of which I have forgotten the name, and after having tried it, was highly pleased with the results; so I send it to you for republication, believing some one will be pleased with it: Take eight lemons, and grate with them the rinds of four of them; the yolks of twelve eggs, one-half pound butter, two pounds pulverized sugar; beat well, and boil about half an hour, stirring all constantly. This, when cold, makes a thick sirup like honey, considered by some to be fully equal to honey made by bees. Try it, you who are without bees, and see how it does taste. I find it really very nice.

Few men can resist the drift of public opinion.

Worshipping Medicine Bottles.

A good story is told by the *Modern Church*. An eminent lady missionary in Burmah recently gave Dr. A. J. Gordon an instructive but somewhat startling chapter from her experience. In one of her tours, she said, she came upon a village where cholera was raging. Having with her a quantity of a famous painkiller, she went from house to house administering the remedy to the invalids, and left a number of bottles to be used after she had gone. Returning to the village some months after, the missionary was met by the head man of the community, who cheered and delighted her by this intelligence: "Teacher, we have come over to your side; the medicine did us so much good that we have accepted your God." Overjoyed at this news, she was conducted to the house of her informant, who, opening a room, showed her the painkiller bottles solemnly arranged in a row upon a shelf, and before them the whole company immediately prostrated themselves in worship.

Too many are striving to make the ephah small and the shekel great.

Clothes and manners don't make the man, but they do a great deal for him after he is made.—Grange Advocate.

Mr. J. W. Warr gives the reminder that if you live rightly and deal uprightly the lawyer and doctor will not know your given name.

A new saw says: A man to know how bad he is must be poor; to know how bad others are he must be rich. Many a man thinks it is virtue that keeps him from turning rascal, when it is only a full stomach. One should be careful and not mistake potatoes for principles.

I cheer, I help, I strengthen, I aid, I gladden the heart of man and maid, I set constipation's captive free, And all are better for taking me.

Thus spoke one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. (They are pills that speak for themselves.) Very small, very nice to take, produce no nausea or griping, yet are most effectual in all cases of constipation, bilious or sick headache, or deranged liver. Only 25 cents a vial, at druggists. A perfect vest-pocket medicine.

A "model of the figure of Lot's wife in salt" will appear in the Kansas World's Fair exhibit to represent or illustrate the salt industry of the State.

O! woman, lovely woman, why will you suffer so, Why bear such pain and anguish, and agony of woe? Why don't you seek the remedy—the one that's all the go?

"All the go," because it makes the pains go. As an invigorating, restorative tonic, soothing cordial and bracing nervine, for debilitated and feeble women, generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has no equal. It improves digestion, invigorates the system, enriches the blood, dispels aches and pains, produces refreshing sleep, dispels melancholy and nervousness, and builds up both the flesh and strength of those reduced below a healthy standard. Don't be put off with some worthless compound, easily, but dishonestly, recommended to be "just as good," that the dealer may make more profit. "Favorite Prescription" is incomparable.

The Young Folks.

How It Happened.

Old Dictionary felt very queer, very,
Because all his words went wrong,
For doleful and dreary got mixed up with
merry,
And crying got mixed up with song.

And then quick and slow got doubled up so
That you couldn't tell this one from that.
While come became go and yes became no,
And looking for lean you found fat.

The big, fat old book grew so angry he shook,
And scattered his words all about,
Into every dark nook, where they every one
took
A vow that they'd never come out.

But to come they began, and got mixed as they
ran,
So that some little children say still:
"I can't" for "I can"—you smile little man—
And "I won't" when, of course, they mean
"will."

A mother is a mother still,
The loveliest thing alive.—Coleridge.

Early to bed, and early to rise,
Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.
—Franklin.

The price of wisdom is above rubies.—Job.

There Were Prejudices.

The young man from New York had
arrived in the mountain town about 4
o'clock in the afternoon and taken apart-
ments at the hotel. Just before supper—
pardon the anachronism, dinner—just
before dinner he came down into the office,
arrayed in the latest, topped off with a
silk hat and tapered out with patent
leathers.

The landlord restrained himself with an
effort when the dude appeared.

"Excuse me, mister," he said, twitching
his fingers nervously, "do you expect to
wear that around this town?"

"Wear what?" inquired the guest in
surprise.

"That hat," and the landlord nodded
towards it.

"I thought I would."

"And that hard-billed shirt?"

"I thought so."

"And them clo's?"

"Yes."

"And them shiners on your feet?"

"Yes."

The guest was gazing at the landlord in
innocent amazement, and the landlord was
trying to keep his Adam's apple from
popping out and falling on the floor.

"Didn't you come out here as a first-
class passenger?" he finally got his voice
into shape for inquiring.

"Certainly I did. I don't look like I
rode in a stock car or walked, do I?"

The landlord struggled with himself
some more.

"Do you expect to go back the same
way?"

"I certainly do."

"Well, mister," the landlord by this
time had overcome his natural instincts
and had laid his hand kindly on the
shoulder of his guest, "you won't do it if
you wear them clo's around this town,
you won't, by gum."

"And why not?" asked the bewildered
Easterner.

"Because you'll go home as freight, and
you'll be ready to be shipped on the first
train to-morrow. Our people have got
some prejudices that's bound to be re-
spected, or there'll be shootin' shore."

A Boy's Manners.

"His manners are worth a hundred
thousand dollars to him!" This is what
one of the chief men of the nation lately
said about a boy. The boy was a distant
relative of the man, and had been brought
up by careful parents in a far-off city.
Among other things he had been taught to
be friendly, and to think of other persons
before himself. The boy was on a visit to
the town where the man lived. They met
on the street, and the younger recognizing
the elder, promptly went to his side and
spoke to him in his cordial way. Of course
the man was pleased; any one would have
been pleased. The sentence above was
the outcome of it. A little later the boy
came into the room just as the man was
struggling into his overcoat. The boy
hurried to him, pulled it up at the collar
and drew down the wrinkled coat beneath.
He would have done it for any man, the
haughtiest or the poorest. Do not mis-
understand, boys. You may be truly
unselfish and yet not have this boy's prize.
You may wish to do things for others, yet
feel that you do not know how. The only
way to learn is to try; to hesitate for no
feeling of bashfulness or awkwardness,

but to put into direct and instantaneous
practice whatever kind, helpful thoughts
occur to you.—Selected.

A Lilliputian Naval Battle.

The amusing experiment of a lilliputian
naval battle can be made with white chalk
and the ordinary table vinegar. Model,
say, a dozen chunks of chalk to the re-
semblance of ships, planing the bottoms
evenly, and using matches for masts,
smoke-stacks, and turrets. The rival
forces you can distinguish by coloring the
enemy's ships with black ink, leaving
your own white. Having placed them in
a pan or plate close to an imaginary
dividing line, pour a good quantity of
vinegar between the chalk sticks. In-
stantly you will hear an audible seething,
like the hissing of shells in actual warfare,
while ships as if puffing up steam will
begin to move forward in slow revolutions,
leaving behind them streaks of foam such
as are observed in the wake of moving
vessels. When meeting at the dividing
line, they will have attained quite a re-
spectable speed, bumping and cuffing to-
gether in the endeavor to push one another
furthest from the dividing line. The
engagement often proves an exciting one.
Of course, the side has won which has the
larger number of ships nearest the center
after the affray.

The chemical solution of this seeming
mystery is quite simple. Chalk, being
largely carbon, combines with the acid of
the vinegar in carbonic acid—the same
gases that cause the effervescence of most
mineral waters. The gases rise to the
surface of the vinegar in small bubbles of
sufficient strength to cause the current
which turns the chalk.

Since the patriotic youth will want to
see the American boats win, it will be well
for him to remember that the best quality
of chalk contains the largest proportion of
carbon. It will also prove of advantage to
plane the chalk carefully, so as to permit
it to glide easily.—Harper's Young People.

Fun at Home.

Qualifications:—In this game, the one
of the company or family possessing the
most inventive genius writes a story,
leaving blank spaces before each proper
name and each noun. He then appeals in
turn to each one of the company for an
adjective until the blank spaces are filled
up. The story is then read aloud before
the company and much fun is derived
from the utterly inapplicable way in
which the adjectives come in.

Shadow Pantomime:—Parents who
have a family of boys can certainly enjoy
an evening's fun with them in this man-
ner. A sheet is suspended from the ceil-
ing and drawn tightly across the room,
with a lamp behind. The actors go
through a variety of pantomimic gestures
which are projected on the sheet, and
any nursery tale or fairy tale may be thus
acted. By jumping over the lamp the
figures seem to be going through the ceil-
ing.

"German Syrup"

For Coughs & Colds.

John F. Jones, Edom, Tex., writes:
I have used German Syrup for the
past six years, for Sore Throat,
Cough, Colds, Pains in the Chest
and Lungs, and let me say to any-
one wanting such a medicine—
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scores of prescriptions and prepara-
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without relief for a very severe cold,
which had settled on my lungs, I
tried your German Syrup. It gave
me immediate relief and a perma-
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a year with catarrh. The physicians be-
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mended Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I followed
his advice. Three months of regular
treatment with Ayer's Sarsaparilla and
Ayer's Pills completely restored my
daughter's health."—Mrs. Louise Rielle,
Little Canada, Ware, Mass.

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with inflammatory rheumatism, being so
bad at times as to be entirely helpless.
For the last two years, whenever I felt
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Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and have not had a
spell for a long time."—E. T. Hansbrough,
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All advertising intended for the current week should reach this office not later than Monday.
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Address all orders
KANSAS FARMER CO., Topeka, Kas.

The dam of the race horse Judge Morrow was once sold for \$300, and his sire, Vagabond, changed hands under the sheriff's hammer for \$85.

The World's Fair buildings will be dedicated on the 21st of October instead of the 12th, Congress having passed a bill to that effect. October 21 is the exact anniversary of Columbus' landing, allowance being made for the correction in the calendar made by Pope Gregory.

Hal Pointer now has a record of 2:08½, which is the fastest time ever made on a regulation track in a race. The record was made at Buffalo, August 6, when he defeated the California pacing wonder, Direct, in the fastest three consecutive heats on record in a match race, 2:10½, 2:08½ and 2:11.

Our crop correspondents will have observed that their reports are to be published August 31, instead of August 17, as originally announced. Those who have already sent in their reports will please send another report on Friday, August 26, if there is anything to add or change to make in the report as sent.

The annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Settlers' Association of the State of Kansas will be held at the capitol, in the city of Topeka, on Wednesday and Thursday, August 24 and 25, 1892, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. of the 24th. A rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has been secured over all railroads in this State, and from St. Joseph, Mo., and Kansas City, Mo., good from August 22 to 27, when signed by the State Secretary after the close of the meeting.

Some months ago the Kansas Railroad Commissioners ordered certain reduced rates on a few specified articles to certain towns situated in the central part of the State. The wholesale grocers of the Missouri river towns brought suit against the Railway Commissioners to contest their right to fix the rates as proposed by the order. The case has been decided by Judge Eaton, of Atchison, adversely to the Commissioners. It has not yet been announced whether the case will be allowed to rest here or will be taken to a higher court.

In less than four weeks from this date the Kansas State fair will be held at Topeka. Always a notable gathering of people and the products of industry, the fair this year promises to be even more attractive than heretofore. The railroads have made a rate of one fare for the round trip. After the hard work of so much of the season as will have passed every farmer who can afford it will find himself well repaid for giving as many members of his family as can be spared from home a few days' vacation to attend the State fair. The fair will be held September 12 to 17.

HOW TO BEAT THE HESSIAN FLY.

The excellent condition of the soil on account of recent rains leads to extensive plowing in preparation for wheat sowing. Except for a few insect enemies, the wheat crop is one of the surest grown in Kansas.

One of these enemies, the chinch bug, has lost many of his terrors in view of the warfare waged against him by Prof. Snow, who, as is known, propagates a disease which, when properly spread among the bugs, causes their death in large numbers. The other serious enemy of the wheat is the Hessian fly. Entomologists have found for this pest no agent of destruction which may be cultivated or propagated to the discomfiture of the fly.

In view of the importance of an effective method of combating this enemy, the **KANSAS FARMER** appealed to Prof. E. A. Popenoe, who fills the chair of horticulture and entomology at the State Agricultural college. Without claiming originality for his suggestions, Prof. Popenoe, in his unassuming way, made verbally some valuable suggestions, which the **KANSAS FARMER** takes pleasure in placing before its readers.

The Hessian fly may be effectively dispossessed of its power to harm the wheat crop. To understand the method of doing this it is necessary to know that there are each year two broods of the fly, the first laying their eggs on the leaves of the young wheat from early April till the end of May, the time varying with the latitude and weather; the second brood appearing during August and September, and laying about thirty eggs on the leaves of the young winter wheat. Soon after laying their eggs the parent flies die. If no young wheat on which to lay their eggs is to be found they live considerably longer, perhaps until killed by frost. The eggs hatch in about four days after they are laid; several of the maggots or larvæ make their way down to the sheathing base of the leaf and remain between the base of the leaves and the stem, near the roots, causing the stalks to swell and the plant to turn yellow and die. They remain in the wheat until during the warm weather in the spring, when the larva rapidly transforms and the fly emerges. The eggs of this spring brood are soon laid and hatched, giving rise to the autumn brood.

Were it not for this pest, many thousands of acres of wheat would doubtless be sown during the next few weeks. Even when sowing is deferred to a later date there is risk that the fly will live long enough to deposit its eggs in sufficient numbers to greatly injure the crop. They are also propagated by reason of eggs deposited in volunteer wheat, even if all farmers defer sowing until very late. The hatchlings from this volunteer wheat may be sufficiently numerous to produce a destructive brood in the spring. If at any time after the eggs are deposited and before the fly emerges the wheat be plowed under the brood will be destroyed so far as this field is concerned.

In the above brief sketch of the natural history of the fly is contained the facts on which its destruction may be effected by the co-operation of the farmers of any neighborhood. The plan on which this may be done will now be outlined.

If, in a proposed wheat field of forty acres, say five acres, consisting of a strip on each side, and another through the middle, be sown very early, the flies will lay their eggs in these strips and soon after die. The remaining thirty-five acres may be sown later. If absolute safety is desired, the principal sowing may be made after the first frosts. During the winter or very early spring the five acres consisting of the three strips should be thoroughly plowed, turning the wheat entirely under. It requires a good deal of nerve to do this when a man has a nice stand of wheat, but, if flies in any of their transformations can be found, to neglect to turn under these strips of early wheat is to endanger the entire crop and that of the neighbors from the spring brood of flies. It is scarcely necessary to mention that the land so plowed may be sown in oats or spring wheat, or it may be planted in corn or any other spring crop.

If, on competent and careful examination, the early-sown wheat shall be found to contain no flies—which during the winter look somewhat like flax seeds, and may be found by removing the lower leaves—the early-sown wheat may be allowed to remain, so that in this case the

sacrifice of the seed and labor on even this small acreage need not be made.

The success of this plan depends upon intelligent co-operation, but the safety of the wheat crop is a matter of so great importance as to warrant its thorough execution.

SHALL LABOR DISTURBANCES BE REPRESSED?

Another labor disturbance has occurred. This time it is a strike of railroad yard men of the Erie, Lehigh Valley and Reading roads at Buffalo, N. Y. This has been attended with the destruction of a large amount of property by the burning of loaded freight cars and by other means. Passenger service and freight traffic has been much delayed and the loss and public inconvenience on account of this disagreement about wages and hours of labor has been considerable.

In an interview President McLeod, of the Lehigh Valley road, said: "To intelligently understand the situation at Buffalo," he explained, "you must know that Buffalo is the dividing line between the Western roads and the trunk lines. Both concentrate here and this point forms a geographical line between the Western and Eastern railway systems. It likewise supplies the differing conditions between the Eastern and Western roads. The roads west of Buffalo get higher rates for their traffic, and the classifications are higher. Everything is on a higher scale and the cost of living to railroad employes, hence they are paid higher wages than those in the East. Some years ago the labor organizations starting at Chicago inaugurated a movement for higher wages along the Western lines, moving eastward in their work of arbitration. One by one they took in the various railroad yards until Buffalo was finally reached. Here the two systems meet, and here, as in Chicago, the employes of the Western roads get higher wages, because the Western roads are receiving better rates and can afford to pay the difference."

This statement shows that in the city of Buffalo men in some yards are paid less compensation than is received by other men in other yards for similar work. Such a statement is easily verified and easily understood. The statement that Western roads receive larger compensation than is paid for similar services on Eastern roads is readily believed in the West. The Western farmer and shipper has been diligently taught that this increased rate on Western roads is necessary on account of their lighter traffic, and that this more liberal compensation was necessary to enable them to meet their "fixed charges," etc. But now comes this President of an Eastern road, and in justification of lower wages to his employes, cites the greater prosperity of the Western roads. The general public knows little as to the adequacy of the compensation of the men now on strike. In general it sympathizes with the effort of the laborer to better his condition by securing larger pay for his services, while condemning acts of lawlessness as means to any end. This same public will soon demand that its interests shall not be made to suffer by wage disputes, and will provide means of settling them other than those of force and obstruction.

But these irregularities serve a purpose when they bring before the public in prominent contrast the two arguments, one made to the laborer to induce him to willingly accept low wages in the East to the effect that the greater prosperity of railroads in the West enables them to pay higher wages; the other made to the shippers of the West to induce them willingly to pay higher rates to the effect that the greater prosperity of the roads of the East enables them to perform the service at a less figure. The demagoguery of the argument is so apparent that the conclusions in both cases are sure to be challenged.

But returning to the strike, we find in it another illustration of the "unrest" which is calling forth many expressions of alarm. This is an unrest which is manifested to a greater extent as the condition of laborers improves. Such may not be considered a hopeful view, or as pointing to a termination of labor troubles. But the facts may as well be faced, for it is only with due consideration of existing conditions and tendencies that effective remedies can be devised. In seeking a solution of the problem presented, two questions are asked. That proposed by the representative of the capitalist is: "What

shall be done with the laborer?" That proposed by some representatives of the other side is: "What shall we do with the capitalist?" There are those whose honest answer to the first inquiry would be: "Cut down his wages; reduce him to the necessity of consuming to-day what he will earn to-morrow; make his servitude abject; hold him in subjection by military force if need be, for all experience shows that this is the effective way of preventing unrest, turbulence, strikes, destruction of property and interruption of industry and traffic." However well founded this plan may be in experience, and however respectable in venerable age, there is no hazard in saying that the time when it can be applied in the great industries of the United States has passed. Enlightenment will continue; the laborer will enforce his claim to a large share of the products of his toil; his condition will be improved instead of becoming abject, and a better remedy than repression must be found for his unrest, or else his unrest will become more pronounced.

The unrest is becoming continually more widespread and universal. Labor organizations are becoming more powerful through co-operation with each other as well as through increase of membership. Every year's discipline adds to the fidelity of the members to their organizations. The specialization as well as the capitalization of industries mightily increases the proportion of wage earners. The growing recognition of the unity of interests of farmers and other productive workers is bringing together elements which the Bourbonism of the regime of suppression has heretofore attempted to keep in antagonism. It is this great combined interest of productive labor to which is suggested the question: "What shall be done with the capitalist? The anarchist's answer to this is: 'Slay the capitalist.' But the civilization of the age revolts at this proposition as vigorously as at the policy of repressing the laborer. It is safe to say that neither will be done to any considerable extent, but that the people who are capitalists and the people who are laborers will each have to recognize the other's humanity and adjust their differences. It is, then, essential that the thinking people of the age turn their attention to better methods than those of obstruction and destruction as means of adjusting industrial disputes. Repression and anarchy are both far behind the age, and must give way to justice intelligently administered. It is a reproach to the statesmanship of the present age that no enlightened method of settling differences between employer and employed, between capitalist and laborer has been provided. They are practically told to fight it out by means which prove ruinously destructive of prosperity. The time is not far distant when the Janus argument by which one thing is made to appear to the laborer of the East and another and contradictory representation is made to the farmer of the West will give place to correct knowledge on transportation and other industrial subjects, and a statesmanlike solution of the questions will be reached which will be alike foreign to the plan of repression suggested by one class of extremists and estranged from the violence of anarchy suggested by another class of extremists, and it will be found that interests of the industrious in every avocation are identical and demagoguery will have lost its avocation. But the spirit of unrest among farmers and among wage-earners may be expected to increase in spite of all efforts to repress it until progress towards a removal of the causes of the unrest begins.

The wrong way to make money from hogs is by beginning to feed them only "when big enough to feed off."

If the "first-class farmer" would maintain his rank, he must keep on studying and learning all the time.

The farm will never give you complete satisfaction so long as you have to buy fruit from your neighbor.

If the weeds have possession of the bed this fall, you can hardly expect a good strawberry crop next spring.

If you expect the boy to love the farm, you must permit him to get some enjoyment from it as he goes along.

You can never keep up with the work on the farm, if you ever put off until to-morrow what can be done to-day.

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We have perfected an entirely new subscription plan whereby the special county representatives of the KANSAS FARMER are enabled to give for one dollar in advance the "old reliable" KANSAS FARMER for one year, and in addition thereto one dollar's worth of staple merchandise, such as is continually purchased by every family. This merchandise is to be selected by the subscriber, at leading stores in his own town, at such times as he needs it, within six months from date of subscription. We have been at much expense in perfecting the arrangement whereby we are able thus to deal with our subscribers more generously than was ever before thought of by any publisher. Our reward comes through the increased circulation of the KANSAS FARMER. To put this special plan in operation we require the services of a good representative man in each county. Those now in the field are able under this plan to secure every enterprising farmer as a subscriber by a proper representation of what we are doing. The compensation to our representatives is such that a competent man can afford to devote his time and attention to the work. Write to the Kansas Farmer Co., Topeka, Kas., for details of the plan and compensation, or if not so situated as to undertake the work yourself show this notice to some reliable person whom you can recommend.

KANSAS HISTORIC TREASURES.

When at some future time the history of Kansas shall be written, there will be found the most complete and valuable collection of historic data ever kept by any people. This collection is brought together, classified and cared for by the State Historical Society, the work being done by the Secretary of the society with a small force of clerical help. In this collection is to be found minute records of every county and almost every community in every county in the State. The thoroughness with which these materials have been prepared and brought together results from the fact that the local newspapers have, with surprising minuteness, chronicled events, both great and small, in their respective communities, and have furnished copies of their papers to the Historical Society. In other respects the collection of materials is also the most complete in the country. For the proper classification of so much material considerable space is required. Heretofore sufficient room has been furnished in the basement of the State house. The present quarters are entirely inadequate for the future accommodation of the collection. It is stated that in the reassignment of rooms necessary on the completion of the unfinished portion of the capitol no provision has been made for this collection. It is to be hoped that the public interest in the preservation of the foundations of our history will be so appreciated by the Executive Council that a suitable assignment of room will be made.

ALAS, THE RAIN-MAKERS.

"A drowning man catches at straws," and the present summer has proven that men whose crops are threatened by drought will contract with the "rain-makers." But while possessing many advantages of the situation, such as government reports of probabilities, and betting nothing against good round sums of money, these men have, in several instances, powwowed the sky without profit to themselves. Thus at Council Grove they held their incantations, under the dignified name of chemical operations, for several days, and then, the report says, they quietly left town. No rain appeared and the people even accused the rain-makers of driving away the clouds. The \$500 were not asked.

At a Nebraska town, a contract to have the rain gods powwowed, was entered into. But here the gods were against the rain-makers and poured down a magnificent rain one day too soon to allow them to claim their \$2,500.

Next comes Fort Scott, Kas., and makes a contract to have a lot of chemicals fired toward the sky on a contract to pay \$1,000 if rain should come in three days. Six hours before the expiration of the time the rain-makers pleaded for more time. Now the people of Fort Scott are noted for their hospitality, and for kindly consideration of men in distress. But they

turned a deaf ear to the suppliant rain-makers, who went away sorrowing for their \$1,000. And worse, still, a heartless editor of the beautiful city of Fort Scott railed on them by proposing to take rain-making contracts at \$2 apiece—no rain no pay. Such a cutting of prices will surely ruin the rain-makers' trade, and is unfair on the part of the editor, who presumably has some advantage over the other fellows, in that his advertising costs less, and besides he uses no chemicals. But still worse, it is now reported that the personages known as the "printer's devils" in several Kansas newspaper offices have cut under the Fort Scott editor and are ready to take rain contracts at a dollar—no rain no pay, just the same as the rain-makers, and with as good prospects of success.

THE ASSOCIATION'S SIDE.

The disagreement between the Carnegie Steel Company, of Homestead, Pa., and the Amalgamated Association of Steel Workers is still unsettled. The case was last week made a subject of consideration by the American Federation of Labor. After an examination of the situation and on conference with the advisory committee of the Amalgamated Association, the following address was published:

To the American Public:

Seldom in the history of our country have we witnessed the lines of battle so clearly drawn upon the field of labor as is now witnessed at Homestead. The Carnegie Steel Company, one of the most gigantic monopolies of the age, has undertaken to reduce the wages of their employees from 10 to 40 per cent. In their desperation and avarice they hired and brought 300 armed Pinkerton detectives to Homestead to invade the homes of the men who created the millions that the Carnegies now possess. Under cover of the Pinkertons the company endeavored to introduce a pauperized and degraded set of laborers to supplant our fellow American workmen. The contest with the Pinkertons and its results are well known.

So many erroneous and false statements have been published as to the cause for which the men are so nobly contending, their conduct during the struggle, the present situation and their prospects of victory, that we feel called upon to issue this statement to the American public. It is not true that the men are receiving the high wages generally supposed, nor do a large number own their homes. We have made careful investigation and find that just before the lockout there were 3,241 employed in the mills. Of this number there were thirteen whose wages averaged about \$7.50 per day; forty-six averaged between \$5 and \$7 per day; fifty-four averaged from \$4 to \$5 per day; 1,177 averaged from \$1.60 to \$2.50 per day, and 1,625 received 14 cents per hour or less. And further, we find 8 to 10 per cent own their homes, and about 15 per cent more have their homes under mortgage; the remainder pay rent and a number of them have been evicted by the Carnegies. It is not true that the men are only defending the wages of the higher-priced workmen. It is in defense of the 14 cents per hour men as much as any other that the Homestead workmen are making their gallant fight.

The cunning, calculating company proposed that the scale should terminate when the cold blasts of winter penetrate with blighting severity. The company desired to place the men in the disadvantageous position of negotiating with them upon a new scale in January instead of, as formerly, in July.

Notwithstanding that the military forces of the State of Pennsylvania have been under arms at Homestead for nearly five weeks and the entire country has been ransacked to find beings so low as to hire themselves to the company there are less than 600 persons in the mills and less than a dozen skilled workmen who can perform the work required. The situation is such, we confidently assert, that at no time during the struggle were the prospects of victory as bright as they are now.

What the men in this contest need is your substantial support as well as your sympathy. The poorer paid men in Homestead and other Carnegie mills, where the men are now out to help their brothers at Homestead, are the ones who need our immediate help and money is required to maintain their manhood, honor and interests. Every worker and liberty-loving citizen should contribute to the financial support of the brave men who to-day occupy the position of the advance guard of the labor movement of America.

The struggle at Homestead represents the issue between freedom and slavery, progress and reaction, and must be maintained until the workmen have some fair measure of recognition from the Carnegies. We assure you that every dollar contributed will be devoted to the men engaged in this contest. An effective system of relief has been organized with proper safeguards, and every cent will be economically expended and rigidly accounted for. We also advise all workmen not to come to Homestead or Pittsburgh for employment until the pending dispute with the Carnegie Steel Company is settled.

Send all contributions to William Weihe, President of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, 512 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and notify Thomas J. Crawford, box 193, Homestead, Pa.

Fraternally yours,
SAMUEL GOMPERS,
P. J. MCGUIRE,
WILLIAM A. CARNEY,
JOHN B. LENNON,
CRIS EVANS,
WILLIAM WEIHE,
STEVEN MADDEN,
M. M. GARLAND,
Amalgamated Association.
HUGH O'DONNELL,
JOHN MCLUCKIE,
THOMAS J. CRAWFORD,
DAVID LYNCH,
For the Advisory Committee.

The best success with sheep is attained only by those who believe in both wool and mutton.

Sweet potatoes can not be kept through the winter unless you handle them gently when harvesting.

KANSAS WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

Bulletin of the Weather Service of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, in co-operation with the United States Weather Bureau, for the week ending August 15, 1892:

The rainfall is ample over nearly the whole State; little or no rain fell in Labette, Smith, Phillips, Norton and the extreme southwestern counties. Good rains in the central western counties, increasing eastward and expanding until by far the larger part of the State has been well watered.

The line of normal rainfall this week enters the State in Marshall, passes through Washington to Cloud, thence west to Sherman, whence it curves southeast to Clark, passing thence through Stafford, Reno, Sedgwick and out of the State through Sumner. Within this area the precipitation is above the normal, the excess reaching a maximum of one inch and over in Ness, Rush, Ellis and Russell, and farther east a maximum of two inches and over in Marlon, Chase and Greenwood, which rapidly diminishes south-eastward and changes to a deficiency of 0.70 inch in Labette.

The rain of Saturday moved rapidly across the State from north to south, scarcely affecting the extreme eastern counties south of the Kaw or the western half of the State.

The temperature is above the normal for the week, although a cool wave followed the rain of Tuesday.

High temperature the first of the week, succeeded by a cool wave, yet the mean for the week is above the normal.

There has been an average amount of sunshine.

The benefits resulting to crops from the weather conditions have been as widespread as the rains. The main crops now are corn, fruits and late potatoes.

Within the great corn belt of the State corn is in good shape, while outside of this belt that cereal is reported as making good fodder. In the central and north-eastern counties corn is in excellent condition, but is reported in bad shape in some portions of the lower Neosho valley. Late potatoes are improved, though there has not been much change for the better in fruit crops, except grapes, which, as is usual, are in splendid condition.

Gossip About Stock.

C. R. Thomas, Secretary of the American Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, writes that the specials offered on page 2 this week are to be revised. The corrections will appear later.

E. D. King, Burlington, Kas., has been absent in Vermont some time, and will bring to Kansas 250 as fine Merinos as were ever brought into the State. The sheep are large and well suited to the Western demand.

Gov. G. W. Glick, of Atchison, reports the loss of one of the fine bulls at the head of his herd, but he was fortunate in securing a splendid lot of calves from him before this loss, which in quality and uniformity he thinks were never excelled in the West.

According to the Kansas City *Drovers' Telegram* the feeder trade is looking up since the recent rains. Pastures have taken on a new lease of life, which in turn has been infused into the feeder business. Shipments yesterday were thirty-five cars, or nearly as large as for the whole of last week.

M. H. Alberty, Cherokee, Kas., reports recent sales of three head of Holstein-Friesian cattle, through a small advertisement in the FARMER, to G. N. Sanders, of Pleasanton, Kas., who bought Cherokee Belle 2d 24807, Harvest Beauty 2d 10249, also a bull calf sired by Johnnie 8578, which makes a good foundation for a herd.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were the first breed to book entries at the Kansas State fair. Breeders should remember that this will be a banner year to show at fairs in consequence of the preliminary preparation for the World's Fair next year, therefore breeders who expect to do business hereafter should show their stock this season, if ever.

Few people, except those actively engaged in the business, are aware of the heavy trading done this season in Utah cattle and sheep. From the most reliable source it is learned between 10,000 and 20,000 head of stock steers have been shipped out of this Territory since June, nearly all of them going to Montana,

where after a couple of years' grazing they will sell even with corn-fed steers.... The wool clip this year will not be less than 10,000,000 pounds, and the prices are nearly equal to last year's. It is estimated that 200,000 muttons have been shipped out of Utah this year.—*Salt Lake Times*.

M. A. Cooper, Secretary of the Dorset Horn Sheep Breeders' Association of America, Washington, Pa., writes: "The first volume of the Dorset Horn Sheep Record will be closed at an early date. In order that all members of the association may have an opportunity to secure records for their flocks, to appear in the first volume, a short time will be given in which to file applications. The Record will contain upwards of 2,500 pedigrees."

Kansas breeders are surely but constantly coming to the front and deserve the patronage of our readers. This week we introduce a new advertiser, H. V. Toeffer, Stockton, Kas., who writes of his establishment as follows: "I have been in Rooks county since 1884, and have bred Holstein-Friesian cattle since February, 1890. I purchased the foundation of my herd mainly from M. E. Moore, Cameron, Mo. At the head of my herd stands Consul Gerben 4304, H. F. H. B., a son of that famous butter cow Gerben 4th 1080, D. F. H. B., that in Mr. Moore's hands made a butter record of thirty-two pounds in seven days. The herd contains such cows as Margary 1502, D. F. H. B., Edna 1490, D. F. H. B., Glenme 2d 1877, D. F. H. B., first prize and sweepstake winners at Inter-State fair at St. Joseph, Mo., Kansas State fair, Topeka, Kas., Western National Inter-State fair, Bismarck, Kas., and the great Kansas City fair, at Kansas City, Mo., and others as good and a number of their female descendants. I have also in service now Alderdale Mercedes Prince 19044, H. F. H. B., a grandson of that famous sire, Mercedes Prince."

Rudy seed wheat which we advertise for H. J. Ritter, of Tippecanoe City, O., from the agricultural reports of Illinois Indiana and Iowa seems to be a variety which our farmers could utilize. Write him for full particulars.

G. A. R. Line of March to the National Encampment at Washington.

The directness of the route, facilities for rapid and comfortable advance, make the Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines the desirable avenues of travel to Washington. The train service is characteristic of the Standard Railway of America: Pullman Vestibule Dining and Sleeping Cars and Modern Day Coaches, marking the highest conception of railway equipment. Connecting lines from the West and Southwest enable passengers to take fast through express trains at St. Louis. Pleasures anticipated by a visit to Washington begin as soon as passage is taken on the luxurious trains of the Vandalia and Pennsylvania lines. Side trip to historic Gettysburg, if desired. Low rates. For details address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

Half Rate Excursions to all Southwestern States.

The popular "HARVEST EXCURSIONS," for the season of 1892 will be resumed by the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, and tickets will be on sale August 30th to September 27th from points in Kansas to Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana, at ONE LOWEST FIRST-CLASS FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, good for 20 days to return, with stop-over privileges for the inspection of lands. On October 25th, the third Grand Excursion will be run under the same conditions to Arkansas, Indian Territory, Texas and a portion of Oklahoma, and to certain points in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana. For further information in regard to the purchase of tickets, time-tables, land-folders, maps, etc., address the nearest ticket agent of the MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY, or H. C. Townsend, G. P. and T. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Washburn College,

Topeka, Kansas. For both sexes. Collegiate and preparatory courses—classical, scientific, literary; vocal and instrumental music, drawing and painting, oratory and elocution. Twelve instructors. Facilities excellent. Expenses reasonable. Fall term begins September 14, 1892.

PETER MCVICAR, President.

Horticulture.

EXPERIMENTS IN ROOT-PRUNING.

By Thos. L. Brunk, Professor of Botany and Horticulture, Maryland Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

(Continued from last week.)

This season other kinds of trees and more of peaches and apples were added to the experiment to note the effects of a different season and to give a wider range to the tests. Wild Goose and Marianna plums on Marianna roots, Black Tartarian cherry on Mazzard roots, Mahaleb cherry, Norway spruce, hemlock, Lawson cypress, altheas, privet and red cedar were added to the list. Thus far (June 23) the peach and apple trees—root-pruned the same as those of last season—have succeeded about the same as those planted last year. This season has not been as wet as last, and we have just passed through a fairly severe drouth. The root-pruned plums are outgrowing the unpruned. The Black Tartarian cherry trees are not doing as well. Two have died, and others are not thriving. This may be due, however, to the wetness of the location and the tendency of the soil to bake just where they stand. Those top-pruned and roots left intact are thriving best. The Mahaleb trees are doing well.

The Norway spruce trees show but little signs of living under the treatment. Only one out of three living; but it has made a fair growth. Those with roots left on are growing freely. The hemlocks fared even worse than the Norway spruce. Two out of the three are yet living, but have not grown any, and dry weather will likely kill them. Checks are growing finely. Of the Lawson cypress, one is living, but has made very little growth. It will probably live. Those, however, not pruned at all are not doing very well. Two have made no new growth. There is very little difference between the two sets of California privet. Both have grown out shoots from four to eight inches long; those with unpruned roots slightly in the lead. The root-pruned altheas are starting slowly, but none have or will likely die. The red cedar (*Juniperus Virginiana*) shows no difference between the two sets. All these trees were set April 16, 1892.

This season shows that the root-pruned peach trees set out last year are nearly equal in growth and size to those unpruned. The apple trees are equal size, and the root-pruned pears are larger than their checks.

Some of the trees planted last year that were taken up during the fall and winter to be photographed and examined were root-pruned and set out again last April. They have thus far made a growth equal to and even greater than a few that were not root-pruned. This shows the successful growth of a two-year-old root-pruned tree. This is about the extent of the evidence thus far gathered from the tests I have made. As the trees acquire age, they will show, no doubt, other facts that cannot be presented now, except as observed in orchards in other parts of the United States.

For further evidence on this important and even revolutionary system, I will cite some trials that point very emphatically to the merits of this system.

The honor of first discovering the practicability of this method of treating pear trees for the gulf coast region, and of bringing recently the system prominently before the public as likely to apply to all fruit trees, is due to Mr. H. M. Stringfellow, of Hitchcock, Tex., near Galveston. Mr. Stringfellow is a well-informed gentleman, a college graduate, a careful and close observer of nature, and is an enthusiastic, sagacious fruit-grower and nurseryman on the coast plains of Texas. Nine years ago he planted a Le Conte and Kleffer pear orchard, which was pronounced by about sixty members of the American Horticultural Society that passed through it in February, 1890, to be the finest orchard of the kind they had seen, and probably the finest in America, for its uniformity of growth and the utility and beauty of its training. From the first of this orchard enterprise, Mr. Stringfellow began a study of tree growth, and made many tests which proved to him that our old methods of transplanting and training were very erroneous. In an article in the *Southern Horticulturist and Farmer* of July, 1891, he makes this statement: "Some years ago I set a large

number of one-year Le Conte pear trees in nursery rows, leaving the roots about five or six inches long. On digging a part of these trees for sale the next fall no sign of a tap or deeply-penetrating root was found, though the Le Conte invariably throws such roots from cuttings. The next year, being pressed for time in spring, instead of replanting, as usual, I cut off the roots of 5,000 small one-year trees to about one-half inch, and the tops to fifteen inches, reducing them practically to cuttings, and simply stuck them down three inches apart by a line. On digging these trees, unlike the horizontal and fibrous roots that characterized the others, I found them strong, deep, cord-like, and the tops from six to seven feet high, the finest trees I ever grew. Last season I treated 20,000 the same way, with the same result."

He has made similar tests with cottonwood and apple trees, with the same results, and he believes that the nearer we can approach to a cutting or a seedling when our trees are finally set, the longer lived, healthier and more productive they will be.

These tests were all made in the coast region of Texas, where pear trees grow very freely from cuttings; and, in fact, cuttings of most trees grow easily. But the evidence of others shows that root-pruning succeeds in various parts of our country.

Samuel Edwards, of North Peoria, Ill., gives an account in the *Fruit Growers' Journal* of a lot of three-year-old apple trees he bought from a Rochester (N. Y.) nurseryman, and were so delayed on the road and so badly frozen that the roots were badly damaged. He cut off the tops to about two feet and the roots close to the bodies, and set them out as an experiment. He says that they all grew finely, making handsome, fruitful trees.

O. E. Hine, of Vienna, Va., told me that several years ago he received a number of two-year-old silver maple trees with badly mutilated roots. He cut away most of the roots, reduced the tops and planted them. They have proven to be fine, thrifty trees.

A. W. Harrison, of Alexandria, Va., tells me that when living at Mt. Clair, N. J., he transplanted a number of elm and soft maple trees from the forest to his lawn. He pruned away nearly all the roots and all the top except a straight pole about eight feet high. These trees are living to-day, and are fine models of vigor and beauty.

C. W. Campbell says in the *Florida Dispatch and Fruit Grower* of December 31, 1891: "For a month during our driest weather I had been transplanting orange trees, and will here say that I followed the plan of cutting the roots short and cutting back the top so severely as to leave but little of it. As a result, I have never had so good success. Out of 500 trees I will not lose one, though I never planted when it seemed so unfavorable as last October. In February, 1886, to save as much top as possible, I dug the roots as long as I could possibly get them, and out of 500 I don't believe there are fifty living to-day, and they have never made a good growth."

J. H. Hale, of South Glastonbury, Conn., writes me thus: "You will recollect talking with me at the Pomological meeting in Washington last September in regard to root-pruning of peach trees at time of planting. Perhaps it will interest you to know that in planting an orchard of more than 100,000 trees at Fort Valley, Ga., the past winter, we root-pruned the whole of them; and now our orchard superintendent reports that they are making a wonderful new growth, and, so far, not a missing tree can be found in the whole 100,000."

M. B. Sturgus, of Hanover, Jefferson county, Ind., (southern part, in Ohio valley), tells me that he planted an orchard of peach trees, and the roots were so poor and mutilated of a large part of the trees that he cut them back severely. After a year's growth, the root-pruned, to a tree, were much finer than those not root-pruned.

I have heard of other smaller tests that resulted the same as those cited above. It is needless, however, to multiply instances where root-pruning at time of transplanting has been successfully tried. The best and most conclusive evidence is that resulting from a personal trial, and that at least every grower of trees should make. It should be stated that it is best to set root-pruned trees in the spring, as they are more apt to be heaved than other trees if

they are planted in the fall. In the South they can be set in November to advantage, as they will callous at once and form root somewhat during the late fall and winter.

With all this empirical evidence from the various sections of our country and my own experiments, I believe I am safe in stating that this method of treating trees is destined to supplant old methods to a large extent, and with a larger range of species and varieties than has yet been tried, and that it has a number of important advantages over old methods which will give a new stimulus to fruit growing and result in a new system of training and after-treatment of orchards.

Let me here review briefly some of the advantages and conclusions to be drawn from the evidence before us:

1. A root-pruned tree forms a uniformly radiating and usually deep, penetrating root system, or a system of roots closely resembling that of a seedling of the same variety. A tree set in the ground with all or a large part of its nursery roots has forced upon it a root system that is largely unnatural, and cannot serve the tree in the same capacity as a set of roots "made with its own hands." The roots formed by a tree from short prongs are certainly more compatible with its nature, its needs and its environments.

2. There is evidence at hand that proves that root-pruned trees have greater longevity, are more vigorous and uniform in growth and that they will bear more regular crops.

3. Root-pruning must be accompanied with severe top-pruning. This means low-training of our fruit trees—a practice of great advantage, but seldom done.

Low training, with limbs filling all the space about the trunk of a tree to the ground, protects the trunk from "sun-scald," or shades the tree so the sun cannot heat up the sap during winter, causing it to take on a spring condition, which is at night acted upon by frost, tearing asunder the delicate cells of the cambium and causing the bark to crack open on that side of the trunk. No weeds can grow under or near such trees, as the ground for several feet is thoroughly shaded. It is a well-established fact that shaded or mulched soil absorbs more nitrogen from the air than bare soil; therefore, low-trained orchards are better self-feeders and require less of nitrogenous fertilizers. No cultivating is needed after they are five or six years old, except the small strip between the rows at the outer ends of the limbs. The trees occupy the ground nearly completely.

In this age of spraying, both for destructive insects and parasitic fungi, no more convenient and time-saving method of training could be adopted. It makes fruit gathering far less costly, and these operations can be done with less damage to the fruit.

Pruning, the most important operation of the orchardist, and with high-trained trees one of the most costly, is made easy, rapid and inexpensive.

Low training and pruning makes an orchard self-protecting against heavy wind storms. All the fruit located in the lower parts of the trees cannot be blown off. Trees trained thus should be set a little farther apart than high-trained trees. We crowd our trees, as a rule, too much, and this necessity will in the end become a great advantage.

4. One of the most conspicuous advantages of the root-pruning system is the ease, rapidity and cheapness of tree-planting. The costly and useless work of digging holes (sometimes "post-holes") is entirely discarded. The slow, tedious process of three men to a tree, "spreading the roots just as they were in the nursery," letting this and that long root down by an extra side addition to the already large hole, and filling in the fine dirt and working it among the roots with the fingers, is all consigned to the past.

The new method of setting trees can be briefly stated as follows:

First, plow the field thoroughly as for corn, harrow and pulverize well. Then lay off the whole field into squares with the same turning plow, and at the crossings the root and top-pruned tree is to be set without any hole-digging. The pruning should be done at the nursery before shipping; but if trees are received as usual, the pruning can be done at the barn. They are then loaded into a top-boxed wagon with a little damp hay thrown over them, and as fast as a boy

can drive a team and drop or throw out a tree at each crossing of the furrows a man can set them in place, and with his feet press enough soil about the stubs of roots. This is three or four times more rapid than the old method, and reduces the cost of planting three or four-fold. It is a more perfect plan than the "slip-shod" method of dropping trees in a furrow and plowing soil over the roots and then go along and set them upright, as is done by some large planters.

5. The next important saving, hinted at above, is that in packing and shipping trees from the nursery. It has been the prevailing notion among planters that a tree from a nursery is valuable only when it is three or four years old and has an abundance of roots and limbs—a tree that looks like a tree when set out and that deceives and encourages the owner into the belief that he will soon be repaid for his outlay by a crop of fruit. Planters of long experience who have learned by that "dear teacher" that such trees are a "snare and a delusion," are pretty generally learning that it is not the top that makes a tree. We now believe it is not the root; the part, therefore, between the top and root must then be "the tree." Experiment proves this for most deciduous trees, and as it is the safest guide, why should we pay for unnecessary boxing and a heavier freight on the long tops with numerous limbs that are worthless to the planter?

Tree boxes are nine feet long. Why not allow them to be shortened to three or four feet for the same number of trees, or even a greater number, as they are not nearly as bulky with the limbs removed? The diameter of the trunks forms the best criterion in judging of the vigor and value of a nursery tree. Therefore, why not allow or order nurserymen to remove the tops of trees and ship in far more compact a method, and thus save both to the planter and nurseryman? It would be cheaper for the nurseryman, since the cost of packing and box-making would be less, and all his operations of filling detailed orders would be free from its present cumbersome and burdensome bulkiness. One-half of the ash constituents, that are at present rate of removal a considerable draft upon the nursery soil, would be saved.

6. It appears from our tests that root-pruning must be a limited practice as to species of trees. It will probably apply to nearly all deciduous trees, and particularly to those that can be grown from cuttings. Although some evergreens will grow when thus treated, it is likely that it will never prove an advantageous practice with them.

7. Another possible advantage is planting trees on a large scale by machinery. A tree-planter has been invented and used to some extent on the Western treeless plains, and it would seem reasonable that with the absence of interfering roots and a uniform trunk, greater efficiency with such a machine would be possible. Orchards of thousands of trees could be set at a much reduced expense, and as a result we would launch into a new era of fruit culture.

The Chinese pay their doctor only so long as he keeps them in health. They believe in preventing rather than curing disease. This is sound sense, and one of the strongest recommendations of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which not only cures diseases but prevents them.

Smith's Small Fruits.

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

THE CHAMPION PEACH.

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

Address HART PIONEER NURSERIES, FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

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

TREES AND PLANTS

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

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

In the Dairy.

CREAMING MILK.

The importance of the dairy interest is more fully recognized than formerly, and the investigation of the merits of dairy methods and appliances is receiving deserved attention from agricultural experiment stations. In the July bulletin of the Cornell University Experiment Station, Henry H. Wing gives the results of experiments in creaming and aerating milk. The following shows the more important results as to creaming:

It is well known that where cream is separated from milk by the deep-setting gravity process, the best results are obtained where the temperature of the milk is quickly brought down to and maintained at about 40° for twelve hours. The winter of 1889-90 was so warm and open that many dairymen failed to secure a supply of ice and in the ensuing summer began to suffer loss because the milk was not able to sufficiently lower the temperature of the water surrounding the cans in their creamers. To obviate this difficulty it was recommended that water should be added to the milk to facilitate the creaming. Two different systems were mainly recommended—one, that 25 to 33 per cent. of hot water (135° F.) be added to the milk in order to raise the temperature of the whole mass to at least 100°, so that in cooling down as low as possible—usually to about 60° F.—there would be approximately the same range of fall as there would be in cooling down to 40° with ice. The other recommendation was that an equal bulk of cold water (60°) be added to the fresh milk before setting. This was based on the idea that the increased fluidity thus given to the milk would render the creaming process as complete as though the milk were cooled down to 40° with ice.

The question of dilution has resolved itself into several phases, the more important of which are the following:

1. Dilution with one-fourth to one-third of hot water, 135° F., and setting in deep cans at a temperature as low as can be obtained without the use of ice, not below 45°.

2. Dilution with one-half to equal quantities of cold water and setting under the same conditions as above.

Both of these being intended as substitutes for the use of ice in cold deep-setting in the summer time.

3. Dilution with one-fourth to one-third of hot water (135°), setting in deep cans in ice water (40° F.).

This last intended to overcome the difficulty of complete creaming often found in the fall and early winter with the milk of cows far advanced in the period of lactation.

The experiments at this station and those conducted by the Vermont station were all made with ordinary sized deep-setting cans under the conditions that prevail on the farm.

In none of the experiments, either at the Vermont station or at this station, has there been any benefit from the dilution where cold water was used as the diluent and where the cans were set either in cold water (40°), in warm water (60°) or in air, and at neither station has there been any advantage from the dilution where hot water was used as the diluent and the cans subsequently set in cold water (40°).

In regard to dilution with hot water and the subsequent setting of the cans in warm water (60°), the following experiments were directed:

In all cases the milk was set for twenty-four hours before skimming. Cooley cans were used in all cases, and in skimming great care was taken that there should uniformly be left one whole space of skim-milk under the cream line—that is to say, the cream was drawn down to the last mark but one of the scale. By far the larger number of the tests were made with the mixed evening milk of the University herd, consisting of grade Holstein and grade Jersey cows, which had been in milk from three to six months. In all cases a full can twenty inches deep was used for each test, and in all cases a diluted and undiluted can were set from the same milking. In every instance where milk was diluted the percentage of fat in the skim-milk is corrected for the amount of water added.

In fifteen tests, covering a period of about six weeks, there was a considerable benefit in the creaming resulting from the dilution. The average percentage of fat in the diluted samples being .76 per cent. and in the undiluted samples 1.05 per cent. or .29 per cent. in favor of the dilution. Moreover,

this advantage is nearly constant, there being only two cases (March 13 and 27) in which the undiluted samples showed less fat in the skim-milk than the diluted.

While in all of the milk set at 60° there was a distinct advantage arising from the dilution, still this diluted milk set at 60° was not so perfectly skimmed as the undiluted milk when set at 40°. Eight trials were made where both diluted and undiluted milk were set at 40°, or, in other words, in ice water. The tests covered the same periods as those made at 60°, and were made with milk of the same character. The creaming, both of the diluted and undiluted milk, was much more perfect than where the milk was set at 60°, and moreover, as between the diluted and undiluted milk, there was no difference whatever in the efficiency of the creaming when both were set at 40°.

A further disadvantage of diluting with warm water arises from the decreased value of the skim-milk for feeding purposes because of its dilution. Milk diluted with warm water and set at 60° also has a tendency to quickly become sour. In many of the trials the milk and cream was sour and thick at the end of twenty-four hours. The increased tank room necessary where dilution is practiced is also a disadvantage of the system.

During the same period that these other tests were going on, occasionally a can of diluted milk was set in the open air in the dairy room. While the temperature of the room was, in most cases nearly as low as the temperature of the creamer, the percentage of fat in the skim-milk was in general considerably larger than where the milk was set in water.

Bringing together the results of all the trials detailed in this bulletin, we have the following averages of fat left in the milk after creaming:

SET AT 60 DEGREES.		
	Diluted.	Not Diluted.
Mixed herd milk, fifteen trials.....	.76	1.05
Jersey milk, six trials.....	.60	1.13
Holstein milk, two trials.....	.63	.82
Average of all, twenty-three trials.....	.69	1.05

SET AT 40 DEGREES.		
	Diluted.	Not Diluted.
Mixed herd, Jersey and Holstein milk, eight trials.....	.23	.23

SET AT 38-48 DEGREES IN AIR.		
	Diluted.	Not Diluted.
Mixed herd milk, eight trials.....	.60	

Combining these results with the former results at this station and the results at the Vermont station, we have the following average percentages of fat in the skim-milk under the different systems:

Diluted set at 60 (thirty-nine trials).....	.77 per cent.
Undiluted set at 60 (thirty trials).....	1.00 per cent.
Undiluted set at 40 (twenty-six trials).....	.29 per cent.

It would seem, therefore, that while when the milk is set at 60°, or thereabouts, there is considerable advantage, so far as the efficiency of creaming is concerned, in diluting it with 25 per cent. of warm water; this dilution cannot be regarded as a substitute for setting without dilution in ice water, and it has the further disadvantage of requiring increased tank capacity and producing a rapidly-souring cream.

Neighbor, see you not the signal
In that loved one's cheek?
Heed you not that constant hacking,
While the form grows weak?
O, delay not, or this dear one
Soon death's own will be.
You can save her by the use of
Pierce's G. M. D.

In other words, get the "Golden Medical Discovery," and rescue this member of your family from consumption, which threatens her. It has saved thousands. According to the doctors it has wrought miracles, for it has cured those whom they pronounced incurable, except by a miracle. It is a truly wonderful remedy. For all bronchial, throat and lung diseases, weak lungs, spitting of blood and kindred ailments, it is a sovereign remedy.

Pleasure for the G. A. R. all Along the Line.

From St. Louis the Vandalia and Pennsylvania Lines lead direct to the National Capital, affording every desirable facility for rapid transportation of G. A. R. veterans and others to Washington in September. Train service characteristic of the Standard Railway of America. Delightful scenery all along the line. Side trip to historic Gettysburg if desired. Low rates. Address Chas. E. Owen, Traveling Passenger Agent, Kansas City, Mo.

We Sell Live Stock.

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

Barb-wire Cuts.

Apply Phénol Sodique before inflammation sets in. He will hardly know he is hurt.
Better late than never. For man and all animals.

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.

The Poultry Yard.

Diseases of Fowls.

By far the greater portion of poultry diseases, says Fanny Field in the *Orange Judd Farmer*, arise either from cold and wet, or neglect in preserving cleanliness—often both. It should be noted, also, that the first symptom of nearly all such diseases is diarrhea, which usually manifests itself even in roup, before any discharge from the nostrils is perceptible. At this stage much evil may be warded off. Whenever a fowl hangs its wings and looks drooping, ascertain at once whether it appears purged, and if so, give immediately (in a tablespoonful of water) a teaspoonful of strong brandy saturated with camphor. Repeat this next morning, and in most cases the disease, whatever it is, will be checked; care must be taken to give the invalid warmth and good shelter, with ale in its food. If the evacuation continues, give stronger prescription given for diarrhea.

Gapes is a fatal disease of chickens, and is infectious, or at all events, epidemic. Except perhaps when communicated by others, it never occurs unless there has been foul water, exposure to wet, and want of nourishing food. The disease consists—so far as visible—in a number of small worms which infest the windpipe, and cause the chick to gasp for breath. If taken early, it will be sufficient to give, every day, a morsel of camphor the size of a grain of wheat, and to put camphor in the drinking water; or a little turpentine may be given daily in meal, taking care that deficiencies in diet and shelter be amended. In fully developed cases, the worms must be removed by introducing a loop of horse hair into the trachea, and turning it round during withdrawal; the operation to be repeated several times until all the worms appear to be extracted. A feather stripped almost up to the tip, may be used instead of horsehair. Frequent occurring gapes disgraces any poultry yard.

Apoplexy occurs from over-feeding, and can seldom be treated in time to be of any service, says a correspondent of *Ohio Farmer*. If the fowl does not appear actually dead, the wing may be lifted and a large vein (which will be seen underneath) freely opened, after which hold the bird's head under a cold water tap for a few minutes. It is just possible it may recover; if so, feed sparingly on soft food only, for a few days. In overfed hens this disease usually occurs during the exertion of laying. If, therefore, a laying hen be found dead upon the nest, let the owner at once examine the remainder, and if they appear in too high condition, reduce their food accordingly.

Loss of feathers is almost always caused either by want of green food or having no dust-bath. Let these wants, therefore, be properly supplied, removing the fowls if possible to a grass run. For local application some recommend mercurial ointment, but we prefer an unguent composed of sulphur and creosote. Nothing, however, will restore the feathers before the next moult.

Roup is always caused by wet or very cold winds. It begins with a common cold and terminates in an offensive discharge from the nostrils and eyes, often hanging in froth about those organs. It is highly contagious, the disease being, as we believe, communicated by the sickly fowls' beaks contaminating the drinking water; therefore, let all fowls affected by it be at once put by themselves, and have a separate drinking vessel. Keep them warm, and feed with meal only, mixed with warm ale instead of water. Our treatment is to feed on oat meal mixed

with ale, and green food unlimited; to wash daily the head with tepid water, and give daily one grain sulphate of copper. Roup runs its course rapidly, and in a week the bird will either be almost well or so nearly dead that it would better be killed at once. It is the worst disease of poultry, and to be dreaded accordingly. Pip is no disease and demands no treatment, being analogous to a "foul tongue" in human beings. Cure the roup, or bad digestion, or whatever else be the real evil, and the thickening of the tongue will disappear too. Fowls sometimes waste away without any apparent disorder. In such case a teaspoonful of cod liver oil per day will often be found a most efficacious remedy.

Scouring, or diarrhea, is caused by the too abundant use of relaxing food. Cayenne pepper, or chalk, or both, mixed with meal or with boiled rice, checks the complaint.

Leg weakness is generally caused by the size and weight of the body being more than the legs can bear. It is shown by the bird resting on the first joint, being entirely the result of weakness. The best treatment is that which gives general strength and stamina to the sufferer. Give tincture of iron, say five drops to a saucer of water.

It is what Hood's Sarsaparilla actually does that tells the story of its merit and has given it the largest sale of any medicine.

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Complying with general request,

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A Tasteless and Soluble Coating,
completely disguising the taste of the Pill without in any way impairing its efficacy.

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Wilson's Fall Catalogue for 1892 containing price list and description of new and most productive varieties of Seed Wheat, White Eye and Winter Rust-proof Oats, Fruit Trees, Small Fruits, Strawberry plants, Asparagus roots, &c., for Fall planting. Also thoroughbred land and water fowls, mammoth bronze Turkeys, registered Pigs, German Hares, &c. Catalogue with five samples of best kinds of Winter Wheat sent FREE on application. Address

SAMUEL WILSON, Mechanicsville, Pa.

The Veterinarian.

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

UMBILICAL HERNIA.—We have a last spring's colt that has an enlargement at the navel, just about the size of a hen's egg split in half. The enlargement is soft and does not seem to hurt him, but we fear it is a rupture. Please tell us what to do. V. & S.

North Topeka, Kas.
Answer.—The case is a rupture at the navel; but, as it does not seem to be increasing in size, the chances are that nature will effect a cure if left alone. You can hasten the closing process by irritating the skin over and around the protrusion with cerate of cantharides. If the enlargement does not grow any less after three or four months then it will be well to have it attended to by a veterinarian.

LAME KNEE.—I have a five-year-old mare that has been lame in her right knee for two months. I have worked her occasionally at light work. Sometimes she seems almost well of her lameness, but the knee is twice its natural size and feels hard. I have used "Kendall's Spavin Cure" and got no benefit. Should the mare be out on grass or be kept in the stable? J. A. B.

State of Kansas.
Answer.—Blister the knee with cerate of cantharides once a month for three months, and let the mare run idle till all lameness is gone. If blistering does not cure the lameness then your only hope lies in the firing iron in the hands of a veterinarian. It is not likely that the joint will reduce to its natural size. If you get the lameness cured you will do well. When writing to this department write your name and postoffice address in full.

SWELLED TESTICLES.—I have a Clydesdale stallion, 5 years old, that served twenty-five mares during the season. Since serving the last one two weeks ago he has been fed on prairie hay but no grain of any kind, and his testicles are swelled to twice their natural size, and feel soft as if there was water in them; the sheath, also, is swelled some. Please tell me what to do. H. B.

La Harpe, Kas.
Answer.—Swelled testicles are generally due to some external injury, to excessive service, or to some constitutional weakness. Lack of exercise also may cause the testicles and sheath to swell. The horse should have a small allowance of grain each day and be given regular exercise, or have the run of a good sized yard. Give him a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in his feed twice a day and bathe the testicles three times a day with hot water. All tension on the cords should be relieved by using a stallion supporter, which can be procured through any harness dealer.

ATROPHY OF GLUTEAL MUSCLES.—I have a three-year-old mare that gave birth to a very large colt on July 13, but had no trouble in foaling that I know of. Since that time she has shrunk away in her hips, and, in a measure, throws her legs outward in a circle when she walks. Otherwise, she keeps in good flesh and the colt is all right. Please tell me what to do for her. J. H. W.

Lakin, Kas.
Answer.—Your mare received an injury to the muscles of the hip in the operation of giving birth to a large foal. As the mare is young, we think it likely that she will recover in time. You can stimulate the shrunken muscles by rubbing in well with the hand twice a day, a liniment composed of equal parts of olive oil, aqua ammonia and turpentine, well shaken together. The mare should have sufficient feed to keep her in good flesh, but she should not be worked.

MALIGNANT CATARRH.—I have a small flock of sheep, four of which have a disease unknown to sheep men of this vicinity. The symptoms are dumptiness and loss of appetite; swelling of the ears and lips; running at the nose; sore eyes and a yellow secretion about the ears and eyes. The trouble seems to be of a catarrhal nature with some fever. I had three sheep with the same disease last year, one of which died; one recovered entirely and one partially recovered but has never done any good since.

Answer.—Your sheep have a malignant form of catarrh, which sometimes proves fatal. Remove the animals to clean, dry, well-ventilated quarters, and give, in thin gruel, two tablespoonfuls of the following

four times a day: Take 1 ounce of rhubarb, 2 ounces of ginger and 2 ounces of gentian and simmer in 1 quart of water for fifteen minutes; when cold, add 1 ounce of carbonate of ammonia. Give good nourishing food and drink and careful nursing.

SICK HOG.—I have a fat hog that first became lame in the forward feet and then got lame all around; it eats well but will not stand up unless you drive it. Stafford, Kas. S. W. M.

Answer.—Your hog is afflicted with rheumatism. Take of tobacco, 4 drachms; senna leaves, 4 drachms; worm seed, 1 drachm; boil all together in 1 pint of water, then add 1 pint of sorghum molasses; mix in swill and give to the hog at one dose after a fast of twenty-four hours. When the bowels have been thoroughly cleansed then give 1 drachm of nitrate of potash in swill three times a day for a week. Keep the hog in a dry pen.

To Bob Up Serenely

In the morning, feeling refreshed, light hearted, sprightly—as if you could sing a stave or two, for instance, your digestion should be good, your liver and bowels all right, your nerves vigorous. These endowments of the healthy are conferred by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which renews digestion, establishes regularity of the liver, bowels and kidneys, and averts malaria and rheumatism.

MARKET REPORTS.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Kansas City.

August 15, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 8,485 cattle, 589 calves. Dressed beef and shipping steers, \$2 85@4 40; Colorado steers, \$3 00; corn-fed Colorado, \$3 20@4 95; canning steers, \$2 00@2 50; Indian steers, \$2 00@2 50; Arizona steers, \$2 40; Texas steers, \$2 15@2 75; corn-fed Texas steers, \$3 50@3 75; Texas cows, \$1 35@2 00; Texas calves, \$5 00@7 00; cows, \$ 75@2 25; calves, \$6 50@9 00; stockers and feeders, \$1 25@2 70.
HOGS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 1,859. Pigs and lights, \$4 00@5 55. Representative sales, \$5 45@5 85. Bulk of sales at \$5 50@5 55.
SHEEP.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 357. Good stockers and breeding ewes and the best lambs and muttons were in demand. Muttons, \$4 25@5 00; lambs, \$4 25@5 25.

St. Louis.

August 15, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 4,600. No good natives. Texans about steady. Native steers, common to best, \$3 25@4 50; Texans, \$2 20@3 70.
HOGS.—Receipts, 700. Market was steady. Nothing good. Sales were at \$5 20@5 75.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 2,900. Mostly through Texans. Natives, \$3 50@5 00.

Chicago.

August 15, 1892.
CATTLE.—Receipts, 19,000. Market steady for best; others lower. Over half rangers. Beef steers, \$3 50@5 20; stockers and feeders, \$2 00@3 50; bulls, \$1 75@3 10; cows, \$1 50@3 25; Texas steers, \$2 25@3 40.
HOGS.—Receipts, 15,000. Market 10c higher. Mixed, \$5 20@5 80; heavy, \$5 15@5 90; light weights, \$5 25@5 85.
SHEEP.—Receipts, 9,000. Market steady. Natives, \$3 30@5 60; lambs, per cwt., \$5 00@6 00.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Kansas City.

August 15, 1892.
In store—Wheat, 504,547 bushels; corn, 68,744 bushels; oats, 599,050 bushels, and rye, 3,941 bushels.

WHEAT.—Receipts in forty-eight hours, 330,500 bushels. By sample on track, on basis of Mississippi river (local 6c per bushel lower): No. 2 hard, 45 cars 60 and 61 pounds at 71½c, 24 cars 60 and 63 pounds at 71¾@71½c, 2 cars fancy 63 pounds at 72c, 40 cars 59 and 62 pounds at 71½c, 5 cars 60 and 61 pounds at 71c, 2 cars 58 pounds at 70c. No. 3, hard, 3 cars 60 pounds at 70c, 10 cars 59 and 60 pounds at 69½c, 1 car white, spring, at 64c. No. 4, hard, 5 cars 58 and 59 pounds at 68c, 2 cars 55 and 57 pounds at 68c. Rejected, 1 car smutty, at 48c. No. 2 red, 3 cars 59 pounds at 74c, 5 cars 60 and 61 pounds at 75c. No. 3 red, 2 cars old, 57 and 58 pounds at 67c. 2 cars choice, new, 61 pounds at 72c; 2 cars 60½ and 61 pounds at 71c, 3 cars 58 and 57 pounds at 70c, and 3 cars 56 and 57 pounds at 69c. No. 4 red, 5 cars old, 56½ and 58 pounds at 69½c.

OATS.—Receipts for forty-eight hours, 25,000 bushels. Increased offerings made buyers cautious, and sales in consequence light. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 27a28c; No. 3 mixed, 26½a27c; No. 4 mixed, 25a25½c; No. 2 white, 30a30½c; No. 3 white, 29a29½c, and No. 4 white, 28a28½c.

CORN.—Receipts for past forty-eight hours, 46,000 bushels. By sample on track, local: No. 2 mixed, 10 cars at 44c. No. 3 mixed, 43a43½c. No. 2 white, 3 cars at 52c, 5 cars special at 52½c, 10 cars to arrive at 52c. No. 3 white, 2 cars at 51c and 3 cars at 50½c.

RYE.—Receipts for the past forty-eight hours, bushels. Demand very fair and prices steady. By sample on track, on the basis of the Mississippi river: No. 2, 6 cars at 60c, and No. 3, 1 car at 58c.

FLAXSEED.—Demand fair and values steady. We quote at 92c per bushel upon the basis of pure.

HAY.—Receipts in past forty-eight hours, 140 tons, and shipments 60 tons. Firm and in fair demand. New prairie, fancy, per ton, \$8 50; good to choice, \$5 50@6 00; prime, 4 50a 5 00; common, \$3 50@4 25; timothy, fancy, \$8 50, and choice, \$7 50@8 00.

St. Louis.

August 15, 1892.
WHEAT.—Receipts, 309,000 bushels; shipments, 215,000 bushels. Market opened weak, closing ¼c lower than Saturday. No. 2 red, cash, lower, 72½c; August, 72½c@73¼c, closing 72½c@73c; September, 73¼c@74¼c, closing 73¼c@73½c; December, 77½c@78½c, closing 77½c bid.

CORN.—Receipts, 50,000 bushels; shipments, 12,000 bushels. Market closed ¼c lower than



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Cattle, Sheep and Hogs. Over 20 years' standing.
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store; simple to prepare. Formula and instructions
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tients. Send for question blank.

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The Family Doctor.

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

Answers to Correspondents.

Will the Family Doctor tell us why so many people are always complaining of not feeling well? And why so many look like ghosts and skeletons? Why people are not all robust and strong? E. M. Alma, Kas., August 10, 1892.

People complain of not feeling well, because it is the truth; they do not feel well. But just why they are ill is not so easy to answer. About one-half of all Americans, and probably a like proportion of foreigners, are actual invalids in some degree; that is, they are not in perfect health. There is a large class of people who are chronic dyspeptics, made so from improper living, from errors in eating, drinking, clothing, housing, and devitalizing habits. Among the many causes of ill health are eating too much, eating food illy prepared, half-cooked or over-cooked, various foods mingled in a hodge-podge—a conglomeration of foods and fats, grease and grit. The almost universal *fry* of the rural, and even city population, is a very marked source of ill health.

Death in the frying-pan is not infrequent. Death in the dishrag is quite common. It gets loaded with the germs of putrefaction, and from that are transferred to the dishes you eat from. Disease lurks in much of the drinking water people use. Their wells are too near the barn-yard, or cow-yard or pig-pen or privy, and the poison from these places finds its way into the drinking water. Many people, and especially children, are insufficiently clad in fall and winter and early spring. Many people wear only cotton next to the body, and that is always dangerous in this changeable climate. Many a cough and pneumonia and bronchitis and catarrh and incipient consumption comes from errors in dress.

Many dwelling houses are mere hot-beds of disease, and should be called "propagating houses." They have no provisions for ventilation or keeping up a constant supply of fresh air night and day, without which no person can be healthy. And death is always lurking in the cellar. Of all the abominations ever conceived in connection with house-building the cellar is the worst. It is a mere tank of foul gases, and is often a cesspool of stagnant water besides. Those gases permeate the floors, especially in winter, when the rooms are heated so as to create an upward draft and tendency of all the air in the house, and become a constant source of air contamination.

Many habits of the masses are conducive to ill health. Tobacco, tea and coffee, wine-bibbing and beer-guzzling are all factors in the production of ill health and short life. Irregular habits of eating and drinking, of sleeping and working, all help to close the shears of time on the thread of longevity. Going about with wet feet, getting hot and cooling off too suddenly or sitting in a draft, or going out in cold weather without putting on sufficient of overclothing, all help to raise the premium on life insurance, and make glad the undertaker. Another astounding cause of ill health is the almost universal habit of buying and taking the tons and tons and shiploads of patent medicines that are annually swallowed in this country. Millions of stomachs are turned to drug shops, which are not even well kept, at that. The nervous system is constantly and by countless repetition poisoned by drugs, by people who know no more of what they are pouring down their throats than they know of Koptic or the inhabitants of Mars. They do not even comprehend that "all drugs are poisons," and would not be drugs if they were not poisons. A man came to me to-day with a terrible case of dyspepsia, and upon inquiry I learned that for three months he had been swilling down, like a swine, large quantities of poisons that a book agent had sold him for eight dollars, under the swindling assurance that it was a blood purifier and would fix him all right. When people take leave of their senses, and allow book agents, tramps and jayhawkers generally, to prescribe for them and pay them more for it than they would have to pay an educated physician who knows something at least of the nature and effects of

drugs, is it any wonder that people look ghostly and cadaverous?

Another prolific cause of ill health is the eating of splinters and spicula of bones from the butcher's block, as has already been pointed out in a former issue of the FARMER.

If people all lived properly in the particulars here pointed out, it would be a rare thing for people to die under 90 or 100 years of age, and they would act and feel young and vigorous up to 80.

The Heat and Its Effects.

Reports of sunstrokes are usually of the heat effects on adults, while the direct and indirect effects on the infant population are many times as great. Too often their main nutrient, milk, has become tainted or poisoned from the absorption of germs and gases, making it a dangerous article of food and productive of summer enteritis or other trouble that leads to fatal termination.

At this time of the year it is a good plan to have all milk sterilized as soon as possible. This is a very simple process, and consists of putting the milk in a clean bottle, loosely corking with a clean, new cork, and then placing the bottle in a vessel of water and heating it slowly to the boiling point, this temperature being continued for forty-five minutes; then tightly cork the bottle and set it in a cool place until needed for use.

The nutrient properties of the milk are not destroyed, or even weakened by this process, but for most persons it is more easily digested and is more nourishing.—*Cincinnati Lancet- Clinic.*

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Few people know that there is a good and a bad way of drinking milk. The bad way is that which they generally follow, viz., to swallow a large quantity at once. When milk goes into the stomach it is instantly curdled, and if it is curdled into one big mass, the juices of the stomach can work on only the outside of it. This is the reason that many people who like milk, and to whom it should be of the utmost benefit, cannot drink it. They say it gives them indigestion, and they are right. Let them give it another chance.

But this time they must sip it slowly, not taking more than a good teaspoonful at one sip, and taking at least four minutes to finish the glassful. Each little sip thus becomes curled up by itself when passed into the stomach and the digestive juices percolate freely around it and it speedily becomes assimilated. One of the best restoratives known after excessive fatigue is a glass of hot milk. The heat seems to lighten it and to deprive it of much of the sweetness which is so cloying to some tastes.—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

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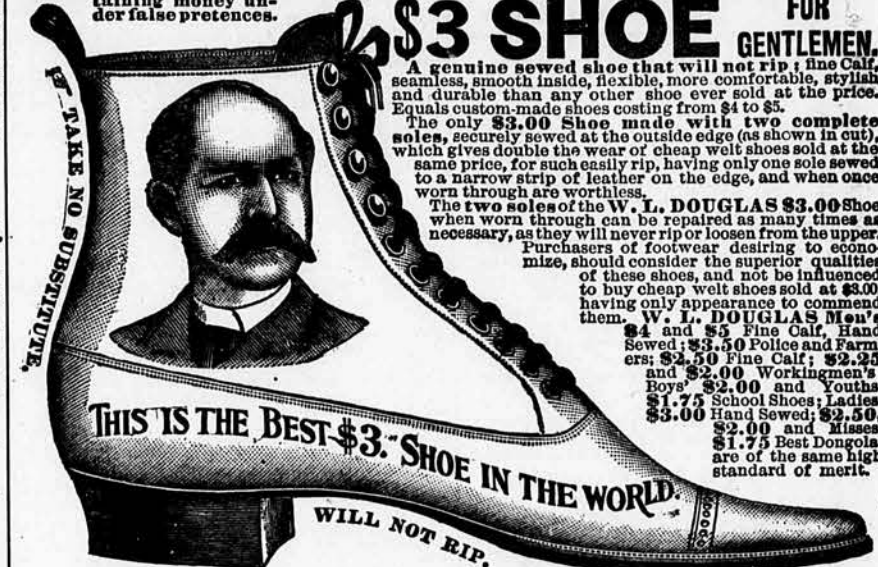
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[First publication August 3, 1892.]
In the District Court, Third Judicial district, Shawnee county, Kansas.
Mark L. Hambridge, Plaintiff,
vs.
James T. Best, Vesta C. Best, Henry Schlaudt and Martha L. Campbell, Defendants.

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 5th day of September, 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:

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Said real estate is taken as the property of said defendant, 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 29th day of July, 1892.

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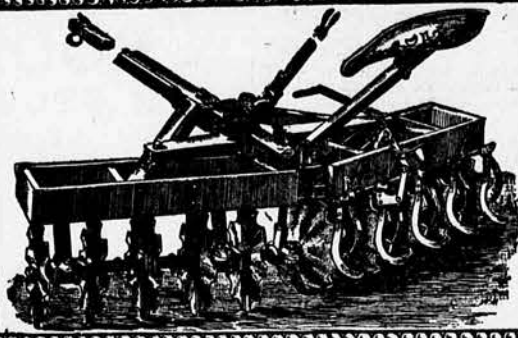
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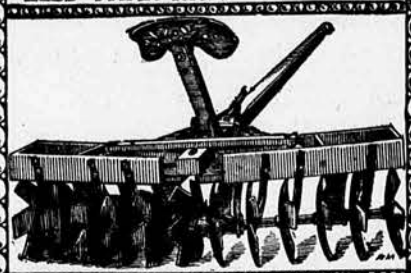
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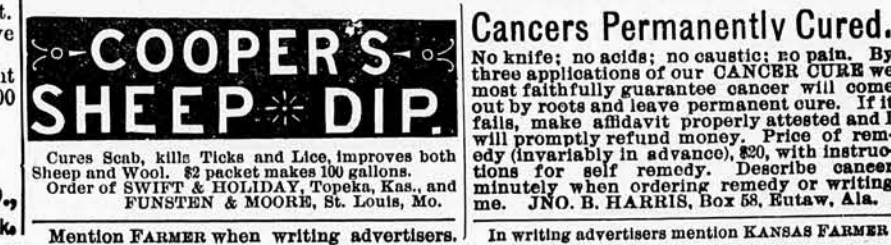
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STRAYED.—A bay Indian pony mare. Branded N on left shoulder. Finder will please return to Godfrey Wetling, Oakland, Shawnee Co., Kas.

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

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200 CANVASSERS WANTED.—To sell Kansas-grown fruit trees and all other nursery stock for the Seneca Nursery. S. J. Baldwin, proprietor, Seneca, Kas.

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THE STRAY LIST.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 3, 1892.

Cowley county—J. B. Fishback, clerk.

ONY—Taken up by John B. Collins, of Arkansas City, July 6, 1892, one blue horse pony, 12½ hands high, branded N. C. on left hip, E. on left jaw, bob tail, about 5 years old; valued at \$7.

Hamilton county—Ben A. Wood, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by H. S. Crittenden, of Coolidge, July 12, 1892, one bay horse, 6 years old, 16½ hands high, collar marks, weight 1,100 pounds; valued at \$75.

Morton county—W. L. Harris, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by Chas. A. Wiley, in Taloga tp., P. O. Taloga, July 4, 1892, one bay horse, 15 hands high, branded K on left thigh; valued at \$40.

HORSE—By same, one bay horse, 14½ hands high, branded K on left thigh; valued at \$40.

Cherokee county—P. M. Humphrey, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by N. Chestnut, three-fourths mile north of Messer, Shawnee tp., June 30, 1892, one brown or black horse, 7 years old, 15½ hands high, right eye hurt, no marks or brands, shod all around.

Montgomery county—G. E. Evans Jr., clerk.

MARE—Taken up by D. C. Jones, in Fawn Creek tp., P. O. Dearing, July 16, 1892, one bay mare, 7 years old, branded N B on left shoulder and T on left jaw; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one gray horse, 4 years old, branded N B on left shoulder and T on left jaw; valued at \$20.

HORSE—By same, one brown horse, 3 years old, branded N B on left shoulder and T on left jaw; valued at \$20.

Crawford county—Peter McDonnell, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by Wm. Brooks, in Lincoln tp., P. O. Arcadia, July 19, 1892, one black mare, 6 years old, blind in left eye; valued at \$35.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 10, 1892.

Decatur county—J. C. Frewen, clerk.

ONY—Taken up by Jacob Stroup, Allison P. O., one wild bay pony mare, weight 800 pounds, brand on left shoulder, bloated, star in forehead, legs dark, leather halter on.

Atchison county—Chas. H. Krebs, clerk.

HORSE—Taken up by F. Prohaska, of Shannon tp., Atchison P. O., July 8, 1892, one dark brown horse, 9 years old; valued at \$50.

Wichita county—H. T. Trovillo, clerk.

ONY—Taken up by E. D. Westafer, about July 20, 1892, one bright bay mare pony, star in forehead, branded U on left shoulder, under-bit in right ear, leather halter on.

ONY—By same, one bright bay horse pony, star in forehead, white hind feet, branded U on left shoulder, under-bit in left ear, leather halter on.

Shawnee county—John M. Brown, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by H. A. Hodgins, in Topeka tp., P. O. Topeka, July 11, 1892, one iron gray mare, about 4 or 5 years old, no marks or brands, weight about 950 pounds; valued at \$45.

FOR WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17, 1892.

Chautauqua county—G. W. Arnold, clerk.

MARE—Taken up by A. H. Oglesby, July 6, 1892, one small bay mare, 4 years old, small white spot in forehead and left hind foot white, about 14 hands high, no marks or brands; valued at \$15.



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